



FELONY ARREST OUTCOMES ORLEANS PARISH 2019-2022

Summary of Findings

An effective working relationship between police and prosecutors that translates felony arrests into felony convictions is essential to maintaining public safety, but there is evidence of a breakdown in police and prosecutor coordination during the first two years of District Attorney (DA) Jason Williams' administration. Every category of felony crime experienced a lower felony conviction rate under DA Williams, which is reflective of a shift in prosecutorial policy that compromises the work of the New Orleans Police Department (NOPD) and the safety of citizens.

When violent crime victims and witnesses see their felony cases end in refused charges, dismissed from court, or with misdemeanor convictions, they will share their experiences with friends and neighbors who will be less likely to cooperate with law enforcement in the future. The need for victim and witness cooperation in violent crime shows why collaboration, communication, and cooperation between police and prosecutors is vital to the criminal justice system's ability to impact community safety.

This report analyzes Orleans Parish incidents of major violent crime, felony arrests, and felony prosecutions from 2019 through 2022 and reveals several trends:

1. **As violent crime surged and there were fewer officers to respond, the NOPD focused on apprehending violent offenders.** Major violent crime steadily climbed by 69% from 937 incidents in 2019 to 1,582 incidents in 2022 (see Exhibit 1). During that same time, the number of commissioned NOPD officers dropped by 23% from 1,226 officers in 2019 to 940 officers in 2022 (see Exhibit 2). Although there were fewer officers, there were consistently 2,063 to 2,207 violent felony arrests from 2019 to 2022, and crimes of violence grew to make up just over half of all 2021 and 2022 felony arrests (see Exhibit 4).
2. **Police efforts to hold violent offenders accountable were undermined by the DA's Office in 2021 and 2022, the first two years of DA Williams' administration.** In 2021 and 2022, police made a total of 4,294 violent felony arrests (see Exhibit 4). In his first two years in office, DA Williams refused to prosecute 2,068 violent felony arrests and dismissed 873 violent felony court cases (see Appendix 2). The combined 2,941 refused or dismissed violent felonies shows that 68% of violent felony arrests did not result in convictions for any charge in 2021 and 2022.
3. **The DA Williams' administration dismissed 1,859 open felony prosecutions during 2021, his first year in office** (see Exhibit 6). The suspects in these 1,859 cases were arrested for felony offenses and had charges accepted for prosecution only to later have their cases purged from the system without conviction of any offense. The recidivism rate for those 1,859 dismissed prosecutions was 25% as there have been 457 rearrests on new felony charges by year end 2023 (see Appendix 4).
4. **Felony arrest to conviction rates tumbled from 44% in 2019 during the DA Cannizzaro administration to 20% in 2022 under the DA Williams administration** (see Exhibit 5). This report's study period of 2019 through 2022 measures police and prosecutor trends in the last two years of DA Cannizzaro's administration into the first two years of DA Williams' administration. The NOPD is the common denominator across both DA administrations. Therefore, declines in felony convictions likely result from differences in prosecutorial practices, priorities, and philosophies between DA administrations.

DA Williams has begun modifying some of the policies that led to the significant decline in felony convictions and more broadly uses the legal tools available to prosecutors such as the habitual offender law to enhance sentencing of repeat offenders and transferring juveniles charged with serious violent crimes to adult court.

Major Violent Crime in New Orleans

Safety in New Orleans deteriorated from 2019 to 2022 as major violent crimes surged 69%.

The MCC tracks four primary categories of reported major violent crime as a general measure of the level of violence in New Orleans: homicide, shooting, carjacking, and armed robbery. **The number of reported major violent crimes increased 69% from 937 in 2019 to 1,582 in 2022 (see Exhibit 1).**

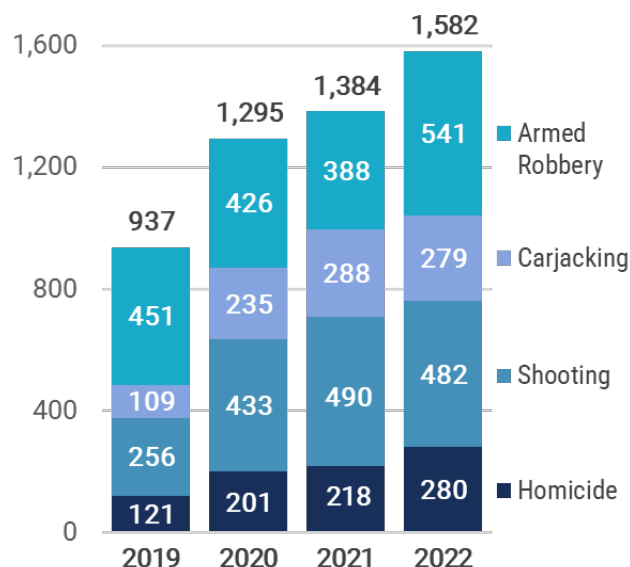
Homicide went up every year as the rate more than doubled from 121 in 2019 to 280 in 2022, a 131% increase.

Shootings rose 88% with 2019 having 256 and 2022 having 482.

Carjacking had the largest 156% increase from 109 incidents in 2019 to 279 in 2022.

From 2019 to 2022, there was an overall 20% increase in armed robbery from 451 incidents in 2019 to 541 in 2022. However, the pandemic years of 2020 and 2021 had fewer armed robberies, likely due to pandemic restrictions on restaurants, bars, and retail venues.

Exhibit 1: Major Violent Felony Crimes 2019-2022



New Orleans Police Department Commissioned Officers

There were 23% fewer commissioned officers in 2022 compared to 2019.

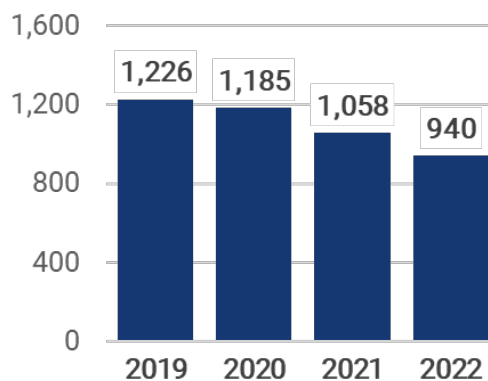
The increase in violent crime occurred as the NOPD experienced a sharp personnel reduction (see Exhibit 2).

There was an overall 23% decrease in the number of officers from 1,226 in 2019 to 940 in 2022.

