

Section 7. Inmate Profile

This section analyzes how the jail is being used in Hamilton County. Because it is possible that the nature of the Hamilton County Jail population has changed, this section compares a profile of inmates held and released in 1999 and 2004.

Sampling Method

The Regional Crime Information Center used the Jail Management System to create two samples based on the following method. First, a random number was generated from the JMS Number (Booking Number for all inmates who enter the system) using the **Rnd** function in Microsoft Access. Next, this random number was attached to a table of records that met the selection criteria, and the records were re-sorted by this random number. Finally, the top 1,000 records in the table were selected, and written to a separate table. This resulted in a table of 1000 records for the years 1999 and 2004 that contained a range of dates throughout the year. These records were checked to insure that all critical data was present. The consultant specified a minimum of 1,000 records since that level of sampling generates no more than 3% error given the number of persons booked annually.

Rate of Release and Length of Stay

Figure 7.1 Rate of Release and Length of Stay

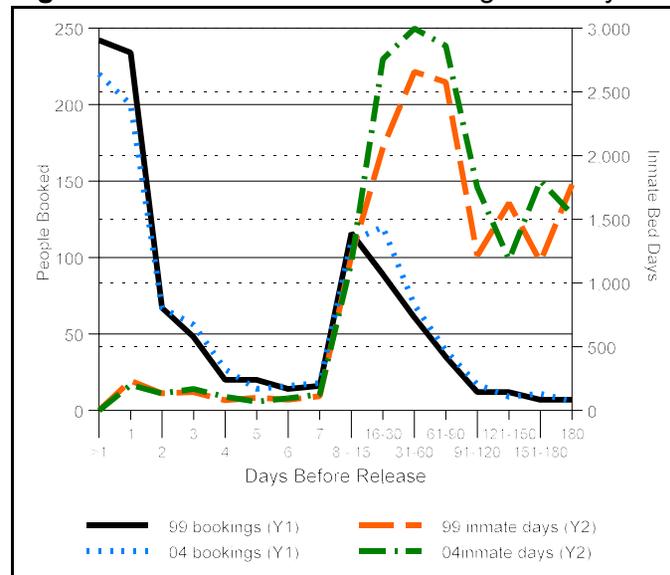


Figure 7.1 and Table 7.1 show the rate at which inmates are released from custody. Bookings documents the number of people who are released within a specific time period after their arrest.

In 1999, the average length of stay was 15.19, with a range from 0 (release the same day) to 346 days. In 2004, the average length of stay was 16.86 with a range from 0 - 410 days. The cumulative percent column in Table 7.1 provides a running total of the rate at which inmates are released. In 1999, 24% of all persons booked were released in less than 1 day; at 48 hours, 48% of all persons had been released. From this point forward, the chances that he or she will remain in custody increases. At the end of one week, 66% of persons who were booked at already been released; at the end of 30 days, 87% of all persons booked had been released. The Core Team believes that the increased rate of release in the 2004 16-30 day and 31-60 day period relates to the increased use of mitigation by the Courts to provide an early release for sentenced inmates. This process is commonly used for female inmates with less than five days remaining on a sentence.

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Table 7.1 Rate of Release and Length of Stay

