

Broward County Jail Population: Trends and Forecast

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Chapter 1

Introduction to Report

1.1 Introduction

The purpose of this report is to provide a ten year forecast of the jail population for Broward County from 2010 to 2020. The projected average daily population for each year will be displayed along with separate projections for male and female inmates. Two approaches are used to generate the forecasts because, as will be explained later, there is no one accepted single approach that has been determined to be best. In addition, the report presents detailed trend data on jail bookings (admissions), releases, and jail populations, as well as for a number of subpopulations. These analyses help local officials gain a better understanding of the dynamic nature of the jail system, and help inform those who propose policies that effect the jail population. Additionally, the analyses facilitate a better understanding of why trends in the size of the jail system have increased or decreased over the past several years. Another purpose of the analyses is to examine the historical and future demographic shifts in the resident population of Broward County over the previous decade compared to the decade beginning in 2010. Previous research has demonstrated that shifts in at-risk gender, race, and age groups have a significant impact on the size of jail populations. In sum, these data can be used to make predictions of the number of jail beds that will be needed in the future.

1.2 Data sources

Understanding the historical dynamics of a large jail system, as in Broward County, requires a tremendous amount of empirical data drawn from multiple sources. This section describes the data utilized in the development of the forecasts.

Jail Bookings

The Broward Sheriff's Office (BSO) supplied FSU staff with records of all bookings into the jail system from January 2002 to December 2009. These data are housed in the BSO's Jail Management System (JMS). After review of the JMS, a data request was submitted to the BSO to extract all booking events during the eight year period to include a variety of demographic characteristics of the arrestees, the date of each booking, charging information, bond amount, and other relevant measures. These data were imported into a statistical package to be compiled, documented, and analyzed. There were a total of 1,266,339 records in the dataset which represents the total number of bookings but not the total number of individuals booked. An individual can be booked into the jail multiple times which would be reflected in more than one booking record. Subsequently, the file was adjusted to identify each individual booking event, which resulted in 519,515 records.

Jail Releases

An additional data request was made to obtain all records relating to individuals who had been released from the Broward County jail system between 2002 and 2009. These data were also housed in the JMS. The data include the same variables described for the booking data with additional information that reflects the release date and the method or reason for release. Using the number of days between the booking date and the release date, the length of time served in jail for each released inmate was calculated. Consistent with the booking data, there is a record for each charge that a released inmate received; however, the number of unique individuals released totaled 519,728.

Jail Populations

There were two primary sources of data reflecting the number of individuals housed in the jail system at designated points in time and over several years. First, the BSO calculates the average daily population of the jail system by doing a count during each month of the year and then calculating an average daily population (ADP) for each month. Annual ADP's are calculated by taking the average of the monthly ADPs in a given year. These data span the period from January 1995 to December 2009. Second, the BSO's JMS staff extracted data on all individuals in the jail population on a daily basis. These data include a variety of demographic characteristics of the arrestees, the date of booking, charging information, bond amount, and other characteristics. FSU received the following files from the BSO: total jail population at the end of each month in 2008 and 2009, and the jail population on September 30th in 2004 through 2007. These data were prepared for analysis in the same manner as described above for the jail bookings.

Demographic Data

The Office of Economic & Demographic Research, of the Florida Legislature, supplied FSU with Florida's official demographic data for Broward County. These data are generated by the Demographic Estimating Conference and reflect historical and projected resident populations by various gender, race, ethnic, and age groups. The data were compiled to reflect specific demographic subgroups of interest in conducting a demographically based jail forecast for the period from 2010 to 2020 and to present historical and future trends in the makeup of Broward county's residents.

Chapter 2

Understanding and Forecasting Jail Populations

2.1 Introduction

Understanding the factors and processes that lead to fluctuations in the size and composition of local jail populations over time is a complex and difficult task. The dynamic nature of jail populations, the limited role of jail administrators in controlling the flow of offenders through jails, and the impact of policy decisions by various actors contribute to the difficulties in predicting future jail populations. Given these challenges, it is important to review past literature and research on the forecasting of jail populations. This review of the literature examines key aspects of jail forecasting, including:

- the importance of having accurate forecasts of jail populations,
- the historical trends in jail populations,
- the difficulties inherent in accurately forecasting jail populations,
- the necessary data sources for constructing forecasting models,
- prior forecasting models and methodologies, and
- cautions and risks associated with reliance on long-term forecasts.

2.2 Importance of Jail Population Forecasting

The ability to accurately track and project the future flow of individuals in and out of jails is critical to jail administrators and county policy makers. As stated by Cunniff (2002), “Failure to perceive who is in the jail and how the population may be changing... impedes a county’s ability to forecast future needs.” In immediate terms, jail administrators need to anticipate the number of individuals they expect to be processed and housed in local jails to avoid overcrowding. The issue of overcrowding in local jails has received significant attention from researchers and remains a substantial concern for large jail facilities. For example, Harrison and Karberg (2004) reported that as recent as 2003, 19 of the 50 largest jails in the United States were filled beyond capacity. Jail overcrowding can be a trigger for costly and time consuming litigation. Long-term jail population forecasts guide county administrators to ensure proper planning for future jail construction and operational expenses —possibly avoiding unnecessary, costly lawsuits.

When jails become overcrowded, a number of potential problems must be anticipated by administrators, including increased violence, diminished medical and mental health care, fewer

educational and vocational opportunities, and increased wear on physical structures (Kinkade, Leone, and Semond, 1995). Furthermore, a recent study by Davis and his colleagues (2004) highlights the impact that jail overcrowding may have on the allocation of county resources. Specifically, if county resources are allocated to address jail overcrowding, other county projects such as road construction may be delayed or rejected (see also Welsh, 1995; Welsh and Pontell, 1991). Jail administrators need to have forecasts of expected growth or declines in jail admissions and jail populations to appropriately plan new jail construction if and when it becomes necessary. Thus, practical infrastructure planning require that administrators be able to anticipate the need to close facilities, construct new jails, or plan for capacity to be maintained at current levels. These decisions are contingent upon accurate predictions of jail populations.

Beyond avoiding overcrowding and facility construction or shutdown, there are other reasons that forecasting jail populations is important, such as the timely hiring of staff, the estimation of jail maintenance costs, and the provision of basic inmate services, such as physical and mental healthcare. The ability to direct resources to the hiring of staff and maintaining the quality of jails can be jeopardized when funds are diverted to increase bed capacity and prevent overcrowding. It is evident that avoiding jail overcrowding and the ability to maintain safe, humane jail facilities are interrelated and, in part, are dependent upon accurate projections of jail populations.

2.3 Recent History of Jail Populations

Despite a decrease in overall crime and arrest rates during the 1990s, jail populations increased. According to Beck (2002), jail bookings rose from 7.1 million in 1988 to 11.4 million in 1999, making jails the dominant correctional institution in the United States (Wallenstein, 1996). According to some researchers, this increase likely reflected the outcome of numerous discretionary decisions that are largely beyond the control of jail administrators (Surette et al., 2006), in particular strict “no-tolerance” policies regarding drug offenses (Davis et al., 2004). The increase in the number of individuals booked into jails was accompanied with a substantial cost to local governments. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics (2002), local government correctional agencies experienced the highest annual average increase in expenditures of any local government area, increasing approximately 9.5 percent per year during the 1990s.

In terms of Florida, similar increases in the overall jail population were observed during the past two decades. Specifically, in 1994 there were 37,484 individuals housed in Florida’s local jails. By 2001, that number had increased to 48,477 which represented a 29 percent increase in the jail population.¹ This trend continued through 2006, when more than 60,000 individuals were housed in local jails. Recently, the state experienced a slight decrease in this number, although the jail population for the state as a whole remains at near historic levels.

¹ Information pertaining to annual estimates of the total Florida jail population and the jail population of Broward County can be accessed on the Florida Department of Corrections website at: <http://www.dc.state.fl.us/pub/index.html>.

Comparing these national and Florida numbers and trends in jail populations with Broward County's jail population reveals a similar pattern. According to the yearly reports of Florida county detention facilities, from 1996 to 2001, the Broward County jail population rose from 3,430 to 4,520 (32 percent). And, as with the increase observed at the state level during the last decade, Broward County's jail population as of 2008 was 5,360. This represents a 56 percent increase in the county's jail population from the mid 1990s; the county's population increased by 29 percent during the same time period. These figures suggest that, for Broward County, factors other than the county's population impact the local jail population. As Cunniff (2002:16) points out:

“If crime prone populations were the sole criterion for forecasting jail bed needs, jail systems could absorb the annual growth of 1% over the next 20 years without too much difficulty. However, crime-prone populations do not fully explain what goes on in criminal justice. If trends in crime-prone populations solely drove jail trends, the demand for jail bed space would have decreased during the 1990s.”

Such assessments allude to the complexities that challenge the ability to develop accurate, long-term forecasting of jail populations. The next section reviews some of these challenges and provides an explanation for the impact of non-demographic factors on jail populations.

2.4 Difficulties in Developing Jail Population Forecasts

The introduction of this review mentioned a number of reasons why it is difficult to develop accurate long-term jail population forecasts. County jails house a variety of offenders with varying lengths of stay. Specifically, jails house pretrial detainees, individuals awaiting transport to state prisons, those serving sentences in jail, probation violators, and individuals awaiting transfer to another county, among others. This varied and fluctuating array of offenders stands in stark contrast to state prison populations, which are less volatile, and thus, less complicated to predict.

In addition to the dynamic nature of the population served by local jails, other critical influences on jail populations include the local criminal justice professionals (e.g., officers of the court, judiciary, law enforcement), state and local policies, and discretionary decision-making that partially determine who is brought to and processed by jails (Pontell, Welsh, Leone, and Kinkade, 1989). For example, police officers exercise considerable discretion in responding to non-felony arrest situations, and may either cite and release offenders on such arrests or choose to book arrestees into the jail (Cunniff, 2002). Likewise, Bolduc (1985) notes that prosecutors inadvertently impact short-term jail stays through the timing of the decision to charge someone with a crime and the willingness to plea bargain with defense attorneys. Further, judicial decisions can influence both pretrial and sentenced admissions, as well as length of stay in many cases.

The interrelationships of local criminal justice agencies and local jails illustrates that although criminal behavior itself is a critical factor for explaining jail populations, criminal justice policies may also have a significant impact. Consequently, it is necessary to view fluctuating jail populations as reflecting criminal behavior *and* local criminal justice policies. In fact, Surette and colleagues (2006) suggest that the ultimate challenge for local jail administrators is to not only be able to have an established method for predicting jail populations, but also to develop a method for predicting the behavior of criminal justice decision-makers, as they are interrelated. A similar opinion was provided by Cunniff (2002), who stated that a jail forecasting approach that ignores the impact of criminal justice agency decision-making can result in inaccurate estimates of future jail populations.

2.5 Data Required to Develop Jail Population Forecasts

To develop accurate forecasting models of jail populations, specific data elements are required (e.g. Bales, 2001a; Cunniff, 2002; Surette et al., 2006). Required data elements include: historical trends in the jail population (i.e., monthly estimates of the average daily population; average lengths of stay), county population demographics, arrest data, court filings, and jail bookings. These elements are discussed in the following sections.

Average Daily Population

A fundamental element required to develop a jail population forecast is data reflecting the historical trend of the jail population. Most often, researchers have made use of the average daily population (ADP) figures. The average daily population (ADP) figures for approximately 10 years prior to the forecast are frequently utilized by researchers (e.g. Bales, 2001a; Surette et al., 2006). And, as Bales (2001a) points out, it is preferable to obtain the ADP numbers by month as opposed to annual ADP numbers, in order to account for seasonal fluctuations in the jail population.

Average Length of Stay

An additional indicator of historical trends in the jail population that impacts long-term forecasting is the average length of stay. The shorter the average length of stay per inmate, the fewer the number of bed days that will be needed. The average length of stay, particularly for misdemeanor and third degree felony charges, may reflect the efficiency with which cases are processed through the system, from arrest to initial hearings, through disposition. Historical changes in average length of stay should be accounted for in forecasting models, particularly for jurisdictions in which a large percentage of inmates are expected to spend brief amounts of time in jail.

County Population Demographics

Equally important as acquiring information on past trends in the jail population is obtaining historical data on the demographic composition of the county. A county with a high proportion of young adults in its general population will experience greater demands for jail bed space than a county that has a lower proportion of young adults in its population (Bales, 2001a; Cunniff, 2002) because this segment of the population is the most crime-prone. As a result, it is important to know, based on recent historical patterns of the demographics of the county, whether the young male population within a county is expected to increase or decrease in the near future. From a broader standpoint, it is also informative to ascertain whether the overall county population is increasing or decreasing, as an increasing population tends to accelerate the need for additional bed space, while a decreasing population may signal that the jail population is expected to decline in the near future.

Arrest data, Court Filings, and Jail Bookings

Arrest data, court filings, and jail bookings are data needed to supplement the jail population data and the demographic data to build accurate forecasting models. The importance of these data stems from the fact that they serve as a proxy for changing local criminal justice policies and procedures. For example, jail bookings may reflect local policies concerning which offenders to release upon arrest and which offenders need to be detained. A shift in the trend of jail bookings may reflect a change in certain police policies. The same principle applies to court filings, as certain changes in legal code or prosecutorial preferences may influence the type or degree of charges filed against defendants, which may impact the sentence type or length. This, in turn, can impact the bed space required within local jails, as well as the average length of stay for certain classes of offenders.

Processing Time

Another data source relevant to jail populations and jail forecasting models is data on the processing time at several stages of the justice system. The efficiency of local justice systems at processing and moving defendants through the adjudicatory process is an important consideration given that approximately 60 to 75 percent of the persons in jail are awaiting trial (Beck, 1996). The average length of time to make a charging decision by prosecutors, to conduct an initial hearing, and to release certain individuals on their own recognizance or through a cash or surety bond can vary considerably according to efficiencies of local criminal justice systems. Likewise, the elapsed time between conviction and sentencing, and between sentencing and transfer to state prison for certain individuals, may vary across counties but is important when developing forecasts. As an illustration of the impact of case processing time on jail space, Baumer (2007) found that, using revised case-processing procedures, one local jurisdiction was able to significantly reduce the length of time required to screen new cases for prosecution and the time to court for both new and warrant arrests for misdemeanors and minor

felonies. Moreover, these reductions resulted in an estimated 20,024 bed days per year saved for the local jails.

This review will now describe the methodologies and the results of past jail forecasts (as well as information on prison forecasting models). Following the description of methodologies, a brief discussion of the cautions that should be considered when making use of forecasts is provided.

2.6 Jail Forecasting Methodologies and Previous Forecasts

Several different methodologies have been used in criminal justice research to forecast criminal populations, such as parolees (e.g. Babst et al., 1968; Kleiman et al., 2007), prisoners (e.g. Berk et al., 1983; Lin et al., 1986) and jail populations (Bales, 2001a; Bales, 2001b; Surette et al., 2006). However, relative to the forecasting of other criminal populations, the forecasting of jail populations has not been a priority in the field of criminal justice research (Surette et al., 2006). Given the complexities involved in developing accurate forecasts of jail populations, the dearth of research in this area is, perhaps, not surprising. Moreover, many local criminal justice agencies already operate within tight budgets that limit the discretionary allocation of resources for such tasks as developing long-term jail population forecasts. Consequently, there are few discussions of jail population forecasts that appear in the research literature.

Despite major advancements in computer technology, the methodologies used in forecasting models in the criminal justice system have not changed significantly in the past 10 to 15 years (Martinez, 2009). Furthermore, there is no single statistical method of forecasting jail populations that is considered to be correct or preferred, and forecasters will often use multiple methodological approaches to determine which forecast is most appropriate in a given instance (see Bales, 2001a; Bales, 2001b; Surette et al., 2006). Early projections of inmate populations used simple historical trend data in the jail population to identify future bed needs with little consideration given to such variables as seasonal fluctuations in the jail population, length of stays, weighting the most recent trends in jail populations more heavily, and other factors that may contribute to changes in the population. In general, two main methods have been used to forecast jail populations: regression modeling and autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) time-series modeling. These two methodologies are briefly discussed.²

Regression Models

The first methodology that has been used to forecast jail populations is regression. A regression model indicates how much the outcome (e.g., past changes in the jail population) depends upon past changes in factors such as arrests, court filings, lengths of stay, and the demographic

² For an extensive review of methodologies used to forecast criminal populations in general see Berk (2008). Interested readers should also refer to a publication by the Florida Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (1996) entitled *Review of prison population forecasting in Florida*.

makeup of a county. By examining the relationship between arrests, court filings, demographics, and changes in the jail population in the past, a forecaster can begin to gain insight into the factors that may influence the allocation of beds in the future, which is a significant improvement from examining past bed need alone to predict future bed need. Using regression, a researcher can determine which factor(s) best explains past changes in the jail population and make use of projections of these factors to forecast the jail population, assuming that projections of these factors are available.

Using this methodology, Bales (2001a) found that the best predictor of historical changes in the jail population of Palm Beach County were the demographic characteristics of the county. More specifically, Bales found that from the late 1980s through 2000, 99 percent of the change in the jail population that occurred was correlated with changes in the demographic make-up of the county. Based on this finding, Bales used official projections of the demographic makeup of Palm Beach County (available from the Bureau of Economic and Demographic Research at the University of Florida) to forecast the jail population of Palm Beach County through 2010.³ Surette and colleagues (2006) used a similar regression technique and found that, like Bales' analysis, accounting for factors other than simply past bed needs resulted in a forecasting model that better fit actual changes in jail populations examined in the future.

To summarize, the regression modeling strategy examines historical changes and trends in the jail population and factors that best explain the historical changes in the jail populations; and incorporates projections of these factors into the future in order to forecast the associated changes in the jail population. However, in order to effectively make use of this forecasting strategy, a forecaster must have forecast data on the factors that are found to be related to historical changes in the jail population, which may not be available in some cases.

ARIMA (time-series) models

In addition to the use of regression techniques to forecast jail populations, another accepted method has been the use of autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) modeling, more commonly referred to as time-series analysis. ARIMA modeling has not only been commonly used to forecast jail populations (Bales, 2001a; Bales, 2001b; D'alessio and Stolenzberg, 1995; Surette et al., 2006), but also to forecast prison populations (e.g. Florida Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability, 1996; Lin, MacKenzie, and Gullledge, 1986). This technique uses the historical trend of jail populations to predict future jail populations by giving greater weight to later years of the historical data (years closest to the forecast) and less weight to the earlier years, and takes into account stochastic processes associated with time-series data (McCleary and Hay, 1980). This method also accounts for seasonal fluctuations in a given population, which results in a more accurate forecasting model.

³ An official projection of the demographic makeup of a county is one of the few factors related to jail populations for which projected data is available. Bales (2001b) employed this same methodology to forecast the jail population of Marion County.

Supplementing the regression-based forecast of the jail population for Palm Beach County, Bales (2001a) used ARIMA modeling to provide an additional forecast from 2001 to 2010. Data available from the Florida Department of Corrections website indicates that the ARIMA model developed by Bales was a more accurate predictor of actual changes in the Palm Beach County jail population than the regression model. This lends credibility to the use of the ARIMA modeling technique rather than solely relying on the regression methodology. Specifically, the regression model forecasted an ADP of 2,612 for 2008, while the ARIMA model predicted an ADP of 2,971. Based on the actual ADP of Palm Beach County for 2008 of 3,006, the ARIMA model underestimated the jail population by 1.2 percent, while the regression model underestimated the jail population by 13 percent. A similar ARIMA method was used by Surette and colleagues (2006) to forecast the jail population of Orange County, FL. Consistent with the results of Bales' (2001a) forecast of Palm Beach County, Surette et al. (2006) found that the ARIMA models they constructed better predicted the jail population of Orange County than did the regression models. However, contrary to the fact that Bales' Palm Beach County jail forecast utilizing the ARIMA methodology had greater accuracy than the regression model, a forecast that was created for Marion County by Bales (2001b) indicated that the regression model utilizing demographic data had greater long-term accuracy than the ARIMA model in predicting future jail populations.

2.7 Cautions Associated with Jail Population Forecasts

Although jail forecasting is an important tool for jail administrators and local criminal justice commissions, there are several cautions when making use of such forecasts. Surette and colleagues (2006) organize the concerns into four main areas. Many of these cautions have been discussed throughout this literature review.

First, the inherent volatility of jail populations and the discretionary decision-making by various criminal justice professionals can render long-term forecasts invalid. This may be particularly relevant when amendments or changes are made to local policies that govern the processing of individuals in and out of the criminal justice system, including the decision-making process regarding which offenders are arrested and which ones are released on pretrial. Other factors that make forecasting volatile include the influence of and shifts in the local political atmosphere and the role that prosecutorial and judicial discretion plays.

Second, the necessary data elements to develop forecasting models may not be available, particularly in smaller counties with limited resources dedicated to maintaining detailed booking data, arrest data, and case processing time data. A closely related third caution with the use of jail forecasts is that if the forecasts are based upon projections of factors known to be related to past trends in the jail population (such as population demographics), the reliability of jail forecasts cannot exceed the reliability of the projected factors. As a result, any error in the projected factors incorporated into the forecast will result in error in the jail population forecast itself.

Fourth, Surette and colleagues (2006) noted that policymakers may also rely on jail forecasts to identify policy or practice adjustments that can be implemented to prevent anticipated negative or undesirable trends (e.g., an projected increase in a subgroup of jail offenders or the overall population). Policymakers and jail administrators can be successful in delaying or preventing increases in jail populations and, subsequently, need to revise the forecast based on new data. Surette et al. (2006) found this to be the case in their forecast of the Orange County jails. Specifically, the forecast model indicated that there would be an increase in the jail population that would result in the population exceeding capacity. As a result of the forecast, proactive steps were taken to alter the processing of criminal cases, which resulted in an overall reduction of the jail population. The forecast was successful in predicting the increase; the administrators were successful in implementing changes to maintain capacity; and, therefore, the forecast would need to be revised based on the most recent data reflecting lengths of time for processing criminal offenders.

This example provides an illustration of the need to consider the impact forecasts may have on policies and practices, and suggests that in local contexts in which policies and practices affecting the jail population shift, long-term forecasting models may be extremely useful for identifying areas that can be improved; however, once changes are implemented, forecasts need to be revised with recent, accurate data. Forecasts are fluid and need to be refined from time-to-time, especially in jurisdictions in which administrators do not routinely track actual jail population. In instances in which criminal justice policies and practices are more stable, however, long-term forecasts may be more static and accurate without future refinements.

2.8 Summary Discussion

The preceding literature review provides information for jail administrators and other criminal justice practitioners regarding the importance of having accurate estimates of future jail populations. Many of the key issues that must be taken into account when developing a forecasting model have been briefly discussed, including: (1) the need to have accurate data on past jail populations and factors affecting jail populations, (2) the difficulty inherent in forecasting jail populations, and (3) the two common modeling strategies used in previous jail forecasts. In addition, this review provided information on cautions to consider when using jail forecasts. Keeping in mind that all forecasts of future behavior in general lack perfection, taking into account the complexities in predicting jail populations will help to maximize the utility and understanding of the jail forecasting models.

Chapter 3

Booking Data

3.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on recent trends in the number of jail bookings filed in Broward County. The chapter begins by discussing trends in bookings for *all* individuals in recent years. Next, the data is discussed in terms of booking trends for *males, females, and juveniles*. Following this, the booking data is described in relation to the type of charge that produced each booking over the last decade.

3.2 Total Jail Bookings – 2002-2009

Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1 below provide the total number of jail bookings by month from 2002 through 2009. The data indicate that from January, 2002 through December, 2009, monthly jail bookings in Broward County fluctuated from a low of 4,524 in November, 2005 to a high of 6,188 in August, 2007. Further examination of the data indicates that there are seasonal fluctuations in jail bookings. Specifically, jail bookings tend to peak during the late summer months and then decline shortly thereafter. This trend can be seen, for example, in the decline in jail bookings from July, 2005 (5,639) to November, 2005 (4,524), as well as the recent decline in bookings during 2009.

While Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1 present the total number of jail bookings between 2002 and 2009 by month, Figure 3.2 illustrates the total number of jail bookings by year from 2002 through 2009. The data indicate that from 2002 through 2009, annual jail bookings ranged from a high of 66,410 in 2007 to a low of 63,212 in 2009. The data also documents that there has been a recent downward trend in the total number of jail bookings from 2007 to 2009. More specifically, the number of jail bookings has declined by 5% from 2007 through 2009. Jail bookings are currently at their lowest levels since the beginning of the decade.

