



The Effects of Risk-Based Pre-Arrest Release in Los Angeles County: Evidence from the First Year of Operation of the Pre-Arrest Release Protocol

March 28, 2025

Key Findings:

The elimination of cash bail for a large number of alleged offenses achieved the intended policy objectives:

- The move away from cash bail did not discourage law enforcement from making arrests.
- Fewer people are being held prior to arraignment, as the bail schedule guides law enforcement officers and judges in making risk-based – rather than wealth-based – release decisions.
- A close look at judicial decision-making shows that release decisions reflect the individualized risk determinations of individuals booked.
- The success rate of individuals released into the community increased after the implementation of PARP.
- Despite an increase in releases, the increase in individual success rates led to an overall increase in public safety under PARP.

About the Court

The Superior Court for the County of Los Angeles is dedicated to serving its community by providing equal access to justice through the fair, timely and efficient resolution of all cases.

The Court is the trial court of general jurisdiction for Los Angeles County, the most populous county in the United States, with 10 million residents living in 88 incorporated cities and many unincorporated areas, spread across 4,083 square miles.

About this report

This report was produced by the Court's Management Research Unit, based upon data collected as part of the Court's pre-arraignment risk evaluation program (PREP). It reflects the Court's commitment to transparency and accountability.

This report should be cited as: Bryan Borys, Ph.D., and Amanda Wells; *The Effects of Risk-Based Pre-Arraignment Release in Los Angeles County: Evidence from the First Year of Operation of the Pre-Arraignment Release Protocols*; Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles; March 2025.

1. Introduction

When a person is arrested, they are potentially subject to being held in custody. Law enforcement officers and judges each have authority to determine a person's custody status at various points in time. For instance, the arresting officer may issue the person a *citation* and immediately release the person at the location of the arrest. Or the officer may bring the person to the law enforcement booking station and take the person's fingerprints (commonly called *booking* the person). If the person is booked, the person may then be released by the law enforcement agency or a judicial officer, or the person may be held in jail until their first appearance in court (at *arraignment*, which must take place within two court days from the arrest). If a court case related to the arrest is not filed prior to arraignment, the person will be released from custody if the person is still detained. After arraignment, if a case is filed against the person, the judge in the case may make other decisions about pretrial release.

Each of these decisions to detain or release is a fateful one, and one that must balance a person's right to liberty with the public's interest in public safety.

1. Traditionally, a major determinant of a person's custody status has been the *bail schedule*, which specifies an amount of money to be provided in exchange for release, to provide *surety* that the person will, indeed, appear for their court hearings. Bail amounts are typically determined by the alleged crime that resulted in arrest: An amount of cash bail for each offense is listed on the bail schedule promulgated by the local trial court.
2. Within the context of the bail schedule, law enforcement officers have statutory authority to hold or release arrestees.
3. Under certain circumstances, a judge may order the release of an arrested person prior to arraignment.

Judicial review prior to arraignment is a relatively new innovation. The Superior Court of Los Angeles County was one of the first participants in a pilot program created by the Governor, the Legislature and the Judicial Council of California in 2020, under which the Court created a process for magistrate review of booked persons prior to arraignment. Before the pilot program, called the Pre-arraignment Release Evaluation Program (PREP), pre-arraignment release decisions were exceedingly rare; they were only available upon request by the person to the Probation Department, which conducted a screening prior to presenting a recommendation to a judge.

Since March 2020, PREP has supported risk-based release decisions 24/7 before charges are filed and prior to arraignment. The Court provides to reviewing magistrate judges the following regarding each person:¹

- The booking charges related to the current arrest;
- A list of any open cases at the time of arrest;
- A list of the person's previous convictions;
- A list of dates for all bench warrants issued for failure to appear;
- Three individualized risk scores: one estimating the likelihood of the person committing a new offense if released; another estimating the likelihood that the person will fail to appear for court

¹ See Appendix A for a redacted example of the data provided to the magistrate at time of review.

hearings; and a yes/no flag estimating the likelihood of the person committing a new violent criminal offense if released.

The risk scores and flag are calculated based on the Public Safety Assessment (PSA), a widely used assessment tool that has been validated in Los Angeles County.² Both scores and the flag are based solely on objective data from a person's criminal history, obtained from county and state criminal justice records.

From March 2020 through the end of September 2023, PREP review occurred within the context of a traditional cash bail schedule: all bookings eligible for prearrestment release³ were subject to review, with a presumption of cash bail in lieu of release. On October 1, 2023, the Superior Court of Los Angeles County fundamentally changed the way that bail works in Los Angeles County. A new bail schedule implemented the Pre-Arrestment Release Protocol (PARP). PARP ensures that the decision to release someone charged with a non-violent, non-serious criminal offense is not determined solely by the current alleged offense – nor by a person's ability to pay cash bail. Instead, pretrial release is guided by an individualized determination of the person's future risk to public or victim safety and the likelihood of that person returning to court for their trial. This better reflects the constitutional purposes of bail.