From 2019 to 2020, the NOPD force reduced by 41 officers. Then, 2021 showed a 127-officer reduction, which was followed by another decline of 118 officers in 2022.

Records dating to 1978 do not show any year with fewer NOPD officers than the 940 reported in 2022.

Exhibit 2: New Orleans Police Department Commissioned Officers 2019-2022



Source: NOPD, New Orleans Police and Justice Foundation

Felony Criminal Justice Process

This report examines what happens with arrest charges at different points in criminal justice process from 2019-2022.

The process of resolving felony arrest charges begins when police book a suspect into jail and ends when charges are refused prosecution or resolved in court (see Exhibit 3).

The DA screens all felony arrest reports to determine if the arrest was lawful and if the investigation presents proof beyond a reasonable doubt that justifies a prosecution. Otherwise, charges are refused without any prosecution.

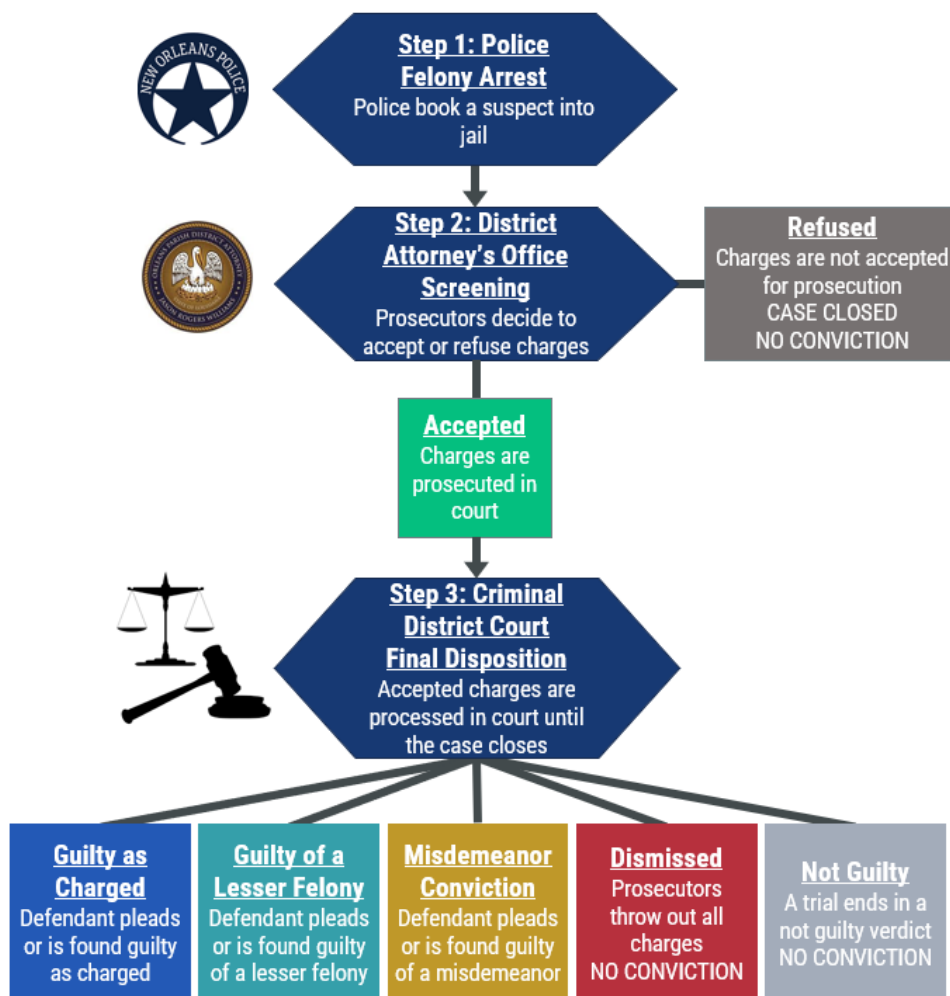
Accepted charges are prosecuted in Orleans Parish Criminal District Court. **Accepted cases end through a guilty plea, a verdict from a judge or jury, or when the DA's Office dismisses all charges against a defendant.**

The study period of 2019-2022 saw significant changes

and challenges for the criminal justice system that included a pandemic, tropical weather events, and a newly elected District Attorney. The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in several prolonged court closures and delays in case processing from March of 2020 through 2021. Jury trials were suspended for two months at the beginning of 2022 and normal court operations resumed thereafter. Tropical weather events caused court closures in both 2020 and 2021. The pandemic and weather events resulted in months of delayed court proceedings and, at times, completely stopped the adjudication of criminal cases.

Orleans Parish District Attorney Jason Williams was sworn in on January 11, 2021 and replaced Leon Cannizzaro who was in office since November of 2008. Court closures in 2020 caused DA Williams' new administration to face a backlog of pending court cases. In his first year in office, the ability of DA Williams to resolve the backlog of pending criminal charges was impacted by similar pandemic and weather challenges that slowed the criminal justice process the year before in 2020.

