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ESSAY

CONCERNING

Pre-Trial Services

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 COUNTY CONTROLLER DEPUTY CONTROLLER

January 25, 2021

AOPC Bail Report

The Lehigh County Controller's Office recently reviewed a statistical analysis based on data obtained from the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts (AOPC) to gain a more thorough understanding of how bail is established in Lehigh County. In the following report, we're presenting the most statistically significant data and posing a series of questions regarding what the data reveals and potential reforms that could address them. Based on these findings we believe that a more thorough investigation of the data is warranted.

In conducting this report, it is critical to understand the complicated path that was followed to procure this data. My office initially sought the data to conduct a performance audit through my official power as Lehigh County Controller. Initially we asked Pre-trial services for access to data that they are contractually obligated to provide my office. District Attorney Jim Martin interceded and stopped my office from obtaining this data. We then asked AOPC for the same courtesy. All of the data that we are asking for is publicly available. AOPC denied this request and refused to provide my office with the requested information. To obtain the data, I collaborated with the local research firm, Know Your Knowledge (www.kykresearch.com). They acquired the data from AOPC and performed some initial analysis of the data.

Given the refusal to cooperate with a constitutionally elected row officer and fiscal watchdog, the process was far from transparent. It remains my belief that this information is crucial to the public as a body of concerned citizens and thus my office should have been permitted to audit the information.

Consequently, there is much more the data leaves up to speculation and interpretation that could be less clouded with additional information. Some of the confusion is due to a lack of proper collection of data or simply that a review of the data elements that are collected should be reviewed and updated so that the public has a clearer understanding of how their money is being spent. As an example, the data doesn't provide a clear picture of the ethnicity of every defendant. It seems that Hispanics were included within both African-American and White categories which makes it more difficult to assess the racial impact of our cash bail system in Lehigh County. In the future, Lehigh County should create a more detailed and specific database of the racial make-up of its jail.

Finally, it should be further noted, that all defendants discussed in this document are innocent until proven guilty. Pre-trial detention before a trial imperils one's constitutional right to fair and speedy trial and a jury of their peers.





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For clarity, we define the three types of offenses within the criminal justice system:

A **summary offense** is a minor crime for which there is little public harm. Examples include loitering, disorderly conduct, failure to leash a dog, or retail theft of minor valuables. These crimes mostly result in a fine as opposed to jail time.

A **misdemeanor offense** is for crime exceeding the significance of summary offense, but not quite a felony. These include simple assault, vandalism and DUIs. There are different classes of misdemeanors depending on the scale of the crime.

A **felony offense** is the most severe of crimes. These include arson, rape and murder. These carry with them heavy jail time or extremely high fines depending on the nature of the crime.

The following are our key findings of the AOPC bail data.

In 2019, there were a total of 5,230 cases that made their way through Lehigh County's criminal justice system. There were 3,736 misdemeanors, 1,146 felonies, 304 summary offenses, and 44 unclassified.

Of those cases, roughly 49% were unable to post bail. For clarity, throughout this document and the attached presentation, we say they were unable to post bail, because they did not post bail. There may have been other reasons, but for this document, we assume if someone did not post bail, that they were unable to do so. The 49% figure also reveals the need for additional research given that many are held behind bars for parole and technical violations which is often difficult to measure.

The majority of defendants were White at 75%, and 23% were African- American. The U.S Census puts the county at approximately 10% African-American¹ which suggests that African-Americans are heavily overrepresented in our system of criminal justice.

On average the amount of bail set for African-Americans is approximately one and half times higher than it is for Whites, even though the African-Americans and Whites have nearly the same number of charges per court case. The data should be further evaluated because this raises questions. For example, could there be a propensity towards higher charges against African-Americans defendants? Are Africans-Americans assigned higher bail amounts despite similar charges?

Furthermore, when we look at ability to make bail based on the type of offense, the rate at which people who are charged with a **summary offense** is 74%, and their average length of detention was eight days.

This may sound brief, but this is a week's worth of lost income and employment that could cost them their financial security. Summary offenses are often the lowest level crimes, and people are experiencing pre-trial detention and financial hardship as a result of a minor infraction. This also requires further investigation.

¹ US Census Bureau (2019), Population and Race, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/lehighcountypennsylvania>





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Summary offenses hold one of the biggest divides between the ability of African-Americans and Whites to post-bail. While 71% of whites couldn't post bail, African-Americans couldn't post bail 82% of the time. Detention times average from 8 days for a summary offense to 90 days for a felony.

The most devastating aspect of this is the financial repercussions that come with pre-trial detention in the form of lost wages. Serving time or loss of employment can significantly reduce both hourly and annual wages. For example, pre-trial detention has been founded to reduce hourly wages for men by approximately 11%, annual earnings by as much as 40%, and reduce employment by up to nine weeks according to the University of Utah.²

This is particularly devastating considering that the median prearrest income of those held on bail is about \$16,000 based on a study done by the Hamilton Project.³ A basic assumption of median wages and total cases in Lehigh County would suggest that those passing through our system of criminal justice have roughly \$41 million in average wages. This is calculated by looking at the total number of cases in which an individual was unable to post bail and assuming the Hamilton Project's estimate of income.

A 40% reduction in those wages would be approximately \$25 million, reducing the average individual wage to less than \$10,000 dollars a year. We consider that many of those charged are already well below poverty, a single disruption in their life could be the difference between paying rent or a car payment.

In addition, our review found that bail amounts set by judges vary widely and require further investigation. This isn't to suggest any impropriety or unfairness, but certainly warrants additional research. The lowest average bail was \$6,841.03 and the highest average bail was \$19,839.18. This could be affected by the types of cases heard, but without additional insight we can't know for certain what is causing the variation.

For example, Judge Devine's court has the highest amount of bail on average, and her district covers one of the most economically distressed areas in Allentown. It also has the highest number of defendants unable to post-bail at 78%. It's highly likely these two are connected, but further investigation is needed to determine the exact reason for such high bail amounts.