The PARP bail schedule eliminated cash bail as a term of release for all offenses that were statutorily eligible for such treatment. Instead of cash bail, each particular offense in the bail schedule is placed in one of four categories:

1. Serious and violent: People who are arrested for offenses that are defined by statute as serious and violent (Penal Code section 1270.1 and related sections) are not eligible for release prior to appearance in open court (i.e., at arraignment). They are thus not subject to PARP; the person either posts the monetary amount of the bail or awaits their arraignment in jail.
2. Cite and release (CR): People who are arrested for offenses designated in the bail schedule as CR are eligible for release with a citation and released in lieu of booking and pretrial detention. Pursuant to statute, law enforcement may choose to book these individuals into jail and immediately release them.⁴
3. Book and release (BR): People who are arrested for offenses designated in the bail schedule as BR are eligible for release after booking without judicial review.
4. Magistrate Review (MR): People who are arrested for offenses designated in the bail schedule as MR are held in custody pending a Superior Court judge's review of the person's criminal history; risk of failing to appear and of committing a new offense if released; and the circumstances of the current arrest. The magistrate decides whether the person will be temporarily held until arraignment for further review or released forthwith.⁵

² To see how the Public Safety Assessment scores a person's criminal history, see: <https://advancingpretrial.org/psa/factors/>

³ Individuals booked on serious and/or violent charges as defined in Penal Code section 1270.1 and related sections are *not* eligible for prearrestment release.

⁴ Despite the cite and release designation, our data set include CR bookings. To learn why, please see Appendix B.

⁵ Note that magistrates do not only review MR bookings. Per Penal Code section 1269c, law enforcement has long had the obligation to communicate to a magistrate aggravating circumstances that would otherwise be unknown by the reviewing magistrate. The PARP Bail Schedule (see section (I)(B)(9), page 9 of the 2025 Felony Bail Schedule and section (I)(B)(8), page 8 of the 2025 Misdemeanor Bail Schedule) thus contains provisions under which a CR or BR booking should be *elevated* by law enforcement for magistrate review (MR).

This paper focuses on the effects of this new approach to bail and pretrial release.

2. Previous findings

This paper is the most recent of several publications providing transparency on the impacts and operation of PARP.⁶ Prior to implementation of PARP, we projected the likely impact of PARP on the volume of bookings for planning purposes. Based upon charge information available for pre-PARP offenses, we expected there to be slightly more than 8,000 PARP bookings per month, with roughly 3,500 of them eligible for magistrate review (MR). As we show below, these estimates were too high: there have consistently been fewer bookings and fewer magistrate reviews. These data also projected expected risk scores, anticipating that 53% of people booked would be at low risk of failure to appear and 44% would be at low risk of new criminal activity. The actual results were that 48% of people booked were low risk of failure to appear and 47% were low risk of new criminal activity.

Next, reviewing the record nearly a month after the implementation of PARP, we found that, as expected, release was associated with risk: 85% of people released under PARP were low risk; 71% of those temporarily held were medium-to-high risk. This review also found that magistrates reviewed only 27% of bookings; 40% were ineligible for PARP review because those people were arrested for serious or violent offenses; the other 33% were subject to release prior to magistrate review. Of the 24% of people booked who received a magistrate review due to the severity of their offense, 36% were released and 64% were held. We show similar results below, looking at the entire year. Also below, we provide more context for these results, showing that magistrate reviews, coming as they do after a series of release opportunities have removed the least-risky individuals, nonetheless result in many prearrestment releases. That report also provided anecdotal information about re-arrests of people released pretrial; we improve upon those data below.

A third paper, based upon the first 8 weeks of PARP, found: “For the most part, the trends evident during the first three weeks of the PARPs remained the same. The conclusion is clear – the new pre-arrestment release protocol for non-serious, non-violent crimes reflects that the majority of arrestees who are booked and assessed by a magistrate judge as being high-risk are temporarily held until arraignment and most arrestees assessed as low-risk are being released.” [Data Report #2 – Eight Week Report, p. 1.] Another 10 months of data reinforce this finding.

