

section nine

Jail Population Breakdown

❖ Erik Carlson from the Placer County Sheriff's Office in conjunction with local private vendor CDI developed the routines to complete a daily snapshot of every prisoner in custody. The snapshot methodology uses a hierarchy to determine the most significant charge for which a defendant is being held and from that determines their status. The snapshot is recorded each night at midnight and a monthly composite is prepared at the end of the month.

The data presented in this chapter was taken from monthly composites from November 2013 through March 2014. It is presented in two sections: the first section details the number of prisoners in each category and the second shows how long they have been in custody. Time in custody is a different measurement than length of stay. Time in custody is the average length of time each prisoner in the specific category has been in custody as opposed to average length of stay, which captures all of the prisoners in jail during a given period of time. Average length of stay is much shorter as it includes all the prisoners who came in and were released from custody, while time in custody only includes the prisoners in custody at the time of the snapshot.

The Placer County jail operates at capacity. In fact, the Sheriff released over 2,000 prisoners in 2013 due to overcrowding. Consequently, the snapshots don't reflect the demand on the use of the jail. The Sheriff has chosen to release primarily Pretrial inmates (in 2013, 74% of the cap releases were Pretrial inmates), therefore the percentage detained Pretrial is probably lower than it would be otherwise.

contents

JPB data

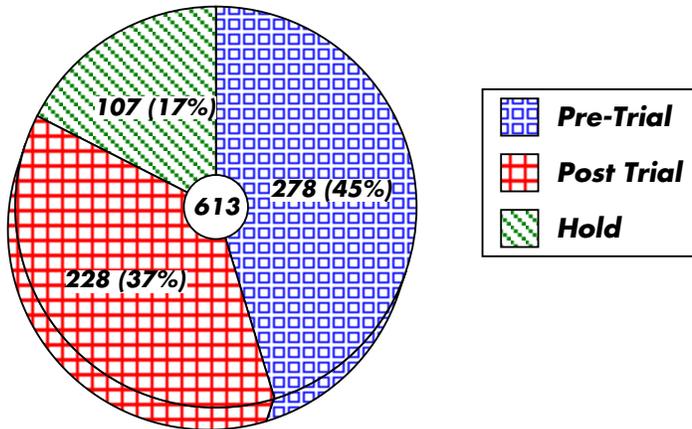
A. Prisoner status	204
1. Overall	204
2. Pretrial prisoners	205
a. Charge class	205
b. Charge category	206
3. Post trial prisoners	210
a. Charge class	210
b. Charge category	211
4. Holds	215
a. Type	215
b. Local charges	216
5. Sentence days	217
a. Overall	217
b. Misdemeanors	218
c. Felonies	219
6. Demographics	220
a. Age	220
b. Gender	221
c. Race / Ethnicity	222
B. Time in custody	223
1. Status	223
2. Pretrial prisoners	224
a. Charge class	224
b. Charge category	225
3. Post trial Prisoners	227
a. Charge class	227
b. Charge category	228
4. Holds	230

A. Prisoner status

1. Overall

The first graphic shows the status of the average 613 prisoners in custody.

Prisoner Status



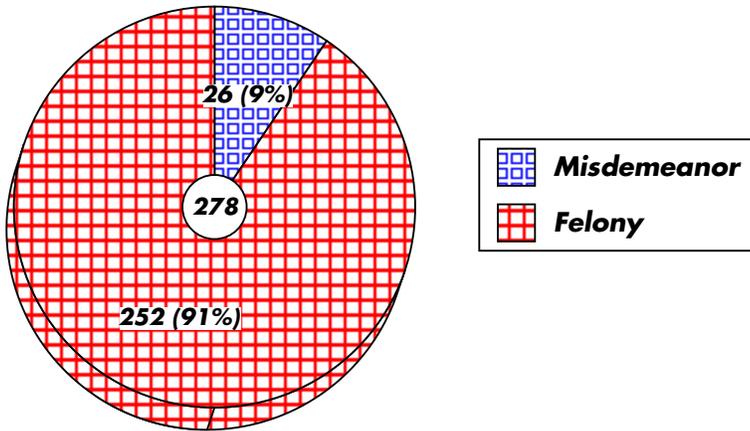
Forty-five percent of the jail population was there awaiting trial. Thirty-seven percent was serving a sentence and the remaining 17 percent were in jail on holds.

2. Pretrial prisoners

a. Charge class

The next graphic displays the charge class for the 278 pre-trial prisoners.

Pre-Trial Prisoners



Nine percent of the pre-trial prisoners were awaiting trial on a misdemeanor and the remaining on a felony charge.

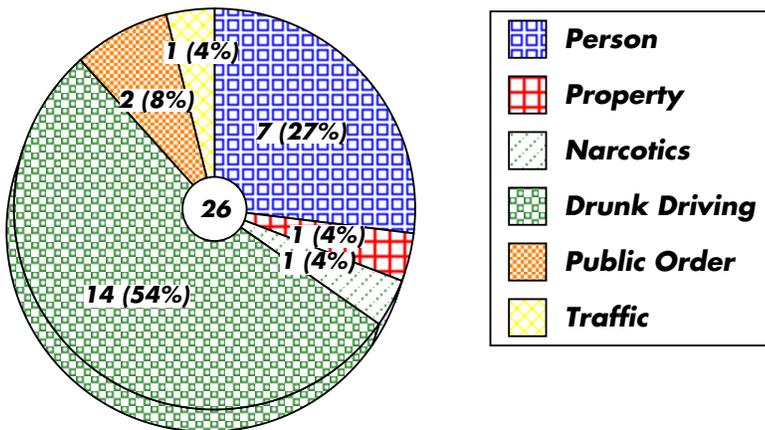
b. Charge category

(1) Misdemeanors

(a) Overall

The next graphic shows the charge category for the pre-trial misdemeanors.