Exhibit 3: Overview of Process to Resolve Felony Arrest Charges

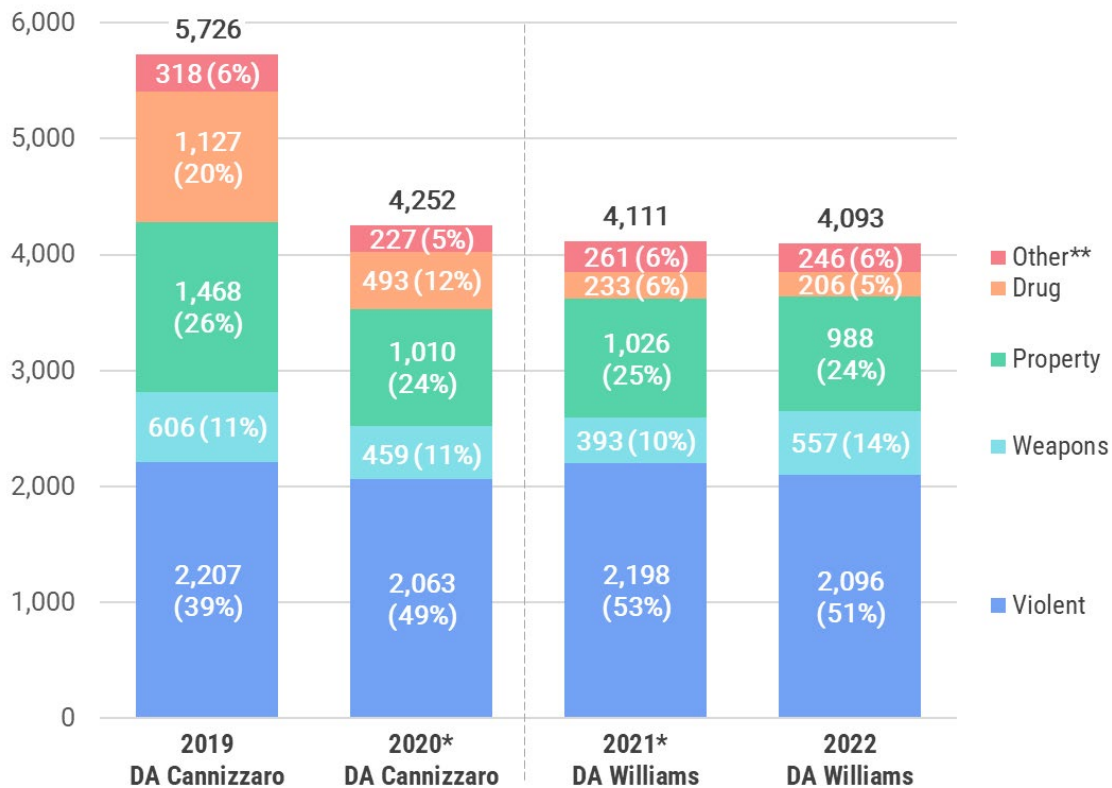


NEW ORLEANS POLICE DEPARTMENT FELONY ARREST TRENDS

The NOPD increased focus on violent felony arrests despite a declining number of officers and surging violent crime rates.

From 2019 to 2022, the total number of annual felony arrests fell by 29% ([see Exhibit 4](#)). Arrests had the biggest drop from 5,726 in 2019 to 4,252 in 2020 during the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. (See Appendix 1, Page 10 for more detailed annual arrest charges)

Exhibit 4: Orleans Parish Felony Arrests 2019-2022



* The pandemic restricted case processing in court during 2020 and 2021

** "Other" felony crimes include a range of serious charges such as obscenity, failure to register as a sex offender, cruelty to a juvenile, or obstruction of justice

The reduction in felony arrests corresponded with a 23% drop in the numbers of commissioned NOPD officers ([see Exhibit 2 on page 2](#)).

There was little year to year change in the numbers of violent felony arrests as police focused their resources on crimes of violence. Over the four-year span of this report, violent felony arrests fluctuated from 2,063 to 2,207 arrests. As police made fewer overall arrests, **violent felony arrests went from making up 39% of felony arrests in 2019 to 51% of felony arrests in 2022.**

A steep decline in drug felony arrests is the primary reason for the decrease in total felony arrests, as the reduction in officers forced the NOPD to prioritize its resources. Felony drug arrests fell by 82% from 1,127 in 2019 to 206 in 2022. Another contributor to the decline in arrests was a drop in felony property arrests, which went down 33% from 1,468 in 2019 to 988 in 2022.

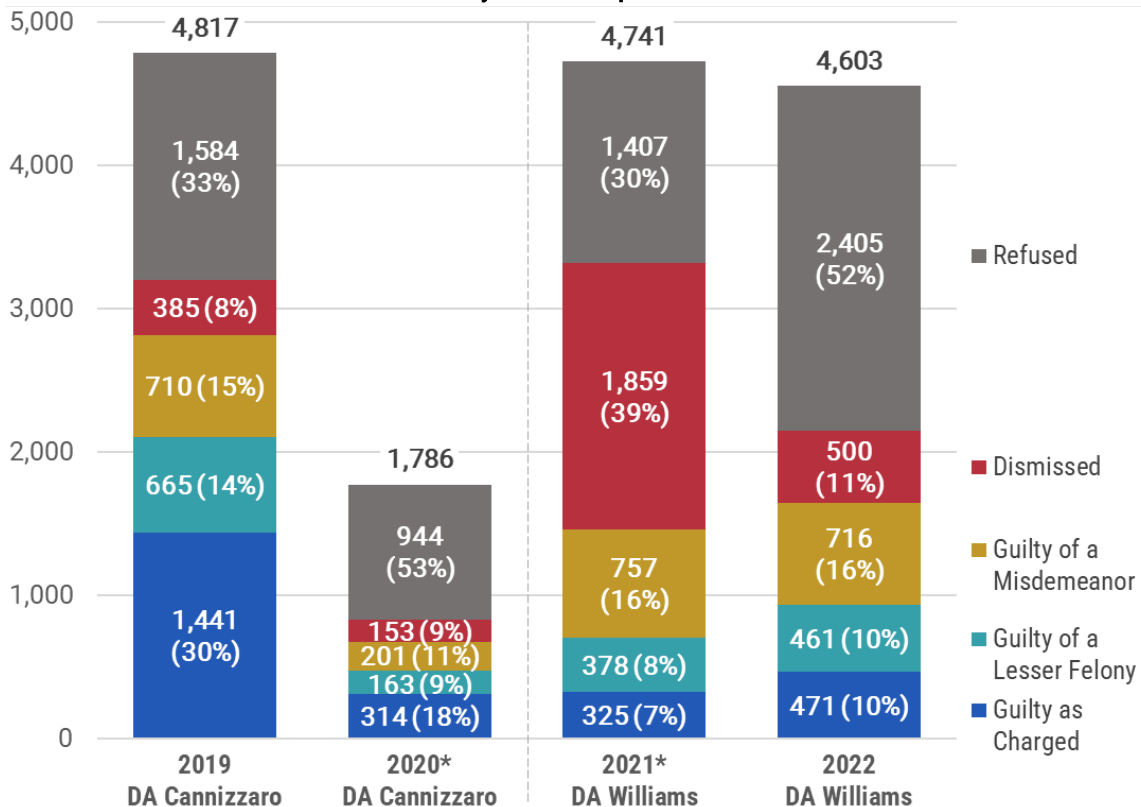
Felony weapons arrests fluctuated and dipped below 400 in 2021, which was followed by an increase to 557 weapons felony arrests in 2022 as COVID-19 restrictions were lifted and people returned to pre-pandemic lifestyles.

PROSECUTION OUTCOMES

Most felony arrests do not end in suspects pleading or being found guilty as charged.