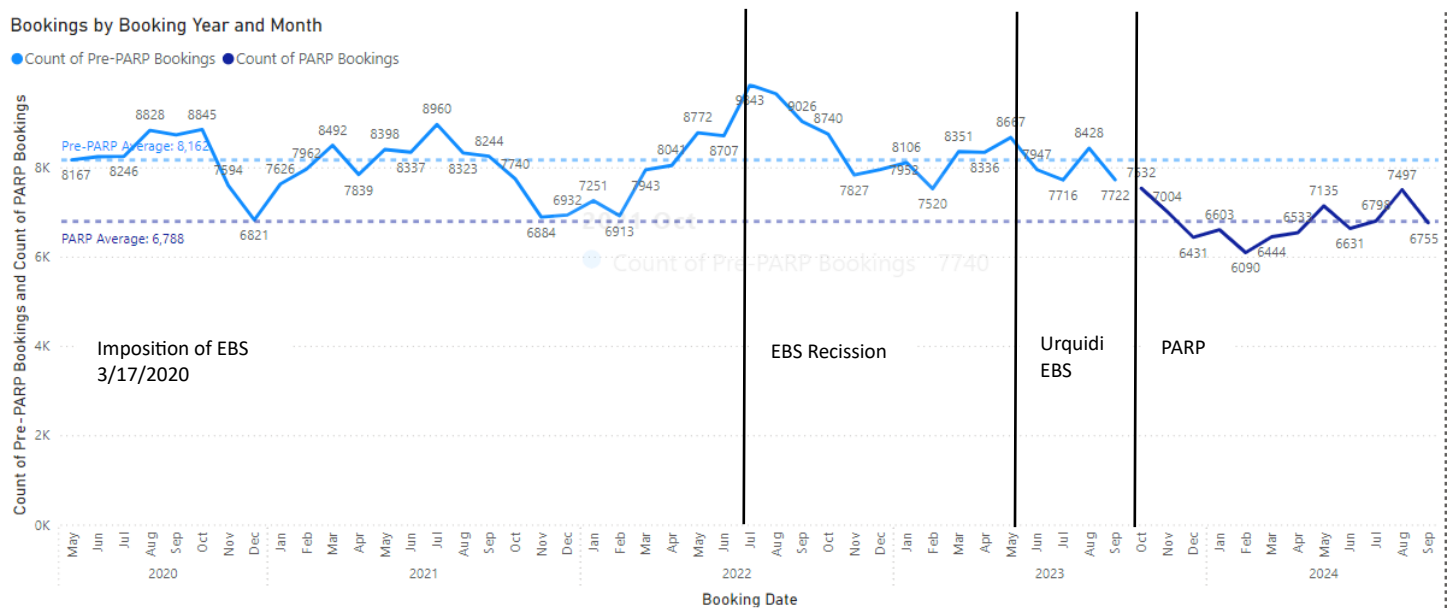
The present study looks back at one year of activity under the PARP. We look to see whether the emerging trends observed in the first few months of PARP still hold; whether and how law enforcement officers have changed their behavior in response to PARP; how the implementation of PARP has affected the prearrestment release status of the tens of thousands of individuals arrested and booked under PARP; and whether risk-based release is being implemented by the magistrates – how well PARP is working to protect public safety and individual rights.

3. There are fewer bookings after PARP, but not for serious offenses

⁶ The reports referenced in this section may be found here: <https://www.lacourt.org/division/criminal/CR0033.aspx>

Over the past several years there have been significant changes in the Court’s bail schedule in response to pandemic pressures and other factors. During the pandemic, the Court imposed, and then rescinded, an *Emergency Bail Schedule* (EBS) that eliminated cash bail for many offenses. The difference between EBS and PARP is not only the temporary nature of the EBS, but also the fact that the EBS did not specify booking charges for which magistrate review was mandatory. For all bookings NOT involving serious-and-violent offenses under EBS, an offense either had zero-dollar bail or not; for the latter offenses, magistrate review was possible. Under PARP, an offense either has a zero-dollar bail (CR or BR) or it is subject to mandatory magistrate review. During times prior to PARP when no EBS was in place, many offenses were subject to cash bail. Those that were not, were reviewed by a magistrate, who either issued a release order regarding the person, or gave no order to the arresting officer or jailer, who exercised their own statutory discretion to determine whether to hold a person until arraignment.

Here we briefly review how those changes have affected bookings and releases – and how the impacts of PARP measure up to those previous impacts.⁷ In the chart below we show the number of bookings each month since the creation of PREP, which happened to coincide with imposition of the first EBS at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020. That first EBS was rescinded in June 2022. A similar EBS was partially implemented (i.e., only for arrests by the Los Angeles County Sheriff and the Los Angeles Police Department pursuant to an injunction issued in *Urquidi et al., vs. City of Los Angeles, et al.*) in May 2023. The *Urquidi* EBS was rescinded by PARP in October 2023.



The chart shows that, despite month-to-month variation throughout the entire period of observation, there are noticeably fewer bookings under PARP than previously – almost 17% - even under previous EBS bail schedules.⁸

⁷ See also the analysis by Thomas Sloan, Molly Pickard, Johanna Lacoe, Mia Bird, and Steven Raphael, *The Short-Term Impacts of Bail Policy on Crime in Los Angeles*, California Policy Lab, August 2024.

⁸ Law enforcement’s use of cite and release protocols – no booking, just release by law enforcement at the arrest location – has certainly been responsible for some of this drop in bookings, but we cannot measure it, since our data do not include non-booked arrests.