Pre-Trial Misdemeanors

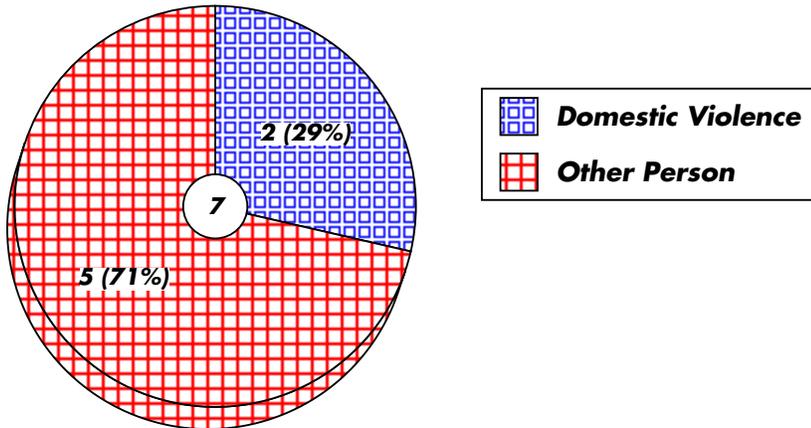


Twenty-seven percent of the pre-trial misdemeanors were in jail awaiting trial for a crime against person. Four percent were awaiting trial on a property charge; 1% for a narcotics offense; 54 percent for drunk driving; and 8 percent for a public order offense. The remaining 4 percent were in jail for a traffic offense.

(b) Person crimes

The next graphic examines the 7 person crimes in greater detail.

Pre-Trial Misdemeanors Person Crimes



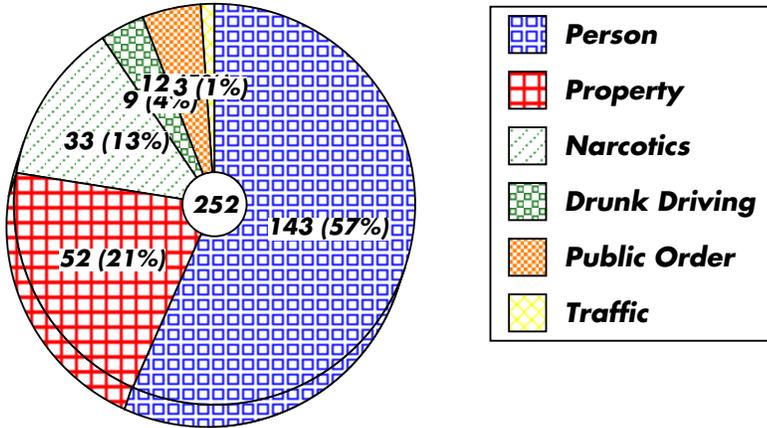
Twenty-nine percent of the misdemeanants charged with person crimes were charged with domestic violence. The remaining 71 percent were charged with “other” person offenses.

(2) Felonies

(a) Overall

The next graphic shows the charge category for the 252 pre-trial felons.

Pre-Trial Felons

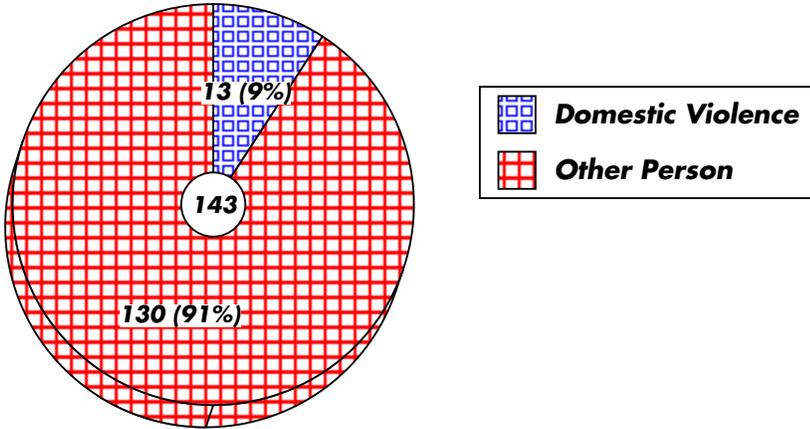


Fifty-seven percent of the post trial felons were in jail awaiting trial for a crime against person. Twenty-one percent were awaiting trial on a property charge; 13% for a narcotics offense; 4% for drunk-driving and 5 percent for a public order offense. The remaining 1 percent was in jail for a traffic offense.

(b) Person crimes

The next graphic provides additional detail for the 143 pre-trial felons charged with person crimes.

**Pre-Trial Felons
Person Crimes**



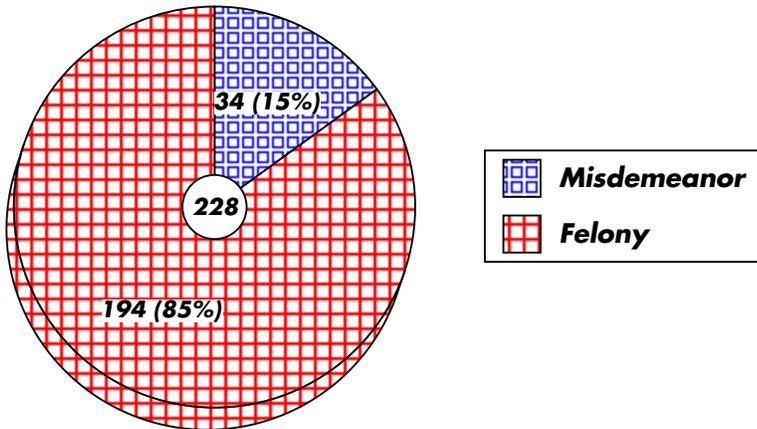
Nine percent of the felons charged with person crimes were charged with domestic violence. The remaining 91 percent were charged with “other” person offenses.

3. Post trial prisoners

a. Charge class

The next graphic shows the charge class for the 228 post trial prisoners.

Post Trial Prisoners



Fifteen percent of the post trial prisoners were serving a sentence for a misdemeanor charge and the remaining had been convicted of a felony offense.

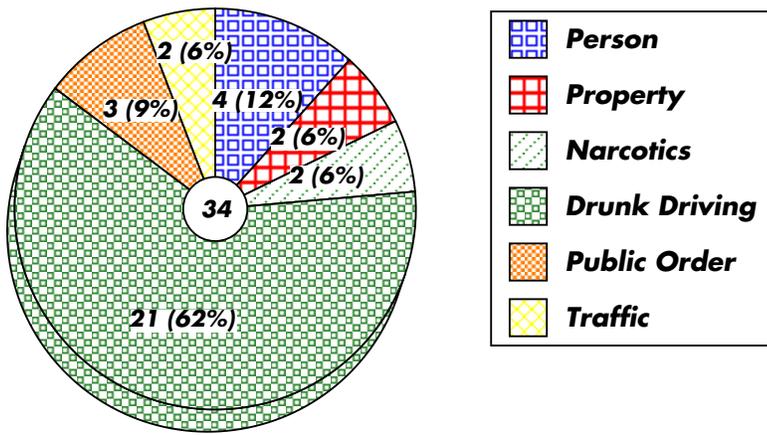
b. Charge category

(1) Misdemeanors

(a) Overall

The next graphic shows the charge category for the 34 sentenced misdemeanants.