Exhibit 5 shows the numbers of felony arrests that closed in each year from 2019 through 2022 along with the outcome or final disposition of each (See Appendix 2, Pages 11-14 for more detailed disposition data).

Exhibit 5: Felony Arrest Dispositions 2019-2022



* The pandemic restricted case processing in court during 2020 and 2021

Note: Less than 1% of outcomes were not guilty verdicts, which are not shown in the chart above

The fairest comparison of outcomes from the two DA's is to look at DA Cannizzaro's results in 2019 pre-pandemic and DA Williams' results in 2022 when pandemic restrictions ended and courts reopened.

The felony conviction rate for 2019 under DA Cannizzaro was 44% overall with 30% guilty as charged and 14% guilty of a lesser felony charge. **In 2022, the felony conviction rate fell to 20% under DA Williams.** The biggest differences between the administrations are that DA Williams refused more cases and had a lower rate of arrests ending with defendants being convicted guilty as charged. The refusal rate in 2019 was 33% compared to 2022 when just over half (52%) of cases ended in refusal. The guilty as charged rate fell by two-thirds from 30% in 2019 to 10% in 2022. Rates of open cases being dismissed and defendants being convicted of misdemeanors and lesser felony charges were similar in 2019 and 2022 under either DA.

As a result of court closures due to the pandemic, **only 1,786 felony cases closed in 2020.** The 2020 felony conviction rate was 27% (18% guilty as charged and 9% guilty of lesser felony charges). The 2020 rate of cases closing by being refused prosecution rose to 53%, because court closures prevented trials and hearings where defendants could resolve their cases in court.

The felony conviction rate plummeted to 15% during first year of DA Williams' administration in 2021, largely due to the 1,859 pending felony prosecutions that were dismissed.

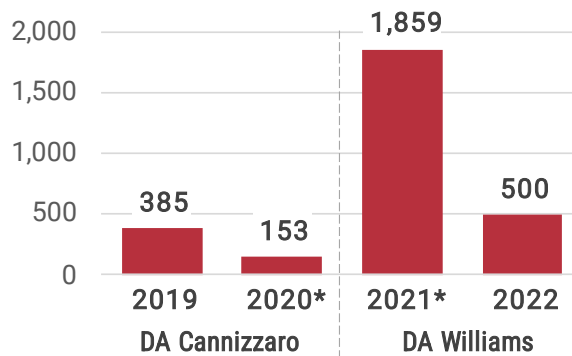
DISMISSED CASES

In 2021, 1,859 felony cases were purged without conviction of any defendants.

Dismissals are arrests that the DA's Office initially accepted for prosecution but later had charges from open court cases dismissed without any conviction. **Exhibit 6** reviews the numbers of dismissals from felony arrests from 2019 through 2022. (see Appendix 3, Page 15 for most serious arrest charges in dismissed cases from 2019-2022)

The number of dismissals surged to 1,859 in 2021 during the first year of DA Williams' administration and made up 39% of that year's closed cases. The high number of dismissals represents a large purging of felony cases that were previously accepted under DA Cannizzaro or DA Williams. **Higher dismissal rates result in lower conviction rates and undermine public confidence in the criminal justice system.**

Exhibit 6: Number of Felony Case Dismissals 2019-2022



* The pandemic restricted case processing in court during 2020 and 2021

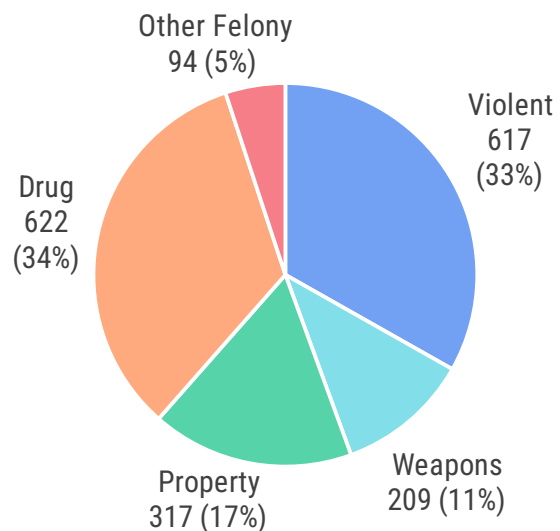
Exhibit 7 shows the most serious arrest charges from cases dismissed in 2021.

There were similar numbers of dismissed drug felony and violent felony cases, which each made up a third of the 2021 case dismissals. The most commonly dismissed charge in 2021 was drug possession, which accounted for 401 dismissals. Another 221 dismissals were drug distribution charges. The most serious violent felony charges dismissed in 2021 included 307 domestic violence, 167 felony battery and assault charges, and 66 robberies. There were also 209 dismissed weapons felonies.

The MCC conducted a follow-up review to identify when defendants with cases dismissed in 2021 were rearrested for new felony state charges. The review examined state arrests through 2023 and found **457 new felony arrests of individuals whose cases were dismissed in 2021, which represents a 25% rate of recidivism.**

The most common rearrest charges were 91 for domestic violence, 75 for felony weapons charges, 60 for felony theft, and 56 for felony battery or assault. Some rearrest charges included more serious offenses such as robbery (26), rape (9), homicide (8), and attempted murder (6). (See Appendix 4, Page 16 for a breakdown of most serious rearrest charges.)

Exhibit 7: Most Serious Arrest Charges for Cases Dismissed in 2021 (1,859 Total Dismissals)



Conclusions

This report documents incidents of major violent crime, felony arrests by the New Orleans Police Department (NOPD), and prosecutorial outcomes by the Orleans Parish District Attorney's (DA's) Office from 2019 through 2022. The arrest to conviction analysis applied in this report provides a shared metric to evaluate the performance of police and prosecutors. Translating felony arrests into felony convictions is an indicator of how healthy of a working relationship there is between police and prosecutors. Low felony conviction rates can undermine public confidence and cooperation with the criminal justice system. Victims and witnesses may become unwilling to come forward when there is a low likelihood of conviction.

The Orleans Parish criminal justice system underwent an extraordinary series of transitions from 2019 through 2022, some which include:

- Beginning in 2020 and continuing into 2021, a pandemic and natural disasters caused numerous and lengthy delays in processing of cases through the court. Jury trials were suspended for two months at the beginning of 2022 due to a resurgence of COVID-19, and pandemic-related case delays ended thereafter.
- Since 2018, seven of the 12 judges who oversee the prosecution of felony cases in Orleans Criminal District Court were newly elected to the bench.
- New Orleans Police Department experienced a 23% reduction in commissioned officers and saw the force diminish to the lowest staffing level seen in decades.
- District Attorney Jason Williams assumed office in January of 2021, replacing Leon Cannizzaro who had served since November of 2008.