Time in Custody	1999						2004					
	#	%	Cum %	Inmate Days	%	Cum %	#	%	Cum %	Inmate Days	%	Cum %
Less than 1 day	242	24.2%	24.2%	0	0.0%	0.0%	220	22.0%	22.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
1 Day	234	23.4%	47.6%	234	1.5%	1.5%	200	20.0%	42.0%	200	1.2%	1.2%
2 Days	67	6.7%	54.3%	134	0.9%	2.4%	67	6.7%	48.7%	134	0.8%	2.0%
3 Days	48	4.8%	59.1%	144	0.9%	3.4%	56	5.6%	54.3%	168	1.0%	3.0%
4 Days	20	2.0%	61.1%	80	0.5%	3.9%	27	2.7%	57.0%	108	0.6%	3.6%
5 Days	20	2.0%	63.1%	100	0.7%	4.6%	14	1.4%	58.4%	70	0.4%	4.0%
6 Days	14	1.4%	64.5%	84	0.6%	5.1%	16	1.6%	60.0%	96	0.6%	4.6%
7 Days	16	1.6%	66.1%	112	0.7%	5.8%	18	1.8%	61.8%	126	0.7%	5.3%
8-15 days	116	11.6%	77.7%	1,214	8.0%	13.8%	111	11.1%	72.9%	1,163	6.9%	12.2%
16-30 days	89	8.9%	86.6%	2,063	13.6%	27.4%	120	12.0%	84.9%	2,757	16.3%	28.4%
31-60 days	61	6.1%	92.7%	2,658	17.5%	44.9%	69	6.9%	91.8%	2,997	17.7%	46.1%
61-90 days	35	3.5%	96.2%	2,576	17.0%	61.9%	39	3.9%	95.7%	2,861	16.9%	63.0%
91-120 days	12	1.2%	97.4%	1,217	8.0%	69.9%	17	1.7%	97.4%	1,750	10.3%	73.3%
121-150 days	12	1.2%	98.6%	1,628	10.7%	80.6%	9	0.9%	98.3%	1,185	7.0%	80.3%
151-180 days	7	0.7%	99.3%	1,169	7.7%	88.3%	11	1.1%	99.4%	1,805	10.6%	90.9%
181 days or more	7	0.7%	100.0%	1,772	11.7%	100.0%	6	0.6%	100.0%	1,541	9.1%	100.0%
Total	1,000	100.0%		15,185	100.0%		1,000	100.0%		16,961	100.0%	
Average	15.19						16.96					
Low	0						0					
High	346						410					

While the same general pattern is found in 2004, the rate of release is slower. The differences begin to emerge at the 24-48 hour point. In 2004, 42% of persons booked had been released (in contrast with 48% in 1999) and at the end of 48 hours, in 2004 49% of persons had been released in contrast to 54% in 1999. At the end of one week, rate of release in 2004 continues to be slower (62% rather than 66%), but by 30 days, the two patterns begin to merge again.

Even more significant is the pattern that emerges in inmate bed days. The easiest way to explain inmate bed days is to think of a one bed jail. Over the course of a year, one inmate could fill that bed all 365 days, or 365 inmates could each spend one day in jail. For population management efforts, inmate bed days are the more critical variable. As Figure 7.1 and Table 7.1 show, while the inmates who spend less than a week in custody are about **66%** of all persons booked, these inmates account for only about **5%** of all inmate bed days, which translate directly to Average Daily Population. However, looking at this relationship from the other direction finds that in 1999, only **7%** of persons booked stayed in jail more than 60 days; however, this group accounted for **65%** of all the bed days spent in jail. In 2004,

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only 7% of persons booked stayed in jail more than 60 days; however, this group accounted for 65% of all the bed days spent in jail. This is the population that require additional attention. If this group is largely pretrial and directed toward a State prison setting, then expediting their cases could reduce bed days. If this group includes local inmates, then programming should be directed to this population to reduce the likelihood of this person returning to the justice system.

Demographics

This section of the report examines demographic information about persons booked.

Gender

Table 7.2 Gender of Persons Booked

Gender	1999			2004		
	#	%	ALOS	#	%	ALOS
Female	212	21.2%	10.58	225	22.5%	11.84
Male	788	78.8%	16.43	775	77.5%	18.22
Total	1,000	100.0%		1,000	100.0%	

Table 7.2 shows that the pattern of male and female bookings was not significantly different in 1999 and 2004. Males account for about 78% of all bookings, while females account for about 22%. There are gender differences in length of stay. In both cases, length of stay was elevated in 2004, but female offenders have considerably shorter lengths of stay. As discussed earlier in this document, female capacity is restricted, which results in more pressure to early release females. However, there are likely to be other gender differences which can contribute to shorter lengths of stay.

Ethnicity

Table 7.3 Ethnicity of Persons Booked

Ethnicity	1999		2004	
	#	%	#	%
Black	629	62.9%	615	61.5%
Hispanic	1	0.1%	na	na
Unknown	6	0.6%	6	0.6%
White	364	36.4%	379	37.9%
Total	1,000	100.0%	1,000	100.0%

Table 7.3 shows no changes in the patterns of bookings by ethnicity. About two-thirds of all persons booked are black; about one-third of all persons booked are white. The system does not address Hispanic heritage.