Table 3.1. Total Jail Bookings by Month: 2002 - 2009

Year	Month	Number of Bookings	Year	Month	Number of Bookings	Year	Month	Number of Bookings
2002	January	5,416	2005	January	5,610	2008	January	5,659
2002	February	5,004	2005	February	5,416	2008	February	5,323
2002	March	5,578	2005	March	5,734	2008	March	5,541
2002	April	5,457	2005	April	5,541	2008	April	5,569
2002	May	5,534	2005	May	5,526	2008	May	5,641
2002	June	5,031	2005	June	5,403	2008	June	5,490
2002	July	5,559	2005	July	5,639	2008	July	5,765
2002	August	5,718	2005	August	5,534	2008	August	5,559
2002	September	5,325	2005	September	5,470	2008	September	5,528
2002	October	5,533	2005	October	4,839	2008	October	5,926
2002	November	5,101	2005	November	4,524	2008	November	4,832
2002	December	4,805	2005	December	4,893	2008	December	4,832
2003	January	5,473	2006	January	5,528	2009	January	5,211
2003	February	5,269	2006	February	5,000	2009	February	5,091
2003	March	5,668	2006	March	5,568	2009	March	5,527
2003	April	5,431	2006	April	5,108	2009	April	5,300
2003	May	5,648	2006	May	5,398	2009	May	5,629
2003	June	5,285	2006	June	5,502	2009	June	5,288
2003	July	5,545	2006	July	5,522	2009	July	5,845
2003	August	5,422	2006	August	5,657	2009	August	5,645
2003	September	5,510	2006	September	5,806	2009	September	5,360
2003	October	5,842	2006	October	5,657	2009	October	5,125
2003	November	5,385	2006	November	5,245	2009	November	4,584
2003	December	5,085	2006	December	4,896	2009	December	4,607
2004	January	5,730	2007	January	5,594			
2004	February	5,546	2007	February	4,922			
2004	March	5,732	2007	March	5,511			
2004	April	5,336	2007	April	5,300			
2004	May	5,522	2007	May	5,583			
2004	June	5,690	2007	June	5,611			
2004	July	5,514	2007	July	5,652			
2004	August	5,657	2007	August	6,188			
2004	September	4,712	2007	September	5,647			
2004	October	5,571	2007	October	5,767			
2004	November	5,593	2007	November	5,312			
2004	December	4,985	2007	December	5,323			

Figure 3.1. Total Jail Bookings by Month: 2002-2009

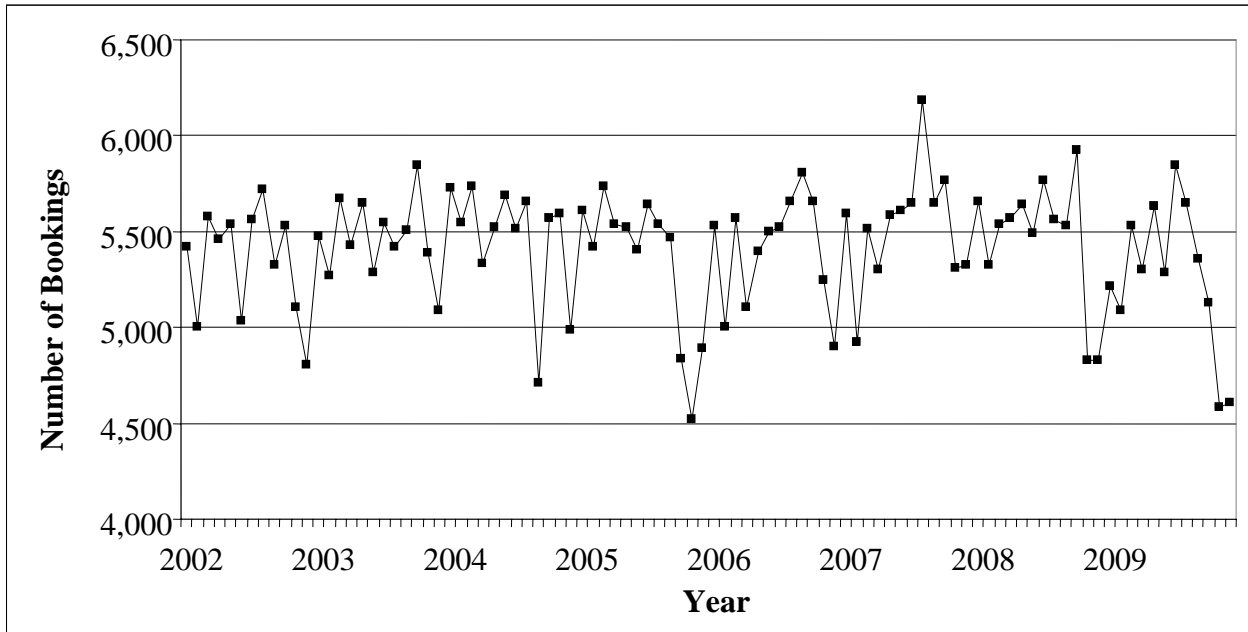


Figure 3.2. Total Jail Bookings by Year: 2002-2009

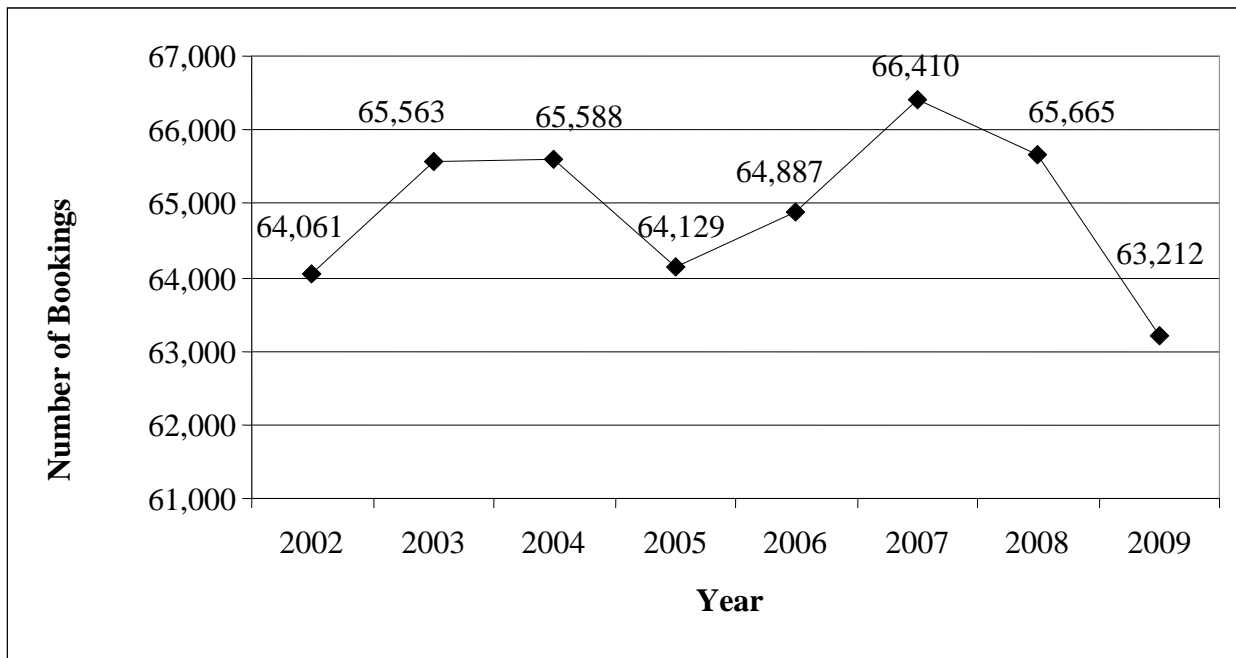


Table 3.2 presents the types of charges for which arrestees were booked into jail in 2009 in descending order of frequency (most to least). The percent of the total number of bookings in 2009 that each charge type comprised is presented along with the cumulative number and cumulate percent. It should be noted that, in cases in which a booking involved multiple charges, the first charge listed was used in this analysis—which may not necessarily be the most serious charge. The top five booking offenses—warrant, supervision violations, traffic, drug possession, and criminal justice system violations—comprised over one-half (53.1%) of the 76 different offenses in the 59,703 bookings. An examination of the cases booked within the top five crime types for each year from 2002 to 2009 revealed that the top five offenses (percentages) in 2009 were equivalent to the top five in each of the previous years. The range of the total number of booking cases that were charged for one of these five offenses was between 53.1% in 2009 and 59.4% in 2005. An examination of the charge types in the top 90% of the total bookings from 2002 to 2009 provided further evidence that there have been minimal shifts in the types of crimes that result in the vast majority of jail bookings.

Table 3.2. Total Jail Bookings by Offense Type 2009

Offense Descriptions	Number	Percent	Cumulative Number	Cumulative Percent
Warrant	8211	13.75	8211	13.75
Supervision Violations	6606	11.06	14817	24.82
Traffic	6221	10.42	21038	35.24
Drug Possession	6173	10.34	27211	45.58
Criminal Justice System	4507	7.55	31718	53.13
Regulation Offenses	3410	5.71	35128	58.84
Assault/Battery	3167	5.30	38295	64.14
Burglary/Trespass	2520	4.22	40815	68.36
Other Theft, Property Damage	2261	3.79	43076	72.15
Other Agency Hold	1934	3.24	45010	75.39
Public Order Offenses	1808	3.03	46818	78.42
Grand Theft	1598	2.68	48416	81.09
Drug Sale/Purchase/Manufacturing	1517	2.54	49933	83.64
Aggravated Battery	1169	1.96	51102	85.59
Drug Trafficking	754	1.26	51856	86.86
Burglary of Dwelling	674	1.13	52530	87.99
Worthless Checks	616	1.03	53146	89.02
Aggravated Assault	605	1.01	53751	90.03
Burglary of Structure	437	0.73	54188	90.76
Weapons	426	0.71	54614	91.48
Lewd, Lascivious Behavior	423	0.71	55037	92.18
Grand Theft, Automobile	395	0.66	55432	92.85
ID Offenses	374	0.63	55806	93.47
Forgery, Uttering, & Counterfeiting	346	0.58	56152	94.05
Fraudulent Practices	339	0.57	56491	94.62
Robbery w/o Weapon	329	0.55	56820	95.17
Assault & Battery on LEO	306	0.51	57126	95.68
Robbery w/Weapon	221	0.37	57347	96.05
Criminal Mischief	218	0.37	57565	96.42
Bond Surrender	207	0.35	57772	96.77
Stolen Property	189	0.32	57961	97.08
Resisting Arrest w/ Violence	150	0.25	58111	97.33
DUI, No Injury	138	0.23	58249	97.56
Burglary w/Assault	131	0.22	58380	97.78
Conspiracy to Commit - Unspecified Felony	106	0.18	58486	97.96
DUI, Injury	103	0.17	58589	98.13
Other Violent Offenses	77	0.13	58745	98.40
2nd Sexual Degree Battery	75	0.13	58820	98.52
Prostitution Offenses	62	0.10	58882	98.62
1st Degree Murder	59	0.10	58941	98.72

Offense Descriptions	Number	Percent	Cumulative Number	Cumulative Percent
Aggravated Stalking	58	0.10	58999	98.82
Offenses Against Family or Children	57	0.10	59056	98.92
Other Offenses	55	0.09	59111	99.01
Leaving Accident, Injury/Death	52	0.09	59163	99.10
Liquor/Alcohol Offenses	52	0.09	59215	99.18
Stalking/Harassing/Intimidation	43	0.07	59258	99.25
Practicing w/o License-or-w/ Suspended/Revoked License	38	0.06	59296	99.32
Capital Sexual Battery	36	0.06	59332	99.38
False Accusations/Reports of Offenses	35	0.06	59367	99.44
Sexual Assault	31	0.05	59398	99.49
Contributing to Delinquency of Minor	29	0.05	59427	99.54
3rd Degree Murder	27	0.05	59454	99.58
Kidnapping	26	0.04	59480	99.63
Carjacking	24	0.04	59504	99.67
Gambling Offenses	24	0.04	59528	99.71
Pollution/Hazardous Materials	22	0.04	59550	99.74
Weapon Discharge	19	0.03	59569	99.78
Home Invasion	17	0.03	59586	99.80
2nd Degree Murder	16	0.03	59602	99.83
Weapon Possession	15	0.03	59617	99.86
1st Degree Sexual Battery	13	0.02	59630	99.88
Arson	12	0.02	59642	99.90
Accessory After the Fact	10	0.02	59652	99.91
Homicide	8	0.01	59660	99.93
Computer-related Offenses - Sexual	7	0.01	59667	99.94
Escape	7	0.01	59674	99.95
DUI Manslaughter	6	0.01	59680	99.96
Racketeering	5	0.01	59685	99.97
Conceal/Attempt to Conceal Identity	4	0.01	59689	99.98
Manslaughter	4	0.01	59693	99.98
Conservation Offenses/Regulatory Violations	3	0.01	59696	99.99
Bribery	2	0.00	59698	99.99
Conspiracy to Commit - Unspecified Misdemeanor	2	0.00	59700	99.99
Sexual Battery - Life	2	0.00	59702	100.00
Explosive Offenses	1	0.00	59703	100.00

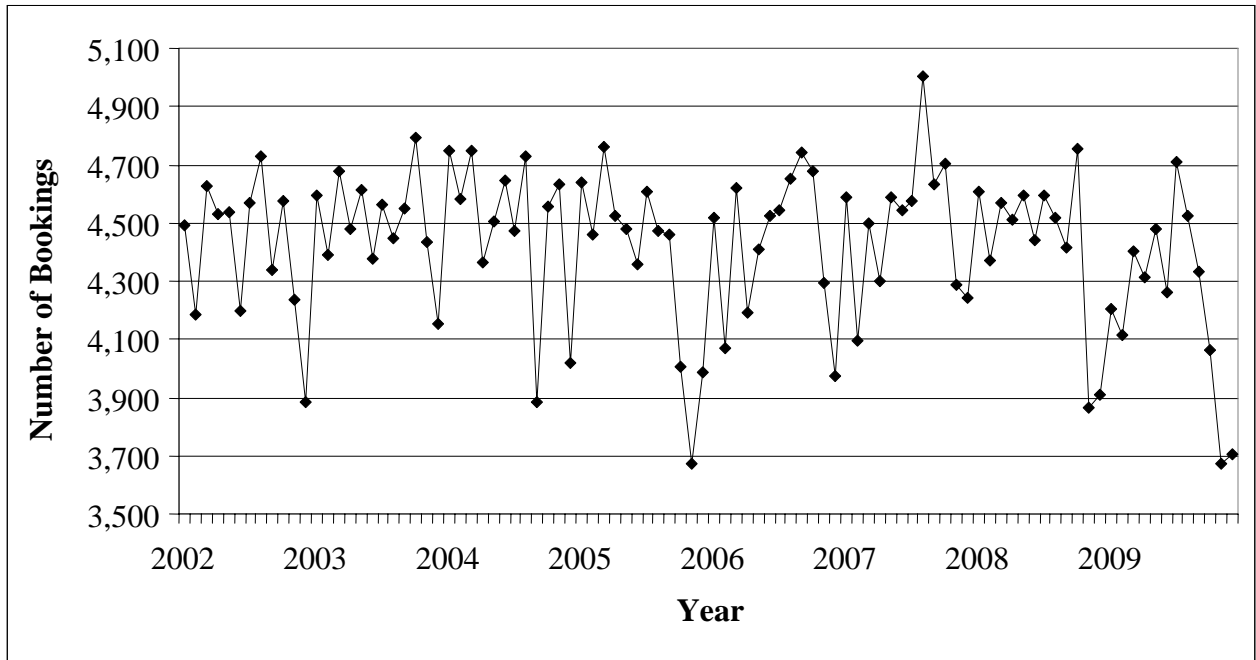
3.3 Jail Bookings for Males Only – 2002-2009

Table 3.3 and Figure 3.3 display the total number of jail bookings for males by month from 2002 through 2009. The data indicate that from January, 2002 through December, 2009, monthly jail bookings for males in Broward County fluctuated from a low of 3,670 in November, 2009 to a high of 4,795 in October, 2003. Further examination of the data indicates that there are seasonal fluctuations in jail bookings for males that parallel the fluctuations in the total number of bookings for Broward County.

Table 3.3. Jail Bookings by Month: 2002 – 2009 Males Only

Year	Month	Number of Bookings	Year	Month	Number of Bookings	Year	Month	Number of Bookings
2002	January	4,495	2005	January	4,641	2008	January	4,606
2002	February	4,183	2005	February	4,458	2008	February	4,371
2002	March	4,628	2005	March	4,761	2008	March	4,572
2002	April	4,530	2005	April	4,522	2008	April	4,509
2002	May	4,538	2005	May	4,480	2008	May	4,595
2002	June	4,198	2005	June	4,356	2008	June	4,439
2002	July	4,568	2005	July	4,608	2008	July	4,597
2002	August	4,730	2005	August	4,476	2008	August	4,515
2002	September	4,336	2005	September	4,458	2008	September	4,413
2002	October	4,576	2005	October	4,007	2008	October	4,757
2002	November	4,238	2005	November	3,676	2008	November	3,868
2002	December	3,885	2005	December	3,989	2008	December	3,912
2003	January	4,595	2006	January	4,517	2009	January	4,205
2003	February	4,391	2006	February	4,068	2009	February	4,113
2003	March	4,679	2006	March	4,623	2009	March	4,401
2003	April	4,479	2006	April	4,193	2009	April	4,310
2003	May	4,615	2006	May	4,409	2009	May	4,478
2003	June	4,379	2006	June	4,526	2009	June	4,262
2003	July	4,561	2006	July	4,543	2009	July	4,711
2003	August	4,450	2006	August	4,651	2009	August	4,526
2003	September	4,548	2006	September	4,742	2009	September	4,330
2003	October	4,795	2006	October	4,677	2009	October	4,064
2003	November	4,432	2006	November	4,295	2009	November	3,670
2003	December	4,154	2006	December	3,971	2009	December	3,708
2004	January	4,747	2007	January	4,586			
2004	February	4,580	2007	February	4,093			
2004	March	4,749	2007	March	4,499			
2004	April	4,367	2007	April	4,300			
2004	May	4,508	2007	May	4,589			
2004	June	4,648	2007	June	4,546			
2004	July	4,476	2007	July	4,575			
2004	August	4,731	2007	August	5,004			
2004	September	3,887	2007	September	4,632			
2004	October	4,558	2007	October	4,706			
2004	November	4,635	2007	November	4,287			
2004	December	4,020	2007	December	4,242			

Figure 3.3. Jail Bookings by Month: 2002 – 2009 Males Only



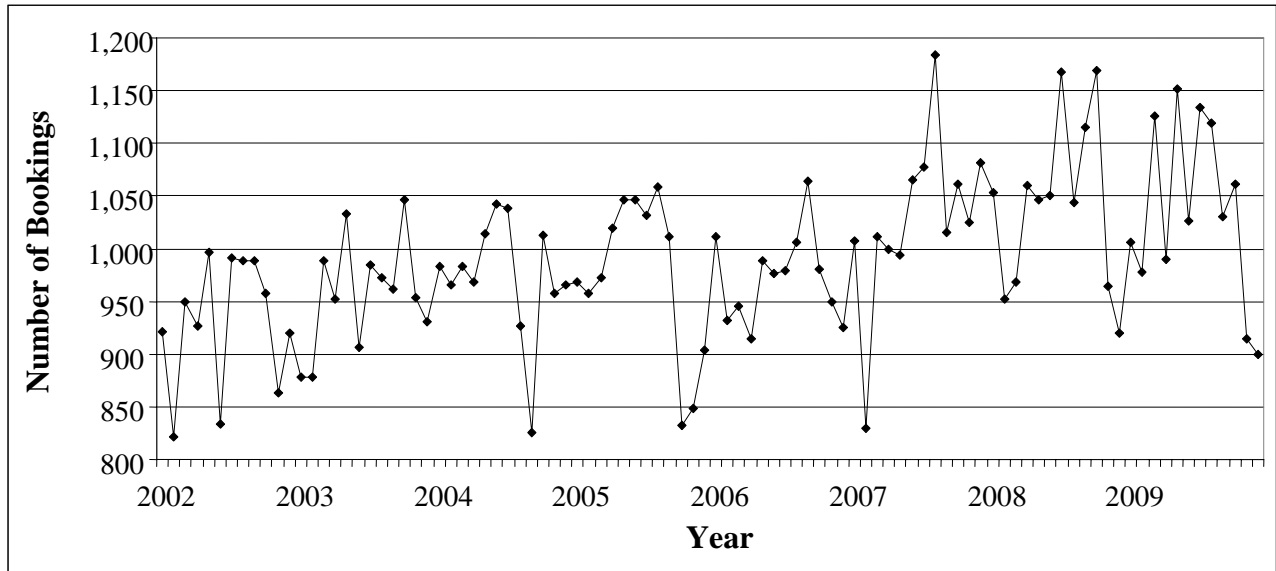
3.4 Jail Bookings for Females Only – 2002-2009

Table 3.4 and Figure 3.4 below provide the total number of jail bookings for females by month from 2002 through 2009. The data reveal that from January, 2002 through December, 2009, monthly jail bookings for females in Broward County fluctuated from a low of 821 in February, 2002 to a high of 1,184 in August, 2007. Further examination of the data indicates that there is significant variability in the number of jail bookings for females within years. For example, in 2009 the range was from 899 in December to 1,151 in May.

Table 3.4. Jail Bookings by Month: 2002 – 2009 Females Only

Year	Month	Number of Bookings	Year	Month	Number of Bookings	Year	Month	Number of Bookings
2002	January	921	2005	January	969	2008	January	1,053
2002	February	821	2005	February	958	2008	February	952
2002	March	950	2005	March	973	2008	March	969
2002	April	927	2005	April	1,019	2008	April	1,060
2002	May	996	2005	May	1,046	2008	May	1,046
2002	June	833	2005	June	1,047	2008	June	1,051
2002	July	991	2005	July	1,031	2008	July	1,168
2002	August	988	2005	August	1,058	2008	August	1,044
2002	September	989	2005	September	1,012	2008	September	1,115
2002	October	957	2005	October	832	2008	October	1,169
2002	November	863	2005	November	848	2008	November	964
2002	December	920	2005	December	904	2008	December	920
2003	January	878	2006	January	1,011	2009	January	1,006
2003	February	878	2006	February	932	2009	February	978
2003	March	989	2006	March	945	2009	March	1,126
2003	April	952	2006	April	915	2009	April	990
2003	May	1,033	2006	May	989	2009	May	1,151
2003	June	906	2006	June	976	2009	June	1,026
2003	July	984	2006	July	979	2009	July	1,134
2003	August	972	2006	August	1,006	2009	August	1,119
2003	September	962	2006	September	1,064	2009	September	1,030
2003	October	1,047	2006	October	980	2009	October	1,061
2003	November	953	2006	November	950	2009	November	914
2003	December	931	2006	December	925	2009	December	899
2004	January	983	2007	January	1,008			
2004	February	966	2007	February	829			
2004	March	983	2007	March	1,012			
2004	April	969	2007	April	1,000			
2004	May	1,014	2007	May	994			
2004	June	1,042	2007	June	1,065			
2004	July	1,038	2007	July	1,077			
2004	August	926	2007	August	1,184			
2004	September	825	2007	September	1,015			
2004	October	1,013	2007	October	1,061			
2004	November	958	2007	November	1,025			
2004	December	965	2007	December	1,081			

Figure 3.4. Jail Bookings by Month: 2002 – 2009 Females Only



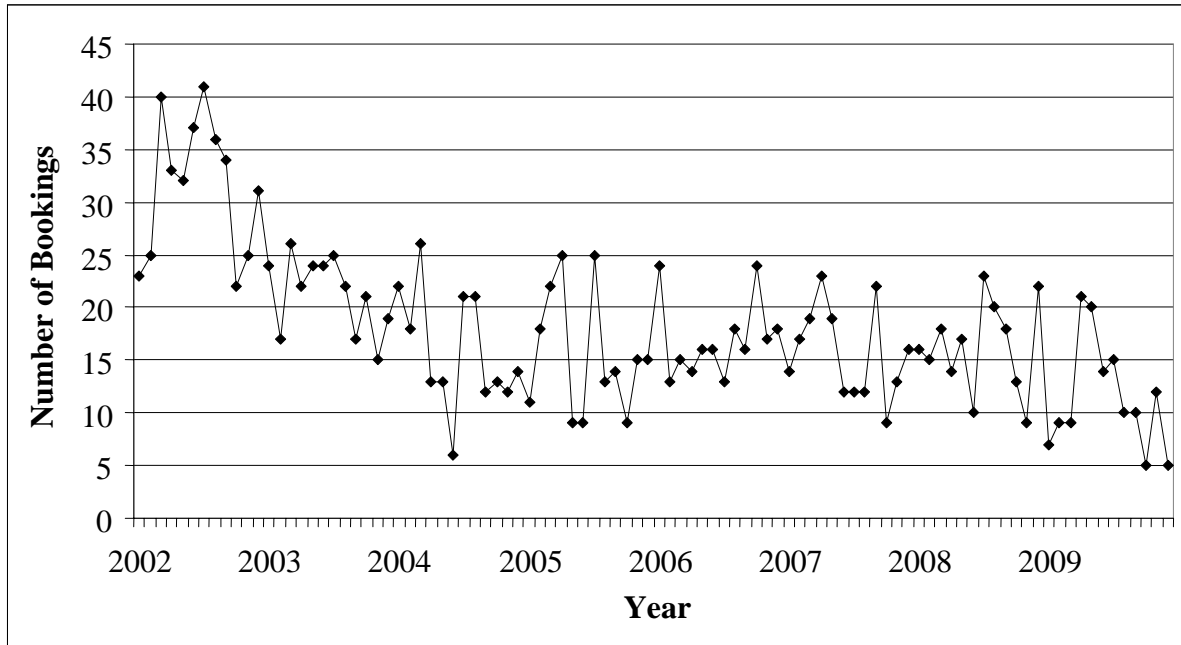
3.5 Jail Bookings for Juveniles Only – 2002-2009

Table 3.5 and Figure 3.5 below provide the total number of jail bookings for juveniles by month from 2002 through 2009. The data show that from January, 2002 through December, 2009, monthly jail bookings for juveniles in Broward County fluctuated from a low of 5 in December, 2009 to a high of 41 in July, 2002. Further examination of the data indicates that there has been a steady decline in jail bookings for juveniles over the last eight years.