There are several other judges with particularly high amounts, Judge Engler's is \$17,648.86 on average and Judge Howells' average is \$17,163.75. When you consider the amount of

² Baughman, Shima. "Costs of Pre-Trial Detention." <https://www.bu.edu/bulawreview>. 2017. Accessed December 18, 2020. <https://www.bu.edu/bulawreview/files/2017/03/BAUGHMAN.pdf>.

³ Liu, Patrick, Mr., Ryan Nunn, Mr., and Jay Shambaugh, Mr. "The Economics of Bail and Pre-Trial Detention." December 2018. Accessed December 18, 2020. https://www.hamiltonproject.org/assets/files/BailFineReform_EA_121818_6PM.pdf.





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income someone entering this situation has at their disposal, that posting even 10% of their bail would be financially devastating. In addition, Judge Santiago whose bail average is significantly lower than that of other judges still has 71% of those who passed through his court in 2019 fail to post bail.

The staggering amount of bail and the intensive poverty that grips most of those who encounter our criminal justice system is reason enough to investigate deeper. Lehigh County might also consider looking at alternatives to a money bail system that prioritizes community support and reintegration.

The Bail Project has pioneered a new model that focuses on providing community support between an initial hearing the trial date. This reduces or eliminates the need for pre-trial detention and ensures that members of the community don't experience painful financial shock. Community support for those who commit low level offenses such as misdemeanors and summary offenses can stop the devastating financial consequences of passing through our court system.

Lehigh County also uses a proprietary Risk Assessment Tool (RAT) to determine whether a defendant should be released before their trial. RAT measures things such as previous incarceration or offenses which might exacerbate existing racial discrepancies. If the county were to shift towards a post-bail system it would eliminate the need for RAT or significantly curtail using them.

The Controller's Office believes that given the data revealed in this report, Lehigh County has the opportunity to holistically reevaluate its judicial procedures. This specifically means cash bail and pre-trial detention which our evidence suggests varies greatly based on the Magisterial District Judge's district.

We now have evidence that there is a measured difference between African-American and White rates of bail, high numbers of individuals unable to post-bail in some cases for minor offenses, and high bail amounts in communities least able to afford it.

These should compel the county to take greater action and look at local reforms that can ensure those who encounter our system of criminal justice don't have their entire lives devastated for a single mistake. In Lehigh County, paying one's debt to society shouldn't come with a lifelong price tag.

We suggest that the County provide a budget so that they can hire a third party to do a more in-depth investigation that should be made available to the public. The Controller also recommends that the county consult with the Bail Project on the potential for applying their model to Lehigh County.





Lehigh County
Pennsylvania

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER

Mark Pinsley, MBA

Thomas Grogan, CPA

COUNTY CONTROLLER

DEPUTY CONTROLLER

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mark Pinsley". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke under the name.

Mark Pinsley, MBA
Lehigh County Controller





Lehigh County
Pennsylvania

EVALUATION OF THE COUNTY OF LEHIGH'S CASH BAIL

SUMMARY

Starting in January of 2020, the Controllers office started to look into those prisoners that have been held without cash bail. In order to reduce the costs of the prison, we must reduce the population of the prison. One way to reduce the population of the prison is to stop incarcerating prisoners that have not been convicted of any crime. The County of Lehigh has a large population of inmates that have not been convicted but are unable to get out of jail because they can not afford their bail.

Our exploration was met with resistance from: Pre-trial Services, the District Attorney, the President Judge and AOPC. We were shown data that Know your Knowledge purchased from AOPC

Notes:

1. When reviewing the dockets of alleged crimes we only counted the most egregious crime. So for example if a prisoner was being charged for a felony and a misdemeanor at the time, we only counted the felony in our analysis
2. When we use the term "Unable to Post Bail", we do not know the prisoners financial ability to pay or not pay. There may also be a reason that council has advised the defendant not to pay. However, we have presumed that most people stuck in jail without having a trial would pay, so we chose to use this term
3. The term "Bail Posted" means that the prisoner either posted bail or was released on their own recognizance

Highlights

1. Summary offenses
 1. 71% of whites couldn't post bail
 2. 82% of African Americans couldn't post bail
 3. Detention times average from 8 days

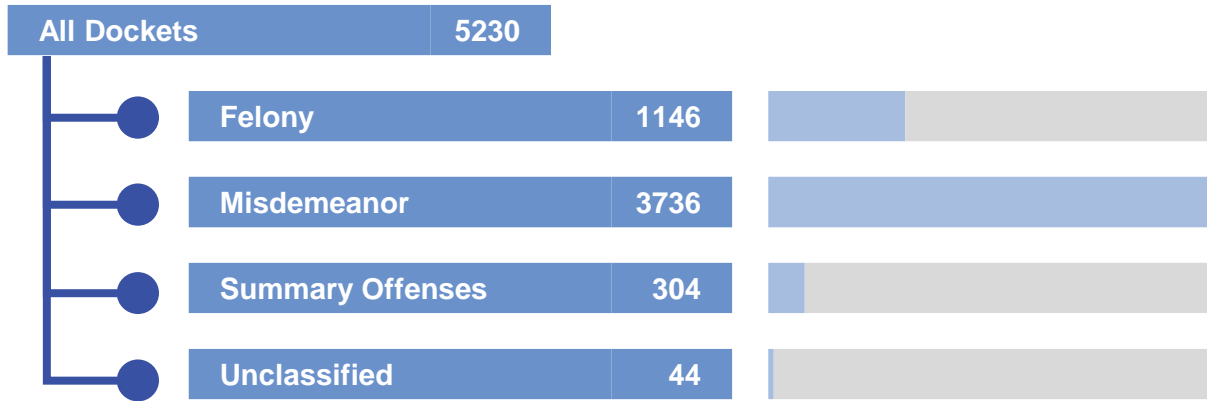
2. The number of days stuck in jail because of inability to pay bail.
 1. Felony - 90 days
 2. Misdemeanor – 43 days
 3. Summary – 8 days

3. Misdemeanors make up 71% of crime

4. Judge Devine's court has the highest amount of bail on average. Her district covers one of the most economically distressed areas in Allentown. It has the highest number of defendants unable to post-bail at 78%.