Too few Orleans Parish felony arrests result in felony conviction.

During the pandemic, refusals and dismissals represented 62% of closed cases in 2020 and 69% of closed cases in 2021. DA Williams' higher rates of refusing arrest charges and the purging of nearly 1,900 cases in 2021 caused the felony arrest to felony conviction rate to plummet from 44% pre-pandemic to 15% in 2021 and 20% in 2022.

Since the police making arrests spanned both DA administrations, the decrease in convictions is most likely a reflection of prosecutorial policies, as described in greater detail below.

Every category of felony crime experienced a lower felony conviction rate under DA Williams in 2022, which is reflective of a shift in prosecutorial policy that serves to undermine the work of the NOPD and the safety of citizens. Police are focused on making violent felony arrests, but violent felony arrests had a 16% felony conviction rate in 2021 and a 17% felony conviction rate in 2022. There were 4,294 violent felony arrests in 2021 and 2022, but during that same time the DA Williams administration refused to prosecute 2,068 violent felony arrests and dismissed 873 violent felony court cases. The combined 2,941 refused or dismissed violent felonies shows that 68% of violent felony arrests did not result in convictions for any charge in 2021 and 2022.

Felony convictions for felony crimes is one of the most important ways for the criminal justice system to provide for community safety. Criminals are not deterred from continuing to victimize the citizenry when they are unlikely to suffer penalties for their felony violations of the law. Analysis for this report identified 457 new felony arrests of defendants from 1,859 cases that were dismissed in 2021. The experiences of the witnesses and victims in those cases will be of a criminal justice system that ended cases in the middle of prosecutions and freed known perpetrators that could have been prevented from committing new crimes.

The MCC respectfully encourages police and prosecutors to work together to identify ways that they can collaboratively increase the felony arrest to felony conviction rates. Police can do everything right and still have a case that does not have the evidence to reach the prosecutorial standard of proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Arrests are made based on a probable cause standard where the available facts mean it is reasonably likely that a suspect committed a crime, but prosecutors require proof beyond any reasonable doubt that the suspect committed a crime to achieve a conviction. If police do not receive feedback from the DA's Office when their cases are refused prosecution due to inadequate evidence, then they cannot improve and the criminal justice system will continue to fail to convict felony suspects, which undermines public confidence in the criminal justice system. Police must conduct arrests and investigations in a manner that meets the evidence standards prosecutors apply to achieve convictions, but only improved police and prosecutor collaboration can improve the felony conviction rate.

The Orleans Parish criminal justice system shows signs of improvement.

The forced court closures due to the pandemic and weather events in 2020 and 2021 impacted the end of DA Cannizzaro's administration and the beginning of DA Williams' administration. Delays in court proceedings and suspension of legally mandated timeframes impeded the criminal justice system's ability to process cases. Those limitations largely came to an end in 2022, and the criminal justice system has begun its post-pandemic recovery.

Lower conviction rates in 2021 and 2022 are likely the result of policies instituted under DA Williams, which have since been modified. When he assumed office, DA Williams pledged not to seek high bail amounts, not to prosecute juveniles as adults, not to use material witness warrants, not to prosecute drug possession, and never to use the multiple offender statute to enhance sentences for repeat felons. DA Williams has reassessed his stance in all of these areas and begun using all available tools to hold violent and repeat felony offenders accountable for their crimes.

The DA's Office is now increasingly advocating for higher bail amounts in serious violent cases. More violent juveniles are being transferred to adult court when the DA's Office determines that the maximum sanctions of juvenile court are not commensurate with the severity of a violent crime. The habitual offender statute and enhancements for felons committing firearm offenses are being invoked more often in court. The DA's Office is engaging outside assistance from the Louisiana Attorney General's Office and attorneys in private practice who donate their time to screen cases.

The outcomes of felony arrests within the first two years of DA Williams' administration documented within this report present great cause for concern, but the changes within the DA's Office beginning in 2022 give a substantial promise for gradual if not significant improvements in public safety in 2023 and beyond. Future Metropolitan Crime Commission (MCC) research will examine how changes in prosecutor practices impact felony conviction rates.

METHODOLOGY

The Orleans Parish Sheriff's Office provided the majority of the information analyzed within this report. Analyses are based on tracking the outcomes of state arrests in Orleans Parish from 2018 through 2023.

Reported arrest statistics in Exhibit 4 are records of first appearances in Orleans Parish Criminal District Court's Magistrate Court records. In some instances, defendants that were indicted by a Grand Jury without first appearing in Magistrate Court were added to arrest records.

Statistics regarding arrest dispositions shown in Exhibits 5 through 7 tracked each arrest through its status as of October 1, 2023. Arrests are not double counted when more than one case was accepted for prosecution based upon a single arrest. If arrest charges were dismissed and then reinstituted under a new case number, then the case disposition shown is based upon the outcome of the new case with reinstituted charges. If a single arrest for multiple charges was prosecuted as multiple cases, then only the most severe outcome across all cases was included in the statistics shown herein.

Disposition statistics are based upon the year in which arrest charges were resolved by the District Attorney shown. There is a small number of arrests that are not included in analyses that were resolved between January 1, 2021 and January 11, 2021 in the final days of the administration of DA Cannizzaro.

Reported Crime statistics in Exhibit 1 are based upon City of New Orleans' calls for service data and major offense logs provided by the NOPD.