Table 3.5. Jail Bookings by Month: 2002 – 2009 Juveniles Only

Year	Month	Number of Bookings	Year	Month	Number of Bookings	Year	Month	Number of Bookings
2002	January	23	2005	January	11	2008	January	16
2002	February	25	2005	February	18	2008	February	15
2002	March	40	2005	March	22	2008	March	18
2002	April	33	2005	April	25	2008	April	14
2002	May	32	2005	May	9	2008	May	17
2002	June	37	2005	June	9	2008	June	10
2002	July	41	2005	July	25	2008	July	23
2002	August	36	2005	August	13	2008	August	20
2002	September	34	2005	September	14	2008	September	18
2002	October	22	2005	October	9	2008	October	13
2002	November	25	2005	November	15	2008	November	9
2002	December	31	2005	December	15	2008	December	22
2003	January	24	2006	January	24	2009	January	7
2003	February	17	2006	February	13	2009	February	9
2003	March	26	2006	March	15	2009	March	9
2003	April	22	2006	April	14	2009	April	21
2003	May	24	2006	May	16	2009	May	20
2003	June	24	2006	June	16	2009	June	14
2003	July	25	2006	July	13	2009	July	15
2003	August	22	2006	August	18	2009	August	10
2003	September	17	2006	September	16	2009	September	10
2003	October	21	2006	October	24	2009	October	5
2003	November	15	2006	November	17	2009	November	12
2003	December	19	2006	December	18	2009	December	5
2004	January	22	2007	January	14			
2004	February	18	2007	February	17			
2004	March	26	2007	March	19			
2004	April	13	2007	April	23			
2004	May	13	2007	May	19			
2004	June	6	2007	June	12			
2004	July	21	2007	July	12			
2004	August	21	2007	August	12			
2004	September	12	2007	September	22			
2004	October	13	2007	October	9			
2004	November	12	2007	November	13			
2004	December	14	2007	December	16			

Figure 3.5. Jail Bookings by Month: 2002 – 2009 Juveniles Only



3.6 Jail Bookings by Charge Type – 2002-2009

Table 3.6 presents the booking data from 2002 through 2009 differentiated by the most serious charge attributed to each booking and the percent of total bookings per year that each charge type comprises. For example, in 2009 there were 4,758 bookings for traffic violations, and these comprised 7.6% of all bookings in 2009. The data indicate that the total number of bookings has decreased from 2007 through 2009 (65,834 to 62,596). Further examination indicates that during this period bookings for first degree and second degree felonies increased, while bookings for less serious third degree felonies and traffic violations decreased.

Table 3.6. Most Serious Charge at Time of Booking by Year: 2002-2009

Most Serious Charge	Year								Total
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Capital Felony	106 <i>0.2%</i>	101 <i>0.2%</i>	102 <i>0.2%</i>	116 <i>0.2%</i>	109 <i>0.2%</i>	126 <i>0.2%</i>	132 <i>0.2%</i>	131 <i>0.2%</i>	923 <i>0.2%</i>
Life Felony	48 <i>0.1%</i>	44 <i>0.1%</i>	35 <i>0.1%</i>	49 <i>0.1%</i>	54 <i>0.1%</i>	59 <i>0.1%</i>	77 <i>0.1%</i>	82 <i>0.1%</i>	448 <i>0.1%</i>
First Degree Felony	1,412 <i>2.2%</i>	1,306 <i>2.0%</i>	1,332 <i>2.1%</i>	1,284 <i>2.0%</i>	1,456 <i>2.3%</i>	1,696 <i>2.6%</i>	1,965 <i>3.0%</i>	2,018 <i>3.2%</i>	12,469 <i>2.4%</i>
Second Degree Felony	3,846 <i>6.1%</i>	3,555 <i>5.5%</i>	3,521 <i>5.4%</i>	3,564 <i>5.6%</i>	3,973 <i>6.2%</i>	4,093 <i>6.2%</i>	4,584 <i>7.1%</i>	4,521 <i>7.2%</i>	31,657 <i>6.2%</i>
Third Degree Felony	12,011 <i>18.9%</i>	13,019 <i>20.1%</i>	12,965 <i>20.0%</i>	13,195 <i>20.8%</i>	14,608 <i>22.8%</i>	15,259 <i>23.2%</i>	15,092 <i>23.2%</i>	14,093 <i>22.5%</i>	110,242 <i>21.4%</i>
First Degree Misdemeanor	9,691 <i>15.3%</i>	10,040 <i>15.5%</i>	9,422 <i>14.6%</i>	9,519 <i>15.0%</i>	9,230 <i>14.4%</i>	10,636 <i>16.2%</i>	10,344 <i>15.9%</i>	10,390 <i>16.6%</i>	79,272 <i>15.4%</i>
Second Degree Misdemeanor	3,930 <i>6.2%</i>	3,767 <i>5.8%</i>	3,255 <i>5.0%</i>	2,822 <i>4.5%</i>	2,463 <i>3.8%</i>	3,336 <i>5.1%</i>	3,858 <i>5.9%</i>	3,532 <i>5.6%</i>	26,963 <i>5.2%</i>
Probation Violation	24,468 <i>38.5%</i>	24,616 <i>37.9%</i>	25,399 <i>39.2%</i>	24,212 <i>38.2%</i>	23,797 <i>37.1%</i>	21,994 <i>33.4%</i>	21,531 <i>33.1%</i>	21,219 <i>33.9%</i>	187,236 <i>36.4%</i>
Ordinance Violation	722 <i>1.1%</i>	934 <i>1.4%</i>	1,633 <i>2.5%</i>	2,319 <i>3.7%</i>	1,905 <i>3.0%</i>	2,042 <i>3.1%</i>	1,603 <i>2.5%</i>	1,852 <i>3.0%</i>	13,010 <i>2.5%</i>
Traffic Violation	7,298 <i>11.5%</i>	7,535 <i>11.6%</i>	7,102 <i>11.0%</i>	6,332 <i>10.0%</i>	6,627 <i>10.3%</i>	6,593 <i>10.0%</i>	5,795 <i>8.9%</i>	4,758 <i>7.6%</i>	52,040 <i>10.1%</i>
Total	63,532	64,917	64,766	63,412	64,222	65,834	64,981	62,596	514,260

Note: Table 2 displays booking data for which the charge type is known. There were 5,255 cases in which the charge type was unknown. As such, the numbers presented in this table are slightly lower than the numbers presented in Table 2.

Chapter 4

Release Data

4.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on recent trends in Broward County jail releases. It begins by discussing the *total* number of jail releases from 2002 through 2009 by month and annually. Information on the two most recent years of release data is also discussed. Following this, the release data for *males, females, and juveniles* separately is described. Next, data on the average number of days spent in jail for all individuals and data that compares the average number of days spent in jail for individuals who had a pretrial status relative to those who did not is discussed.

4.2 Total Jail Releases – 2002-2009

Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1 below provide the total number of jail releases by month from 2002 through 2009. The data indicate that from January, 2002 through December, 2009, monthly jail releases in Broward County fluctuated from a low of 4,660 in November, 2009 to a high of 6,004 in August, 2007. Further examination indicates that there are seasonal fluctuations in jail releases. Specifically, jail releases tend to peak during the late summer months and then decline shortly thereafter. This trend can be seen, for example, in the decline in jail releases from July, 2005 (5,516) to November, 2005 (4,697), as well as the recent decline in releases during 2009.

Table 4.1. Total Jail Releases by Month: 2002-2009

Year	Month	Number of Releases	Year	Month	Number of Releases	Year	Month	Number of Releases
2002	January	5,254	2005	January	5,298	2008	January	5,485
2002	February	4,985	2005	February	5,441	2008	February	5,383
2002	March	5,499	2005	March	5,658	2008	March	5,462
2002	April	5,456	2005	April	5,577	2008	April	5,523
2002	May	5,394	2005	May	5,454	2008	May	5,748
2002	June	5,071	2005	June	5,365	2008	June	5,299
2002	July	5,560	2005	July	5,516	2008	July	5,756
2002	August	5,687	2005	August	5,504	2008	August	5,535
2002	September	5,246	2005	September	5,296	2008	September	5,763
2002	October	5,650	2005	October	4,911	2008	October	5,962
2002	November	5,204	2005	November	4,697	2008	November	5,085
2002	December	5,159	2005	December	5,070	2008	December	4,776
2003	January	5,233	2006	January	5,284	2009	January	5,267
2003	February	5,128	2006	February	4,928	2009	February	4,987
2003	March	5,677	2006	March	5,679	2009	March	5,665
2003	April	5,527	2006	April	5,176	2009	April	5,261
2003	May	5,562	2006	May	5,397	2009	May	5,639
2003	June	5,202	2006	June	5,300	2009	June	5,344
2003	July	5,460	2006	July	5,289	2009	July	5,909
2003	August	5,414	2006	August	5,842	2009	August	5,618
2003	September	5,579	2006	September	5,577	2009	September	5,404
2003	October	5,890	2006	October	5,943	2009	October	5,355
2003	November	5,418	2006	November	5,454	2009	November	4,660
2003	December	5,382	2006	December	5,130	2009	December	4,815
2004	January	5,548	2007	January	5,337			
2004	February	5,284	2007	February	4,982			
2004	March	5,845	2007	March	5,752			
2004	April	5,238	2007	April	5,155			
2004	May	5,491	2007	May	5,589			
2004	June	5,478	2007	June	5,781			
2004	July	5,527	2007	July	5,619			
2004	August	5,435	2007	August	6,004			
2004	September	4,850	2007	September	5,625			
2004	October	5,447	2007	October	5,906			
2004	November	5,634	2007	November	5,282			
2004	December	5,337	2007	December	5,458			

Figure 4.1. Total Jail Releases by Month: 2002-2009

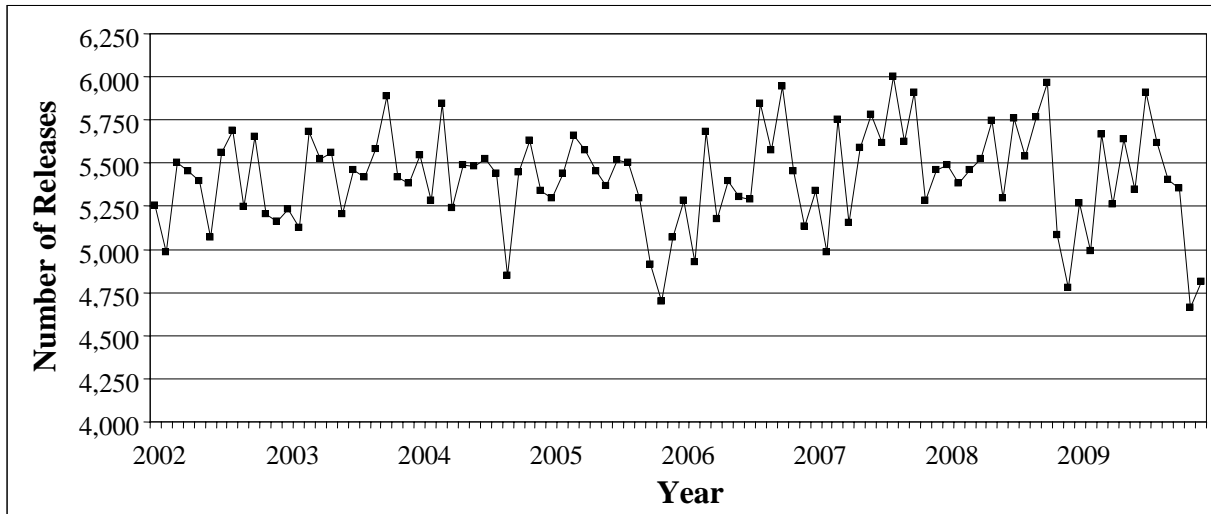


Table 4.2 and Figure 4.2 show the total number of jail releases by year from 2002 through 2009. The data indicate that the total number of releases decreased from 2003 through 2005, increased from 2005 through 2007, and has since declined. The number of jail releases has declined by 4% from 66,490 in 2007 to 63,924 in 2009. Additionally, the most significant annual decline in releases during this time period occurred in 2009 when the jail population declined by 1,853 or -2.8%.

Table 4.2. Total Jail Releases by Year: 2002-2009

Year	Number of Releases	Annual Numerical Change	Annual Percent Change
2002	64,165		
2003	65,472	1,307	2.0%
2004	65,114	-358	-0.5%
2005	63,787	-1,327	-2.0%
2006	64,999	1,212	1.9%
2007	66,490	1,491	2.3%
2008	65,777	-713	-1.1%
2009	63,924	-1,853	-2.8%

Figure 4.2. Total Jail Releases by Year: 2002-2009

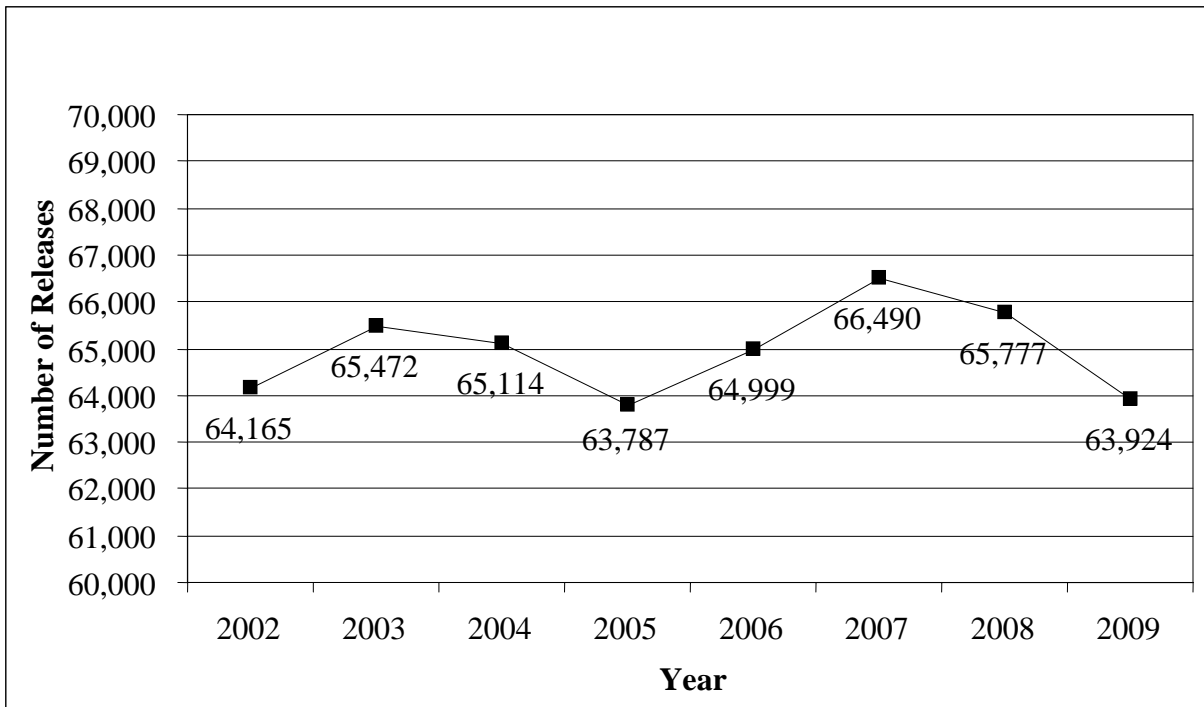
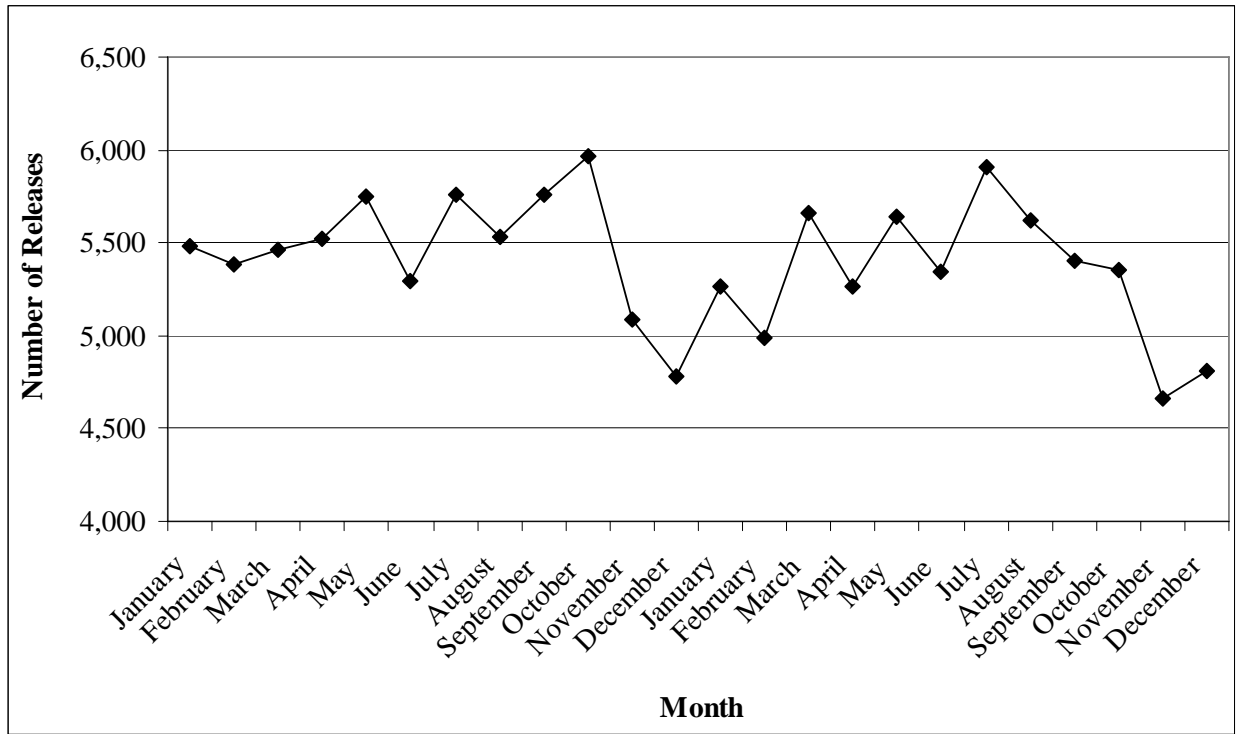


Table 4.3 and Figure 4.3 present the total number of jail releases by month from January, 2008 through December, 2009. The data document that during this period of time monthly jail releases ranged from a low of 4,660 in November, 2009 to a high of 5,962 in October, 2008.

Table 4.3. Total Jail Releases by Month: 2008-2009

Year	Month	Number of Releases	Year	Month	Number of Releases
2008	January	5,485	2009	January	5,267
2008	February	5,383	2009	February	4,987
2008	March	5,462	2009	March	5,665
2008	April	5,523	2009	April	5,261
2008	May	5,748	2009	May	5,639
2008	June	5,299	2009	June	5,344
2008	July	5,756	2009	July	5,909
2008	August	5,535	2009	August	5,618
2008	September	5,763	2009	September	5,404
2008	October	5,962	2009	October	5,355
2008	November	5,085	2009	November	4,660
2008	December	4,776	2009	December	4,815

Figure 4.3. Total Jail Releases by Month: 2008-2009



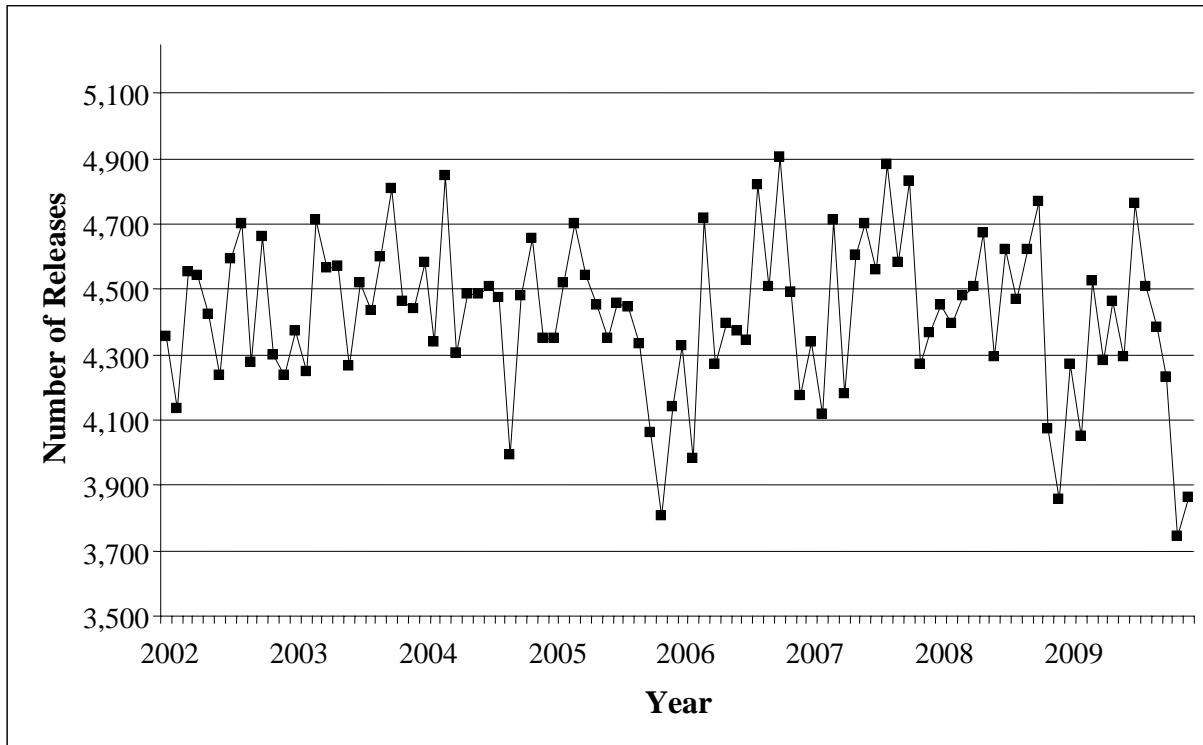
4.3 Jail Releases for Males Only – 2002-2009

Table 4.4 and Figure 4.4 provide jail releases for males by month from 2002 through 2009. The data demonstrates that from January, 2002 through December, 2009, monthly jail releases for males in Broward County fluctuated from a low of 3,742 in November, 2009 to a high of 4,903 in October, 2006. While there are monthly fluctuations in jail releases over this eight year period, the general pattern has been a stable number of males have been released each year.