4. Magistrate decisions before and after implementation of PARP

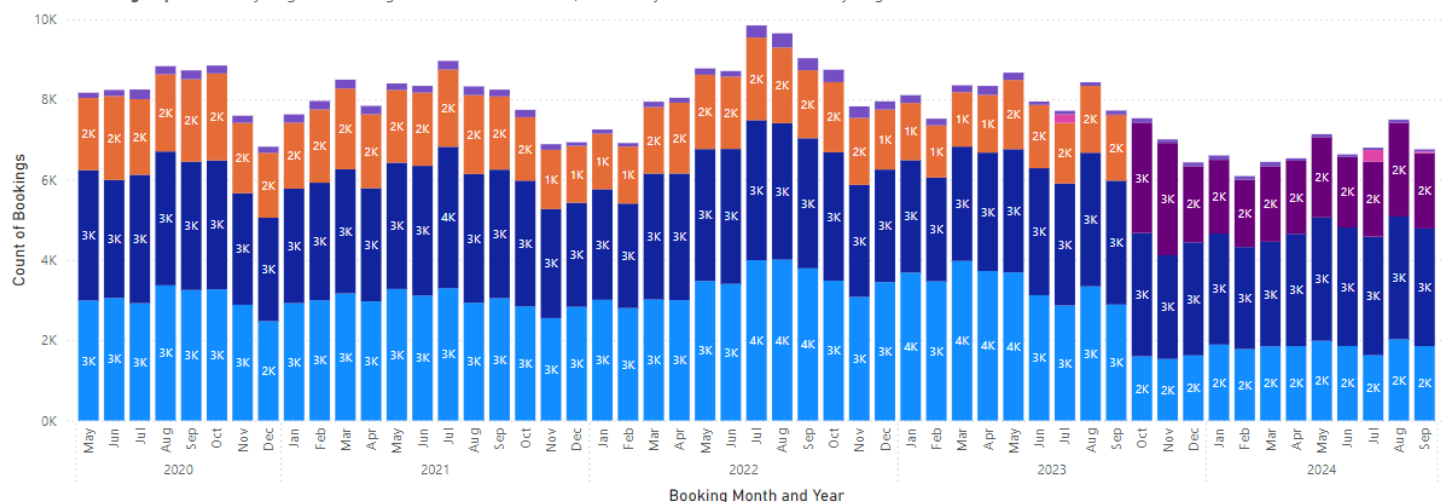
As noted above, prior to any magistrate decision regarding prearrest release, the bail schedule and a series of law enforcement decision points provide opportunities for a person's release. Magistrates only review the bookings of people who have not already been released, or who have not been deemed eligible for cash bail. Magistrate decisions, therefore, must be reviewed in the context of these prior decisions which are, in turn, influenced by the bail schedule. In other words, both the bail schedule and magistrate decisions combine to determine release outcomes at time of booking.

The chart below shows monthly data on decisions regarding 436,321 bookings that were eligible for such review. They show whether a person was:

- *Ineligible* for PARP because they were arrested for a serious and violent offense (dark blue bands that total roughly 3,000 bookings each month);
- *Invalid* bookings are only counted prior to PARP. These are a mix of outcomes that occurred outside of the judicial release decision. They include instances in which a magistrate issued a release order, but the jailer had already released the person (preliminary analysis suggests roughly half of the "Invalid" bookings are in this category); instances in which a judicial release order was rescinded after Probation review discovered circumstances, such as an out-of-state warrant, that required the person to be held; and other instances in which a judge's decision did not determine the individual's release status (orange bands that exist only prior to PARP).
- *Released by law enforcement* without judicial review according to the PARP Bail Schedule (purple bands that exist only after PARP);
- *Ordered held by a magistrate* after magistrate review (light blue), or
- *Ordered released by a magistrate* after review (a small blue band at the top of the bars).

Bookings by Month and Year with Outcome

PREPOUTCOME (groups) ● Held by Magistrate ● Ineligible ● Invalid ● No Review/Released by LEA ● Other ● Released by Magistrate



There is a clear trend with the implementation of PARP: Under PARP, magistrates are now holding significantly fewer people (i.e., the light blue portions of the bars are shorter). This is a direct result of the fact that fewer people are subject to magistrate review because the PARP Bail Schedule directs law enforcement to release them.

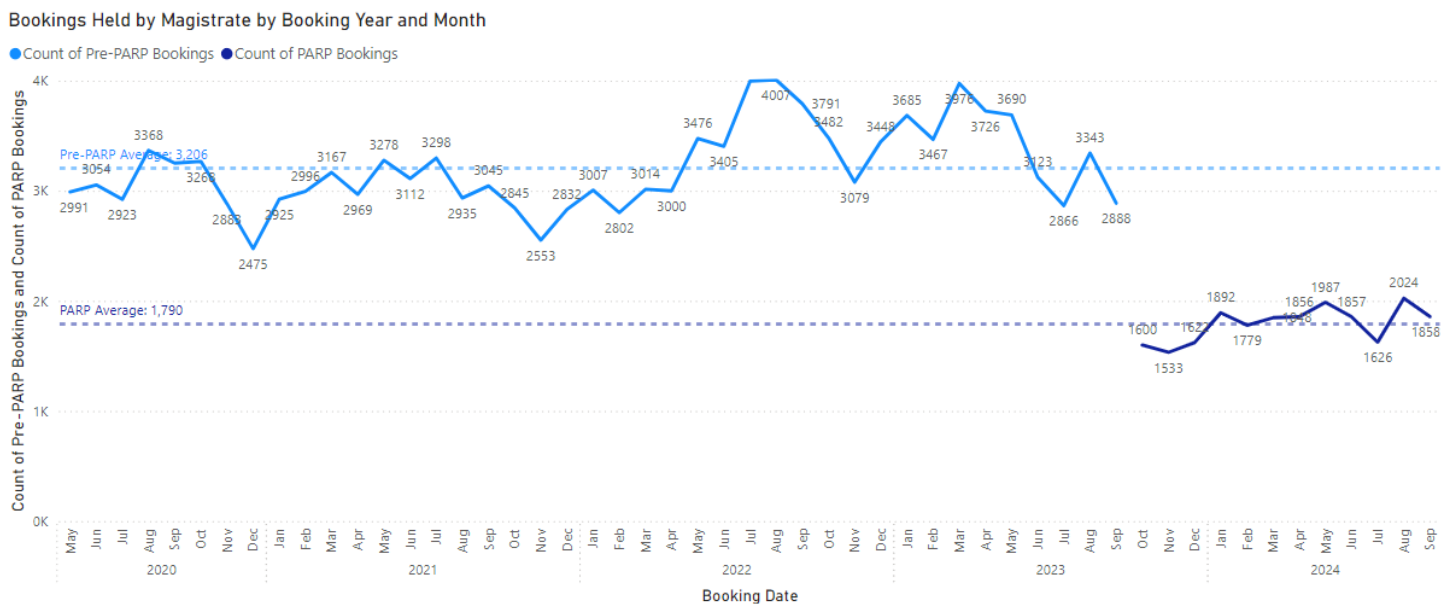
The percentage of bookings for serious and violent offenses is remarkably consistent throughout the observation period: bookings that are ineligible for PARP remain at about 40% of bookings, regardless of the Bail Schedule in force. This suggests that serious/violent criminal activity – and law enforcement responses to it – is relatively invariant to different bail regimes.