Post Trial Misdemeanors

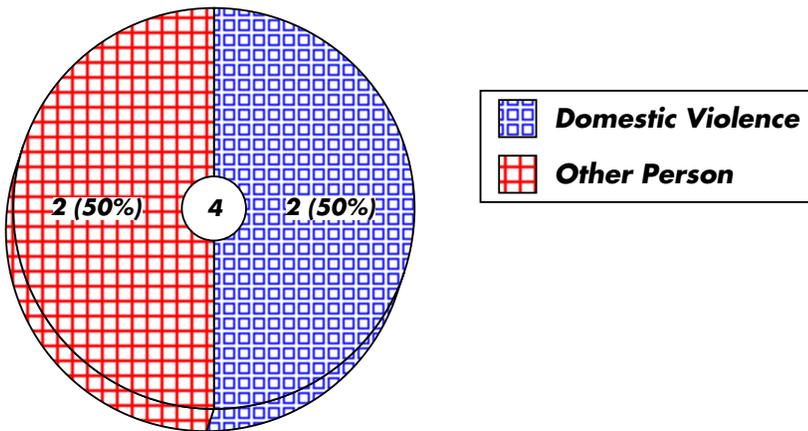


Twelve percent of the misdemeanants had been convicted of a crime against person. Six percent had been convicted of a property offense; 6% for a narcotics offense; 62% for drunk driving; and 9 percent for a public order offense. The remaining 6% had been convicted of a traffic offense.

(b) Person crimes

The next graphic details the type of person crime for the 4 offenders.

Post Trial Misdemeanors Person Crimes



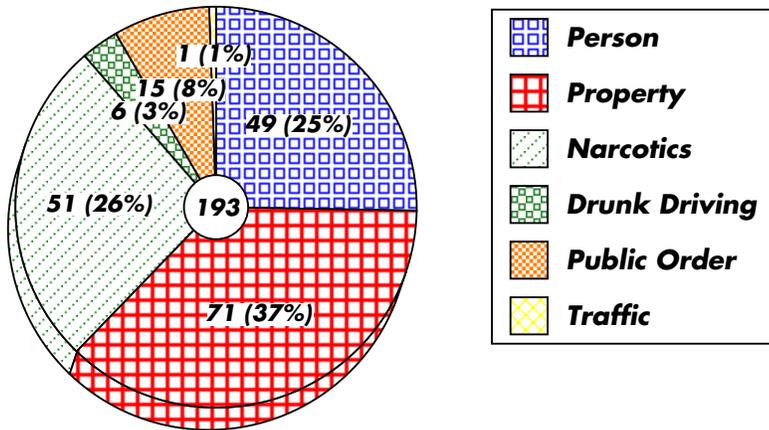
Half were convicted of a domestic violence offense and the other half were convicted of an “other” crime against person.

(2) Felonies

(a) Overall

The next graphic shows the charge category for the 193 sentenced felons.

Post Trial Felons

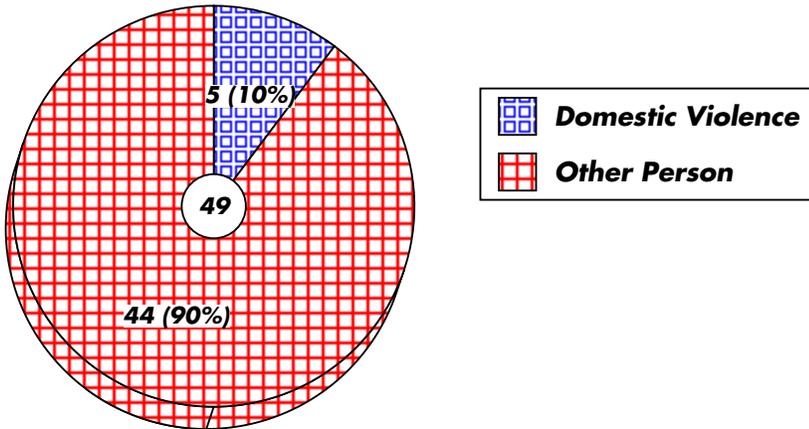


A quarter of the felons had been convicted of a crime against person. Thirty-seven percent been convicted of a property offense; 26% for a narcotics offense; 3 percent for a public order offense; and 8 percent for drunk-driving. The remaining 1% had been convicted of a traffic offense.

(b) Person crimes

The next graphic details the type of person crime for the 49 offenders.

Post Trial Felons Person Crimes



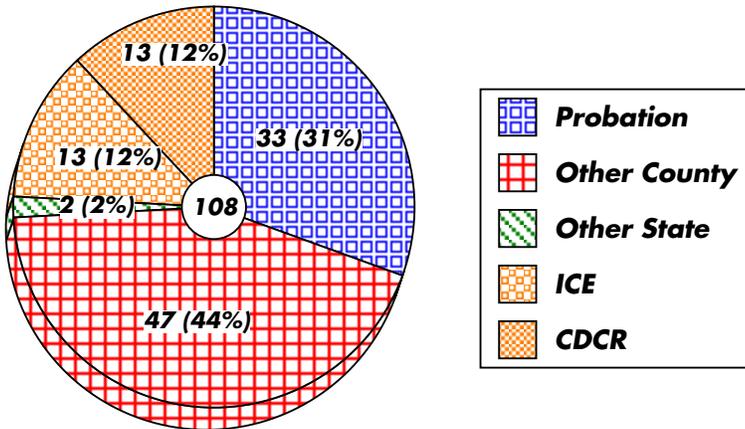
Ten percent of the sentenced felons charged with person crimes were convicted domestic violence. The remaining 90 percent were convicted of “other” person offenses.

4. Holds

a. Type

The next graphic displays the “hold” type.