Appendix 1: Orleans Parish Felony Arrests per Year 2019-2022

Most Serious Charge		2019		2020		2021		2022	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Violent Felony	Homicide	83	1%	64	2%	105	3%	118	3%
	Attempted Murder	64	1%	43	1%	56	1%	67	2%
	Rape/Sexual Battery	114	2%	84	2%	87	2%	75	2%
	Robbery	333	6%	271	6%	244	6%	345	8%
	Battery Assault	688	12%	662	16%	714	17%	546	13%
	Domestic Violence	725	13%	774	18%	826	20%	794	19%
	Other	200	3%	165	4%	166	4%	151	4%
	Total	2,207	39%	2,063	49%	2,198	53%	2,096	51%
Weapons Felony		606	11%	459	11%	393	10%	557	14%
Property Felony	Burglary	430	8%	348	8%	370	9%	273	7%
	Theft	853	15%	527	12%	513	12%	591	14%
	Criminal Damage	82	1%	77	2%	77	2%	62	2%
	Other	103	2%	58	1%	66	2%	62	2%
	Total	1,468	26%	1,010	24%	1,026	25%	988	24%
Drug Felony	Drug Distribution	467	8%	230	5%	81	2%	96	2%
	Drug Possession	660	12%	263	6%	152	4%	110	3%
	Total	1,127	20%	493	12%	233	6%	206	5%
Other Felony		318	6%	227	5%	261	6%	246	6%
Total		5,726	100%	4,252	100%	4,111	100%	4,093	100%

Appendix 2: Felony Case Disposition Details 2019-2022

2019 DA Leon Cannizzaro			Guilty as Charged				Guilty of a Lesser Felony				Guilty of a Misdemeanor				Not Guilty			Quashed	Dismissed	Refused	Total
			Plea	Judge	Jury	Total	Plea	Judge	Jury	Total	Plea	Judge	Jury	Total	Judge	Jury	Total				
Violent Felony	Homicide	N %	6 18%			6 18%	15 45%		1 3%	16 48%					2 6%	2 6%		3 9%	6 18%	33 100%	
	Attempted Murder	N %	10 21%			10 21%	17 36%			17 36%	2 4%			2 4%				8 17%	10 21%	47 100%	
	Rape/Violent Sex Crime	N %	5 6%			5 6%	22 28%	1 1%		23 29%	4 5%			4 5%	1 1%	2 3%	3 4%	6 8%	38 48%	79 100%	
	Robbery	N %	71 23%			71 23%	101 33%			101 33%	21 7%			21 7%				1 0%	26 8%	87 28%	307 100%
	Battery/ Assault	N %	108 19%			108 19%	80 14%			80 14%	117 20%	2 0%		119 21%	3 1%		3 1%		31 5%	234 41%	575 100%
	Domestic Violence	N %	95 16%			95 16%	26 4%			26 4%	150 26%	3 1%		153 26%	4 1%	1 0%	5 1%		43 7%	261 45%	583 100%
	Other Violent Felony	N %	31 17%			31 17%	54 29%	1 1%		55 30%	35 19%	1 1%	1 1%	37 20%		1 1%	1 1%		7 4%	53 29%	184 100%
	Total Violent	N %	326 18%			326 18%	315 17%	2 0%	1 0%	318 18%	329 18%	6 0%	1 0%	336 19%	8 0%	6 0%	14 1%	1 0%	124 7%	689 38%	1,808 100%
Weapons Felony		N %	166 35%			166 35%	142 30%			142 30%	57 12%			57 12%		2 0%	2 0%		39 8%	70 15%	476 100%
Property Felony	Burglary	N %	143 44%		1 0%	144 45%	15 5%			15 5%	22 7%			22 7%	2 1%		2 1%		17 5%	122 38%	322 100%
	Theft	N %	127 17%	1 0%		128 17%	51 7%			51 7%	92 12%	1 0%		93 12%	2 0%	1 0%	3 0%		46 6%	443 58%	764 100%
	Criminal Damage	N %	11 15%			11 15%	1 1%			1 1%	19 26%			19 26%					2 3%	41 55%	74 100%
	Other	N %	16 20%			16 20%	2 3%			2 3%	19 24%			19 24%	1 1%		1 1%		9 11%	33 41%	80 100%
	Total Property	N %	297 24%	1 0%	1 0%	299 24%	69 6%			69 6%	152 12%	1 0%		153 12%	5 0%	1 0%	6 0%		74 6%	639 52%	1,240 100%
Drug Felony	Drug Distribution	N %	193 43%			193 43%	111 24%	1 0%		112 25%	63 14%	1 0%	1 0%	65 14%	1 0%		1 0%		36 8%	47 10%	454 100%
	Drug Possession	N %	355 64%			355 64%	10 2%			10 2%	40 7%	1 0%		41 7%	3 1%		3 1%		76 14%	68 12%	553 100%
	Total Drug	N %	548 54%			548 54%	121 12%	1 0%		122 12%	103 10%	2 0%	1 0%	106 11%	4 0%		4 0%		112 11%	115 11%	1,007 100%
Other Felony		N %	102 36%			102 36%	14 5%			14 5%	58 20%			58 20%	3 1%		3 1%	2 1%	36 13%	71 25%	286 100%
Total		N %	1,439 30%	1 0%	1 0%	1,441 30%	661 14%	3 0%	1 0%	665 14%	699 15%	9 0%	2 0%	710 15%	20 0%	9 0%	29 1%	3 0%	385 8%	1,584 33%	4,817 100%