Prior to the creation of the PARP categories of CR and BR offenses, law enforcement officers have always cited and released a significant proportion of arrested people on their own authority. That proportion is a bit larger under PARP (i.e., the purple bars are longer than the orange bars), but not significantly so.

To summarize:

1. The proportion and number of cash bail eligible bookings due to arrest for a serious and violent offense are quite consistent over time.
2. The PARP Bail Schedule has encouraged a small increase in releases by law enforcement.
3. Under the PARP Bail Schedule, there are many fewer people subject to magistrate review; a significant number of these individuals who would have otherwise been reviewed by a magistrate are released prior to magistrate review.

We see this last point more clearly if we look only at the number of magistrate holds over time:

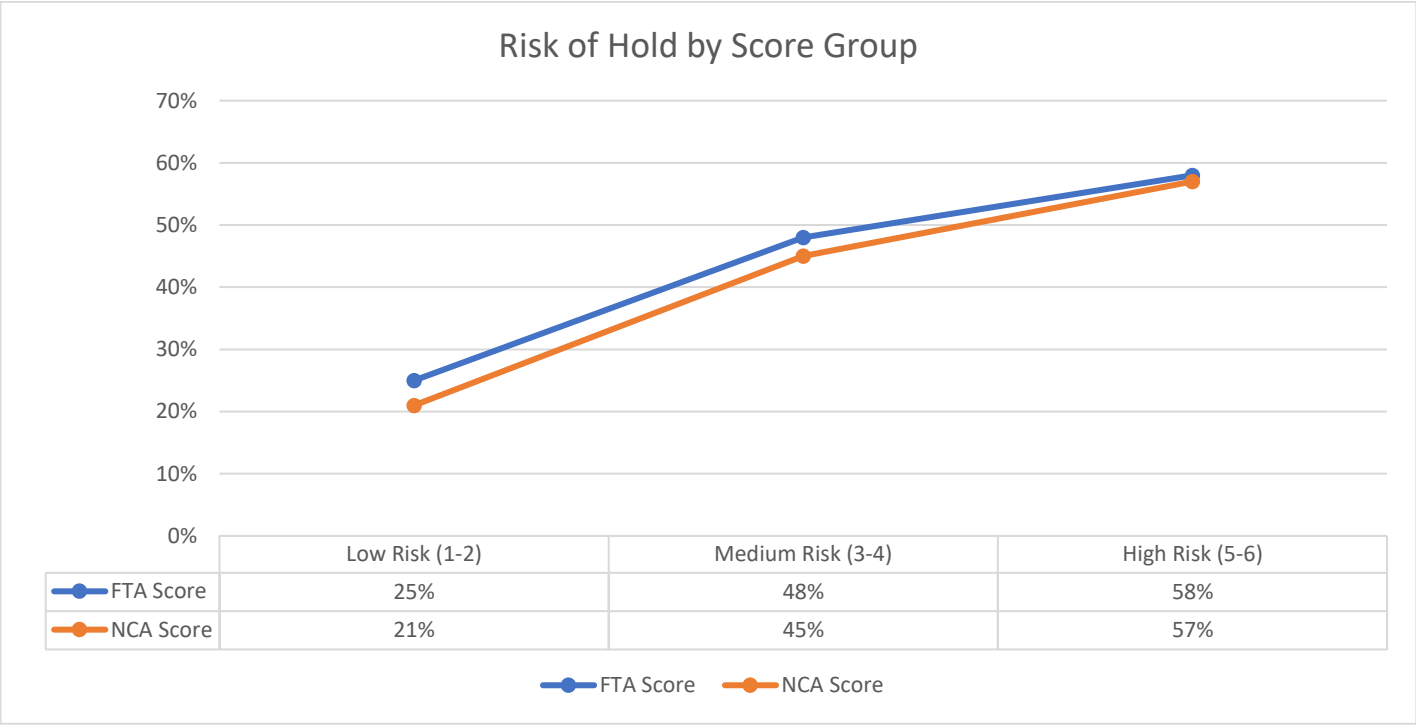


There is a significant decrease – over 44% – in the number of people held by a magistrate before PARP (3,206) and after PARP (1,790). This decrease is all the more remarkable when we consider the fact that the population under magistrate review is likely higher-risk than it was previously – the PARP Bail Schedule having determined that many lower risk offenses do not require magistrate review.