Holds

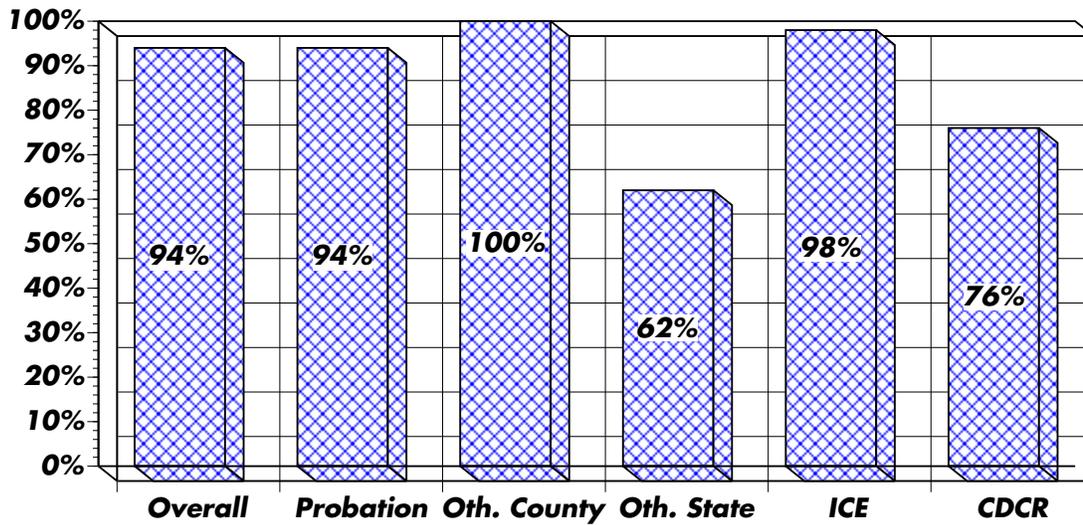


Thirty-one percent of the holds were for violations of probation. Forty-four percent were for other counties in the state of California; 2 percent were for other states; and 12 percent were Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) holds. The remaining 12% were holds for the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR).

b. Local charges

The next graphic looks at the hold prisoners to determine if they also had local charges.

Holds with Local Charges



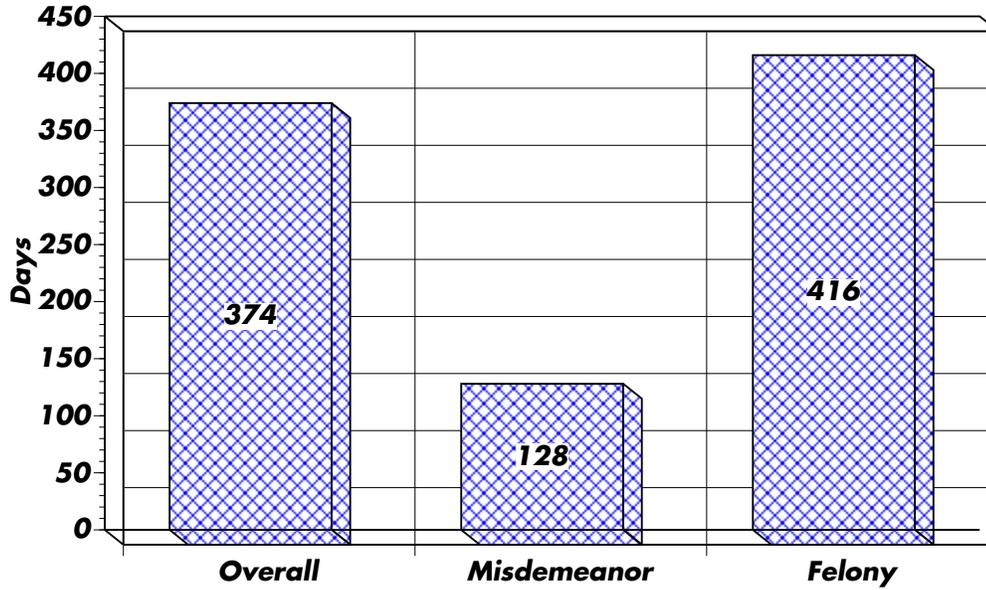
Overall, 94 percent of the holds also had local charges pending. Ninety-four percent of the probation violations also had local charges; 100 percent of the holds for other counties; and 62 percent of the holds for other states; and 98 percent of the ICE holds. Seventy-six percent of the prisoners being held for CDCR had local charges pending.

5. Sentence days

a. Overall

The next graphic shows the average days post trial inmates had been sentenced to serve in jail.

Sentence Days

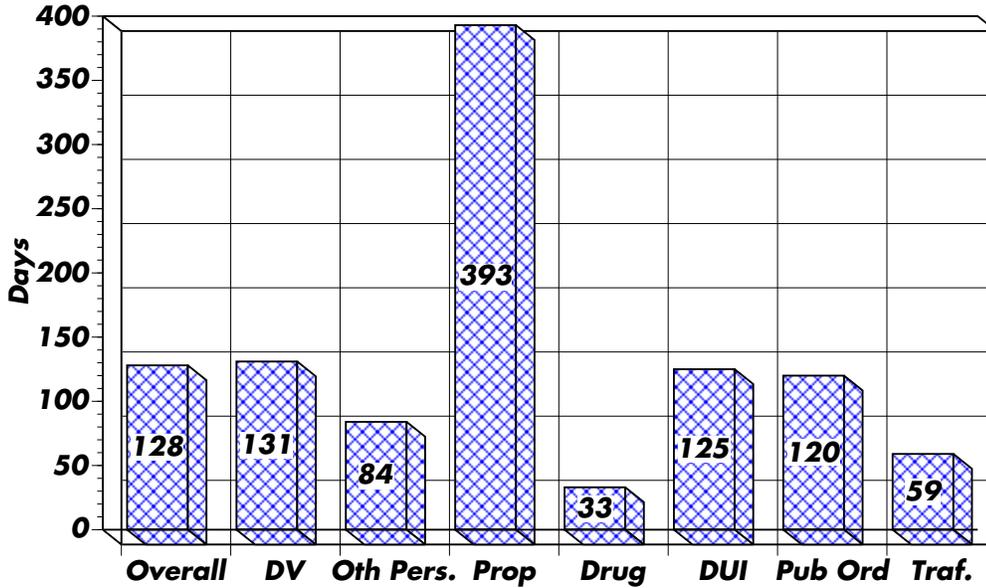


The overall average was 374 days. Misdemeanants had been sentenced to an average 128 days and felons to an average of 416 days.

b. Misdemeanors

The next graphic displays the average number of days each post trial misdemeanor was ordered to serve by charge category