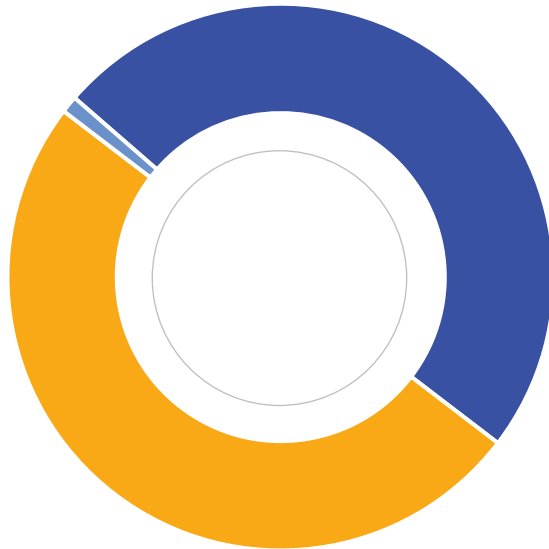
5. The average bail set is 12,430, five judges set bail above this average

REVIEW OF DOCKETS



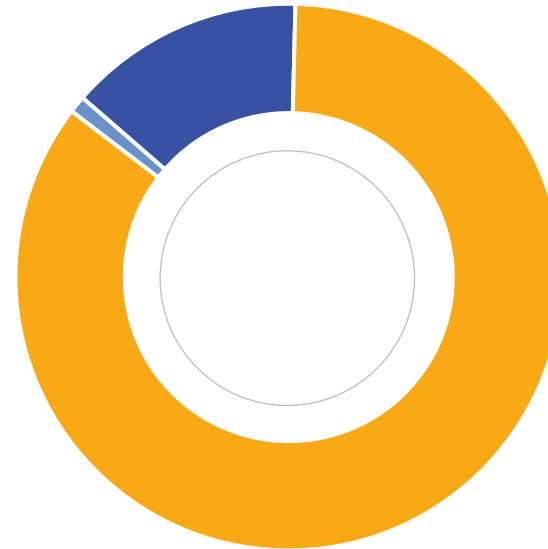
- Each defendant has one docket associated with their case. The docket may have multiple types of crimes. We only counted the most egregious crimes. From the chart, we can see that the largest number of crimes are classified as a misdemeanor.
- Examples of misdemeanors include: petty theft, prostitution, public intoxication, simple assault, disorderly conduct, trespass, vandalism, reckless driving – including driving under the influence, indecent exposure, and possession of cannabis for personal use.

THE INABILITY OF DEFENDANTS TO PAY BAIL



All Dockets

● Bail Posted	50%
● Unable to Post Bail	49%
● Bail Denied	1%



Felony Defendants

● Bail Posted	14%
● Unable to Post Bail	85%
● Bail Denied	1%

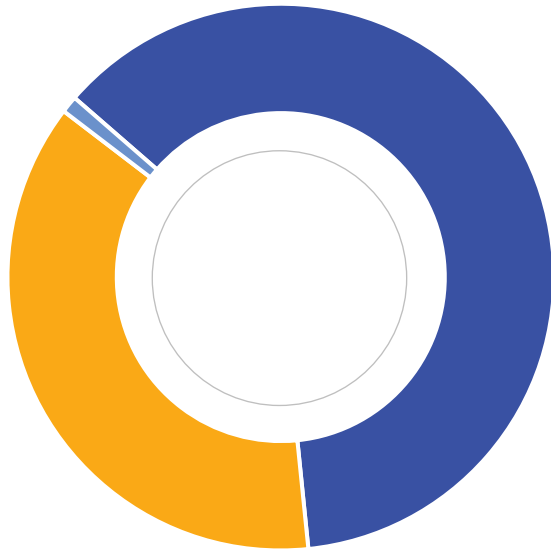
In 2019, there were 5,230 criminal dockets in the Magisterial District Court. This is a breakdown of the bail outcomes of the dockets.

The chart above shows that in 2019, defendants in **2,579** (49.31 percent) of the dockets are unable to post bail. This means that 2,579 defendants were unable to post bail

We have further broken down the percentages. We believe that people may not be as concerned about those that have felony charges against them versus those with lesser charges.

Of the 5,230 criminal dockets 1,146 of them were felonies. Of the people charged with a felony approximately 85 percent are unable to post bail. That is, 969 defendants out of the 1,146 defendants on felony charges could not post bail.

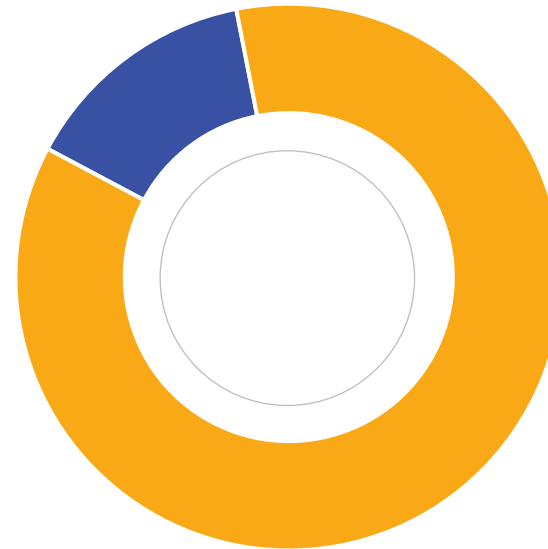
FREQUENCY OF INABILITY OF DEFENDANTS TO PAY BAIL



Misdemeanor Defendants

- **Bail Posted** 62%
- **Unable to Post Bail** 37%
- **Bail Denied** 1%

Of the 5,230 criminal dockets 3,736 of them were charged with misdemeanors. Misdemeanor crimes are generally considered less serious than felony offenses. Approximately 37 percent of defendants in this group, 1,368 defendants, are not able to post bail.