Table 4.4. Jail Releases by Month: 2002-2009 Males Only

Year	Month	Number of Releases	Year	Month	Number of Releases	Year	Month	Number of Releases
2002	January	4,354	2005	January	4,351	2008	January	4,449
2002	February	4,137	2005	February	4,517	2008	February	4,395
2002	March	4,555	2005	March	4,699	2008	March	4,478
2002	April	4,543	2005	April	4,542	2008	April	4,509
2002	May	4,425	2005	May	4,452	2008	May	4,671
2002	June	4,235	2005	June	4,350	2008	June	4,292
2002	July	4,594	2005	July	4,458	2008	July	4,619
2002	August	4,699	2005	August	4,446	2008	August	4,470
2002	September	4,277	2005	September	4,335	2008	September	4,624
2002	October	4,662	2005	October	4,060	2008	October	4,771
2002	November	4,301	2005	November	3,807	2008	November	4,073
2002	December	4,234	2005	December	4,140	2008	December	3,856
2003	January	4,370	2006	January	4,327	2009	January	4,269
2003	February	4,249	2006	February	3,982	2009	February	4,052
2003	March	4,711	2006	March	4,716	2009	March	4,524
2003	April	4,562	2006	April	4,269	2009	April	4,279
2003	May	4,571	2006	May	4,396	2009	May	4,465
2003	June	4,267	2006	June	4,372	2009	June	4,293
2003	July	4,520	2006	July	4,343	2009	July	4,763
2003	August	4,432	2006	August	4,822	2009	August	4,510
2003	September	4,599	2006	September	4,509	2009	September	4,384
2003	October	4,809	2006	October	4,903	2009	October	4,230
2003	November	4,461	2006	November	4,492	2009	November	3,742
2003	December	4,438	2006	December	4,172	2009	December	3,864
2004	January	4,583	2007	January	4,336			
2004	February	4,339	2007	February	4,115			
2004	March	4,849	2007	March	4,710			
2004	April	4,307	2007	April	4,181			
2004	May	4,488	2007	May	4,604			
2004	June	4,487	2007	June	4,698			
2004	July	4,510	2007	July	4,558			
2004	August	4,475	2007	August	4,882			
2004	September	3,995	2007	September	4,581			
2004	October	4,478	2007	October	4,830			
2004	November	4,655	2007	November	4,270			
2004	December	4,349	2007	December	4,364			

Figure 4.4. Jail Releases by Month: 2002-2009 Males Only



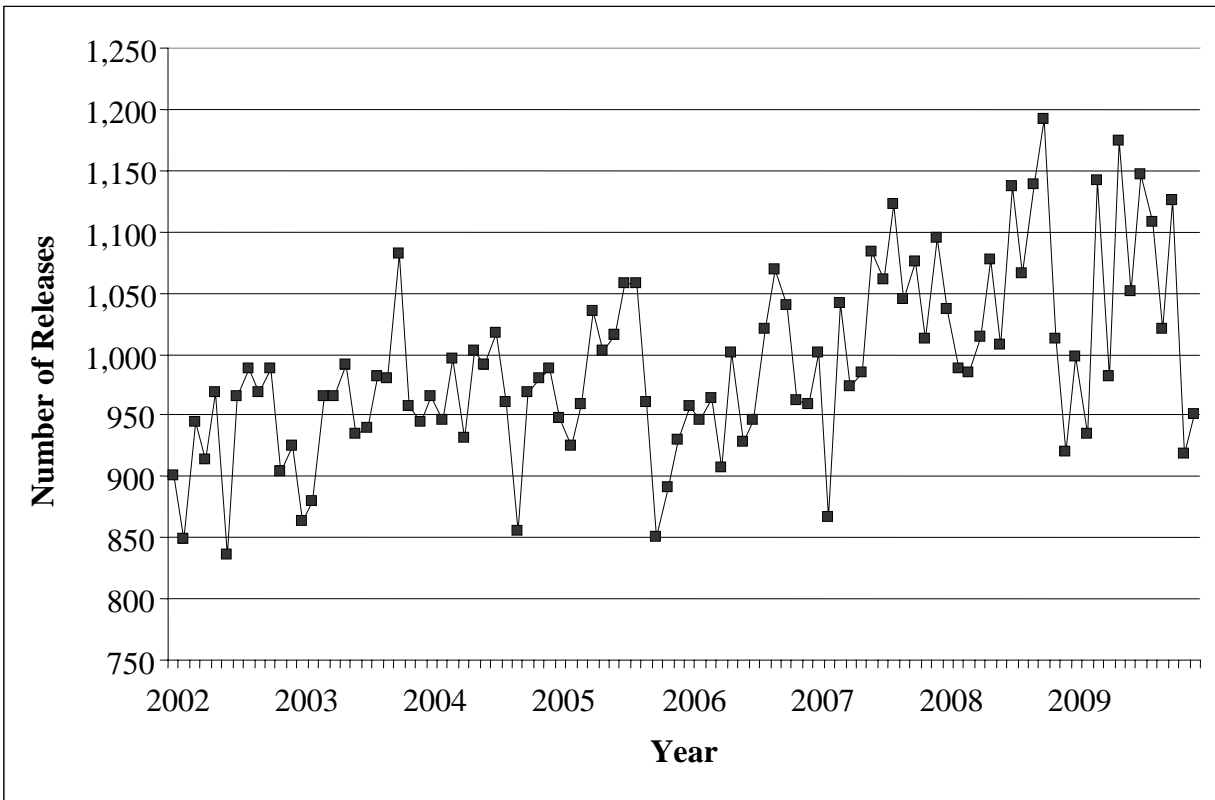
4.4 Jail Releases for Females Only – 2002-2009

Table 4.5 and Figure 4.5 present jail releases for females by month from 2002 through 2009. The data indicate that from January, 2002 through December, 2009, monthly jail releases for females in Broward County fluctuated from a low of 836 in June, 2002 to a high of 1,174 in May, 2009. Moreover, the data indicates an overall upward trend in the number of releases for females from 2002 through 2009.

Table 4.5. Jail Releases by Month: 2002-2009 Females Only

Year	Month	Number of Releases	Year	Month	Number of Releases	Year	Month	Number of Releases
2002	January	900	2005	January	947	2008	January	1,036
2002	February	848	2005	February	924	2008	February	988
2002	March	944	2005	March	959	2008	March	984
2002	April	913	2005	April	1,035	2008	April	1,014
2002	May	969	2005	May	1,002	2008	May	1,077
2002	June	836	2005	June	1,015	2008	June	1,007
2002	July	966	2005	July	1,058	2008	July	1,137
2002	August	988	2005	August	1,058	2008	August	1,065
2002	September	969	2005	September	961	2008	September	1,139
2002	October	988	2005	October	851	2008	October	1,191
2002	November	903	2005	November	890	2008	November	1,012
2002	December	925	2005	December	930	2008	December	920
2003	January	863	2006	January	957	2009	January	998
2003	February	879	2006	February	946	2009	February	935
2003	March	966	2006	March	963	2009	March	1,141
2003	April	965	2006	April	907	2009	April	982
2003	May	991	2006	May	1,001	2009	May	1,174
2003	June	935	2006	June	928	2009	June	1,051
2003	July	940	2006	July	946	2009	July	1,146
2003	August	982	2006	August	1,020	2009	August	1,108
2003	September	980	2006	September	1,068	2009	September	1,020
2003	October	1,081	2006	October	1,040	2009	October	1,125
2003	November	957	2006	November	962	2009	November	918
2003	December	944	2006	December	958	2009	December	951
2004	January	965	2007	January	1,001			
2004	February	945	2007	February	867			
2004	March	996	2007	March	1,042			
2004	April	931	2007	April	974			
2004	May	1,003	2007	May	985			
2004	June	991	2007	June	1,083			
2004	July	1,017	2007	July	1,061			
2004	August	960	2007	August	1,122			
2004	September	855	2007	September	1,044			
2004	October	969	2007	October	1,076			
2004	November	979	2007	November	1,012			
2004	December	988	2007	December	1,094			

Figure 4.5. Jail Releases by Month: 2002-2009 Females Only



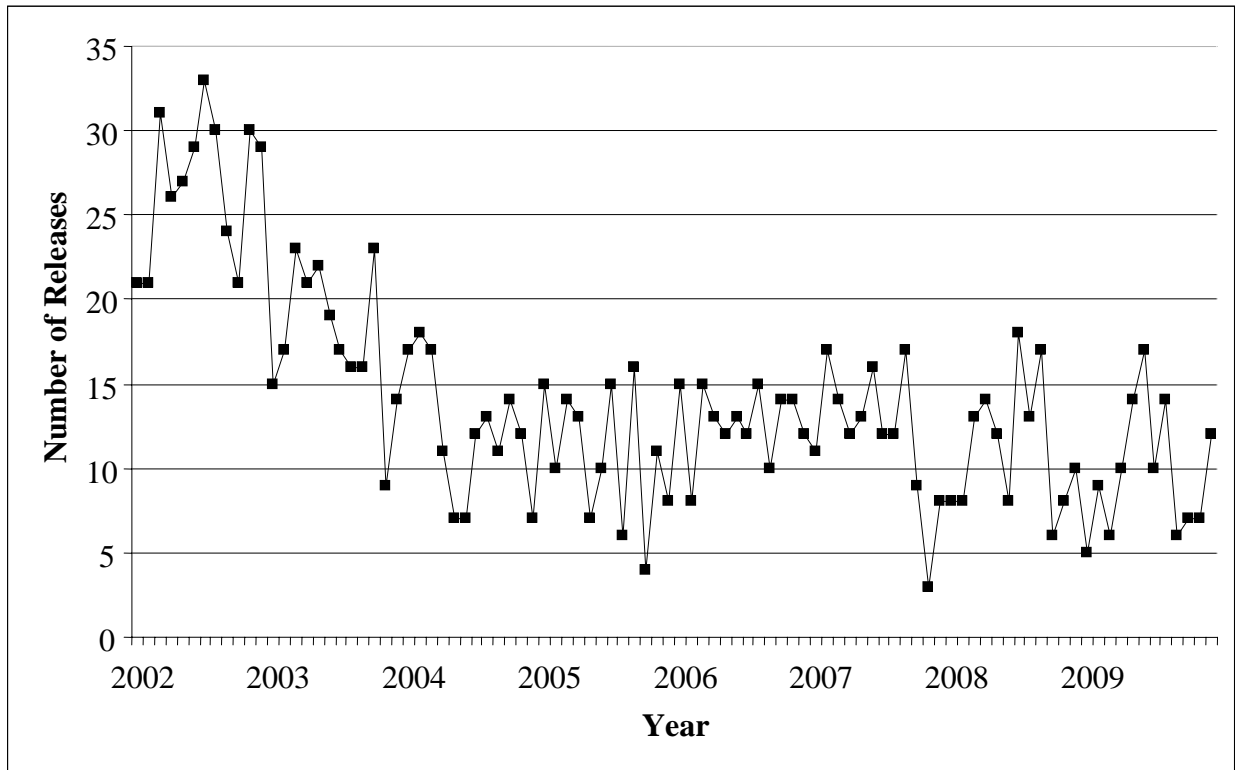
4.5 Jail Releases for Juveniles Only – 2002-2009

Table 4.6 and Figure 4.6 present jail releases for juveniles by month from 2002 through 2009. The data indicate that from January, 2002 through December, 2009, monthly jail releases for juveniles in Broward County fluctuated from a low of 3 in November, 2007 to a high of 33 in July, 2002. Additionally, the data reveals a significant decline in the number of releases for juveniles from 2002 through 2004, followed by relatively stable annual releases from 2005 through 2009.

Table 4.6. Jail Releases by Month: 2002-2009 Juveniles Only

Year	Month	Number of Releases	Year	Month	Number of Releases	Year	Month	Number of Releases
2002	January	21	2005	January	15	2008	January	8
2002	February	21	2005	February	10	2008	February	8
2002	March	31	2005	March	14	2008	March	13
2002	April	26	2005	April	13	2008	April	14
2002	May	27	2005	May	7	2008	May	12
2002	June	29	2005	June	10	2008	June	8
2002	July	33	2005	July	15	2008	July	18
2002	August	30	2005	August	6	2008	August	13
2002	September	24	2005	September	16	2008	September	17
2002	October	21	2005	October	4	2008	October	6
2002	November	30	2005	November	11	2008	November	8
2002	December	29	2005	December	8	2008	December	10
2003	January	15	2006	January	15	2009	January	5
2003	February	17	2006	February	8	2009	February	9
2003	March	23	2006	March	15	2009	March	6
2003	April	21	2006	April	13	2009	April	10
2003	May	22	2006	May	12	2009	May	14
2003	June	19	2006	June	13	2009	June	17
2003	July	17	2006	July	12	2009	July	10
2003	August	16	2006	August	15	2009	August	14
2003	September	16	2006	September	10	2009	September	6
2003	October	23	2006	October	14	2009	October	7
2003	November	9	2006	November	14	2009	November	7
2003	December	14	2006	December	12	2009	December	12
2004	January	17	2007	January	11			
2004	February	18	2007	February	17			
2004	March	17	2007	March	14			
2004	April	11	2007	April	12			
2004	May	7	2007	May	13			
2004	June	7	2007	June	16			
2004	July	12	2007	July	12			
2004	August	13	2007	August	12			
2004	September	11	2007	September	17			
2004	October	14	2007	October	9			
2004	November	12	2007	November	3			
2004	December	7	2007	December	8			

Figure 4.6. Jail Releases by Month: 2002-2009 Juveniles Only



4.6 Average Number of Days Spent in Jail

Table 4.7 and Figure 4.7 display the average number of days spent in jail for all individuals released between 2002 and 2009, by year. The data document that, from 2003 to 2006, there was a steady increase in the average number of days spent in jail for all individuals, from 27.4 days in 2003 to 32.4 days in 2006. Since 2006, the average number of days spent in jail for all individuals has declined, although between 2008 and 2009, the number increased slightly from 28.5 days to 29.2 days.

Table 4.7. Average Number of Days Spent in Jail for Jail Releases: 2002-2009

Year	Average Number of Days Spent in Jail
2002	27.8
2003	27.4
2004	28.3
2005	30.5
2006	32.4
2007	30.8
2008	28.5
2009	29.2

Figure 4.7. Average Number of Days Spent in Jail for Jail Releases: 2002-2009

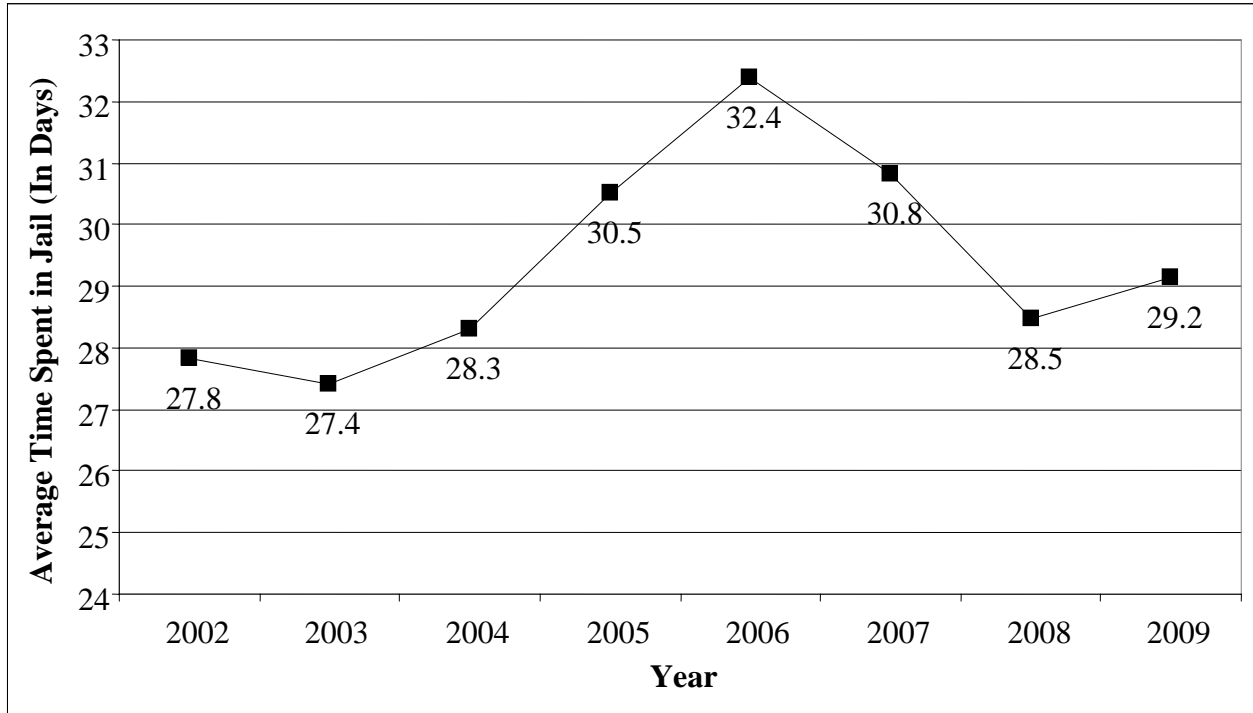


Table 4.8 and Figure 4.8 indicate the average number of days spent in jail for all individuals by month from January, 2008 through December, 2009. The data reveals that the average number of days spent in jail for all individuals fluctuated from a low of 25.2 days in August, 2008 to a high of 31.5 days in February, 2009. The data also document an overall increase in the average number of days spent in jail during this time period, having increased from 29.6 days in January, 2008 to 30.5 days in December, 2009.

Table 4.8. Average Number of Days Spent in Jail for Jail Releases by Month: 2008-2009

2008	Average Number of Days Spent in Jail	2009	Average Number of Days Spent in Jail
January	29.6	January	29.5
February	28.6	February	31.5
March	27.0	March	31.0
April	28.8	April	29.8
May	28.6	May	28.2
June	30.6	June	27.7
July	29.5	July	27.3
August	25.2	August	29.1
September	29.6	September	27.5
October	28.3	October	28.7
November	27.7	November	29.6
December	28.3	December	30.5

Figure 4.8. Average Number of Days Spent in Jail for Jail Releases by Month: 2008-2009

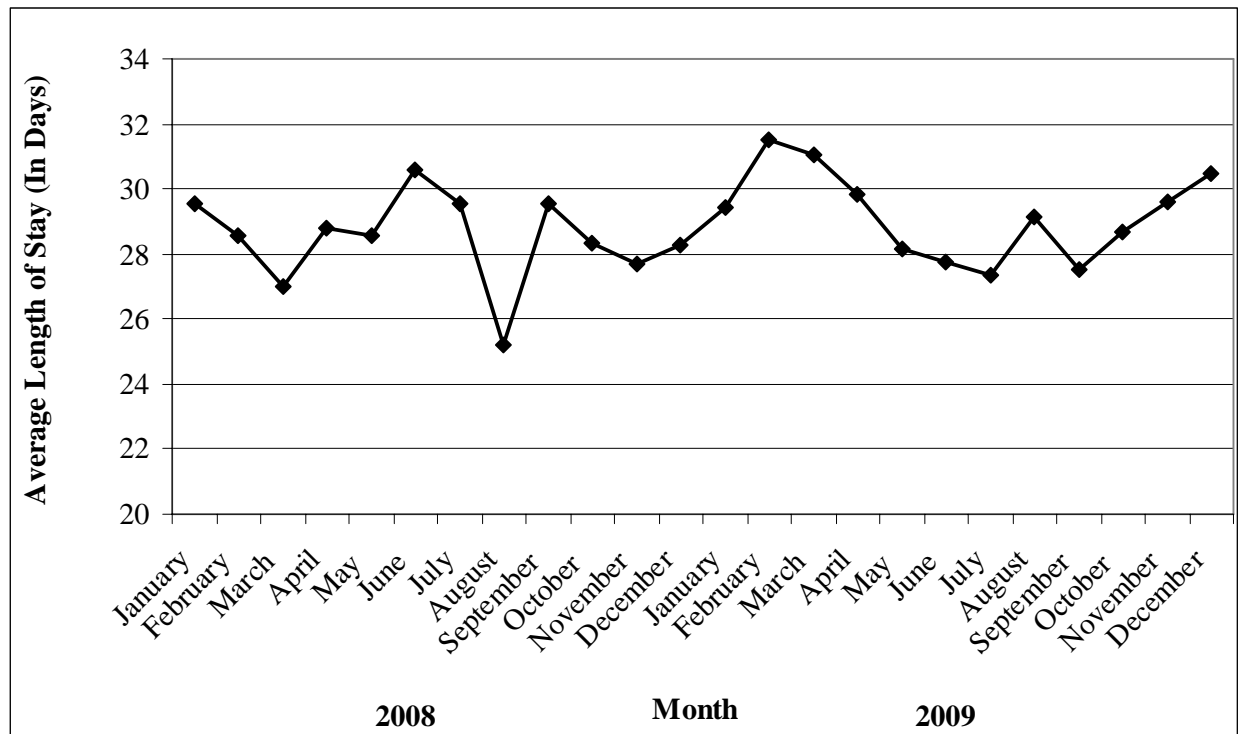
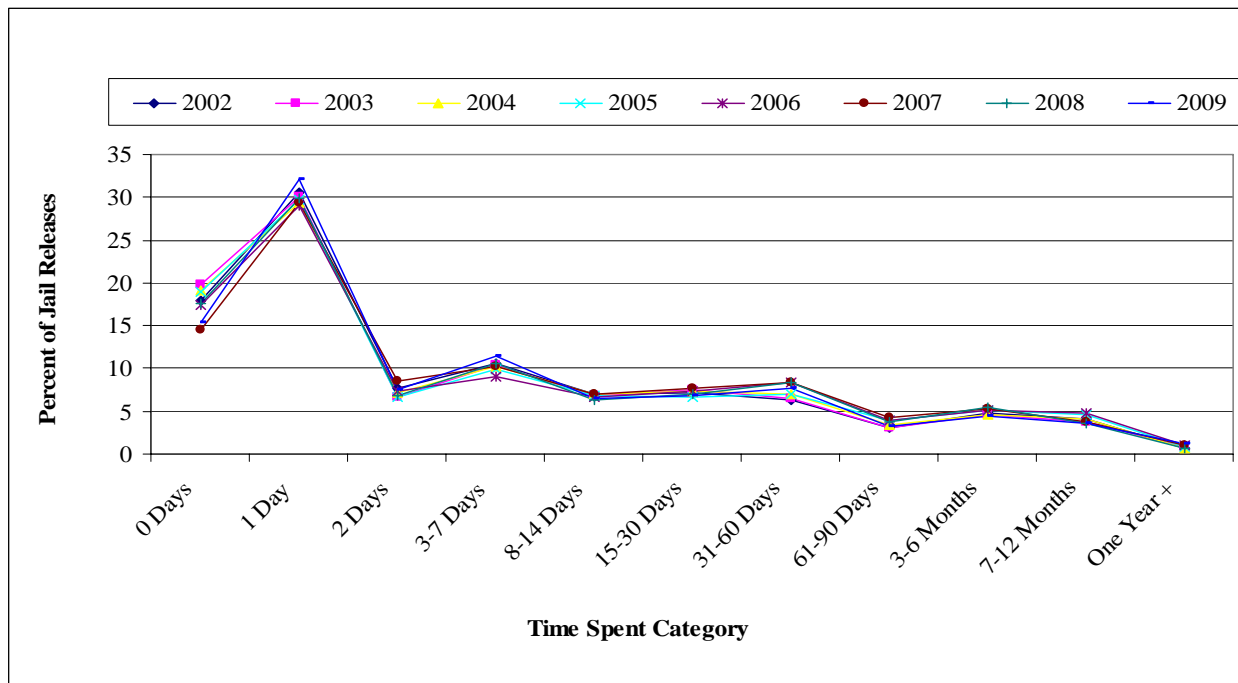


Table 4.9 and Figure 4.9 provide the percent of jail releases separated by the number of days spent in jail for all individuals from 2002 through 2009. The data show that during this period more than 50% of individuals released spent two days or less in jail. The data also indicates that, although there have been fluctuations from year to year, the percent of individuals spending various lengths of time in jail has remained relatively constant.

Table 4.9. Percent of Jail Releases by Categories of Days Spent in Jail: 2002-2009

Days Spent	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
0 Days	18.0	19.7	19.1	18.9	17.3	14.5	17.6	15.4
1 Day	30.6	30.1	29.3	29.7	28.9	29.5	29.9	32.1
2 Days	7.7	6.7	7.1	6.6	7.4	8.5	6.8	7.5
3-7 Days	10.6	10.5	10.3	9.9	9.1	10.3	10.6	11.5
8-14 Days	7.0	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.6	7.1	6.4	6.5
15-30 Days	7.2	7.5	7.4	6.7	7.4	7.7	7.1	6.8
31-60 Days	6.3	6.5	7.0	7.0	8.4	8.4	8.3	7.7
61-90 Days	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.9	3.9	4.2	3.7	3.3
3-6 Months	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	4.4
7-12 Months	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	3.7	3.6	3.6
One Year +	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.1
0-2 Days	56.3	56.5	55.5	55.2	53.7	52.5	54.3	55.0
3 Days +	43.7	43.5	44.5	44.8	46.3	47.5	45.7	45.0

Figure 4.9. Percent of Jail Releases by Categories of Days Spent in Jail: 2002-2009



4.7 Comparison of Jail Releases for Individuals with and without a Pretrial Designation

Table 4.10 and Figure 4.10 indicate the percent of jail releases for which an individual had a pretrial status and the percent of individuals released from jail that had any other type of status. The data show that, with the exception of a marked decrease from 2006 to 2007, the percent of jail releases that have had a pretrial status has increased, while the percent of jail releases that had some other type of status has decreased. More specifically, for 2002, 57.3% of all jail releases were individuals who had a pretrial designation. By the end of 2009, that percent had increased to 61.0%. Focusing on the short term trends, the data document that a higher percentage of jail inmates were released through a pretrial mechanism as evidenced by an increase from 57.9% in 2007, followed by increases in 2008 (59.1%) and 2009 (61.0%).