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Age

Table 7.4 Age of Persons Booked

Age Group	1999			2004		
	#	%	Cum %	#	%	Cum %
16-20	150	15.0%	15.0%	96	9.6%	9.6%
21-25	206	20.6%	35.6%	249	24.9%	34.5%
26-30	135	13.5%	49.1%	145	14.5%	49.0%
31-35	161	16.1%	65.2%	142	14.2%	63.3%
36-40	148	14.8%	80.0%	108	10.8%	74.1%
41-45	109	10.9%	90.9%	137	13.7%	87.8%
46-50	59	5.9%	96.8%	73	7.3%	95.1%
51-55	18	1.8%	98.6%	30	3.0%	98.1%
56-60	8	0.8%	99.4%	9	0.9%	99.0%
Over 60	5	0.5%	99.9%	9	0.9%	99.9%
Unknown	1	0.1%	100.0%	1	0.1%	100.0%
Total	1,000	100.0%		999	100.0%	
Average	31.91			32.83		
Low	16.65			16.11		
High	67.03			71.18		
Median	30			31		

There is considerable evidence that the jail population is aging. In 1999, the average age of persons booked was 31.91; in 2004, the average age was 32.83. Median age is even more telling; in five years, the median age of jail inmates has increased from 30 to 31. In 2004, about 25% of persons booked were over the age of 40 in contrast with 20% in 1999.

Marital Status

Table 7.5 Marital Status of Persons Booked

No differences were found in marital status patterns. A little over two-thirds of persons booked were single. There is one difference noted between 1999 and 2004; a greater proportion of cases in 2004 did not include this information. The Core Team and staff at the Sheriff's Office indicate that they do not try to complete this information if the individual is uncooperative.

Marital Status	1999		2004	
	#	%	#	%
Divorced	65	6.5%	66	6.6%
Married	170	17.0%	114	11.4%
Not available	64	6.4%	126	12.6%
S (Single)	688	68.8%	690	69.0%
Separated	7	0.7%	1	0.1%
Widowed	6	0.6%	3	0.3%
Total	1,000	100.0%	1,000	100.0%