2020 DA Leon Cannizzaro			Guilty as Charged				Guilty of a Lesser Felony				Guilty of a Misdemeanor				Not Guilty			Quashed	Dismissed	Refused	Total
			Plea	Judge	Jury	Total	Plea	Judge	Jury	Total	Plea	Judge	Jury	Total	Judge	Jury	Total				
Violent Felony	Homicide	N	1		1	2	13	1	1	15									2	4	23
		%	4%		4%	9%	57%	4%	4%	65%									9%	17%	100%
	Attempted Murder	N	2			2	7		1	8	1			1	2		2		1	1	15
		%	13%			13%	47%		7%	53%	7%			7%	13%		13%		7%	7%	100%
	Rape/Violent Sex Crime	N	2			2	8			8	4			4					1	15	30
		%	7%			7%	27%			27%	13%			13%					3%	50%	100%
	Robbery	N	14			14	18			18	6			6				1	10	52	101
		%	14%			14%	18%			18%	6%			6%				1%	10%	51%	100%
Weapons Felony	Battery/ Assault	N	19			19	15	1		16	42			42	2	1	3		16	147	243
		%	8%			8%	6%	0%		7%	17%			17%	1%	0%	1%		7%	60%	100%
	Domestic Violence	N	38			38	8			8	39			39					9	162	256
		%	15%			15%	3%			3%	15%			15%					4%	63%	100%
	Other Violent Felony	N	8			8	12			12	9			9					5	34	68
		%	12%			12%	18%			18%	13%			13%					7%	50%	100%
	Total Violent	N	84		1	85	81	2	2	85	101			101	4	1	5	1	44	415	736
		%	11%		0%	12%	11%	0%	0%	12%	14%			14%	1%	0%	1%	0%	6%	56%	100%
Property Felony		N	46			46	26			26	20		1	21		2	2		19	57	171
		%	27%			27%	15%			15%	12%		1%	12%		1%	1%		11%	33%	100%
	Burglary	N	25			25	7			7	4			4		1	1		8	76	121
		%	21%			21%	6%			6%	3%			3%		1%	1%		7%	63%	100%
	Theft	N	31			31	10			10	20			20					15	243	319
		%	10%			10%	3%			3%	6%			6%					5%	76%	100%
Drug Felony	Criminal Damage	N	3			3					2			2	1		1		1	25	32
		%	9%			9%					6%			6%	3%		3%		3%	78%	100%
	Other	N	5			5	1			1	4			4					1	13	24
		%	21%			21%	4%			4%	17%			17%					4%	54%	100%
Other Felony	Total Property	N	64			64	18			18	30			30	1	1	2		25	357	496
		%	13%			13%	4%			4%	6%			6%	0%	0%	0%		5%	72%	100%
	Drug Distribution	N	36			36	24			24	26			26					15	23	124
Total		%	29%			29%	19%			19%	21%			21%					12%	19%	100%
	Drug Possession	N	57			57	6			6	11			11				1	41	35	151
		%	38%			38%	4%			4%	7%			7%				1%	27%	23%	100%
Total	Total Drug	N	93			93	30			30	37			37				1	56	58	275
		%	34%			34%	11%			11%	13%			13%				0%	20%	21%	100%
Total		N	26			26	4			4	12			12					9	57	108
		%	24%			24%	4%			4%	11%			11%					8%	53%	100%
Total		N	313		1	314	159	2	2	163	200		1	201	5	4	9	2	153	944	1,786
		%	18%		0%	18%	9%	0%	0%	9%	11%		0%	11%	0%	0%	1%	0%	9%	53%	100%

2021 DA Jason Williams			Guilty as Charged				Guilty of a Lesser Felony				Guilty of a Misdemeanor				Not Guilty			Quashed	Dismissed	Refused	Total
			Plea	Judge	Jury	Total	Plea	Judge	Jury	Total	Plea	Judge	Jury	Total	Judge	Jury	Total				
Violent Felony	Homicide	N	3			3	19	1	1	21					2		2		10	7	43
		%	7%			7%	44%	2%	2%	49%					5%		5%		23%	16%	100%
	Attempted Murder	N	2			2	20			20	3			3	2		2		15	7	49
		%	4%			4%	41%			41%	6%			6%	4%		4%		31%	14%	100%
	Rape/Violent Sex Crime	N	2			2	17			17	4			4					13	30	66
		%	3%			3%	26%			26%	6%			6%					20%	45%	100%
	Robbery	N	14			14	79		1	80	57	1		58					66	80	298
		%	5%			5%	27%		0%	27%	19%	0%		19%					22%	27%	100%
Total Violent	Battery/ Assault	N	34	1		35	47			47	149			149	5		5	1	167	187	591
		%	6%	0%		6%	8%			8%	25%			25%	1%		1%	0%	28%	32%	100%
	Domestic Violence	N	21			21	18			18	143	1		144		1	1	1	307	230	722
		%	3%			3%	2%			2%	20%	0%		20%		0%	0%	0%	43%	32%	100%
	Other Violent Felony	N	9			9	28			28	40			40	1		1		39	51	168
		%	5%			5%	17%			17%	24%			24%	1%		1%		23%	30%	100%
	Total Violent	N	85	1		86	228	1	2	231	396	2		398	10	1	11	2	617	592	1,937
		%	4%	0%		4%	12%	0%	0%	12%	20%	0%		21%	1%	0%	1%	0%	32%	31%	100%
Weapons Felony		N	94			94	65			65	107			107	2		2		209	79	556
		%	17%			17%	12%			12%	19%			19%	0%		0%		38%	14%	100%
Property Felony	Burglary	N	60			60	16			16	70			70					70	159	375
		%	16%			16%	4%			4%	19%			19%					19%	42%	100%
	Theft	N	33			33	13			13	68			68					195	260	569
		%	6%			6%	2%			2%	12%			12%					34%	46%	100%
	Criminal Damage	N	3			3	1			1	5			5					28	16	53
		%	6%			6%	2%			2%	9%			9%					53%	30%	100%
Total Property	Other	N	3			3	2			2	10			10					24	34	73
		%	4%			4%	3%			3%	14%			14%					33%	47%	100%
Total Property	Total Property	N	99			99	32			32	153			153					317	469	1,070
		%	9%			9%	3%			3%	14%			14%					30%	44%	100%
Drug Felony	Drug Distribution	N	13			13	39			39	36			36					221	42	351
		%	4%			4%	11%			11%	10%			10%					63%	12%	100%
	Drug Possession	N	6			6	5			5	23			23					401	108	543
		%	1%			1%	1%			1%	4%			4%					74%	20%	100%
Total Drug	Total Drug	N	19			19	44			44	59			59					622	150	894
		%	2%			2%	5%			5%	7%			7%					70%	17%	100%
Other Felony		N	27			27	6			6	40			40					94	117	284
		%	10%			10%	2%			2%	14%			14%					33%	41%	100%
Total		N	324	1		325	375	1	2	378	755	2		757	12	1	13	2	1,859	1,407	4,741
		%	7%	0%		7%	8%	0%	0%	8%	16%	0%		16%	0%	0%	0%	0%	39%	30%	100%

NOTE: Of the 1,859 cases dismissed in 2021, 1,703 were accepted by the Cannizzaro administration and 156 were accepted by the DA Williams