**Sentence Days
Post Trial Misdemeanors**

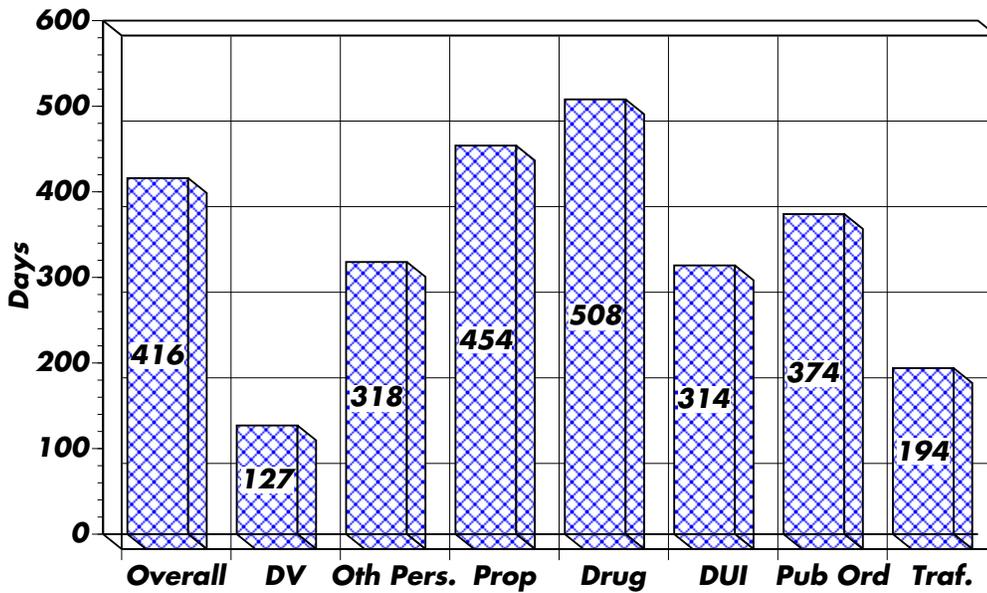


The overall average number of days post trial misdemeanants were sentenced to jail was 128. Domestic violence offenders had been sentenced to 131 days; “other” person crimes 84 days; property offenders 393 days; drug offenders 33 days; drunk-driving offenders 125 days; and public order offenders 120 days. Traffic offenders were sentenced to an average 59 days.

c. Felonies

The next graphic displays the average number of days each post trial felon was ordered to serve by charge category

Sentence Days Post Trial Felons

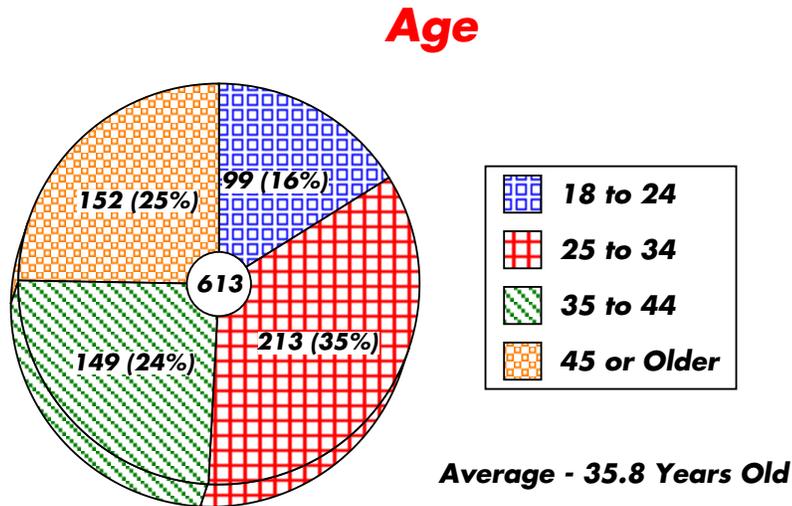


The overall average number of days post trial felons were sentenced to jail was 416. Domestic violence offenders had been sentenced to 127 days; “other” person crimes 318 days; property offenders 454 days; drug offenders 508 days; drunk-driving offenders 314 days; and public order offenders 374 days. Traffic offenders were sentenced to an average 194 days.

6. Demographics

a. Age

The next graphic shows the age of the prisoners in custody.



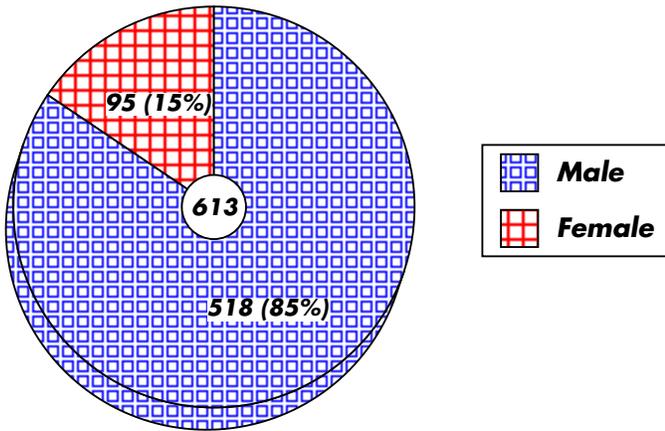
Sixteen percent of the prisoners were younger than 25 years old. Thirty-five percent were between the ages of 25 to 34; and 24% between 35 to 44. The remaining 25% were 45 or older.

The average age was 35.8 years old.

b. Gender

The next graphic shows the gender of the prisoners

Gender

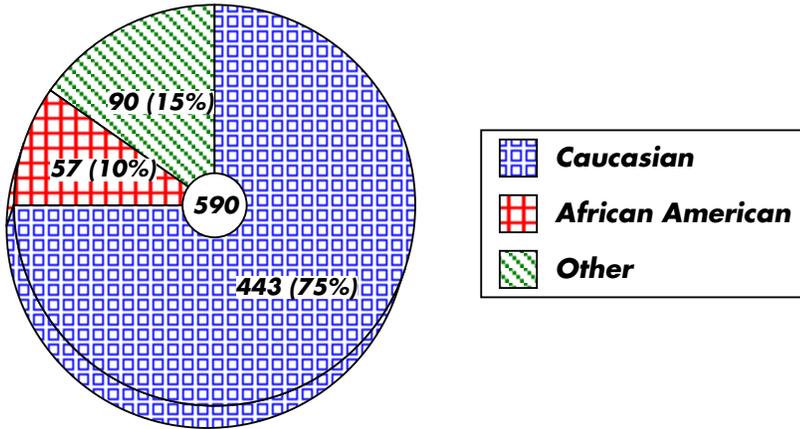


Fifteen percent were female.

c. Race

The next graphic shows the race of the prisoners.