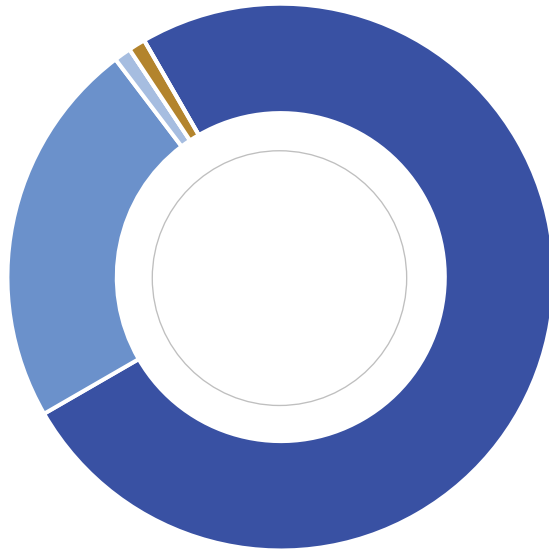
Summary Offenses Defendants

- **Bail Posted** 26%
- **Unable to Post Bail** 74%

A summary offense is a lesser crime than a felony or a misdemeanor. In Pennsylvania, summary offenses include: disorderly conduct, loitering, harassment, underage drinking, and etc. These are crimes that most people would not consider serious or be considered a real public safety issues.

Approximately, 74 percent (225 out of 304) of defendants charged with summary offenses were unable to post bail in 2019.

DEFENDANT RACE INFORMATION

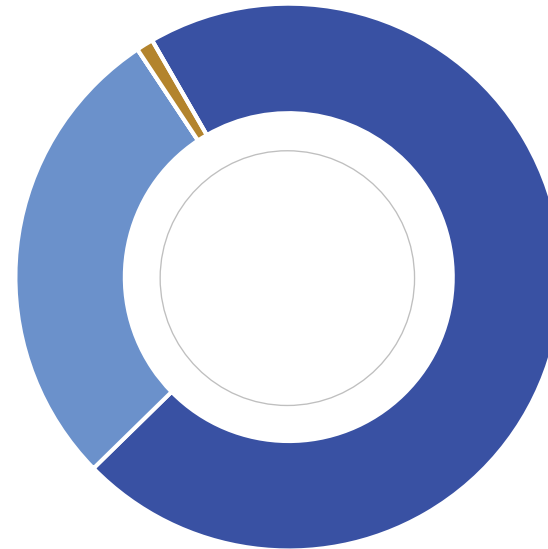


All Defendants

● White	75%
● Black	23%
● Asian	1%
● Native American	0%
● Unknown	1%
● Missing Race Info	0%

When looking at all of the defendants we can break them down by race. The total number of defendants was 5,230 in 2019. The chart above breaks the defendants down by race. The largest race is white defendants. They represent approximately 75% of the crime.

Hispanics are placed into either the white or black category. The data that we received did not have any break down by ethnicity. Therefore we don't know what category they race they were categorized as.



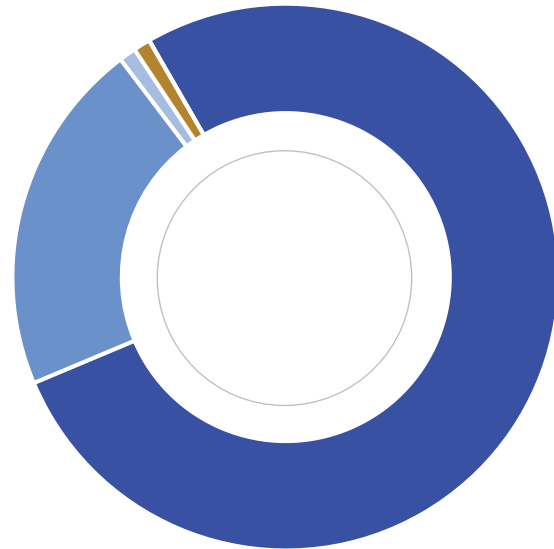
Felony Offenses

● White	71%
● Black	28%
● Asian	0%
● Native American	0%
● Unknown	1%
● Missing Race Info	0%

Of the 5,230 defendants there were 1,146 that had felony charges. The largest proportion of felonies by race were white defendants, with 71 percent of the total number of felonies.

The proportion of Asians with felony charges is 0.17 percent. Felony defendant with unknown and missing race information are 0.53 and 0.17 percent, respectively.

DEFENDANT RACE INFORMATION

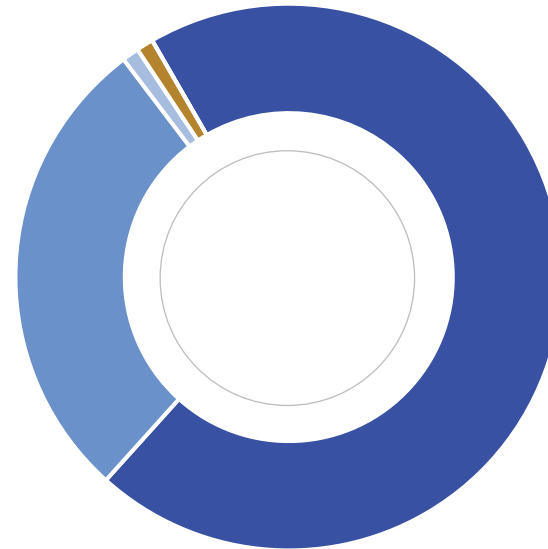


Misdemeanors

● White	77%
● Black	21%
● Asian	1%
● Native American	0%
● Unknown	1%
● Missing Race Info	0%

Of the 5,230 criminal dockets there were 3,736 defendants that had misdemeanor offenses. The largest race was white.