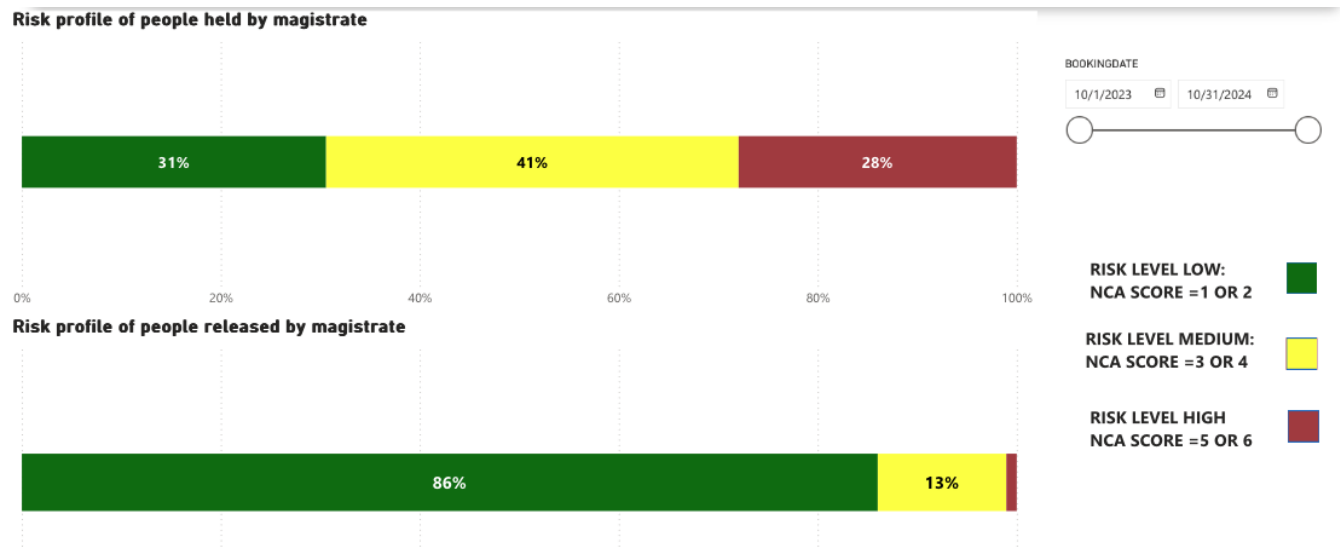
We next take a closer look at magistrate decision making. A major policy goal of both PREP and PARP is to encourage judges to make release decisions based on the probable risk associated with an individual arrestee's release. Whereas traditional money bail schedules and the bail decisions that follow from them focus solely on the current alleged offense without regard to an individual's criminal history,

individualized risk-based review allows the magistrate to consider not only the current offense, but also what the person’s criminal history can reveal about future risk to the public.

We find that risk scores impact judicial decision making. The chance that a person is held until arraignment by a magistrate is correlated with the person’s risk score, as shown in the chart below.



We can see the same effect if we ask the question differently: Comparing the people who are held and not held, which group has the higher risk profile? The answer below is clear: magistrates are more likely to hold people whose criminal histories indicate a greater risk of future criminal activity.



A corollary of this result is every bit as important for public safety: by releasing low-risk individuals, magistrates avoid needless incarceration, which has been shown to *increase* a person's likelihood of future criminal behavior.⁹

But all of this begs the core question: Has PARP improved public safety?

5. Pretrial success and failure prior to, and under, PARP

All prior analyses, and those in the sections above, are based upon data from the booking. Recently the Court expanded its database to include data on any case that might be filed pursuant to the booking. This allows us to now examine the broader question of pretrial release: what happens during the pendency of a court case while a person is released from custody into the community?

Cases were filed on 47% of the bookings in our dataset, and it is to these 203,128 bookings-with-cases that we now turn.¹⁰ We split our sample into two parts: 154,254 bookings that occurred in the pre-PARP timeframe, and 48,874 bookings that occurred during PARP. We want to see the contrasts in pretrial outcomes between those two timeframes. For each subsample, we want to know: If a case was filed, was the person released to the community during the pendency of the case?¹¹ If they were, did they refrain from criminal activity during this time (measured by a new booking prior to the disposition of their case)?¹² If the individual was arrested in the time period after the filing of a criminal complaint, and prior to the disposition of that case, then (no matter the offense, and no matter how long they had been in the community) we flag the booking as a *failure*.¹³ We are interested in the failure rate during PREP and during PARP.

We begin with some descriptive findings. Bookings with cases were more frequent under PARP than prior to PARP. During PREP, there were 154,254 bookings that resulted in case filings (3,673 per month); under PARP, the number was 48,874 (4,073 per month). We have no explanation for this finding but will pursue it in future work.