Race

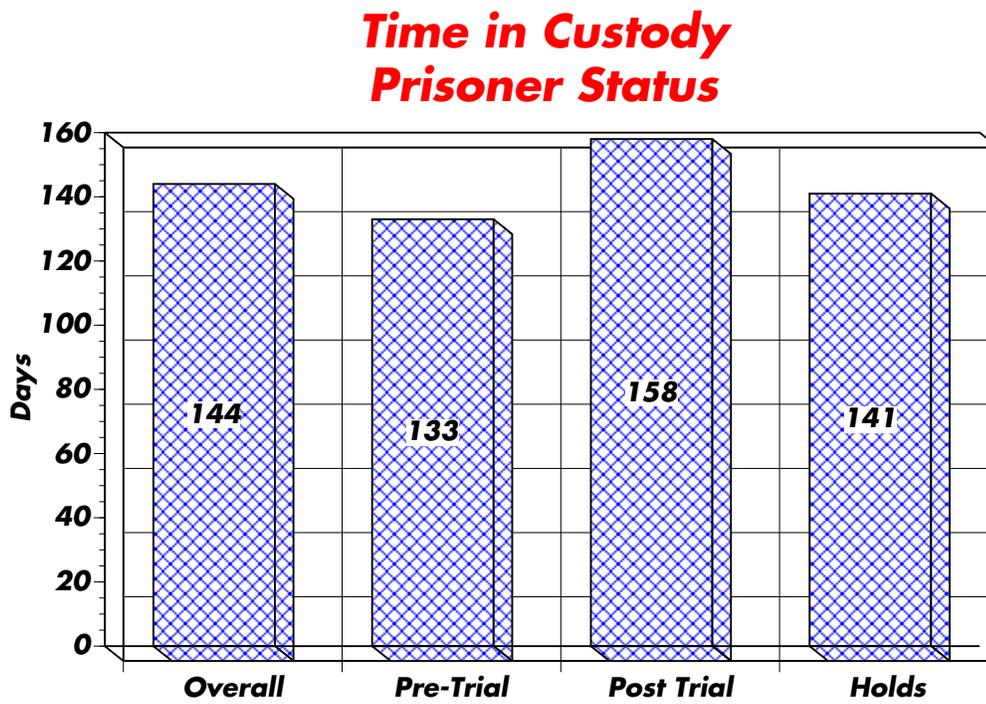


Seventy-five percent were Caucasian and 10 percent were African American. The remaining 15 percent were “other”.

B. Time in custody

1. Status

The next graphic shows the overall time in custody.

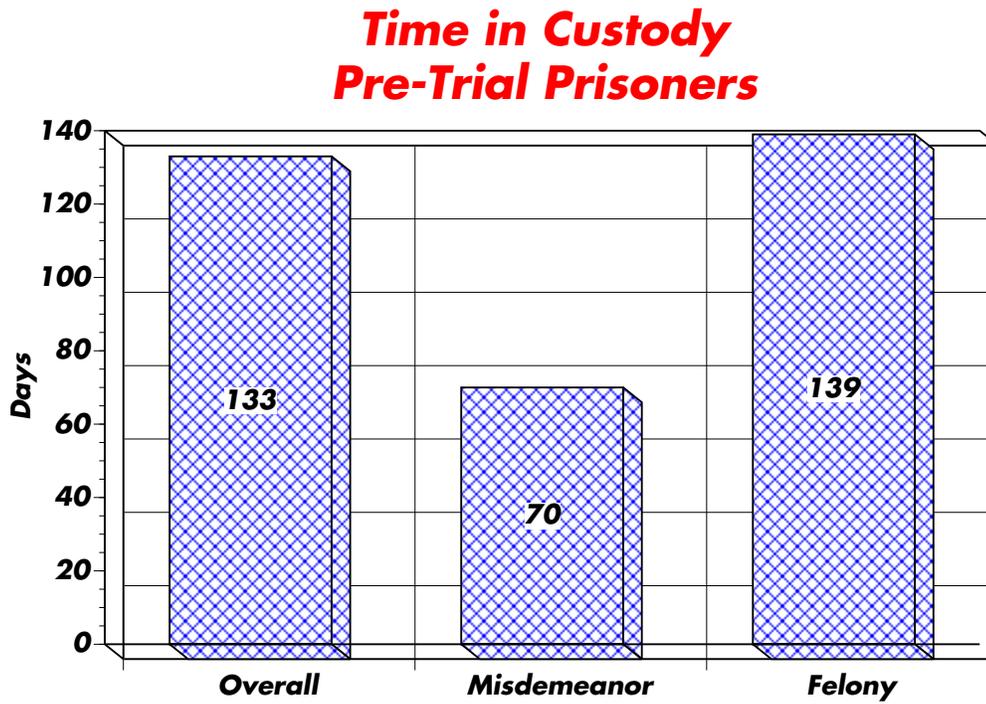


The overall average time in custody was 144 days. Pre-Trial prisoners had been in jail for an average 133 days and post trial prisoners 158 days. Holds had been in custody an average 141 days.

2. Pretrial prisoners

a. Charge class

The next graphic shows the time in custody for the pre-trial prisoners.



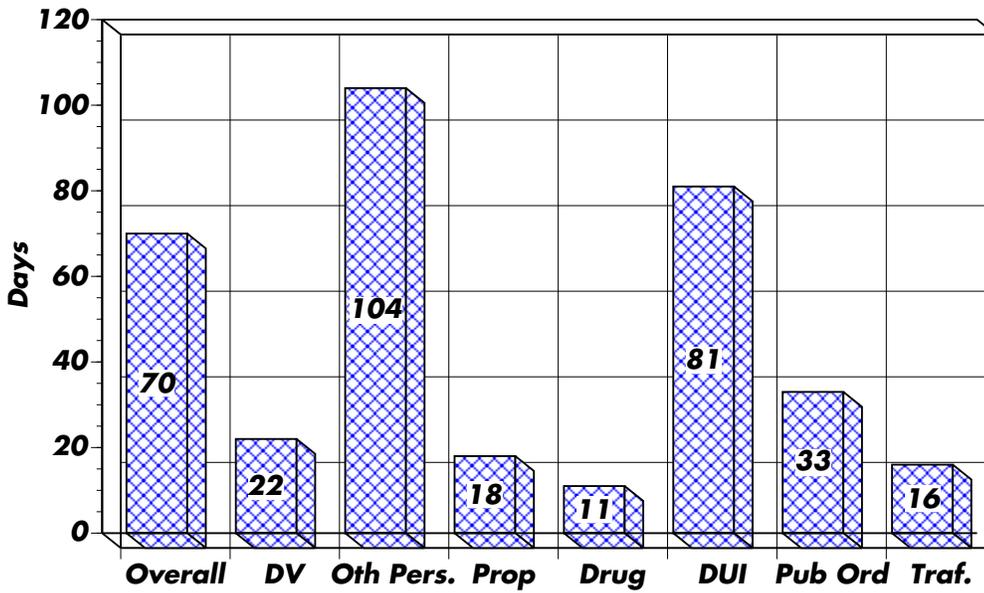
The pre-trial prisoners had been in custody an average 133 days. Pre-Trial misdemeanants had been custody an average 70 days and felons an average 139 days.

b. Charge category

(1) Misdemeanors

The next graphic shows the average time in custody for the pre-trial misdemeanants by charge category.