The proportion of Native American defendants are 0.03 percent. The proportion of defendant with missing race information in the data is 0.33 percent.



Summary Offenses

● White	70%
● Black	28%
● Asian	1%
● Native American	0%
● Unknown	1%
● Missing Race Info	0%

Of the 5,230 criminal dockets 304 defendants had “summary offenses”. White was the dominate race.

The proportion of Native American defendants is 0.03 percent. The proportion of defendant with unknown or missing race information in the data are each 0.33 percent, respectively.

DEFENDANT RACE INFORMATION



*The sum of felony, misdemeanor and summary offenses will not total to 5,230 as some offenses where the type of offense was not classified.

Bail and Race Information

Race (Number)	Posted Bail	Denied Bail	Unable to Post Bail
Asian (24)	92%	0%	8%
Black (1,219)	41%	1%	58%
Native American (2)	50%	0%	50%
White (3,923)	51%	1%	47%
Unknown (50)	58%	0%	42%
Missing Race Info (12)	83%	0%	17%

Bail and Race Information for Misdemeanor Defendants

Race (Number)	Posted Bail	Denied Bail	Unable to Post Bail
Asian (21)	95%	0%	5%
Black (800)	56%	1%	43%
Native American (1)	0%	0%	0%
White (2,863)	63%	1%	35%
Unknown (42)	62%	0%	38%
Missing Race Info (9)	89%	0%	11%

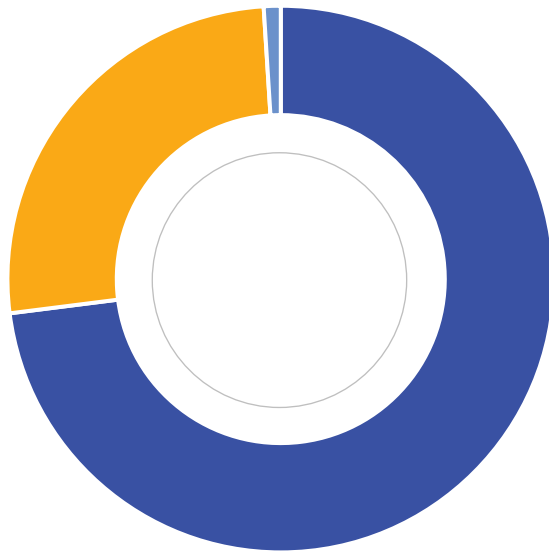
Bail and Race Information for Felony Defendants

Race (Number)	Posted Bail	Denied Bail	Unable to Post Bail
Asian (2)	100%	0%	0%
Black (321)	10%	2%	88%
Native American (0)	0%	0%	0%
White (815)	15%	1%	83%
Unknown (6)	33%	0%	67%
Missing Race Info (2)	50%	0%	50%

Bail and Race Information for Summary Offenses Defendants

Race (Number)	Posted Bail	Denied Bail	Unable to Post Bail
Asian (1)	0%	0%	100%
Black (86)	17%	1%	82%
Native American (1)	0%	0%	100%
White (213)	28%	0%	71%
Unknown (2)	50%	0%	50%
Missing Race Info (1)	100%	0%	0%

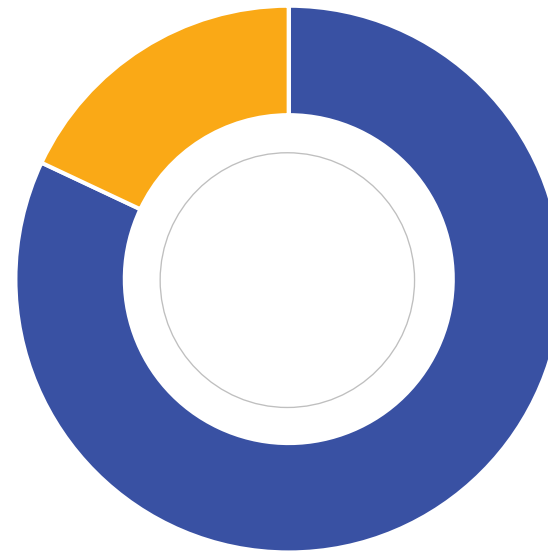
DEFENDANT GENDER INFORMATION



All Offense

● Male	73%
● Female	26%
● Unreported / Missing Info	1%

The breakdown of the 5,230 defendants in 2019 by gender

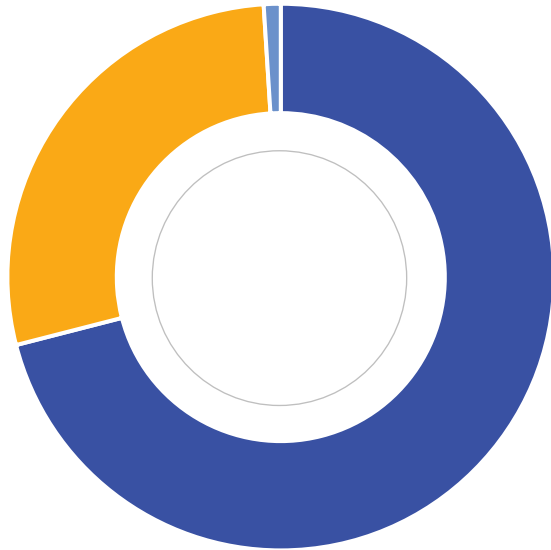


Felony Offenses

● Male	82%
● Female	18%
● Unreported / Missing Info	0%

Of the 1,146 defendants with felony offenses, 82% were male defendants. Defendants with unreported or missing gender information represent 0.26 percent of observations in the data.

