JAIL PROFILE SURVEY

1996, 1st QUARTER SURVEY RESULTS

CORRECTIONS STANDARDS AND SERVICES DIVISION
BOARD OF CORRECTIONS

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quarter average, since we do not have data from the first three quarters.
In 1995, the quarterly averages were based on a 12-month period.
In 1996, the quarterly figures reported in the fourth quarter were based on
data for the year ending March 31, 1996. Since the Jail Profile Survey is a new
program being done during the first quarter of 1996, we have no data for the
first quarter of 1996. The data in the 10-year summary tables are based upon
summary data which the Board has gathered since the early 1980s.

Table 2 and 3

Table 2 and 3 includes, released, released offenders, released prisoners,
prisoners in custody, and undetermined absences.

For the following variables, the number presented are the totals of the mid-quarter
of the mid-year quarter of the year and March, 1996.
The number of "books" is the average for the monthly totals for January, February,
March, and April, 1996.

The number of "bookings" is the average for the monthly totals for January, February,
March, and April, 1996.

Unless otherwise noted, "projected totals" are based upon the average per day for the
variable in question. For example, there were no

Explanations of Results

Jail Profile Survey

Explanation of Results
As one would expect from the sentenced and non-sentenced data presented on the previous page, the percentage of the jail population which is non-sentenced versus sentenced has once again increased. Between 1988 and 1994, the percentage of non-sentenced inmates rose from 50% to 56%; and by the last quarter of the 1995, the percentage had risen to 59%. As of the first quarter of 1996, the percentage has increased to 60%. As a result of Three Strikes, the increasing lengths of stay of pretrial inmates, and the limitations of jail space, we expect the percentage of non-sentenced inmates to continue to rise.

Although the number of persons booked per month has been steadily decreasing since 1990, and reached a 10 year low in the last quarter of 1995, the number rebounded to and average of 104,556 for first quarter of 1996. We do not know the reason for this increase, although the very low number in the last quarter of 1995 might reflect seasonal variation. Now that we are gathering data on a monthly rather than yearly basis, we will be able to accurately measure seasonal variations for the first time. Time will tell whether or not last quarter reductions in number of persons booked is an annual phenomenon.

The Average Length of Stay has increased steadily since we have been collecting these data. By the fourth quarter of 1995, the Average Length of Stay had reached an all-time high of 22.3 days. The Average Length of Stay for the first quarter of 1996 was 20.9. This unexpected reduction is probably due to the rise in bookings (part of the Average Length of Stay computation) for the first quarter. As bookings even out over the course of the year, we expect the Average Length of Stay to continue to increase.