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Zip Code

Local Zip Code	1999		2004		Local Zip Code	1999		2004	
	#	%	#	%		#	%	#	%
Blank	63	6.3%	35	3.5%	45218 (Greenhills 95%, Springfield Twp 5%)	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
Incomplete/Inaccurate	10	1.0%	3	0.3%	45219 (Cincinnati 100%)	38	3.8%	29	2.9%
Out of state	64	6.4%	58	5.8%	45220 (Cincinnati 100%)	7	0.7%	10	1.0%
Zip code not consistent w/City & state of residence	6	0.6%	1	0.1%	45221 (Cincinnati 99%)	3	0.3%	2	0.2%
Other Ohio (not Hamilton County)	11	1.1%	36	3.6%	45222 (Cincinnati, post box)	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
45002 (Whitewater Twp 61%, Miami Twp 29%, Cleves 5%)	8	0.8%	6	0.6%	45223 (Cincinnati 99%)	29	2.9%	37	3.7%
45011 (Hamilton, Fairfield, Liberty Twp)	8	0.8%	6	0.6%	45224 (Cincinnati 59%, Springfield Twp 36%, North College Hill 5%)	24	2.4%	20	2.0%
45013 (Crosby Twp 99%)	5	0.5%	3	0.3%	45225 (Cincinnati 100%)	47	4.7%	37	3.7%
45014 (Colerain Twp 96%)	2	0.2%	2	0.2%	45226 (Cincinnati 99%)	3	0.3%	6	0.6%
45030 (Crosby Twp 44%, Harrison Twp 35%, Harrison 11%, Whitewater Twp 10%)	4	0.4%	1	0.1%	45227 (Cincinnati 40%, Columbia Twp 28%, Mariemont 14%, Fairfax 13%)	27	2.7%	22	2.2%
45041 (Whitewater Twp 100%)	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	45228 (Cincinnati 99%)	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
45042 (Miami Twp 66%, Whitewater Twp 26%)	2	0.2%	0	0.0%	45229 (Cincinnati 99%)	50	5.0%	36	3.6%
45140 (Symmes Twp 51%, Loveland 49%)	8	0.8%	4	0.4%	45230 (Anderson Twp 70%, Cincinnati 30%)	14	1.4%	6	0.6%
45150 (Columbia Twp 65%, Milford (35%))	1	0.1%	5	0.5%	45231 (Springfield Twp 68%, Colerain Twp 18%, Mt Healthy 9%)	24	2.4%	30	3.0%
45200 (Cincinnati, post box)	1	0.1%	7	0.7%	45232 (Cincinnati 99%)	23	2.3%	23	2.3%
45201 (Cincinnati, post box)	3	0.3%	1	0.1%	45233 (Delhi Twp 39%, Green Twp 35%, Cincinnati 19%)	2	0.2%	5	0.5%
45202 (Cincinnati 100%)	12	1.2%	49	4.9%	45236 (Sycamore Twp 45%, Amberley Village 17%, Deer Park 13%, Silverton 11%)	17	1.7%	11	1.1%
45203 (Cincinnati 100%)	10	1.0%	8	0.8%	45237 (Cincinnati 50%, Amberley Village 34%, Golf Manor 9%)	40	4.0%	31	3.1%
45204 (Cincinnati 97%)	8	0.8%	12	1.2%	45238 (Delhi Twp 53%, Cincinnati 33%, Green Twp 14%)	21	2.1%	15	1.5%
45205 (Cincinnati 97%)	54	5.4%	51	5.1%	45239 (Colerain Twp 38%, Green Twp 26%, Cincinnati 19%, North College Hill 16%)	26	2.6%	28	2.8%
45206 (Cincinnati 100%)	37	3.7%	47	4.7%	45240 (Forest Park 70%, Springfield Twp 26%)	17	1.7%	25	2.5%
45207 (Cincinnati 99%)	21	2.1%	14	1.4%	45241 (Sharonville 61%, Evendale 24%, Blue Ash 13%)	0	0.0%	3	0.3%

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Local Zip Code	1999		2004		Local Zip Code	1999		2004	
	#	%	#	%		#	%	#	%
45208 (Cincinnati 98%)	2	0.2%	2	0.2%	45242 (Blue Ash 36%, Montgomery 27%, Indian Hill 22%)	4	0.4%	2	0.2%
45209 (Cincinnati 97%)	11	1.1%	6	0.6%	45243 (Indian Hill 81%, Madeira 15%)	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
45210 (Cincinnati & Queen City)	55	5.5%	46	4.6%	45244 (Anderson Twp 86%, Newtown 14%)	5	0.5%	8	0.8%
45211 (Cincinnati 52%, Green Twp 35%, Cheviot 12%)	23	2.3%	55	5.5%	45246 (Springdale 58%, Glendale 20%, Sharonville 11%)	9	0.9%	5	0.5%
45212 (Norwood 84%, Cincinnati 16%)	26	2.6%	36	3.6%	45247 (Colerain Twp 68%, Green Twp 32%)	5	0.5%	6	0.6%
45213 (Cincinnati 68%, Columbia Twp 18%, Silverton & Amberly 7% each)	18	1.8%	20	2.0%	45248 (Green Twp 89%, Miami Twp 11%)	2	0.2%	4	0.4%
45214 (Cincinnati 100%)	34	3.4%	26	2.6%	45249 (Symmes Twp 45%, Sycamore Twp 31%, Montgomery 23%)	3	0.3%	1	0.1%
45215 (Wyoming 23%, Reading 20%, Woodlawn 19%, Evendale 12%, Lockland 10%)	24	2.4%	33	3.3%	45251 (Colerain Twp 100%)	7	0.7%	9	0.9%
45216 (Cincinnati 74%, Springfield Twp 16%, Elmwood Place 9%)	9	0.9%	9	0.9%	45252 (Colerain Twp 99%)	2	0.2%	1	0.1%
45217 (Saint Bernard 78%, Cincinnati 21%)	7	0.7%	3	0.3%	Total	1000	100.0%	1000	100.0%
					Cincinnati (50% or more)	524	52.4%	554	55.4%

Table 7.6 Residence by Zip Code

There are only three changes shown in Table 7.6 that are not attributable to sampling error:

- The proportion of defendants who indicate they live in zip code 45211 (Cincinnati and Green Township) has shown a minor increase (3%).
- The proportion of defendants who indicate they live in zip code 45202 has increased 3.7%.
- The proportion of defendant who live in a zip code at least half of which is the City of Cincinnati has increased 3%.