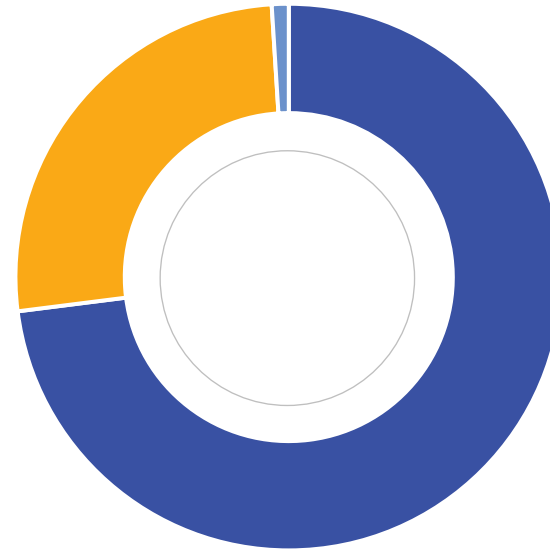
DEFENDANT GENDER INFORMATION



Misdemeanor

● Male	71%
● Female	28%
● Unreported / Missing Info	1%

The breakdown of the 3,736 defendants with misdemeanor offenses by gender



Summary Offenses

● Male	73%
● Female	26%
● Unreported / Missing Info	1%

The breakdown of the 304 defendants with summary offenses by gender

DEFENDANT GENDER INFORMATION



*The aggregate of felony, misdemeanor and summary offenses by gender do not sum to total in bail and gender information as some offenses where the type of offense was not classified.

Bail and Gender Information

Gender (Number)	Posted Bail	Denied Bail	Unable to Post Bail
Female (1,351)	64%	2%	34%
Male (3,829)	44%	1%	55%
Unreported and Missing Info (50)	52%	0%	48%

Bail and Gender Information for Misdemeanor Defendants

Gender (Number)	Posted Bail	Denied Bail	Unable to Post Bail
Female (1,060)	72%	2%	26%
Male (2,636)	58%	1%	41%
Unreported and Missing Info (40)	51%	0%	49%

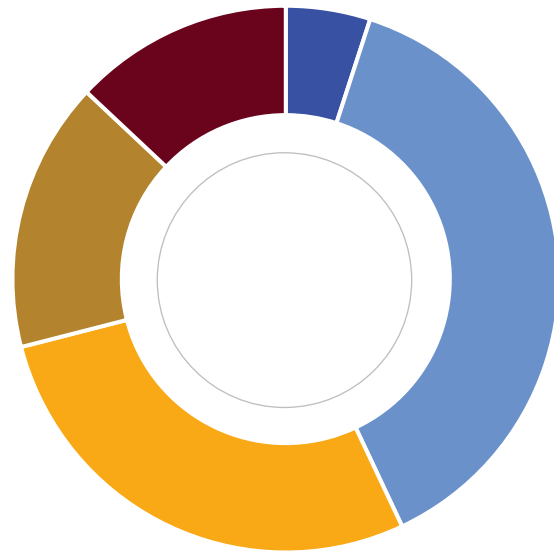
Bail and Gender Information for Felony Defendants

Gender (Number)	Posted Bail	Denied Bail	Unable to Post Bail
Female (203)	33%	1%	66%
Male (938)	10%	1%	89%
Unreported and Missing Info (5)	53%	0%	47%

Bail and Gender Information for Summary Offenses Defendants

Gender (Number)	Posted Bail	Denied Bail	Unable to Post Bail
Female (78)	37%	1%	62%
Male (221)	21%	0%	79%
Unreported and Missing Info (5)	55%	0%	45%

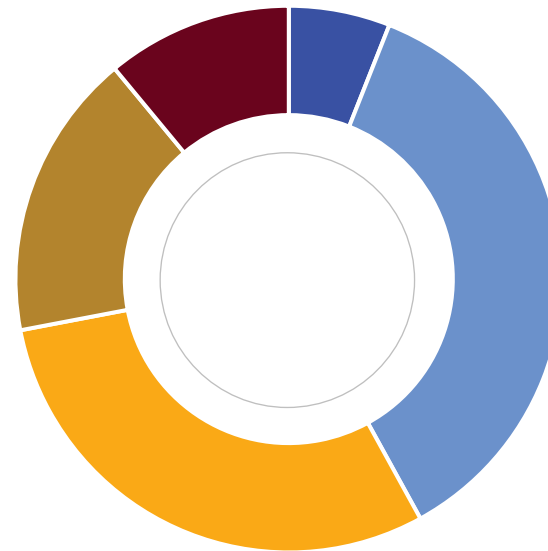
DEFENDANT AGE INFORMATION



All Offenses

● Under 20 years old	5%
● 20 to <30 years old	38%
● 30 to <40 years old	28%
● 40 to <50 years old	16%
● ≥ 50 years old	13%

The breakdown of the 5,230 defendants in 2019 by age



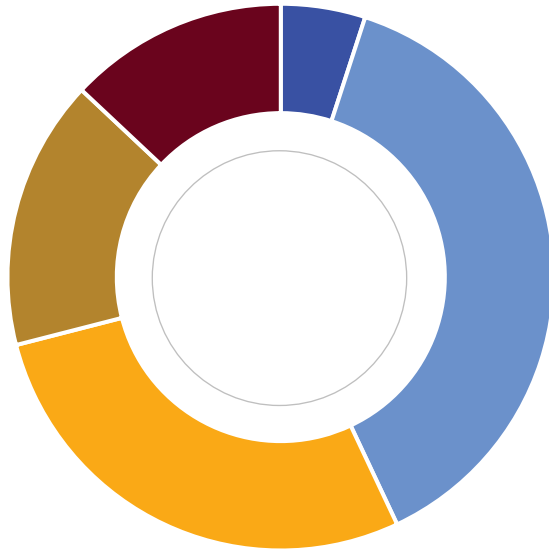
Felonies

● Under 20 years old	6%
● 20 to <30 years old	36%
● 30 to <40 years old	30%
● 40 to <50 years old	17%
● ≥ 50 years old	11%

Here we restrict the defendants to only defendants with felony offenses and then report a breakdown of these defendants by age ranges. For example, 6 percent of all felony defendants are under 20 years old.