2022 DA Jason Williams			Guilty as Charged				Guilty of a Lesser Felony				Guilty of a Misdemeanor				Not Guilty			Quashed	Dismissed	Refused	Total
			Plea	Judge	Jury	Total	Plea	Judge	Jury	Total	Plea	Judge	Jury	Total	Judge	Jury	Total				
Violent Felony	Homicide	N	4		8	12	30	1	9	40					2	3	5		14	21	92
		%	4%		9%	13%	33%	1%	10%	43%					2%	3%	5%		15%	23%	100%
	Attempted Murder	N	3			3	22		3	25	2			2		1	1	1	11	9	52
		%	6%			6%	42%		6%	48%	4%			4%		2%	2%	2%	21%	17%	100%
	Rape/Violent Sex Crime	N	8	1	3	12	27		2	29	12			12	2	2	4		9	29	95
		%	8%	1%	3%	13%	28%		2%	31%	13%			13%	2%	2%	4%		9%	31%	100%
	Robbery	N	19		1	20	68		3	71	34			34	1	1	2	1	32	138	298
		%	6%		0%	7%	23%		1%	24%	11%			11%	0%	0%	1%	0%	11%	46%	100%
Total Violent	Battery/ Assault	N	41		2	43	73	1	2	76	131			131	6	6	12		92	419	773
		%	5%		0%	6%	9%	0%	0%	10%	17%			17%	1%	1%	2%		12%	54%	100%
	Domestic Violence	N	27	1		28	32			32	140	1	1	142	3	4	7		76	772	1,057
		%	3%	0%		3%	3%			3%	13%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	1%		7%	73%	100%
	Other Violent Felony	N	16			16	27	2		29	26			26	1	2	3	1	22	88	185
		%	9%			9%	15%	1%		16%	14%			14%	1%	1%	2%	1%	12%	48%	100%
	Total Violent	N	118	2	14	134	279	4	19	302	345	1	1	347	15	19	34	3	256	1,476	2,552
		%	5%	0%	1%	5%	11%	0%	1%	12%	14%	0%	0%	14%	1%	1%	1%	0%	10%	58%	100%
Weapons Felony		N	123			123	77	2	1	80	83			83		2	2		69	96	453
		%	27%			27%	17%	0%	0%	18%	18%			18%		0%	0%		15%	21%	100%
Property Felony	Burglary	N	101		1	102	23			23	65			65	1		1		28	147	366
		%	28%		0%	28%	6%			6%	18%			18%	0%		0%		8%	40%	100%
	Theft	N	43			43	19			19	90			90	1		1	3	50	397	603
		%	7%			7%	3%			3%	15%			15%	0%		0%	0%	8%	66%	100%
	Criminal Damage	N	6			6	2	1		3	27	1		28	2		2		22	37	98
		%	6%			6%	2%	1%		3%	28%	1%		29%	2%		2%		22%	38%	100%
Total Property	Other	N	5			5	2			2	15			15					5	39	66
		%	8%			8%	3%			3%	23%			23%					8%	59%	100%
Total Property	Total Property	N	155		1	156	46	1		47	197	1		198	4		4	3	105	620	1,133
		%	14%		0%	14%	4%	0%		4%	17%	0%		17%	0%		0%	0%	9%	55%	100%
Drug Felony	Drug Distribution	N	9			9	18			18	9			9					15	20	71
		%	13%			13%	25%			25%	13%			13%					21%	28%	100%
	Drug Possession	N	13			13	4			4	17			17				1	24	103	162
		%	8%			8%	2%			2%	10%			10%				1%	15%	64%	100%
Total Drug	Total Drug	N	22			22	22			22	26			26				1	39	123	233
		%	9%			9%	9%			9%	11%			11%				0%	17%	53%	100%
Other Felony		N	36			36	9		1	10	62			62		2	2	1	31	90	232
		%	16%			16%	4%		0%	4%	27%			27%		1%	1%	0%	13%	39%	100%
Total		N	454	2	15	471	433	7	21	461	713	2	1	716	19	23	42	8	500	2,405	4,603
		%	10%	0%	0%	10%	9%	0%	0%	10%	15%	0%	0%	16%	0%	0%	1%	0%	11%	52%	100%

NOTE: Of the 500 cases dismissed in 2022, 191 were accepted by the Cannizzaro administration and 309 were accepted by the DA Williams administration

Appendix 3: 2019-2022 Dismissed Cases by Most Serious Arrest Charge

Most Serious Charge		2019 DA Cannizzaro		2020* DA Cannizzaro		2021* DA Williams		2022 DA Williams	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Violent Felony	Homicide	3	1%	2	1%	10	1%	14	3%
	Attempted Murder	8	2%	1	1%	15	1%	11	2%
	Rape/Sexual Battery	6	2%	1	1%	13	1%	9	2%
	Robbery	26	7%	10	7%	66	4%	32	6%
	Battery/Assault	31	8%	16	10%	167	9%	92	18%
	Domestic Violence	43	11%	9	6%	307	17%	76	15%
	Other	7	2%	5	3%	39	2%	22	4%
	Total	124	32%	44	29%	617	33%	256	51%
Weapons Felony		39	10%	19	12%	209	11%	69	14%
Property Felony	Burglary	17	4%	8	5%	70	4%	28	6%
	Theft	46	12%	15	10%	195	10%	50	10%
	Criminal Damage	2	1%	1	1%	28	2%	22	4%
	Other	9	2%	1	1%	24	1%	5	1%
	Total	74	19%	25	16%	317	17%	105	21%
Drug Felony	Drug Distribution	36	9%	15	10%	221	12%	15	3%
	Drug Possession	76	20%	41	27%	401	22%	24	5%
	Total	112	29%	56	37%	622	33%	39	8%
Other Felony		36	9%	9	6%	94	5%	31	6%
Total		385	100%	153	100%	1,859	100%	500	100%

Appendix 4: Most Serious Rearrest Charge for Defendants with Dismissed Cases in 2021

Most Serious Rearrest Charge After 2021 Dismissal		Most Serious Arrest Charge in 2021 Dismissal					
		Violent Felony	Weapons Felony	Property Felony	Drug Felony	Other Felony	Total
Violent Felony	Homicide	6	1		1		8
	Attempted Murder			3	3		6
	Rape/Sexual Battery	3		2	1	3	9
	Robbery	9	3	2	11	1	26
	Battery/Assault	28	8	2	16	2	56
	Domestic Violence	39	6	11	32	3	91
	Other	7			3	3	13
	Total	92	18	20	67	12	209
Weapons Felony		16	29	8	21	1	75
Property Felony	Burglary	4	4	22	9	3	42
	Theft	14	5	25	15	1	60
	Criminal Damage	2		1		1	4
	Other	3		1	2	3	9
	Total	23	9	49	26	8	115
Drug Felony	Drug Distribution	5	5	2	6		18
	Drug Possession	2	2	2	12	1	19
	Total	7	7	4	18	1	37
Other Felony		6		4	2	9	21
Total Felony		144	63	85	134	31	457
Violent Misdemeanor	Battery/Assault			1		3	4
	Domestic Violence	3		1	1		5
	Total	3		2	1	3	9
Property Misdemeanor – Criminal Damage					1	1	2
Other Misdemeanor				1		1	2
Total		147	63	88	136	36	470