Surprising to us, release rates stayed the same. Prior to PARP 108,760 bookings resulted in release; a rate of 71%.¹⁴ Under PARP, 48,874 sample bookings resulted in 34,112 releases; a 70% release rate – practically identical. We had anticipated that the creation of the CR and BR categories in PARP would lead to a higher release rate. We suspect that many such bookings were, pre-PARP, subject to cash bail and that many of those individuals were either released on cash bail or released pursuant to jail overcrowding constraints. Further examination of this finding awaits future work.

⁹ See, for instance, Arnold Ventures, *The Hidden Costs of Pretrial Detention*, available at:

<https://www.arnoldventures.org/stories/the-harmful-ripples-of-pretrial-detention>

¹⁰ For our sample of bookings with cases, to avoid bias due to right censored data, we selected bookings between April 1, 2020, and September 30, 2024. This allows for three months to pass, during which all bookings that will be filed on, have been filed on.

¹¹ We recognize that people may go into and out of custody during the pendency of a case. We will take up this complication in subsequent studies.

¹² We are also interested in the outcome of attendance at all court hearings, which we will take up in subsequent publications.

¹³ More detail on the intricacies of how we assembled the pretrial outcome dataset can be found in a Technical Appendix, which is not yet available at the time of publication of this document.

¹⁴ Note that the enhanced dataset provides a broader view: we not only capture releases prearrest but at any time after the booking and before any case filing.

Because bookings with cases were more frequent under PARP while release rates stayed the same, the result is more releases under PARP. Prior to PARP, there were an average of 2,590 releases per month; under PARP, that number is 2,843 – an increase of 253 releases every month.

Some observers predicted that higher release rates under PARP would result in a higher levels of new criminal activity. They did not. Under PREP, there were 376 instances of new criminal activity each month on bookings with cases. Under PARP, this number is 336. This is more than a 10% reduction in new criminal activity per month.

Why are a greater number of releases associated with fewer new arrests? The per-booking rate of new criminal activity under PREP was 15%; under PARP it is 12%. This is a decrease of only 3 percentage points, but roughly a one-fifth reduction in the rate. **Because of the relatively lower risk profile of individuals released under PARP, an increase in releases was achieved with an *increase* in public safety – a remarkable result.**

6. Conclusions

There are additional questions raised by these findings: would the impacts be more pronounced if individuals arrested for serious and violent offenses and subject to cash bail releases were evaluated similarly to those charged with less serious or violent offenses; what about the fact that some individuals are in the community longer than others; what about the effects of different booking charges; and many others. We are actively engaged with county stakeholders to surface important questions and to continue to bring data to bear on them. But for now, this first venture into the pretrial space has generated some significant findings.

After 12 months of operation and a deeper dive into a broader dataset, the findings in this report echo those of a preliminary review of PARP after its first month of operation:

The Preliminary PARP Report released today demonstrates the undeniable public safety benefits of utilizing individualized risk determinations to assess conditions of release, as opposed to basing conditions of release solely on an arrested individual's ability to pay traditional money bail," said [Former] Presiding Judge Jessner. "This new system is working exactly the way it was intended – the vast majority of those determined by a magistrate to be a significant risk to public and victim safety, or a significant flight risk, are being temporarily held in jail prior to arraignment, while the vast majority of those who pose little risk to public or victim safety and are likely to return to court are being released with non-financial conditions. Under the previous money bail system, these same high-risk individuals would be able to buy their release from jail if they had access to money, and the low-risk individuals would remain in jail for days, weeks, months, or even years if they did not have access to money to purchase their release. [News Release of October 30, 2023, available here:

<https://www.lacourt.org/newsmedia/notices/newsrelease>]

Indeed, even though the PARP Bail Schedule brought about a significant reduction in the number of people held immediately after their booking, the individuals released under PARP had a lower rate of

new criminal activity while released into the community and, on net, generated fewer new arrests than was occurring before the implementation of PARP.

Increasing the number of newly arrested people who can leave jail to continue their lives – without compromising public safety – seems a tall order. But a radical new approach to bail, coupled with data-informed judicial decision making, has accomplished that in Los Angeles County.

7. Appendix A: Data provided to magistrate at time of prearrest review



SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

PSA SCORES

DETAINEE INFORMATION	
DETAINEE'S NAME [REDACTED]	DOB 09/13/1959
BOOKING NUMBER [REDACTED]	BOOKING DATE 01/10/2020 2:00 AM

SCORES		
FTA 6 Point Scale	NCA 6 Point Scale	NVCA Flag
3	5	No

DECISION	
03/13/2020 1:20 PM	[REDACTED]

RISK ASSESSMENT			
Risk Factor	FTA	NCA	NVCA
1. Age at current arrest		0	
2. Current violent offense			0
Current violent offense & 20 years old or younger			0
3. Pending charges at the time of the offense	1	3	1
4. Prior misdemeanor conviction		1	
5. Prior felony conviction		1	
Prior conviction (misdemeanor or felony)	1		1
6. Prior violent conviction		1	1
7. Prior failure to appear in the past two years	0	0	
8. Prior failure to appear older than two years	0		
9. Prior sentence to incarceration		2	