**Time in Custody
Pre-Trial Misdemeanors**

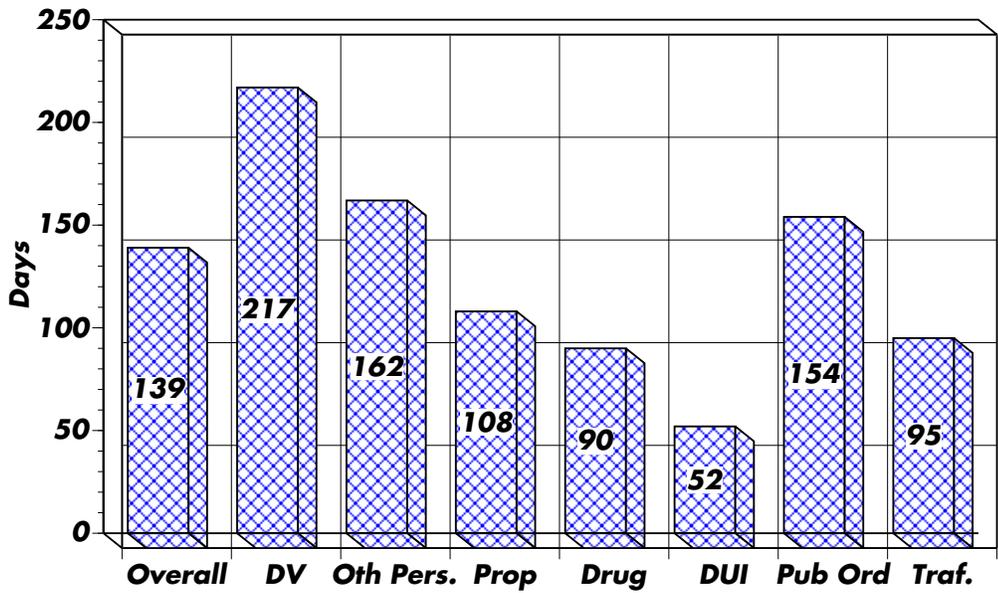


The overall average time in custody for pre-trial misdemeanors was 70 days. Prisoners awaiting trial for domestic violence had been in custody 22 days; other person crimes an average of 104 days; property crime offenders had been in jail an average 18 days; narcotics offenders 11 days; drunk drivers 81 days; and public order offenders 33 days. The traffic offenders had been in custody an average 16 days.

(2) Felonies

The next graphic shows the average time in custody for the pre-trial felons by charge category.

**Time in Custody
Pre-Trial Felons**



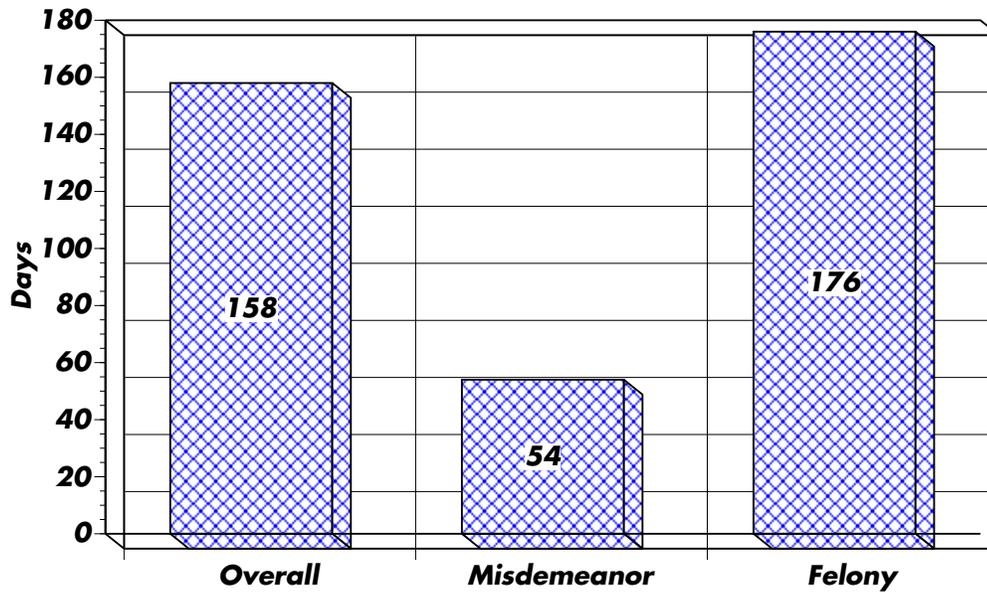
The overall time in custody for pre-trial felons was 139 days. Prisoners awaiting trial for domestic violence had been in custody 217 days; other person crimes an average of 162 days property crime offenders had been in jail an average 108 days; narcotics offenders 90 days; DUI offenders 52 days; and public order offenders 154 days. The traffic offenders had been in custody an average 95 days.

3. Post trial prisoners

a. Charge class

The next graphic shows the time in custody for post trial prisoners.