Table 4.10. Percent of Jail Releases - Pretrial vs. Other: 2002-2009

Year	Pretrial	Other
2002	57.3	42.7
2003	57.8	42.2
2004	57.9	42.1
2005	59.0	41.0
2006	60.2	39.8
2007	57.9	42.1
2008	59.1	40.9
2009	61.0	39.0

Figure 4.10. Percent of Jail Releases – Pretrial vs. Other: 2002-2009

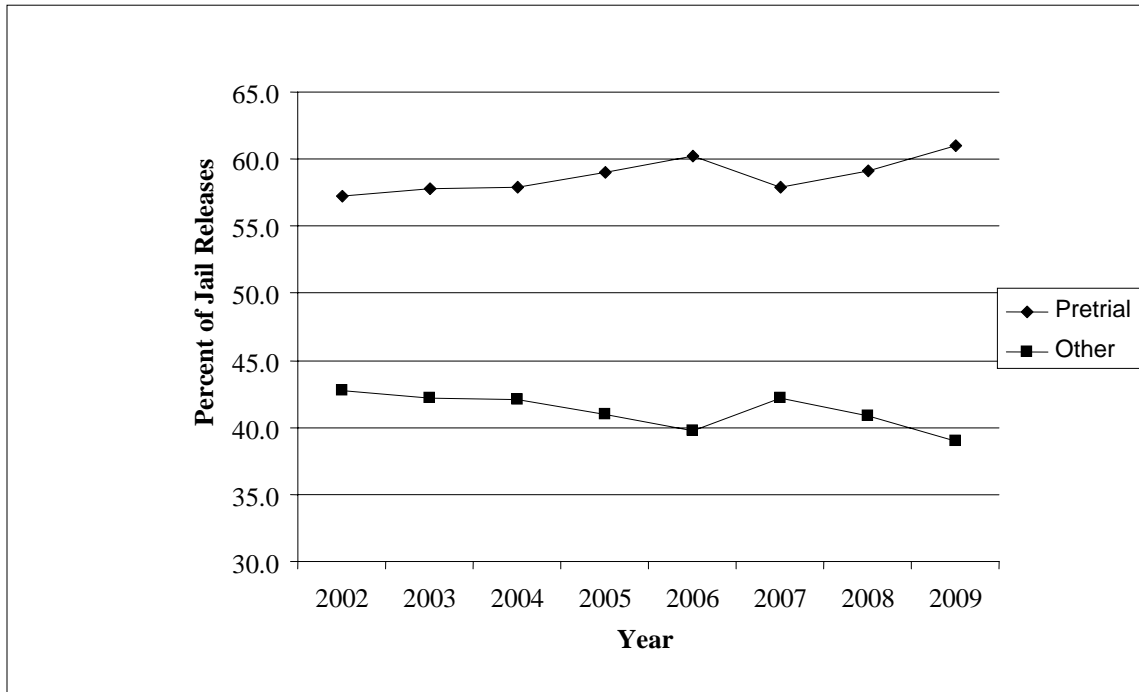


Table 4.11 presents the average number of days spent in jail for individuals with a pretrial designation and those for another status. The data demonstrate that from 2002 through 2009 the average number of days spent in jail for both groups showed an overall increase. For those with a pretrial designation the average number of days spent in jail during 2002 was 6.0 days, while for 2009 it was 8.1 days. For individuals with any other status designation the average number of days served in 2002 was 57.1 days, while for 2009 it was 62.1 days.

**Table 4.11. Average Number of Days Spent in Jail for Jail Releases
Pretrial vs. Other: 2002-2009**

Year	Pretrial	Other
2002	6.0	57.1
2003	5.6	57.2
2004	6.0	59.0
2005	7.0	64.5
2006	8.1	69.1
2007	7.3	63.1
2008	6.8	59.8
2009	8.1	62.1

Chapter 5

Comparison of Booking and Release Data

5.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on monthly and annual differences between bookings (admissions to the jail) and releases in Broward County from 2002 through 2009. The chapter presents tables and charts that include the annual differences between bookings and releases in the jail population and a discussion of the relationship between bookings and releases, as they impact the overall jail population. The analysis is important because jail populations are largely a result of the number of releases relative to the number of bookings.

5.2 Annual Differences in Jail Bookings and Releases

Table 5.1, Figures 5.1 and 5.2 provide the annual booking and release data from 2002 through 2009. The table includes the differential between releases and bookings, with positive values indicative of a higher number of releases relative to bookings. The data show that from 2003 through 2005 the number of bookings exceeded the number of releases. However, from 2007 through 2009 the number of releases exceeded the number of bookings. Specifically, for 2009, there were 712 more releases than bookings.

Table 5.1. Annual Jail Bookings and Releases: 2002-2009

Year	Number of Bookings	Number of Releases	Differential Between Releases & Bookings
2002	64,061	64,165	+104
2003	65,563	65,472	-91
2004	65,588	65,114	-474
2005	64,129	63,787	-342
2006	64,887	64,999	+112
2007	66,410	66,490	+80
2008	65,665	65,777	+112
2009	63,212	63,924	+712

Figure 5.1. Annual Jail Bookings and Releases: 2002-2009

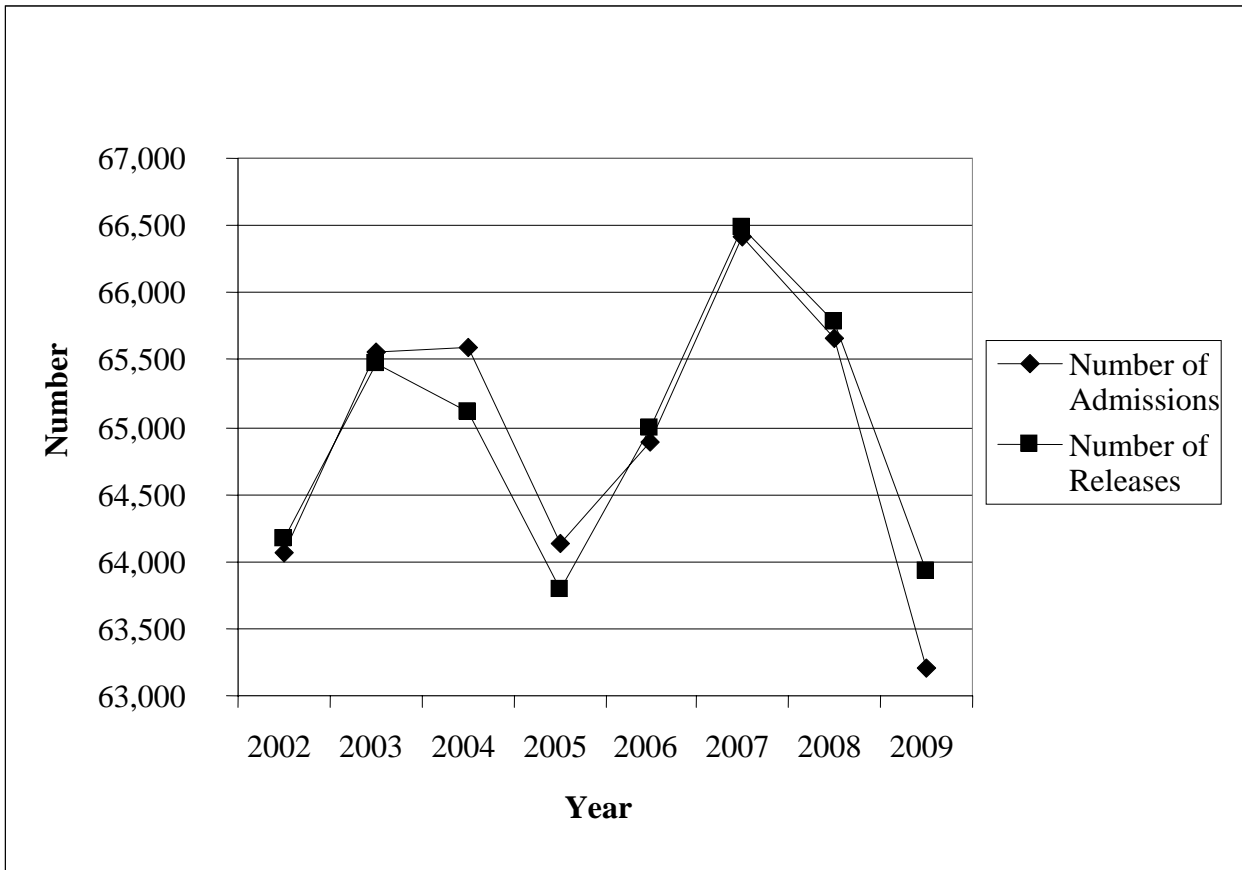
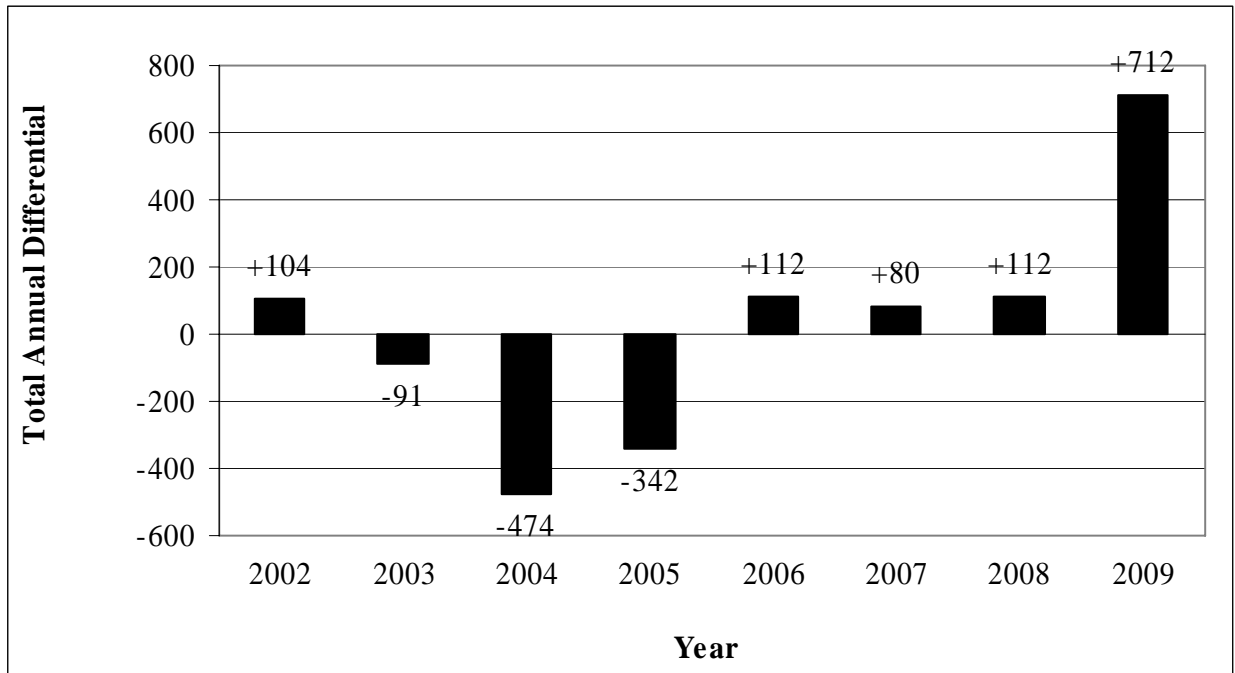


Figure 5.2. Total Differential in Jail Bookings and Releases: 2002-2009



5.3 Monthly Differences in Jail Bookings and Releases

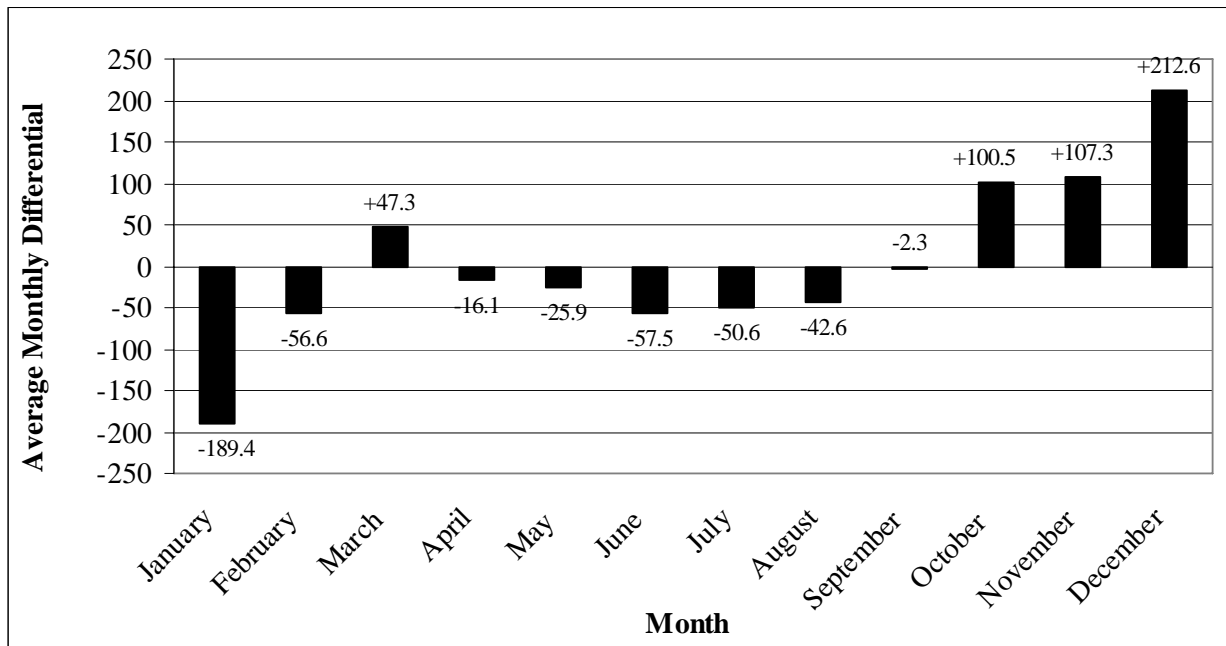
Table 5.2 presents the monthly differential in jail bookings and releases from 2002 through 2009. The data indicate that the monthly differential between bookings and releases fluctuated from -262 (fewer releases relative to bookings) in February, 2004 to +354 (more releases relative to bookings) in December, 2002.

Table 5.2. Differential in Monthly Jail Bookings and Releases: 2002-2009

Month	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Average Differential
January	-162	-240	-182	-312	-244	-257	-174	+56	-189.4
February	-19	-141	-262	+25	-72	+60	+60	-104	-56.6
March	-79	+9	+113	-76	+111	+241	-79	+138	+47.3
April	-1	+96	-98	+36	+68	-145	-46	-39	-16.1
May	-140	-86	-31	-72	-1	+6	+107	+10	-25.9
June	+40	-83	-212	-38	-202	+170	-191	+56	-57.5
July	+1	-85	+13	-123	-233	-33	-9	+64	-50.6
August	-31	-8	-222	-30	+185	-184	-24	-27	-42.6
September	-79	+69	+138	-174	-229	-22	+235	+44	-2.3
October	+117	+48	-124	+72	+286	+139	+36	+230	+100.5
November	+103	+33	+41	+173	+209	-30	+253	+76	+107.3
December	+354	+297	+352	+177	+234	+135	-56	+208	+212.6
Total Differential	+104	-91	-474	-342	+112	+80	+112	+712	+26.6

Figure 5.3 illustrates the average monthly differential in jail bookings and releases from 2002 through 2009. The data demonstrates that the largest difference between bookings and releases occurs from October through January. For the months of October through December there have been, on average, more releases than bookings, while for the month of January there have been more bookings than releases.

Figure 5.3. Average Monthly Differential in Jail Bookings and Releases: 2002-2009



Chapter 6

Jail Population Trends (ADP)

6.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on trends in the average daily population (ADP) for the Broward County jail from 1995 through 2009. It begins by discussing trends in the ADP for *all* individuals. Then, the data are individually discussed in terms of *males, females, and juveniles* separately, and trends in the percent of individuals in the jail population that are awaiting trial are provided. The jail population is then described according to the various age, race, and gender groupings. The chapter concludes by comparing trends in the ADP for Broward County jails to other large counties in Florida.

6.2 Total ADP 1995-2009

Tables 6.1 and 6.2, and Figure 6.1 provide the total average daily population (ADP) by month from 1995 through 2009. The data indicate that from 1995 to 2006 the annual ADP increased from 3,567 to 5,661. This represents a 59% increase during this time period. Since 2006, the ADP has been declining. From 2006 through 2009 the annual ADP declined from 5,661 to 4,888. This represents a 14% decrease. Data available for January, 2010 indicates that the ADP is continuing to decline. Specifically, the total ADP for Broward County declined from 4,428 in December of 2009 to 4,374 for January, 2010.

Table 6.1. Total Average Daily Jail Population by Month: 1995-2001

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
January	3,353	3,319	3,988	4,121	4,438	4,372	4,295
February	3,504	3,397	4,083	4,256	4,464	4,506	4,450
March	3,505	3,521	4,142	4,313	4,442	4,631	4,533
April	3,563	3,594	4,192	4,469	4,387	4,662	4,599
May	3,597	3,684	4,220	4,641	4,331	4,606	4,652
June	3,645	3,694	4,226	4,603	4,329	4,580	4,687
July	3,733	3,694	4,191	4,618	4,415	4,619	4,763
August	3,669	3,826	4,220	4,619	4,529	4,595	4,759
September	3,677	3,776	4,212	4,629	4,628	4,557	4,749
October	3,573	3,771	4,144	4,565	4,577	4,435	4,746
November	3,552	3,872	4,214	4,518	4,587	4,395	4,671
December	3,430	3,874	4,108	4,394	4,332	4,215	4,579
Annual	3,567	3,669	4,162	4,479	4,455	4,514	4,624

Table 6.2. Total Average Daily Jail Population by Month: 2002-2009

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
January	4,671	4,589	4,725	5,210	5,658	5,494	5,326	5,122
February	4,738	4,667	4,893	5,305	5,620	5,385	5,310	5,055
March	4,702	4,850	4,972	5,248	5,579	5,265	5,307	5,046
April	4,819	4,731	4,953	5,408	5,511	5,258	5,368	4,976
May	4,872	4,788	4,945	5,407	5,489	5,251	5,357	5,023
June	4,870	4,839	5,126	5,435	5,673	5,257	5,488	4,981
July	4,857	4,874	5,182	5,553	5,812	5,159	5,534	4,953
August	4,897	4,926	5,344	5,578	5,883	5,293	5,553	4,837
September	4,950	4,931	5,366	5,683	5,872	5,444	5,496	4,871
October	4,968	4,901	5,330	5,830	5,864	5,333	5,315	4,754
November	4,884	4,838	5,455	5,674	5,592	5,255	5,196	4,611
December	4,615	4,594	5,237	5,444	5,384	5,267	5,119	4,428
Annual	4,820	4,794	5,127	5,481	5,661	5,305	5,364	4,888

Figure 6.1. Total Average Daily Jail Population by Month: 1995-2009

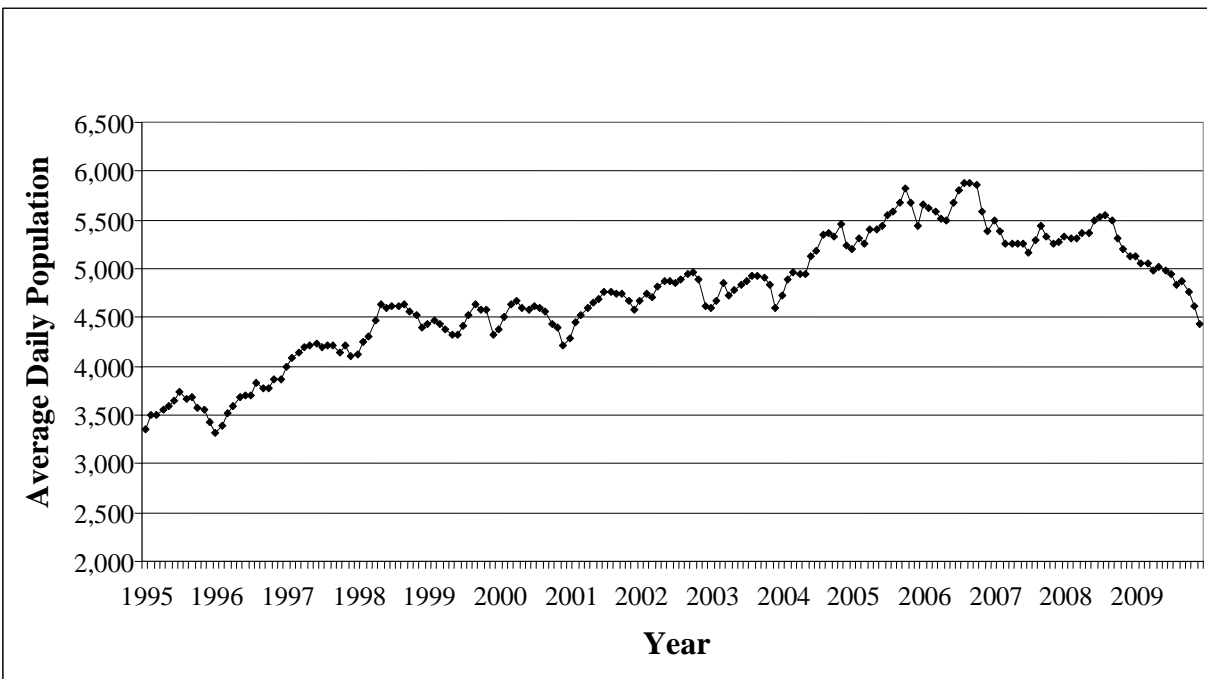
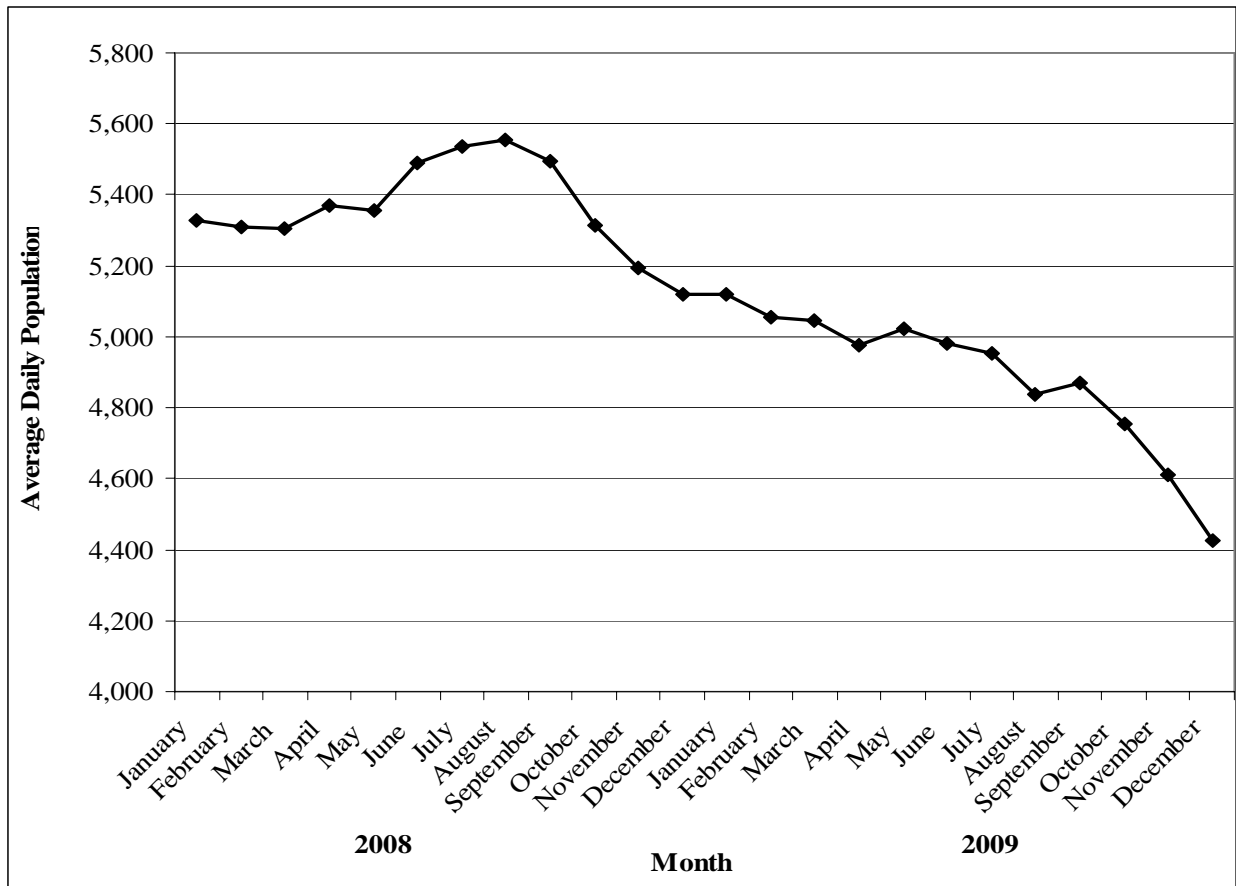


Figure 6.2 depicts the total ADP by month from 2008 through 2009. The data indicate that, with the exception of a small increase in the ADP during the summer months in 2008, the ADP has significantly declined. During this period the total ADP for Broward County declined by 17%.

the data for January, 2010 is added to this calculation, there has been an 18% decline in the total ADP within the last 25 months.

Figure 6.2. Total Average Daily Jail Population by Month: 2008-2009



6.3 ADP for Males Only 1995-2009

Tables 6.3 and 6.4, and Figure 6.3 provide the average daily population (ADP) for males by month from 1998 through 2009. The data show that from 1998 to 2006 the annual ADP increased from 3,946 to 4,960. This represents a 26% increase during this period. Since 2006, the ADP for males has been declining. From 2006 through 2009 the annual ADP for males declined from 4,960 to 4,328, representing a 12% decrease.