RECORD DETAILS

Current Arrest Charges

Charge #	Statute Code	Degree	Violent
1	HS11351.5	F	No

Pending Filed Charges

Case #	Charge #	Statute Code	Degree
LAA9CR0132901	17	PC653M(A)	M
LAA9CR0132901	19	PC653M(A)	M
LAA9CR0132901	20	PC653M(A)	M
LAA9CR0132901	21	PC653M(A)	M
LAA9CR0132901	18	PC653M(A)	M
LAA9CR0132901	22	PC653M(A)	M
LAA9CR0132901	23	PC653M(A)	M
LAA9CR0132901	24	PC653M(A)	M
LAA9CR0132901	26	PC653M(A)	M
LAA9CR0132901	28	PC653M(A)	M
REV5PH0395701	01	PC3000.08(C)	F
REV5PH0664101	01	PC3000.08(F)	F
LACBA48446001	01	HS11351.5	F

Prior Convictions

Case #	Charge #	Statute Code	Degree	Date	Violent
GLN7GL0165401	01	PC415	I	07/22/1997	No
POM95M0343901	01	PC594(A)	M	06/23/1995	No
POM95M0343901	02	PC422	M	06/23/1995	No
POM95M0343901	03	PC242	M	06/23/1995	Yes
LAM7MT0621401	03	VC23109(C)	M	07/18/1997	No
LAA9CR0132901	01	PC422	M	05/18/2000	No
LAA9CR0132901	03	PC653M(A)	M	05/18/2000	No
LAA9CR0132901	05	PC653M(A)	M	05/18/2000	No
LAA9CR0132901	25	PC653M(A)	M	05/18/2000	No
LAA9CR0132901	27	PC653M(A)	M	05/18/2000	No
V278457	02	TRAFFIC VIOLATION	M	05/13/1988	No

Prior Convictions (Continued)

Case #	Charge #	Statute Code	Degree	Date	Violent
XCNBA20564901	01	PC422	F	08/06/2001	No
XCNBA20564901	03	PC422	F	08/06/2001	No
XCNBA20564901	04	PC422	F	08/06/2001	No
XCNBA20564901	05	PC136.1(A)(2)	F	08/06/2001	No
XCNBA20564901	08	PC422	F	08/06/2001	No
LACBA39517101	01	PC422	F	04/03/2012	No
LACBA39517101	02	HS11378	F	04/03/2012	No
LAC5CA0941701	01	PC484(A)/490.2(A)	M	04/20/2015	No
XCNBA44170701	01	PC245(A)(4)	F	02/29/2016	Yes

Prior Sentences

Case #	Charge #	Statute Code	Degree	Sentencing
POM95M0343901	02	PC422	M	Yes
XCNBA20564901	01	PC422	F	Yes
XCNBA20564901	03	PC422	F	Yes
XCNBA20564901	04	PC422	F	Yes
XCNBA20564901	05	PC136.1(A)(2)	F	Yes
XCNBA20564901	08	PC422	F	Yes
LACBA39517101	01	PC422	F	Yes
LACBA39517101	02	HS11378	F	Yes
XCNBA44170701	01	PC245(A)(4)	F	Yes

Failure To Appear

FTA Dates
No data found.

8. [Appendix B: A note on data](#)

This report, and the prearrest process created by PARP, focuses on the following events:

- An arrest by a law enforcement officer may result in the individual arrested being given a “ticket” or a *citation*. The citation directs the person to go to court at a specified place and time where their case will commence. Under these circumstances, there is no physical detention of the person.
- Certain arrests result in a *booking*: when, after an arrest, the law enforcement officer fingerprints the arrested individual at a law enforcement booking station. Generally used for more serious arrests than those resulting in a citation, a booking allows the officer to positively identify the person, to see the person’s criminal history, and to search for open warrants (i.e., judicial orders that the person be detained).
- Certain bookings result in the person being *held* in jail: A person jailed because of allegations of a new offense must be arraigned in open court within two court days. If the person is so detained, under certain circumstances they may be released prior to arraignment by law enforcement or by a judge. The latter is the “magistrate judge” or “magistrate” who is the subject of this study.

The data presented in this study uses bookings, rather than the individuals, as the unit of observation, unless otherwise noted.

The data does not include those individuals who received citations and were released at the arrest location without being “booked” at a law enforcement booking station.

The data does not include bookings or detention of those arrested on an arrest warrant (these individuals are subject to cash bail set by a judicial officer when the arrest warrant was issued and are not subject to PARP). It does include bookings of individuals arrested for offenses designated in the bail schedules as “cite-and-release” who were, nonetheless, booked rather than cited-out. Why does our data set include CR bookings? The PARP bail schedule designates certain offenses as cite-and-release offenses for which law enforcement typically has used this approach in the past; those are the least-serious offenses in the bail schedule. However, law enforcement has the discretion to book individuals on their own authority: for instance, when a person’s identity is unclear; or when law enforcement plans to request magistrate review, they may book someone arrested for a CR offense. When this occurs, our data set includes bookings on these CR offenses.

More about how we assembled the pretrial outcome dataset can be found in a Technical Appendix, which is not available at the time of publication of this document but will be released soon.