Time in Custody Post Trial Prisoners



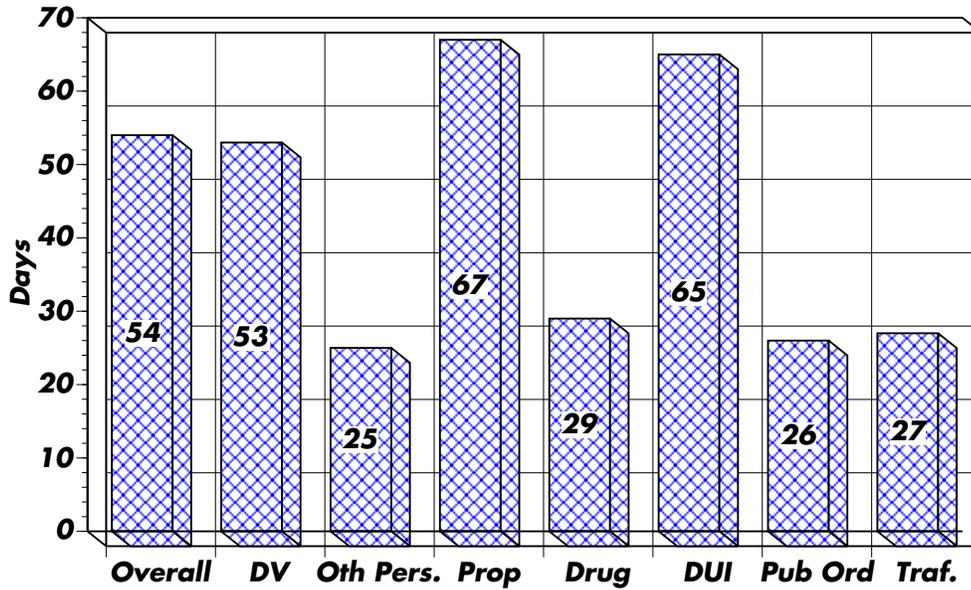
The overall time in custody for post trial prisoners was 158 days. Post trial misdemeanants had been in custody an average 54 days and post trial felons an average 176 days.

b. Charge category

(1) Misdemeanors

The next graphic shows the time in custody by charge category for the sentenced misdemeanants.

***Time in Custody
Post Trial Misdemeanors***

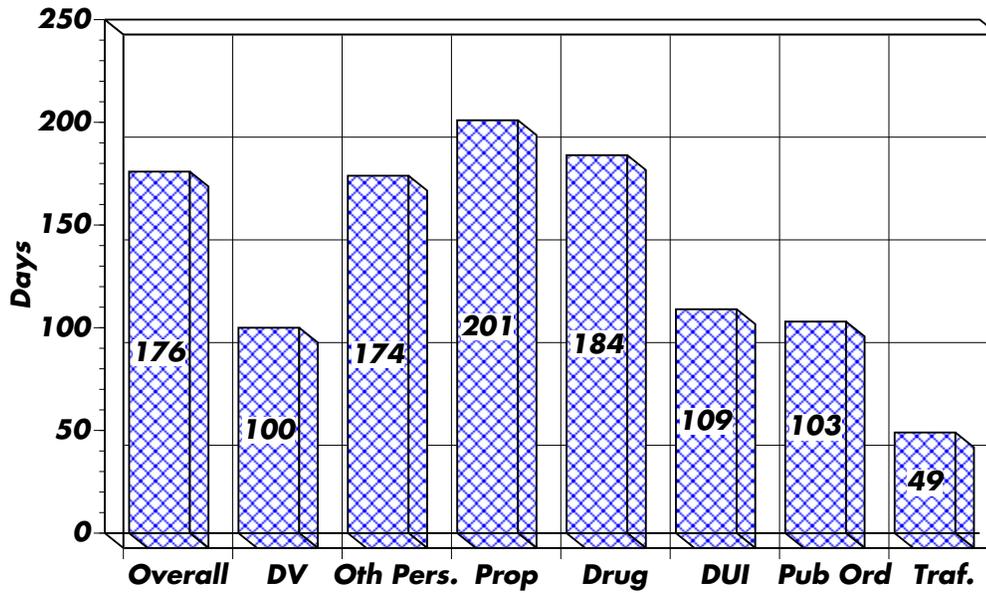


The overall time in custody for post trial misdemeanants was 54 days. Prisoners serving a sentence for domestic violence had been in custody 53 days; other person crimes an average of 25 days; property crime offenders had been in jail an average 67 days; narcotics offenders 29 days; drunk drivers 65 days; and public order offenders 26 days. The traffic offenders had been in custody an average 27 days.

(2) Felonies

The next graphic shows the time in custody by charge category for the sentenced felons.

Time in Custody Post Trial Felons

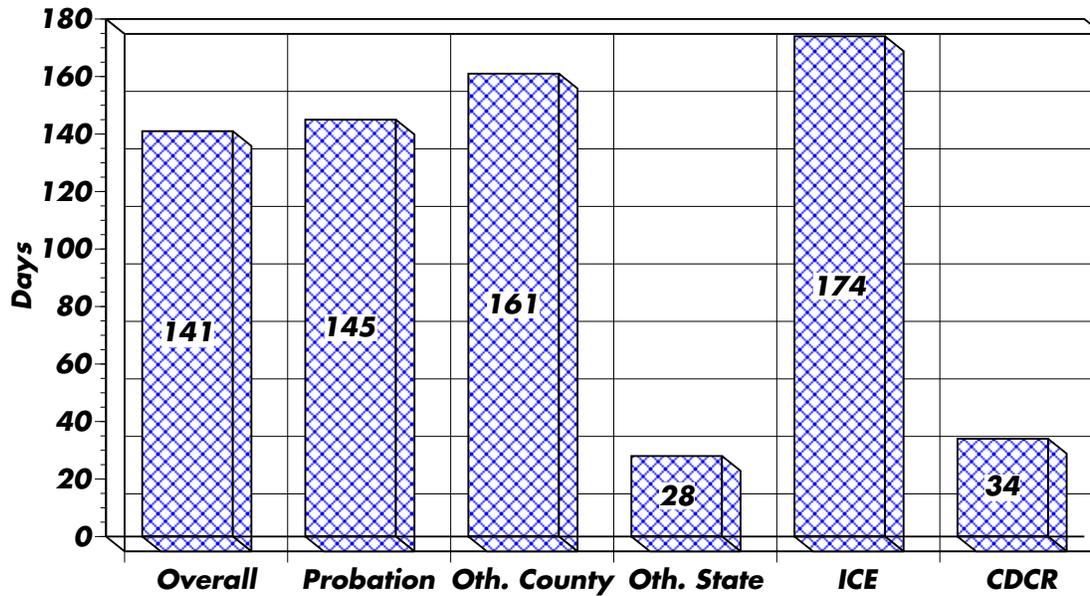


The overall average time in custody for post trial felons was 176 days. Prisoners serving a sentence for domestic violence had been in custody 100 days; other person crimes an average of 174 days; property crime offenders had been in jail an average 201 days; narcotics offenders 184 days; drunk drivers 109 days; and public order offenders 103 days. The traffic offenders had been in custody an average 49 days.

4. Holds

The next graphic shows the average time in custody for the holds by the type of hold.

Time in Custody Holds



The holds had been in custody an average 141 days. Probation violations had been in custody an average 145 days; holds for other counties an average 161 days; holds for other states 28 days and ICE holds for 174 days. CDCR holds had been jail an average 34 days.