Table 6.3. Average Daily Jail Population by Month: 1998-2003 Males Only

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
January	3,674	3,890	3,849	3,802	4,160	4,084
February	3,794	3,923	3,947	3,955	4,235	4,166
March	3,814	3,914	4,035	4,019	4,219	4,322
April	3,914	3,873	4,055	4,105	4,319	4,205
May	4,066	3,810	4,035	4,159	4,350	4,241
June	4,024	3,820	4,012	4,209	4,343	4,288
July	4,027	3,863	4,035	4,246	4,319	4,304
August	4,062	3,975	4,019	4,218	4,335	4,354
September	4,085	4,089	3,999	4,229	4,379	4,353
October	4,027	4,045	3,910	4,231	4,420	4,355
November	3,992	4,055	3,878	4,155	4,331	4,315
December	3,878	3,838	4,025	4,094	4,105	4,088
ADP	3,946	3,925	3,983	4,119	4,293	4,256

Table 6.4. Average Daily Jail Population by Month: 2004-2009 Males Only

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
January	4,194	4,599	4,948	4,839	4,687	4,540
February	4,339	4,659	4,910	4,784	4,676	4,475
March	4,401	4,591	4,879	4,682	4,718	4,443
April	4,372	4,728	4,831	4,687	4,752	4,385
May	4,362	4,736	4,795	4,671	4,730	4,408
June	4,505	4,733	4,964	4,675	4,854	4,411
July	4,543	4,842	5,077	4,571	4,871	4,403
August	4,696	4,877	5,134	4,674	4,890	4,303
September	4,731	4,960	5,149	4,781	4,851	4,308
October	4,708	5,066	5,159	4,709	4,674	4,203
November	4,797	4,970	4,921	4,624	4,603	4,097
December	4,624	4,763	4,751	4,641	4,555	3,958
ADP	4,523	4,794	4,960	4,695	4,738	4,328

Figure 6.3. Average Daily Jail Population by Year: 1998-2009 Males Only

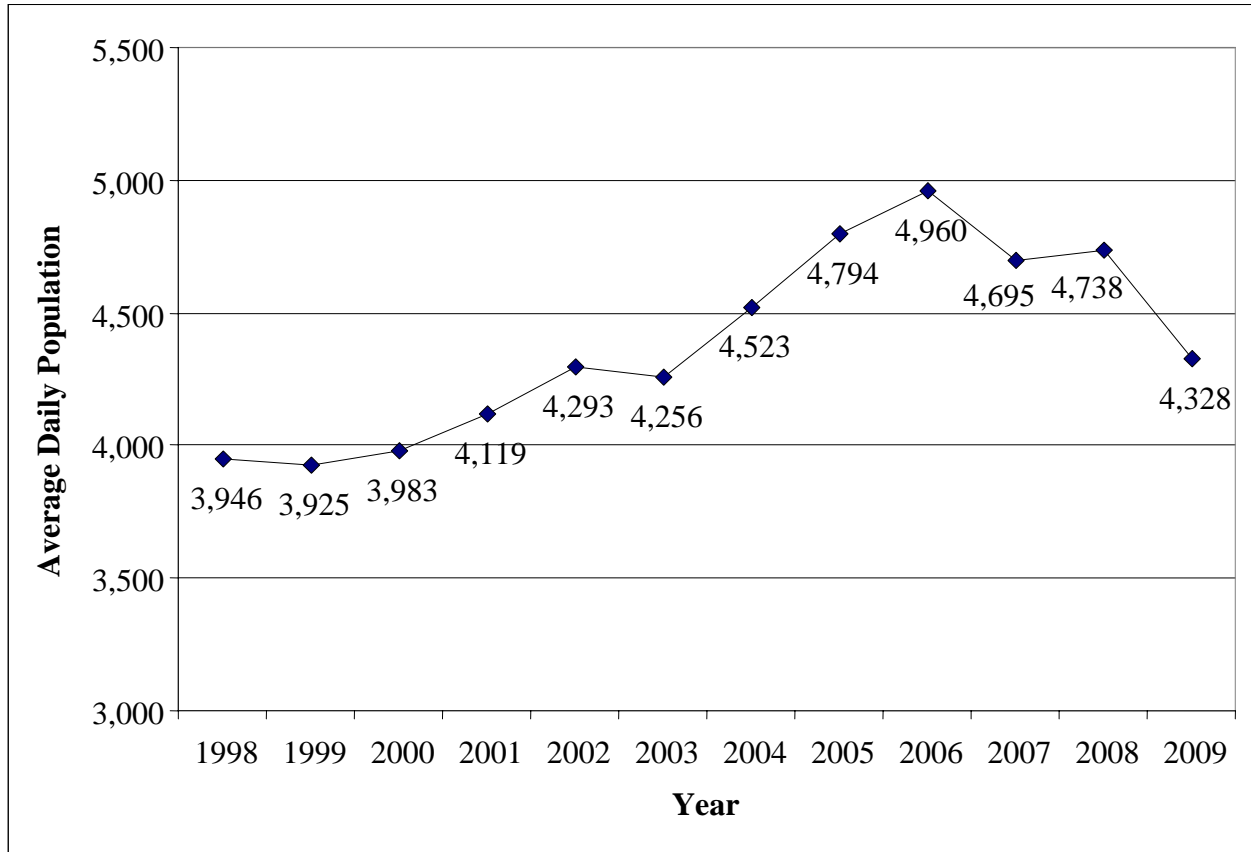
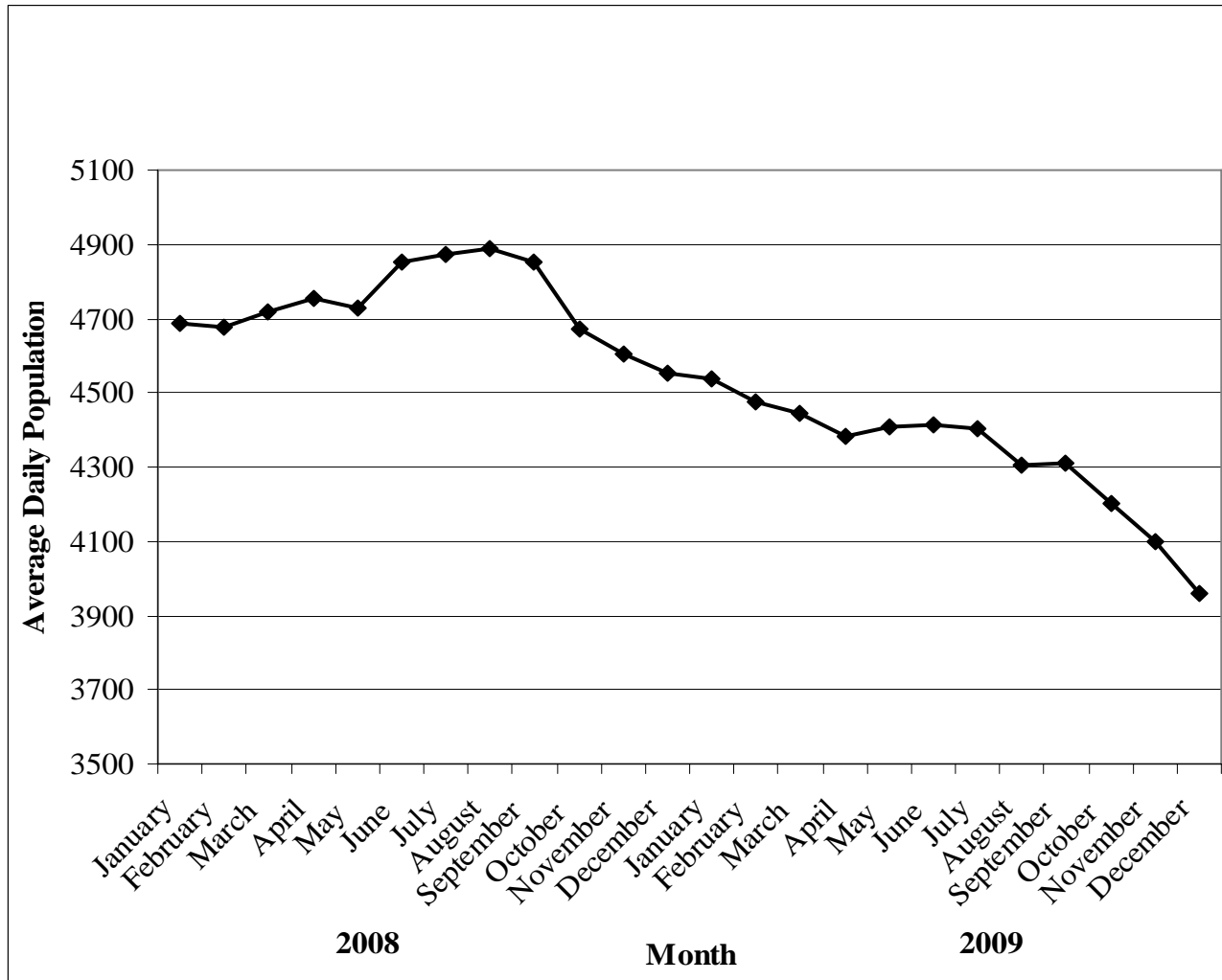


Figure 6.4 depicts the ADP for males by month from 2008 through 2009. The data indicate that, with the exception of a small increase in the ADP during the summer months in 2008, the ADP for males has significantly declined. During this period the ADP for males declined by 16%.

Figure 6.4. Average Daily Jail Population by Month: 2008-2009 Males Only



6.4 ADP for Females Only 1995-2009

Tables 6.5 and 6.6, and Figure 6.5 identify the average daily population (ADP) for females by month from 1998 through 2009. The data indicate that from 1998 to 2006 the annual ADP increased from 532 to 702. This represents a 32% increase during this time period. Since 2006, the ADP for females has been declining. From 2006 through 2009 the annual ADP for females declined from 702 to 560, representing a 20% decrease.

Table 6.5. Average Daily Jail Population by Month: 1998-2003 Females Only

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
January	447	548	523	493	511	505
February	461	541	559	495	503	501
March	499	528	596	514	483	529
April	555	514	607	494	500	526
May	575	521	571	493	522	547
June	579	509	568	478	527	552
July	590	550	584	517	538	570
August	557	554	576	541	562	572
September	544	539	558	520	571	577
October	538	532	525	515	559	545
November	526	532	517	516	553	523
December	516	494	489	485	510	506
ADP	532	530	556	505	528	538

Table 6.6. Average Daily Jail Population by Month: 2004-2009 Females Only

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
January	531	611	710	655	639	582
February	554	646	710	601	634	580
March	571	657	700	583	589	603
April	581	680	680	571	616	591
May	583	671	694	580	627	615
June	621	702	709	582	634	570
July	639	711	735	588	663	550
August	648	701	749	619	663	534
September	636	723	723	663	645	563
October	622	764	705	624	641	551
November	658	704	671	631	593	514
December	613	681	633	626	564	470
ADP	605	688	702	610	626	560

Figure 6.5. Average Daily Jail Population by Year: 1998-2009 Females Only

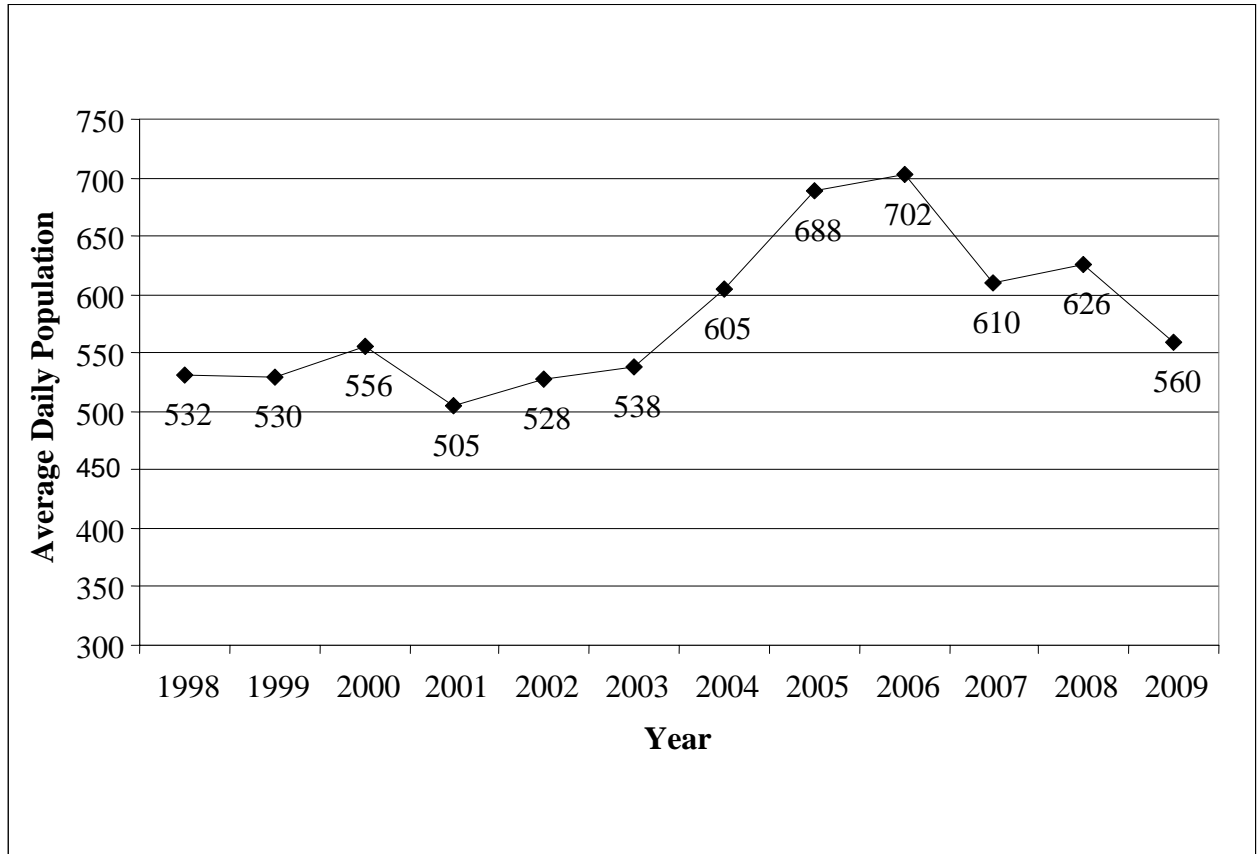
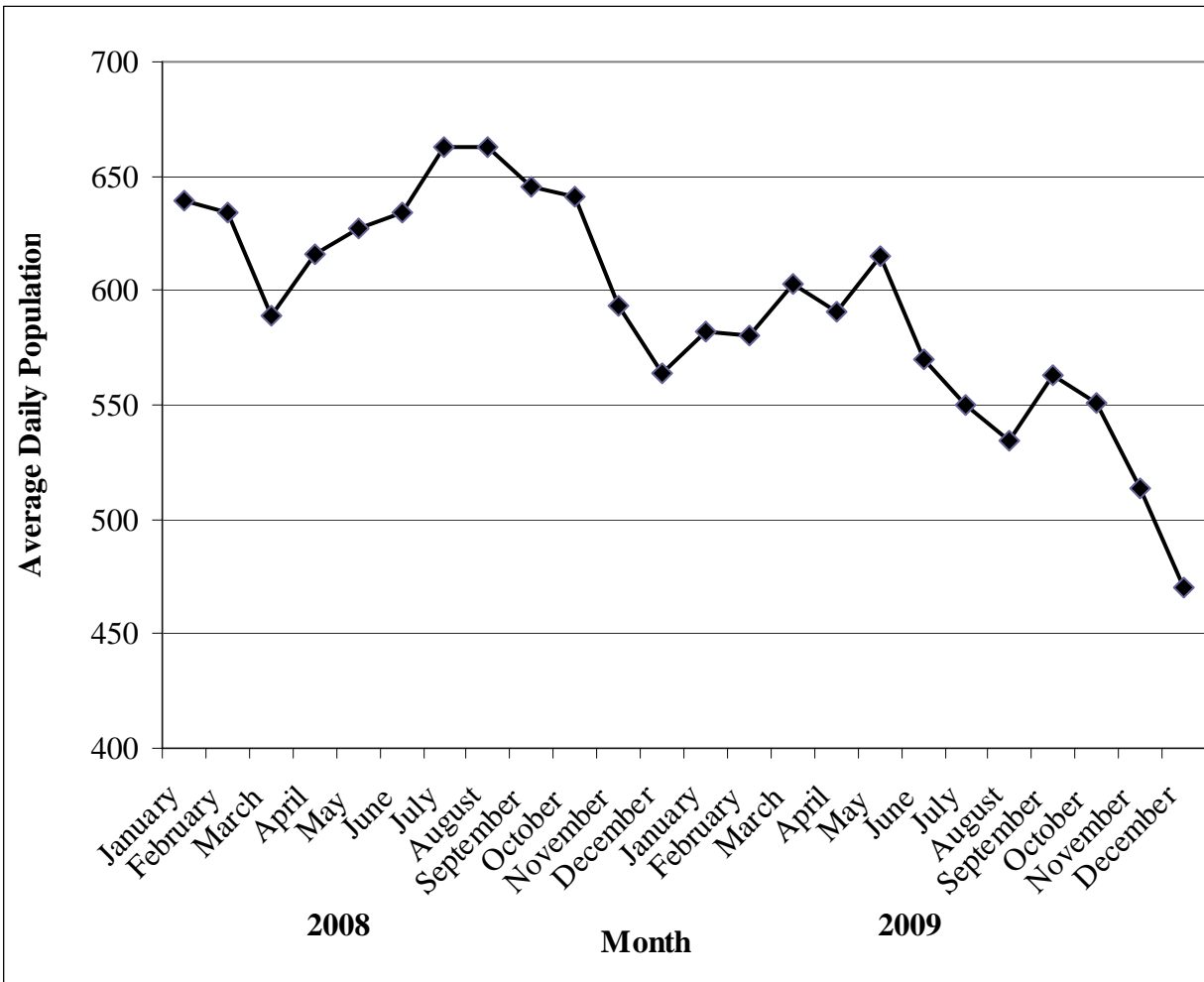


Figure 6.6 shows the ADP for females by month from 2008 through 2009. The data indicate that, although there have been seasonal fluctuations over the past two years, there has been an overall decline in the ADP for females during this period. More specifically, the ADP for females has declined by 26% from January, 2008 to December, 2009.

Figure 6.6. Average Daily Jail Population by Month: 2008-2009 Females Only



6.5 ADP for Juveniles Only 1995-2009

Tables 6.7 and 6.8, and Figure 6.7 provide the average daily population (ADP) for juveniles by month from 1998 through 2009. The data indicate that, with the exception of a small increase in 2002, the ADP for juveniles has decreased. The annual ADP for juveniles decreased from 119 in 1998 to 52 in 2009. This represents a 56% decrease during this time.

Table 6.7. Average Daily Jail Population by Month: 1998-2003 Juveniles Only

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
January	111	100	97	69	70	73
February	117	104	88	69	76	70
March	125	102	97	70	77	67
April	131	108	99	66	79	59
May	135	109	81	71	81	59
June	127	97	81	67	80	57
July	122	99	88	68	82	53
August	122	106	90	67	78	53
September	120	111	87	68	87	49
October	116	109	87	67	86	44
November	106	105	81	69	86	46
December	101	92	78	71	80	50
ADP	119	104	88	69	80	57

Table 6.8. Average Daily Jail Population by Month: 2004-2009 Juveniles Only

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
January	50	49	61	54	41	54
February	52	46	64	46	46	50
March	53	54	62	42	53	49
April	53	57	55	45	49	51
May	55	53	58	46	50	61
June	55	52	61	48	49	61
July	53	56	57	43	48	58
August	54	59	54	43	51	59
September	56	55	57	41	54	50
October	57	53	58	40	54	44
November	54	56	60	41	52	45
December	53	58	53	46	48	38
ADP	54	54	58	45	50	52

Figure 6.7. Average Daily Jail Population by Year: 1998-2009 Juveniles Only

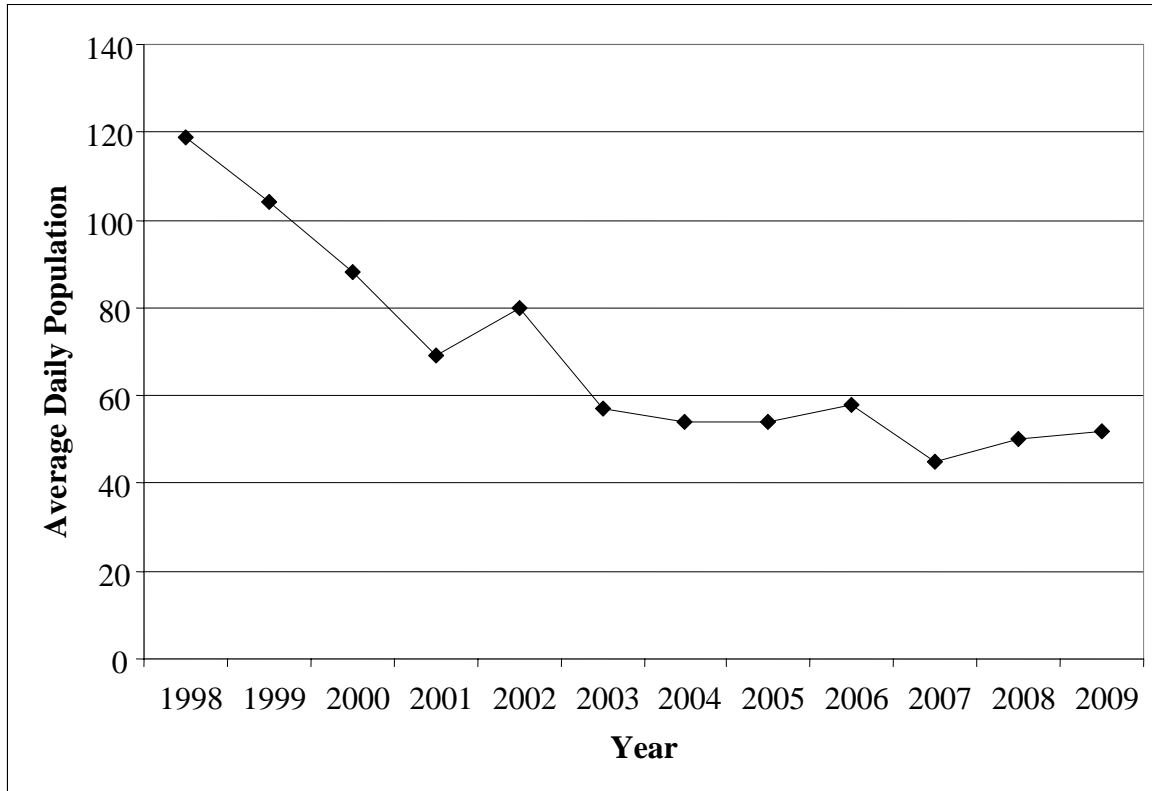
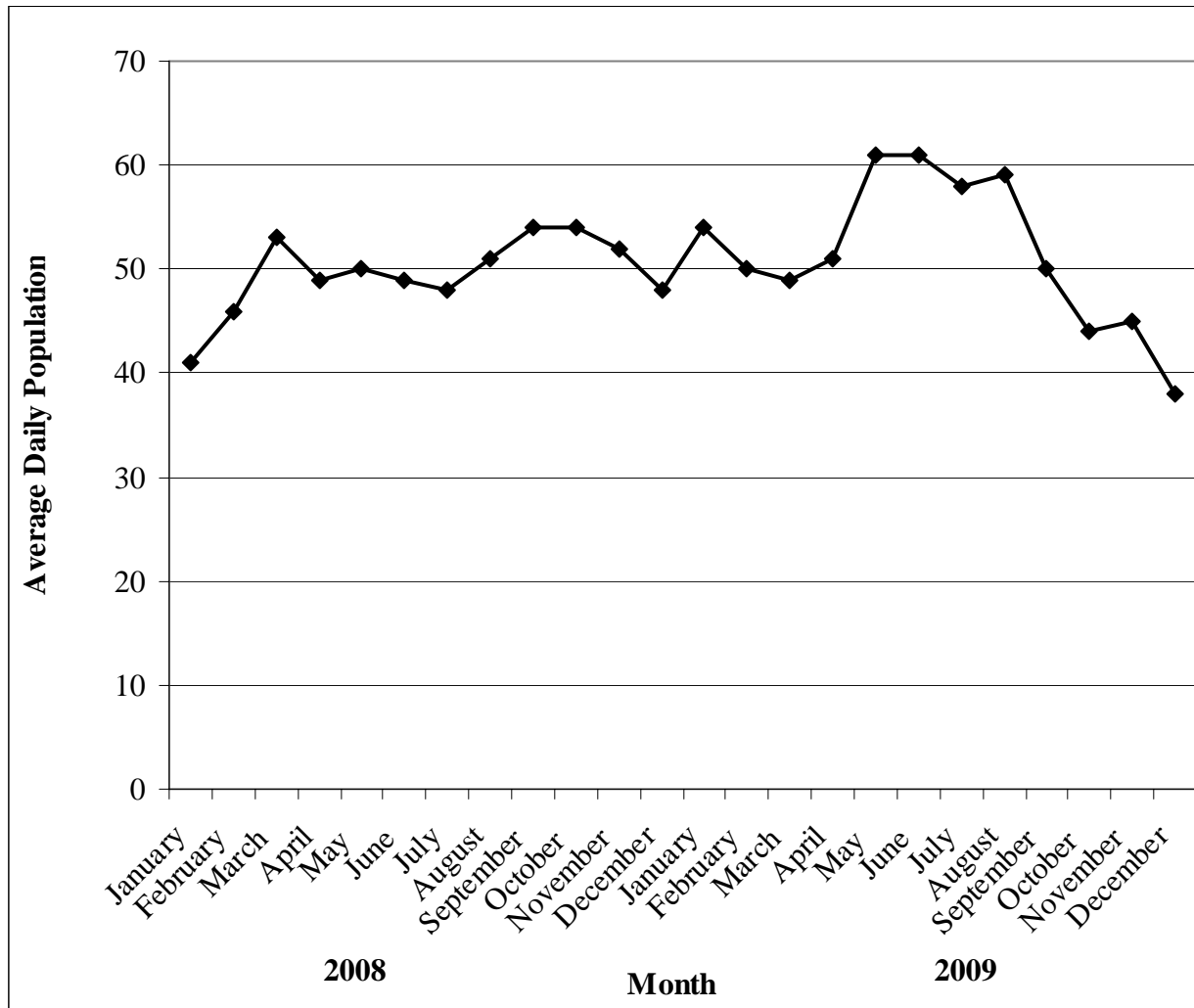


Figure 6.8 presents the ADP for juveniles by month from 2008 through 2009. The data indicate that the ADP for juveniles increased at the start of 2008 and remained constant through April of 2009. Since then there was a temporary marked increase in the ADP for juveniles, followed by a decline during the last five months of 2009. Overall, the monthly ADP for December, 2009 is similar to the ADP for January, 2008.