DEFENDANT AGE INFORMATION

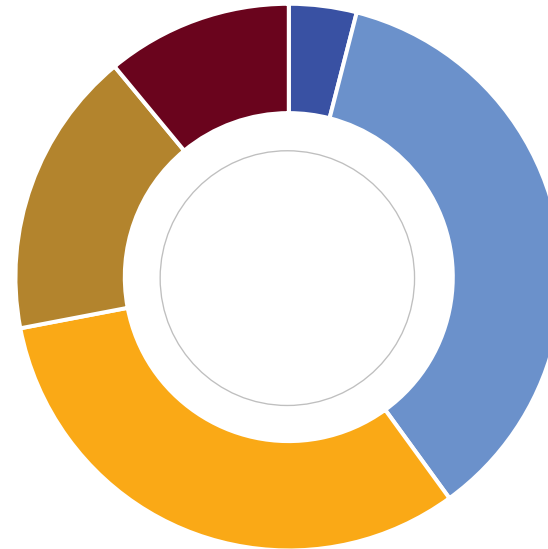
Misdemeanors



● Under 20 years old	5%
● 20 to <30 years old	38%
● 30 to <40 years old	28%
● 40 to <50 years old	16%
● ≥ 50 years old	13%

Here we restrict the defendants to only defendants with misdemeanor offenses and then report a breakdown of these defendants by age ranges.

Summary Offenses



● Under 20 years old	4%
● 20 to <30 years old	36%
● 30 to <40 years old	32%
● 40 to <50 years old	17%
● ≥ 50 years old	11%

Here we restrict the defendants to only defendants with summary offenses and then report a breakdown of these defendants by age ranges.

DEFENDANT AGE INFORMATION



Bail and Defendant Age Information

Age (Number)	Posted Bail	Denied Bail	Unable to Post Bail
Under 20 years old (256)	54%	0%	46%
20 to <30 years old (1,975)	51%	2%	47%
30 to <40 years old (1,488)	45%	1%	54%
40 to <50 years old (847)	46%	1%	53%
≥ 50 years old (664)	59%	0%	41%

Bail and Age Information for Misdemeanor Defendants

Age (Number)	Posted Bail	Denied Bail	Unable to Post Bail
Under 20 years old (176)	68%	0%	32%
20 to <30 years old (1,436)	64%	1%	35%
30 to <40 years old (1,036)	59%	1%	40%
40 to <50 years old (593)	58%	1%	41%
≥ 50 years old (495)	69%	0%	31%

Bail and Age Information for Felony Defendants

Age (Number)	Posted Bail	Denied Bail	Unable to Post Bail
Under 20 years old (66)	17%	0%	83%
20 to <30 years old (410)	13%	2%	85%
30 to <40 years old (346)	11%	2%	87%
40 to <50 years old (196)	12%	0%	88%
≥ 50 years old (128)	27%	0%	73%

Bail and Age Information for Summary Offenses Defendants

Age (Number)	Posted Bail	Denied Bail	Unable to Post Bail
Under 20 years old (13)	46%	0%	54%
20 to <30 years old (110)	22%	0%	78%
30 to <40 years old (98)	22%	1%	77%
40 to <50 years old (51)	24%	0%	76%
≥ 50 years old (32)	44%	0%	56%

BREAKDOWN IN CONFINEMENT DAYS



	Felony Charges	Misdemeanor Charges	Summary Charges
Number of cases	987	1,416	226
Average number of days held in jail	90	44	8

In the data, we counted the number of days between start and end dates of jail confinement for defendants who are unable to post bail in 2019. Here is a breakdown by offense type of the average number of days defendants spent in jail

BREAKDOWN IN CONFINEMENT DAYS



Race	Felony Charges	Misdemeanor Charges	Summary Charges
Asian	0	1	1
Black	104	52	13
Native American	20	-	0
White	86	42	6
Missing Race Info	40	7	-

Gender	Felony Charges	Misdemeanor Charges	Summary Charges
Female	64	32	6
Male	94	47	9

Age	Felony Charges	Misdemeanor Charges	Summary Charges
Under 20 years old	76	26	5
20 to <30 years old	92	40	7
30 to <40 years old	91	49	7
40 to <50 years old	87	48	13
≥ 50 years old	94	43	7

*The aggregate of felony, misdemeanor and summary offenses by gender, race and age do not sum to total in bail and gender information as some offenses where the type of offense was not classified.

BREAKDOWN IN BAIL AMOUNT



Race	All Offenses	Felony Charges	Misdemeanor Charges	Summary Charges
Asian	\$ 15,666.7	\$ 127,500.0 (2)	\$ 5,642.9 (21)	\$ 2,500.0 (1)
Black	\$ 17,039.5	\$ 51,038.7 (321)	\$ 4,785.9 (800)	\$ 5,959.3 (86)
Native American	\$ 3,000.3	-	\$ 1,000.5 (1)	\$ 5,000.0 (1)
White	\$ 10,921.8	\$ 34,830.6 (815)	\$ 4,332.1 (2,863)	\$ 6,076.4 (213)
Missing Race Info	\$ 5,775.5	\$ 20,625.0 (8)	\$ 3,609.5 (51)	\$ 3,000.0 (3)

Gender	All Offenses	Felony Charges	Misdemeanor Charges	Summary Charges
Female	\$ 6,664.7	\$ 51,038.7 (321)	\$ 3,560.5 (1,021)	\$ 5,979.2 (72)
Male	\$ \$14,264.7	\$ 41,198.1 (874)	\$ 4,711.7 (2,529)	\$ 6,188.2 (214)

Age	All Offenses	Felony Charges	Misdemeanor Charges	Summary Charges
Under 20 years old	\$ 16,734.4	\$ 51,866.2 (66)	\$ 4,518.9 (176)	\$ 5,038.5 (13)
20 to <30 years old	\$ 14,228.8	\$ 50,956.9 (410)	\$ 4,055.7 (1,436)	\$ 6,478.8 (110)
30 to <40 years old	\$ 11,724.4	\$ 34,584.7 (346)	\$ 4,691.1 (1,036)	\$ 5,602.1 (98)
40 to <50 years old	\$ 9,980.6	\$ 27,104.5 (196)	\$ 4,620.5 (593)	\$ 6,943.2 (51)
≥ 50 years old	\$ 9,144.4	\$ 28,094.4 (128)	\$ 4,678.5 (495)	\$ 4,437.5 (32)