Figure 6.8. Average Daily Jail Population by Month: 2008-2009 Juveniles Only



6.6 Percent of Jail Population with a Pretrial Status

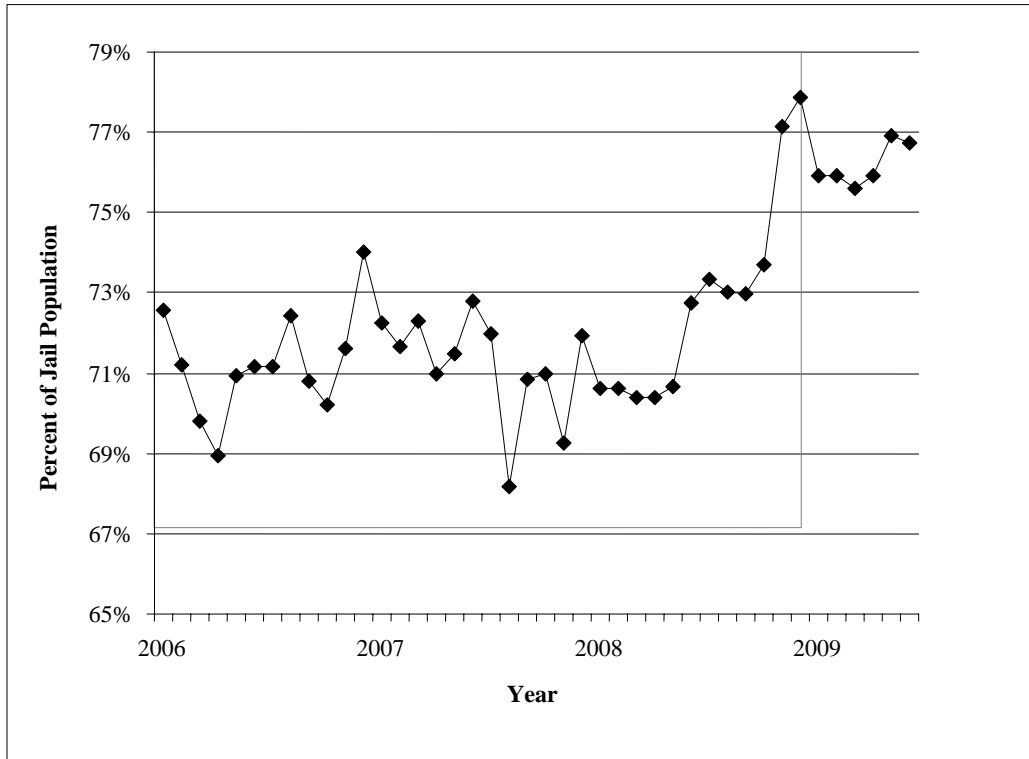
Table 6.9 and Figure 6.9 identify the percent of the jail population that had a pretrial designation by month from 2006 to mid-year 2009. From 2006 to mid-2008, except for monthly fluctuations, the overall percentage of the population in pretrial status was relatively stable. This stability was followed by a significant increase in the proportion of the population in pretrial status and exceeded 75% during the last seven months of 2009.

Table 6.9. Percent of Total Jail Population in Pretrial Status: 2006-2009

Year	Month	ADP*	Number Felony Pretrial*	Number Misdemeanor Pretrial*	Total Percent Pretrial
2006	February	5,425	3,570	366	72.6%
2006	March	5,582	3,629	347	71.2%
2006	April	5,505	3,472	370	69.8%
2006	May	5,486	3,442	339	68.9%
2006	June	5,669	3,673	348	70.9%
2006	July	5,802	3,738	390	71.1%
2006	August	5,883	3,810	377	71.2%
2006	September	5,880	3,874	384	72.4%
2006	October	5,870	3,785	371	70.8%
2006	November	5,796	3,698	371	70.2%
2006	December	5,397	3,531	333	71.6%
2006	Year	62,295	40,222	3,996	71.0%
2007	January	5,498	3,692	377	74.0%
2007	February	5,384	3,587	304	72.3%
2007	March	5,257	3,466	300	71.6%
2007	April	5,262	3,490	313	72.3%
2007	May	5,265	3,424	314	71.0%
2007	June	5,271	3,441	327	71.5%
2007	July	5,281	3,495	350	72.8%
2007	August	5,277	3,417	381	72.0%
2007	September	5,434	3,499	206	68.2%
2007	October	5,321	3,413	357	70.9%
2007	November	5,272	3,395	346	71.0%
2007	December	5,260	3,310	332	69.2%
2007	Year	63,782	41,629	3,907	71.4%
2008	January	5,315	3,461	363	71.9%
2008	February	5,302	3,430	313	70.6%
2008	March	5,304	3,419	327	70.6%
2008	April	5,529	3,577	315	70.4%
2008	May	5,351	3,462	305	70.4%
2008	June	5,464	3,512	350	70.7%
2008	July	5,502	3,642	361	72.8%
2008	August	5,514	3,710	335	73.4%
2008	September	5,472	3,677	319	73.0%
2008	October	5,283	3,549	306	73.0%
2008	November	5,203	3,540	294	73.7%
2008	December	5,077	3,601	315	77.1%
2008	Year	64,316	42,580	3,903	72.3%
2009	January	5,087	3,622	340	77.9%
2009	February	5,039	3,540	285	75.9%
2009	March	5,002	3,505	292	75.9%
2009	April	4,956	3,459	287	75.6%
2009	May	4,979	3,483	298	75.9%
2009	June	4,977	3,532	297	76.9%
2009	July	4,920	3,459	316	76.7%
2009	Year	34,960	24,600	2,115	76.4%

* Data source: Florida DOC Reports website; January 2006 was excluded due to a data error.

Figure 6.9. Percent of Total Jail Population in Pretrial Status: 2006-2009



6.7 Jail Population by Age, Race, and Gender Categories, 2008 and 2009

Table 6.10 describes the jail population at the end of 2008, broken down from the highest to lowest gender, age, and racial categories. The data indicate that Black males aged 18-24 comprised the highest percentage of the population (18.05%), followed by Black males aged 25-29 (9.17%), and Black males aged 45-54 (6.95%). The shaded rows denote cumulative percents indicating that six of the 46 different gender/race/age groupings represented 53.72% of the total jail population and 79.86% of the total jail population was accounted for by thirteen of the 46 demographic groups.

Table 6.11 shows the jail population at the end of 2009, broken down from the highest to lowest gender, age, and racial categories. Comparing these data with the data presented for 2008 in Table 6.11 documents a modest shift in the relative contribution of each demographic group to the total jail population. One occurrence of note is that Hispanic males aged 18-24 no longer comprised 80% of the total population.

Table 6.10. Jail Population by Gender, Age, and Racial Categories: December 31, 2008

Demographic Category	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Male Black 18 To 24	903	18.05	903	18.05
Male Black 25 To 29	459	9.17	1,362	27.22
Male Black 45 To 54	348	6.95	1,710	34.17
Male White 18 To 24	344	6.87	2,054	41.05
Male White 45 To 54	321	6.41	2,375	47.46
Male Black 30 To 34	313	6.25	2,688	53.72
Male Black 35 To 39	228	4.56	2,916	58.27
Male White 25 To 29	212	4.24	3,128	62.51
Male White 35 To 39	211	4.22	3,339	66.73
Male Black 40 To 44	208	4.16	3,547	70.88
Male White 40 To 44	185	3.70	3,732	74.58
Male White 30 To 34	174	3.48	3,906	78.06
Male Hispanic 18 To 24	90	1.80	3,996	79.86
Male White 55 Or Older	85	1.70	4,081	81.55
Male Black 55 Or Older	83	1.66	4,164	83.21
Female Black 18 To 24	68	1.36	4,232	84.57
Female White 45 To 54	61	1.22	4,293	85.79
Male Hispanic 25 To 29	59	1.18	4,352	86.97
Female Black 25 To 29	52	1.04	4,404	88.01
Female White 40 To 44	51	1.02	4,455	89.03
Female White 30 To 34	49	0.98	4,504	90.01
Male Hispanic 30 To 34	47	0.94	4,551	90.95
Male Hispanic 45 To 54	45	0.90	4,596	91.85
Female White 18 To 24	42	0.84	4,638	92.69
Female Black 45 To 54	40	0.80	4,678	93.49
Female White 35 To 39	36	0.72	4,714	94.20
Female White 25 To 29	35	0.70	4,749	94.90
Male Hispanic 35 To 39	34	0.68	4,783	95.58
Female Black 30 To 34	34	0.68	4,817	96.26
Male Black 17 Or Under	33	0.66	4,850	96.92
Female Black 40 To 44	33	0.66	4,883	97.58
Male Hispanic 40 To 44	26	0.52	4,909	98.10
Female Black 35 To 39	24	0.48	4,933	98.58
Female White 55 Or Older	13	0.26	4,946	98.84
Male White 17 Or Under	12	0.24	4,958	99.08
Male Hispanic 55 Or Older	9	0.18	4,967	99.26
Female Hispanic 18 To 24	9	0.18	4,976	99.44
Female Black 55 Or Older	6	0.12	4,982	99.56
Female Hispanic 35 To 39	6	0.12	4,988	99.68
Female Hispanic 25 To 29	3	0.06	4,991	99.74
Female Hispanic 30 To 34	3	0.06	4,994	99.80
Female Hispanic 40 To 44	3	0.06	4,997	99.86
Female Hispanic 45 To 54	3	0.06	5,000	99.92
Female Hispanic 55 Or Older	2	0.04	5,002	99.96
Male Hispanic 17 Or Under	1	0.02	5,003	99.98
Female Black 17 Or Under	1	0.02	5,004	100

Table 6.11. Jail Population by Gender, Age, and Racial Categories: December 31, 2009

Demographic Category	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Male Black 18 To 24	698	16.41	698	16.41
Male Black 25 To 29	412	9.69	1,110	26.10
Male White 18 To 24	326	7.67	1,436	33.76
Male Black 45 To 54	295	6.94	1,731	40.70
Male White 45 To 54	271	6.37	2,002	47.07
Male Black 30 To 34	267	6.28	2,269	53.35
Male White 25 To 29	218	5.13	2,487	58.48
Male Black 40 To 44	196	4.61	2,683	63.08
Male Black 35 To 39	188	4.42	2,871	67.51
Male White 30 To 34	174	4.09	3,045	71.60
Male White 40 To 44	170	4.00	3,215	75.59
Male White 35 To 39	168	3.95	3,383	79.54
Male Black 55 Or Older	95	2.23	3,478	81.78
Male White 55 Or Older	92	2.16	3,570	83.94
Female Black 18 To 24	70	1.65	3,640	85.59
Female White 18 To 24	57	1.34	3,697	86.93
Male Hispanic 18 To 24	50	1.18	3,747	88.10
Male Hispanic 25 To 29	42	0.99	3,789	89.09
Female White 40 To 44	41	0.96	3,830	90.05
Female White 45 To 54	41	0.96	3,871	91.02
Female White 30 To 34	37	0.87	3,908	91.89
Female Black 45 To 54	35	0.82	3,943	92.71
Female Black 25 To 29	33	0.78	3,976	93.49
Female White 25 To 29	32	0.75	4,008	94.24
Female White 35 To 39	31	0.73	4,039	94.97
Male Black 17 Or Under	29	0.68	4,068	95.65
Male Hispanic 35 To 39	27	0.63	4,095	96.28
Male Hispanic 40 To 44	27	0.63	4,122	96.92
Female Black 30 To 34	24	0.56	4,146	97.48
Male Hispanic 30 To 34	23	0.54	4,169	98.02
Female Black 40 To 44	23	0.54	4,192	98.57
Male Hispanic 45 To 54	22	0.52	4,214	99.08
Female Black 35 To 39	17	0.40	4,231	99.48
Male Hispanic 55 Or Older	5	0.12	4,236	99.60
Male White 17 Or Under	4	0.09	4,240	99.69
Female White 55 Or Older	4	0.09	4,244	99.79
Female Black 55 Or Older	3	0.07	4,247	99.86
Female Hispanic 45 To 54	2	0.05	4,249	99.91
Female Hispanic 25 To 29	1	0.02	4,250	99.93
Female Hispanic 30 To 34	1	0.02	4,251	99.95
Female Hispanic 40 To 44	1	0.02	4,252	99.98
Female Hispanic 55 Or Older	1	0.02	4,253	100.00

6.8 County Comparison of ADP Trends

Table 6.12 provides the total ADP for the six largest counties in Florida from 1996 through 2008 in order to compare the overall trend in Broward County's jail population with other large counties. The data demonstrate that, during the time period from 1996 to 2008, Broward County experienced similar increases in its jail population relative to four of the other large counties, with Dade being the exception with an increase of only 0.2%. Specifically, the Broward County jail population increased by 46.2% compared to 35.0% in Hillsborough, 45.4% in Palm Beach, 54.2% in Duval, and 42.4% in Orange County. The magnitude of the increases was most similar to Palm Beach and Orange County. However, when the most recent years of data for Broward County is compared with the other counties, Broward County stands out. From 2006 to 2008, the ADP for Broward County significantly declined; while Dade, Palm Beach, Duval, and Orange counties experienced increases in their ADP during this same period of time. Only Hillsborough County's jail population decreased from 2006 to 2008 as did Broward's, however, the decrease was less (3,864 to 3,735) compared to Broward's (5,661 to 5,364).

Table 6.12. Average Daily Jail Population of Six Largest Counties in Florida: 1996 to 2008

Year	Broward	Dade	Hillsborough	Palm Beach	Duval	Orange
1996	3,669	6,962	2,766	2,067	2,416	3,180
1997	4,162	7,716	2,981	2,351	2,704	3,343
1998	4,479	7,321	3,241	2,536	2,727	3,636
1999	4,455	6,860	3,173	2,549	2,749	4,124
2000	4,514	6,373	3,412	2,490	2,984	3,980
2001	4,624	6,560	3,322	2,174	2,905	3,926
2002	4,820	6,767	3,479	2,383	3,016	3,825
2003	4,794	6,710	3,821	2,565	2,971	3,582
2004	5,127	6,671	3,670	2,784	3,391	3,343
2005	5,481	6,761	4,483	2,767	3,421	3,592
2006	5,661	6,628	3,864	2,666	3,600	4,105
2007	5,305	6,967	3,838	2,975	3,658	4,187
2008	5,364	6,979	3,735	3,006	3,725	4,528
2009	4,888	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Changes:						
Years	Broward	Dade	Hillsborough	Palm Beach	Duval	Orange
1996 to 2008	46.2%	0.2%	35.0%	45.4%	54.2%	42.4%
1996 to 2009	33.2%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1996 to 1997	13.4%	10.8%	7.8%	13.7%	11.9%	5.1%
1997 to 1998	7.6%	-5.1%	8.7%	7.9%	0.9%	8.8%
1998 to 1999	-0.5%	-6.3%	-2.1%	0.5%	0.8%	13.4%
1999 to 2000	1.3%	-7.1%	7.5%	-2.3%	8.6%	-3.5%
2000 to 2001	2.4%	2.9%	-2.6%	-12.7%	-2.7%	-1.4%
2001 to 2002	4.2%	3.2%	4.7%	9.6%	3.8%	-2.6%
2002 to 2003	-0.5%	-0.8%	9.8%	7.6%	-1.5%	-6.4%
2003 to 2004	7.0%	-0.6%	-4.0%	8.5%	14.1%	-6.7%
2004 to 2005	6.9%	1.4%	22.2%	-0.6%	0.9%	7.5%
2005 to 2006	3.3%	-2.0%	-13.8%	-3.7%	5.2%	14.3%
2006 to 2007	-6.3%	5.1%	-0.7%	11.6%	1.6%	2.0%
2007 to 2008	1.1%	0.2%	-2.7%	1.0%	1.8%	8.1%
2008 to 2009	-8.9%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Broward Data obtained from Broward County; other county data obtained from DOC website

Chapter 7

Demographic Trends in the Resident Population

7.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on historical and projected trends in the resident population of Broward County. As the literature review in chapter 2 discussed, it is important to know how the demographic makeup of a county changes over time, as changes are related to increases and decreases in the jail population. The chapter begins by discussing trends in the resident population by gender followed by discussion of trends with regard to racial subgroups. The data are then presented by age groups, and the chapter concludes by describing changes in specific subgroups of the resident population that comprise the largest proportion of the jail population.

7.2 Trends in the Resident Population – Total and by Gender

Table 7.1 provides the historical and projected trends in the resident population for Broward County from 2000 through 2020. The data indicate that the population growth in Broward County is expected to slow from 2010 to 2020. Whereas the percent change in the resident population increased by 7.8% from 2000 to 2009, it is projected to increase by only 4.9% from 2010 to 2020. This slowing is expected to occur for the total population, as well as for males and females separately.

Table 7.1. Trends in Broward County's Resident Population: Totals and by Gender

Year	Total Population	Number by Gender		Percent by Gender	
Historical:		Males	Females	Males	Females
2000	1,623,018	783,232	839,786	48.3%	51.7%
2001	1,649,925	796,785	853,140	48.3%	51.7%
2002	1,669,153	806,082	863,071	48.3%	51.7%
2003	1,698,425	822,940	875,485	48.5%	51.5%
2004	1,723,131	835,384	887,747	48.5%	51.5%
2005	1,740,987	845,223	895,764	48.5%	51.5%
2006	1,753,162	851,539	901,623	48.6%	51.4%
2007	1,765,707	857,965	907,742	48.6%	51.4%
2008	1,758,494	856,240	902,254	48.7%	51.3%
2009	1,749,584	851,935	897,649	48.7%	51.3%
Percent Change: 2000 to 2009	7.8%	8.8%	6.9%	0.9%	-0.8%
Average Annual Percent Change	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%	0.1%	-0.1%
Projected:		Males	Females	Males	Females
2010	1,745,570	850,031	895,539	48.7%	51.3%
2011	1,742,251	848,653	893,598	48.7%	51.3%
2012	1,745,048	850,266	894,782	48.7%	51.3%
2013	1,757,426	856,557	900,869	48.7%	51.3%
2014	1,772,081	863,976	908,105	48.8%	51.2%
2015	1,787,228	871,653	915,575	48.8%	51.2%
2016	1,797,967	876,898	921,069	48.8%	51.2%
2017	1,807,513	881,564	925,949	48.8%	51.2%
2018	1,816,699	886,067	930,632	48.8%	51.2%
2019	1,825,847	890,564	935,283	48.8%	51.2%
2020	1,834,967	895,053	939,914	48.8%	51.2%
Percent Change: 2010 to 2020	4.9%	5.1%	4.7%	0.2%	-0.2%
Average Annual Percent Change	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%

7.3 Trends in the Resident Population by Racial Categories

Table 7.2 identifies the historical and projected trends in the resident population from 2000 through 2020. The data indicate that the Black and Hispanic populations are projected to continue to increase from 2010 to 2020, while the White resident population is projected to continue to decrease from 2010 to 2020. However, the rates of increase for the Black and Hispanic populations projected for 2010 to 2020 are significantly lower than the rate of growth in the previous decade. Specifically, the Black population increased by 23.2% in the previous decade and is expected to increase by 8.7% in the next decade. Similarly, during the previous

decade, the Hispanic population increased by 58.3% and is projected to increase by 16.9% during the current decade. It is helpful to note that greater growth in the Hispanic population is expected over the next ten years than for the Black population.

Table 7.2. Trends in Broward County’s Resident Population by Race

Year	Number by Race			Percent by Race		
	White	Black	Hispanic	White	Black	Hispanic
Historical:						
2000	958,245	347,466	271,652	59.0%	21.4%	16.7%
2001	943,853	372,382	282,870	57.2%	22.6%	17.1%
2002	940,570	381,853	294,089	56.4%	22.9%	17.6%
2003	961,546	380,077	305,307	56.6%	22.4%	18.0%
2004	947,459	397,047	324,414	55.0%	23.0%	18.8%
2005	927,786	412,593	343,739	53.3%	23.7%	19.7%
2006	908,340	422,880	363,108	51.8%	24.1%	20.7%
2007	871,696	436,044	396,732	49.4%	24.7%	22.5%
2008	834,580	430,790	432,067	47.5%	24.5%	24.6%
2009	830,291	428,125	429,931	47.5%	24.5%	24.6%
Percent Change: 2000 to 2009	-13.4%	23.2%	58.3%	-19.6%	14.3%	46.8%
Average Annual Percent Change	-1.5%	2.6%	6.5%	-2.2%	1.6%	5.2%
Projected:	White	Black	Hispanic	White	Black	Hispanic
2010	828,444	426,652	428,894	47.5%	24.4%	24.6%
2011	819,784	427,279	432,945	47.1%	24.5%	24.8%
2012	814,059	429,420	438,440	46.6%	24.6%	25.1%
2013	812,812	433,949	446,296	46.3%	24.7%	25.4%
2014	812,568	439,089	454,722	45.9%	24.8%	25.7%
2015	812,498	444,387	463,275	45.5%	24.9%	25.9%
2016	809,415	448,776	471,435	45.0%	25.0%	26.2%
2017	805,746	452,908	479,277	44.6%	25.1%	26.5%
2018	801,879	456,994	487,008	44.1%	25.2%	26.8%
2019	797,961	461,107	494,714	43.7%	25.3%	27.1%
2020	793,996	465,256	502,395	43.3%	25.4%	27.4%
Percent Change: 2010 to 2020	-4.4%	8.7%	16.9%	-8.8%	3.6%	11.4%
Average Annual Percent Change	-0.4%	0.9%	1.7%	-0.9%	0.4%	1.1%

7.4 Trends in the Resident Population – by Age Groups and Race

Table 7.3 presents the historical and projected trends in the resident population by age groups for all races from 2000 through 2020. The data indicate that for the total population, and males and females separately, individuals aged 15-24 are projected to compose a smaller percent of the population over the next ten years, while individuals aged 55 and older are expected to compose a larger percent of the population over the next ten years.

Table 7.3. Broward County Population by Age Groups and Gender (All Races): 2000-2020

Total Population by Age Groups:	Historical			Future		
	2000	2009	Change in Percent	2010	2020	Change in Percent
15-17	60,614	69,979	15.5%	69,453	66,782	-3.8%
18-24	117,381	141,391	20.5%	141,253	136,999	-3.0%
25-29	105,816	111,890	5.7%	112,345	119,535	6.4%
30-34	125,048	117,182	-6.3%	115,039	127,472	10.8%
35-39	143,477	127,483	-11.1%	124,510	128,007	2.8%
40-44	135,070	133,078	-1.5%	129,040	119,676	-7.3%
45-54	215,086	263,114	22.3%	264,973	237,538	-10.4%
55 and Older	398,211	444,296	11.6%	451,806	558,389	23.6%
Males:						
15-17	29,898	34,342	14.9%	34,067	32,393	-4.9%
18-24	56,396	68,603	21.6%	68,527	65,987	-3.7%
25-29	49,611	53,167	7.2%	53,459	56,476	5.6%
30-34	59,329	55,662	-6.2%	54,688	60,522	10.7%
35-39	69,091	60,216	-12.8%	58,755	60,781	3.4%
40-44	65,169	63,867	-2.0%	61,768	57,406	-7.1%
45-54	102,402	125,965	23.0%	126,900	112,858	-11.1%
55 and Older	168,658	194,439	15.3%	198,200	248,571	25.4%
Females:						
15-17	28,723	32,439	12.9%	32,199	31,051	-3.6%
18-24	56,896	66,366	16.6%	66,290	64,347	-2.9%
25-29	52,232	54,098	3.6%	54,185	53,914	-0.5%
30-34	61,462	57,033	-7.2%	55,911	61,245	9.5%
35-39	69,762	62,583	-10.3%	61,094	61,657	0.9%
40-44	65,400	64,640	-1.2%	62,789	57,369	-8.6%
45-54	106,075	128,572	21.2%	129,362	115,513	-10.7%
55 and Older	223,832	240,605	7.5%	243,995	294,515	20.7%

Table 7.4 displays the historical and projected trends in the resident population by age groups for Whites only from 2000 through 2020. The data document that within the White resident population, the percent of the population aged 15-24 is expected to decline from 2010 to 2020. This is the case for the total population as well as males and females separately.

Table 7.4. Broward County Population by Age Groups and Gender (Whites): 2000-2020

Total Population by Age Groups:	Historical			Future		
	2000	2009	Change in Percent	2010	2020	Change in Percent
15-17	27,234	26,329	-3.3%	26,119	21,610	-17.3%
18-24	50,312	51,377	2.1%	51,870	44,333	-14.5%
25-29	51,973	43,484	-16.3%	44,295	44,087	-0.5%
30-34	65,487	45,030	-31.2%	44,117	49,453	12.1%
35-39	78,772	50,375	-36.0%	48,475	48,185	-0.6%
40-44	78,727	58,500	-25.7%	55,984	43,669	-22.0%
45-54	139,315	134,305	-3.6%	134,642	98,022	-27.2%
55 and Older	316,739	303,017	-4.3%	307,147	340,396	10.8%
Males:						
15-17	13,964	13,744	-1.6%	13,617	11,122	-18.3%
18-24	25,045	26,353	5.2%	26,622	22,579	-15.2%
25-29	26,180	22,116	-15.5%	22,565	22,628	0.3%
30-34	33,374	23,158	-30.6%	22,655	25,906	14.4%
35-39	40,664	25,744	-36.7%	24,784	24,981	0.8%
40-44	40,622	30,283	-25.5%	28,860	22,764	-21.1%
45-54	70,022	68,942	-1.5%	69,174	50,389	-27.2%
55 and Older	136,729	137,688	0.7%	140,073	159,971	14.2%
Females:						
15-17	13,270	12,585	-5.2%	12,502	10,488	-16.1%
18-24	25,267	25,024	-1.0%	25,248	21,754	-13.8%
25-29	25,793	21,368	-17.2%	21,730	21,459	-1.2%
30-34	32,113	21,872	-31.9%	21,462	23,547	9.7%
35-39	38,108	24,631	-35.4%	23,691	23,204	-2.1%
40-44	38,105	28,217	-25.9%	27,124	20,905	-22.9%
45-54	69,293	65,363	-5.7%	65,468	47,633	-27.2%
55 and Older	180,010	165,329	-8.2%	167,074	180,425	8.0%

Table 7.5 provides the historical and projected trends in the resident population by age groups for Blacks only from 2000 through 2020. The data specify that within the Black resident population, the percent of the population aged 15-24 is expected to decline from 2010 to 2020. This includes the total population as well as males and females separately. In addition, the percent of the Black population that is aged 55 or older is expected to increase significantly over the next ten years.

Table 7.5. Broward County Population by Age Groups and Gender (Blacks): 2000-2020

Total Population by Age Groups:	Historical			Future		
	2000	2009	Change in Percent	2010	2020	Change in Percent
15-17	19,435	22,353	15.0%	22,079	21,185	-4.0%
18-24	35,923	44,903	25.0%	44,582	42,296	-5.1%
25-29	26,448	32,333	22.3%	32,573	34,916	7.2%
30-34	28,144	31,383	11.5%	30,785	36,189	17.6%
35-39	30,945	32,746	5.8%	32,291	35,342	9.4%
40-44	28,587	31,955	11.8%	31,062	31,101	0.1%
45-54	38,943	59,966	54.0%	60,354	58,170	-3.6%
55 and Older	39,629	64,677	63.2%	66,585	97,099	45.8%
Males:						
15-17	9,747	11,360	16.5%	11,220	10,764	-4.1%
18-24	17,206	22,724	32.1%	22,595	21,431	-5.2%
25-29	11,899	15,798	32.8%	16,056	17,371	8.2%
30-34	12,491	14,538	16.4%	14,330	17,672	23.3%
35-39	14,129	15,055	6.6%	14,869	17,180	15.5%
40-44	13,145	14,699	11.8%	14,279	14,629	2.5%
45-54	17,921	27,558	53.8%	27,732	26,804	-3.3%
55 and Older	16,634	28,045	68.6%	28,902	42,344	46.5%
Females:						
15-17	9,688	10,993	13.5%	10,859	10,421	-4.0%
18-24	18,717	22,179	18.5%	21,987	20,865	-5.1%
25-29	14,549	16,535	13.7%	16,517	17,545	6.2%
30-34	15,653	16,845	7.6%	16,455	18,517	12.5%
35-39	16,816	17,691	5.2%	17,422	18,162	4.2%
40-44	15,442	17,256	11.7%	16,783	16,472	-1.9%
45-54	21,022	32,408	54.2%	32,622	31,366	-3.9%
55 and Older	22,995	36,632	59.3%	37,683	54,755	45.3%

Table 7.6 identifies the historical and projected trends in the resident population by age groups for Hispanics only from 2000 through 2020. The data indicate that in almost every age category, the Hispanic population is projected to increase from 2010 to 2020. Also, in contrast to the White and Black populations, individuals aged 15-24 are expected to increase within the Hispanic population over the next ten years.

Table 7.6. Broward County Population by Age Groups and Gender (Hispanics): 2000-2020

Total Population by Age Groups:	Historical			Future		
	2000	2009	Change in Percent	2010	2020	Change in Percent
15-17	11,952	18,099	51.4%	18,068	20,649	14.3%
18-24	27,057	38,689	43.0%	38,365	43,705	13.9%
25-29	23,422	31,448	34.3%	30,776	35,029	13.8%
30-34	27,160	36,282	33.6%	35,697	36,125	1.2%
35-39	29,136	39,678	36.2%	39,083	38,911	-0.4%
40-44	23,255	38,052	63.6%	37,511	40,005	6.6%
45-54	30,219	60,266	99.4%	61,266	72,179	17.8%
55 and Older	36,122	67,350	86.5%	68,463	105,591	54.2%
Males:						
15-17	6,187	9,238	49.3%	9,230	10,507	13.8%
18-24	14,145	19,526	38.0%	19,310	21,977	13.8%
25-29	11,532	15,253	32.3%	14,838	16,477	11.0%
30-34	13,464	17,966	33.4%	17,703	16,944	-4.3%
35-39	14,298	19,417	35.8%	19,102	18,620	-2.5%
40-44	11,402	18,885	65.6%	18,629	20,013	7.4%
45-54	14,459	29,465	103.8%	29,994	35,665	18.9%
55 and Older	15,295	28,706	87.7%	29,225	46,256	58.3%
Females:						
15-17	5,765	8,861	53.7%	8,838	10,142	14.8%
18-24	12,912	19,163	48.4%	19,055	21,728	14.0%
25-29	11,890	16,195	36.2%	15,938	18,552	16.4%
30-34	13,696	18,316	33.7%	17,994	19,181	6.6%
35-39	14,838	20,261	36.5%	19,981	20,291	1.6%
40-44	11,853	19,167	61.7%	18,882	19,992	5.9%
45-54	15,760	30,801	95.4%	31,272	36,514	16.8%
55 and Older	20,827	38,644	85.5%	39,238	59,335	51.2%

7.5 Trends in the At-Risk Resident Population

Table 7.7 shows the percent change in the resident population for the demographic subgroups that comprised the majority of the jail population in Broward County as of December 31st, 2009. Specifically, referring back to Table 6.11, it was shown that the twelve demographic groups presented below comprised 79.54% of the jail population. The data indicate that in terms of both total numbers and proportionality, a number of the top demographic groups that comprise Broward County’s jail population are expected to decline in growth over the next 10 years. For example, from 2000 through 2009, the number of Black males ages 18 to 24 in the resident

population grew by 32.1%. However, from 2010 through 2020 that number is expected to decline by 5.1%. Decreases are also observed for White males ages 18 to 24 (-15.2%) after a 32.8% increase in the previous decade, Black males ages 45 to 54 (-3.3%) after a 53.8% increase in the previous decade, and White males ages 45 to 54 (-27.2%) have a modest decrease (-1.5%) in the previous decade. These expected shifts in the demographic groups that are most at risk of being incarcerated in Broward County over the next ten years indicate the need to consider potential policy and related capacity changes in the county's jail system.

Table 7.7. Change in the Demographic Makeup of the Subgroup Categories of Individuals Who Comprise the Majority of the ADP at the end of 2009

Demographic Category	Percent Change in Total Number of the Total Population		Percent Change in Proportion of the Total Population	
	2000-2009	2010-2020	2000-2009	2010-2020
Male Black 18 To 24	32.1%	-5.1%	22.5%	-9.7%
Male Black 25 To 29	32.8%	8.2%	23.2%	2.9%
Male White 18 To 24	5.2%	-15.2%	-2.4%	-19.3%
Male Black 45 To 54	53.8%	-3.3%	42.7%	-8.1%
Male White 45 To 54	-1.5%	-27.2%	-8.7%	-30.7%
Male Black 30 To 34	16.4%	23.3%	8.0%	17.3%
Male White 25 To 29	-15.5%	0.3%	-21.6%	-4.6%
Male Black 40 To 44	11.8%	2.5%	3.7%	-2.5%
Male Black 35 To 39	6.6%	15.5%	-1.2%	9.9%
Male White 30 To 34	-30.6%	14.4%	-35.6%	8.8%
Male White 40 To 44	-25.5%	-21.1%	-30.8%	-25.0%
Male White 35 To 39	-36.7%	0.8%	-41.3%	-4.1%

Chapter 8

Broward County Jail Population Forecast

8.1 Introduction

This closing chapter presents the forecast for the Broward County jail population from 2010 through 2020. The chapter begins by presenting the forecast using the methodology that takes into account projected changes in the resident population to predict future jail populations (referred to as the demographic-based model). Following this, a forecast is presented that uses the methodology which takes into account the historical changes in the jail population to predict future jail populations (Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average model or ARIMA). The chapter concludes with a presentation of a forecast that averages the differences between the two models—the demographic-based model and the ARIMA model.

8.2 Demographic Based Jail Population Forecast 2010-2020

The methodology used to develop the demographic-based jail population forecast utilized two sources of data. Using data provided by the BSO, the number of offenders in the jail population on December 31, 2009 within each of the 46 gender, race, ethnic, and age groups were identified (previously presented in Table 8.1). Next, the number of people in each group, in the resident population of Broward County on December 31, 2009, was projected for each year of the forecasting period (2010 to 2020). The next step taken with these data was to calculate the proportion of residents on December 31, 2009 that were in the jail population within each of the 46 demographic groups. These proportions were applied to the groups in the demographic data for the ten forecasted years to estimate the number of residents within each group projected to be incarcerated in Broward County's jail system in the future. These values were summed across the 46 demographic groups to derive the final demographic forecast for the entire jail population during each year.

Table 8.1 and Figure 8.1 provide the historical and projected ADP for Broward County from 1998 through 2020. The data show that, based on projections of the demographic makeup of Broward County and past demographic trends in the jail population, no significant increase in the jail population is expected over the next ten years. The total annual ADP for Broward County in 2009 was 4,888. The total annual ADP is projected to be 4,774 in 2020.

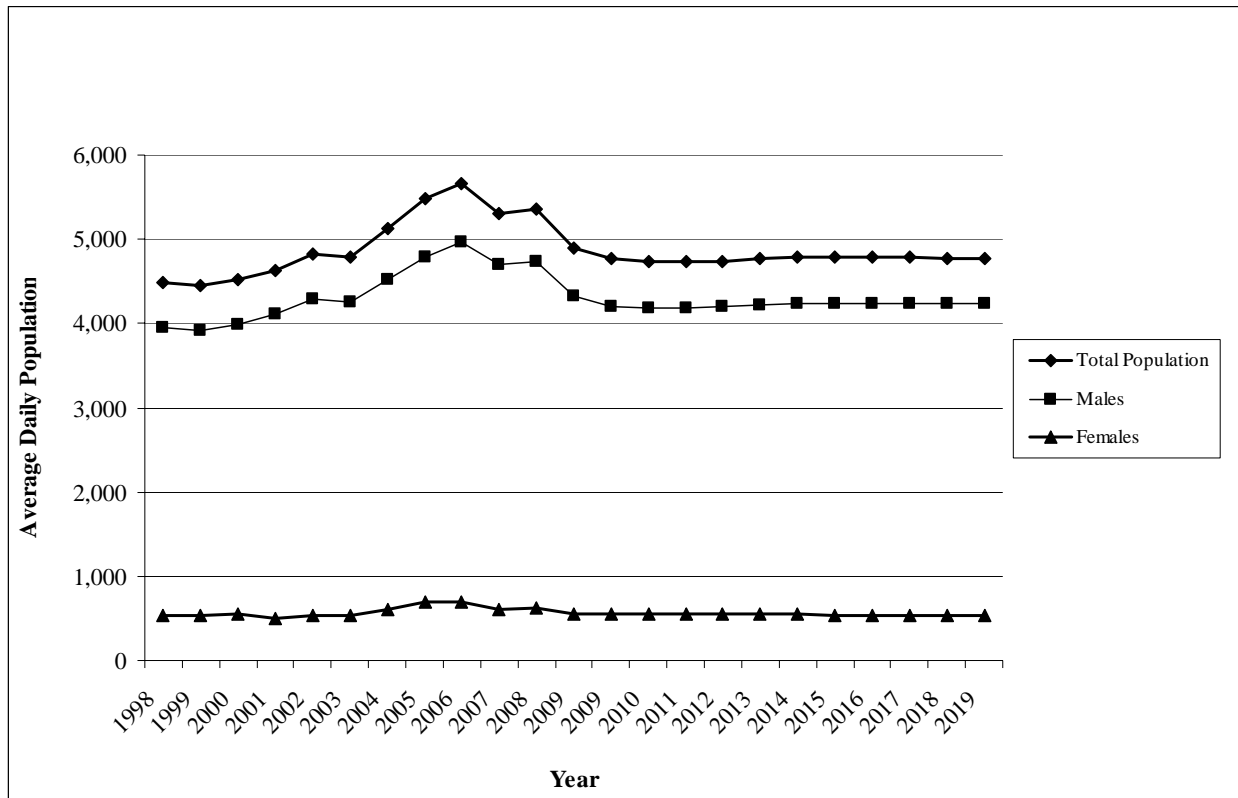
Demographic-based forecasts are presented in Table 8.1 and Figure 8.1 for the jail populations of males and females separately (through 2020). The male ADP is projected to decrease from the actual population of 4,328 in 2009 to 4,182 in 2012. It is then projected to increase modestly to

4,246 in the year 2016 and then remain essentially stable through 2020. The female ADP is projected to steadily decline at a minimal rate from the actual level of 560 in 2009 to 533 in 2020.

Table 8.1. Historical and Projected Jail Population (ADP) - Demographic Based Projection: 1998-2020

Historical Jail Populations (ADP)	Total	Males	Females
1998	4,479	3,946	532
1999	4,455	3,925	530
2000	4,514	3,983	556
2001	4,624	4,119	505
2002	4,820	4,293	528
2003	4,794	4,256	538
2004	5,127	4,523	605
2005	5,481	4,794	688
2006	5,661	4,960	702
2007	5,305	4,695	610
2008	5,364	4,738	626
2009	4,888	4,328	560
Projected Jail Populations (ADP)	Total	Males	Females
2010	4,766	4,210	555
2011	4,738	4,189	550
2012	4,728	4,182	546
2013	4,743	4,198	545
2014	4,765	4,220	545
2015	4,789	4,243	545
2016	4,789	4,246	543
2017	4,786	4,245	541
2018	4,782	4,244	538
2019	4,778	4,243	536
2020	4,774	4,241	533

Figure 8.1. Historical and Projected Jail Population (ADP) – Demographic Based Model: 1998-2020



8.3 ARIMA Based Jail Population Forecast 2010-2020

As discussed previously, another accepted method which has been used in past jail forecasting studies is termed Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) modeling, more commonly referred to as time-series analysis. This technique uses the historical trend of jail populations to predict future jail populations. Essentially, this method assumes that future events can be predicted based on past events. However, ARIMA recognizes that the future will be influenced more by the recent past than the distant past. Therefore, the model gives greater weight to later years of the historical data (years closest to the forecast) and less weight to the earlier years to produce the forecasted figures. This method also accounts for seasonal fluctuations in a given population, which results in a more accurate forecasting model. To produce the ARIMA results presented below, we used monthly jail ADP figures from January 1995 to December 2009, or 180 data points.

Table 8.2 and Figure 8.2 provide the historical and projected jail ADP for Broward County from 1998 through 2020, including the total population, and males and females separately. The ARIMA models produce monthly estimates. However, we averaged these figures for each year. The data show that, based on the ARIMA modeling procedure, a decline in the total ADP is expected to decrease from the actual population of 4,888 in 2009 to 4,473 in 2010 and 4,451 in

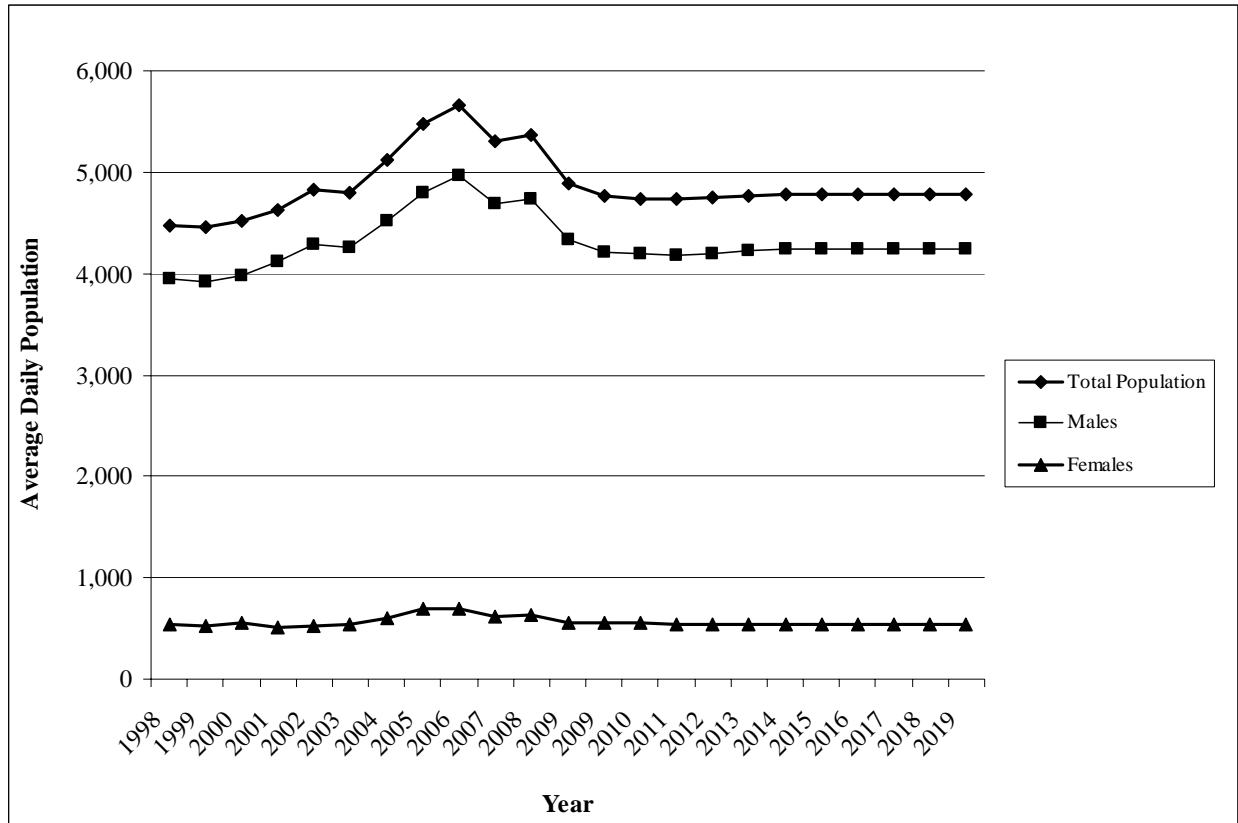
2011. The jail population is then expected to gradually increase from 2012 to a level of 4,716 in 2020. In sum, the total ADP for 2020 (4,716) is not projected to be higher than the actual ADP for 2009 (4,888). Thus, the ARIMA model does not indicate any increase in the ADP relative to its current level through the year 2020.

Projections in jail ADP trends provided from the ARIMA modeling are also presented in Table 8.2 and Figure 8.2 for males and females separately. For the male jail population, the ADP is predicted to decrease from the actual level of 4,328 in 2009 to 3,994 in 2011. This will be followed by relatively modest increases to a level of 4,134 in 2020, which is 194 fewer inmates than in 2009. The trend in the female forecasted jail ADP is similar to the male trend in that it is expected to be below the actual number in 2009 of 560 through 2011, followed by modest increases to a level of 582 in 2020. However, the jail ADP of 582 expected in 2020 is higher than the actual in 2009 by 22 inmates.

Table 8.2. Historical and Projected Jail Population (ADP) – ARIMA Times Series Projection: 1998-2020

Historical Jail Populations (ADP)	Totals	Males	Females
1998	4,479	3,946	532
1999	4,455	3,925	530
2000	4,514	3,983	556
2001	4,624	4,119	505
2002	4,820	4,293	528
2003	4,794	4,256	538
2004	5,127	4,523	605
2005	5,481	4,794	688
2006	5,661	4,960	702
2007	5,305	4,695	610
2008	5,364	4,738	626
2009	4,888	4,328	560
Projected Jail Populations (ADP)	Totals	Males	Females
2010	4,473	3,967	506
2011	4,541	3,994	547
2012	4,591	4,025	566
2013	4,627	4,053	574
2014	4,654	4,076	578
2015	4,673	4,093	580
2016	4,688	4,107	581
2017	4,698	4,117	581
2018	4,706	4,125	581
2019	4,712	4,130	582
2020	4,716	4,134	582

Figure 8.2. Historical and Projected Jail Population (ADP) – ARIMA Times Series Projection: 1998-2020



8.4. Average of the ARIMA Based Jail Population Forecast and the Demographic Forecast 2010-2020

Table 8.3 presents the differences in the projected jail population through 2020 derived through the two forecasting methodologies—the demographic-based model and the ARIMA Times Series. The difference in the total jail population resulting from the two methodologies amounts to 293 inmates in 2010. This difference steadily declines to a level of 58 in 2020. A similar trend is derived for males where the largest difference of 243 occurs in 2010 and then declines to 107 in 2020. For the female jail population, the demographic-based model produced a higher projection for 2010 (higher by 49 inmates). In 2011, the two methodologies generate almost identical results with a difference of three inmates (for females). From 2012 to 2020, the female jail population is projected to be lower by a range of 20 to 49 inmates using the demographic-based methodology compared to the ARIMA modeling technique.

While the differences in the projections derived from the two forecasting methodologies are noteworthy, the magnitude of the differences relative to the total jail population is minimal. For example, with the total jail forecast, the largest percentage difference between the two forecasting results and the total jail population forecasted reaches its highest level of 6.3% in 2010 and steadily declines to a low of 1.2% in 2020.

Table 8.3. Historical and Projected Jail Population – Difference Between Demographic Based and ARIMA Times Series Projection: 1998-2020

Projected Jail Populations (ADP)	Totals	Males	Females
2010	293	243	49
2011	197	195	3
2012	137	157	-20
2013	116	145	-29
2014	111	144	-33
2015	116	150	-35
2016	101	139	-38
2017	88	128	-40
2018	76	119	-43
2019	66	113	-46
2020	58	107	-49

When researchers employ different forecasting analytic techniques to generate estimates of future changes in jail or prison populations, it is common to generate an average of the resulting figures (Bales, 2001a, 2001b). Table 8.4 presents the average of the demographic-based model and the ARIMA Times Series projections from 2010 to 2020 presented in Tables 8.3 and 8.4. There is no scientific basis for identifying the method that will produce the most accurate estimates of future jail populations. Therefore, the average forecast should be considered for adoption as the official projection for Broward County's jail population from 2010 through 2020.

Table 8.4. Historical and Projected Jail ADP – Average of the Demographic Based and ARIMA Times Series Projections: 1998-2020

Historical Jail Populations (ADP)	Totals	Males	Females
1998	4,479	3,946	532
1999	4,455	3,925	530
2000	4,514	3,983	556
2001	4,624	4,119	505
2002	4,820	4,293	528
2003	4,794	4,256	538
2004	5,127	4,523	605
2005	5,481	4,794	688
2006	5,661	4,960	702
2007	5,305	4,695	610
2008	5,364	4,738	626
2009	4,888	4,328	560
Projected Jail Populations (ADP)	Totals	Males	Females
2010	4,620	4,089	531
2011	4,640	4,092	549
2012	4,660	4,104	556
2013	4,685	4,126	560
2014	4,710	4,148	562
2015	4,731	4,168	563
2016	4,739	4,177	562
2017	4,742	4,181	561
2018	4,744	4,185	560
2019	4,745	4,187	559
2020	4,745	4,188	558

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