BAIL AMOUNTS, CONFINEMENT REASON, AND MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT JUDGE



Judge Assigned	No	Average Bail Amount	Posted Bail (%)	Bail Denied (%)	Unable to Post Bail (%)
Magisterial District Judge Creighton	205	\$ 8,414.04	54.15	1.46	44.39
Magisterial District Judge D'Amore	461	\$ 10,563.20	51.19	0.87	47.94
Magisterial District Judge Daniel C. Trexler	205	\$ 11,534.35	53.17	1.46	45.37
Magisterial District Judge David M. Howells Jr.	319	\$ 17,163.75	47.02	1.25	51.72
Magisterial District Judge Heffelfinger	495	\$ 7,999.30	48.48	1.01	50.10
Magisterial District Judge Jacob E. Hammond	528	\$ 6,933.53	64.96	0.76	34.28
Magisterial District Judge Karen C. Devine	473	\$ 19,839.18	20.08	1.27	78.22
Magisterial District Judge Michael J Faulkner	616	\$ 6,841.03	74.51	0.81	24.51
Magisterial District Judge Patricia M. Engler	449	\$ 17,648.86	34.97	1.34	63.47
Magisterial District Judge Pochron	237	\$ 10,433.36	45.99	2.11	51.90
Magisterial District Judge Ronald S. Manescu	179	\$ 18,163.18	35.20	1.12	63.13
Magisterial District Judge Santiago	339	\$ 12,241.12	27.73	0.88	71.09
Magisterial District Judge Wayne Maura	523	\$ 17,487.57	55.07	1.53	43.21
Senior Magisterial District Judge John J. Durkin	201	\$ 8,758.72	63.68	1.00	35.32

BAIL AMOUNTS, CONFINEMENT REASON, AND MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT JUDGE



Judge Assigned	Black Defendants			White Defendants		
	No	Average Bail Amount	Unable to Post Bail (%)	No	Average Bail Amount	Unable to Post Bail (%)
Magisterial District Judge Creighton	15	\$ 7,200.00	40.00	186	8,633.75 \$	45.16
Magisterial District Judge D'Amore	116	\$ 14,934.22	55.17	333	9,191.49 \$	46.55
Magisterial District Judge Daniel C. Trexler	30	\$ 21,580.56	70.00	173	9,622.11 \$	41.04
Magisterial District Judge David M. Howells Jr.	80	\$ 12,240.64	62.50	231	19,313.43 \$	48.92
Magisterial District Judge Heffelfinger	110	\$ 10,224.63	54.55	377	7,477.31 \$	49.34
Magisterial District Judge Jacob E. Hammond	107	\$ 8,065.42	33.64	415	6,025.06 \$	34.70
Magisterial District Judge Karen C. Devine	145	\$ 22,017.30	76.55	319	19,117.31 \$	79.00
Magisterial District Judge Michael J Faulkner	124	\$ 8,347.79	27.42	479	6,523.90 \$	24.01
Magisterial District Judge Patricia M. Engler	111	\$ 20,229.37	71.17	330	17,115.54 \$	60.91
Magisterial District Judge Pochron	44	\$ 14,662.88	63.64	192	9,505.42 \$	49.48
Magisterial District Judge Ronald S. Manescu	48	\$ 11,398.56	72.92	127	21,199.44 \$	60.63
Magisterial District Judge Santiago	122	\$ 12,456.50	72.95	213	12,253.74 \$	70.42
Magisterial District Judge Wayne Maura	142	\$ 38,361.35	56.34	376	9,757.15 \$	38.83
Senior Magisterial District Judge John J. Durkin	25	\$ 27,360.00	44.00	172	6,200.60 \$	34.88

BAIL AMOUNTS, CONFINEMENT REASON, AND MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT JUDGE



Judge Assigned	Male			Female		
	No	Average Bail Amount	Unable to Post Bail (%)	No	Average Bail Amount	Unable to Post Bail (%)
Magisterial District Judge Creighton	157	\$ 9,399.96	45.22	47	4,980.52 \$	40.43
Magisterial District Judge D'Amore	327	\$ 11,026.86	52.60	126	7,732.94 \$	34.13
Magisterial District Judge Daniel C. Trexler	155	\$ 12,276.08	45.81	47	7,696.81 \$	42.55
Magisterial District Judge David M. Howells Jr.	234	\$ 21,240.33	56.41	77	6,038.97 \$	41.56
Magisterial District Judge Heffelfinger	344	\$ 8,926.54	57.85	146	5,852.24 \$	32.19
Magisterial District Judge Jacob E. Hammond	367	\$ 7,382.65	40.05	160	5,946.67 \$	21.25
Magisterial District Judge Karen C. Devine	377	\$ 21,519.39	81.43	95	13,327.58 \$	65.26
Magisterial District Judge Michael J Faulkner	405	\$ 7,980.98	27.65	204	4,594.51 \$	18.63
Magisterial District Judge Patricia M. Engler	368	\$ 19,069.87	66.30	76	11,626.67 \$	50.00
Magisterial District Judge Pochron	178	\$ 12,354.39	56.74	58	4,622.86 \$	37.93
Magisterial District Judge Ronald S. Manescu	138	\$ 21,934.14	72.46	40	5,544.97 \$	30.00
Magisterial District Judge Santiago	253	\$ 13,820.31	76.28	80	6,077.52 \$	53.75
Magisterial District Judge Wayne Maura	382	\$ 21,766.35	49.48	140	5,919.66 \$	25.71
Senior Magisterial District Judge John J. Durkin	144	\$ 10,309.05	43.06	55	4,927.27 \$	16.36