These are not significant shifts in reported residence.

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Education

Table 7.7 Last Grade Attended

Last Grade Attended	1999		2004	
	#	%	#	%
0	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
1	2	0.2%	0	0.0%
2	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
3	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
4	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
5	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
6	4	0.4%	7	0.8%
7	2	0.2%	3	0.3%
8	15	1.5%	20	2.3%
9	55	5.6%	45	5.2%
10	117	12.0%	80	9.2%
11	140	14.4%	140	16.1%
12	416	42.7%	321	37.0%
13	31	3.2%	16	1.8%
14	51	5.2%	36	4.1%
15	12	1.2%	11	1.3%
16	20	2.1%	15	1.7%
17	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
18	2	0.2%	2	0.2%
19	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
20	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
22	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
GED	23	2.4%	35	4.0%
Unknown	80	8.2%	134	15.4%
Total	974	100.0%	868	100.0%
Average	11.54		11.47	

Table 7.7 contains self-report data regarding the last grade attended. It does not reflect educational *achievement or competence*. On average, persons booked indicate that they attended school until a point approximately half way through 11th grade. The amount of missing data in this field has also increased since 1999. This is another field which is typically omitted when prisoners are uncooperative.

Employment

Self-report employment status is provided in Table 7.8. In 1999, about 48% indicated that they were not employed; in 2004, about 58% indicated that they were unemployed.

Table 7.8 Employment Status

Employment	1999		2004	
	#	%	#	%
Unemployed	436	47.9%	648	57.5%
Labor	45	4.9%	39	3.5%
Construction	61	6.7%	40	3.6%
Restaurant	44	4.8%	86	7.6%
Student	10	1.1%	6	0.5%
Hotel	8	0.9%	3	0.3%
Self-employed	30	3.3%	50	4.4%
SSI	7	0.8%	31	2.8%
Automotive	42	4.6%	33	2.9%
Service	49	5.4%	31	2.8%
Retail	29	3.2%	16	1.4%
Industrial	39	4.3%	16	1.4%
Other	110	12.1%	127	11.3%
Total	910	100.0%	1,126	100.0%
People	910		952	

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Intake Information

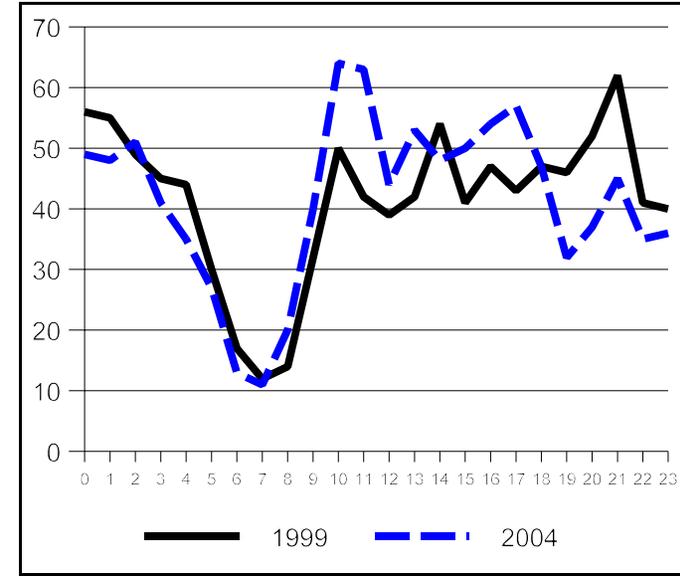
Day and Hour

Table 7.9 Hour of Admission

Hour (Military Time)	1999		2004	
	#	%	#	%
0	56	5.6%	49	4.9%
1	55	5.5%	48	4.8%
2	49	4.9%	51	5.1%
3	45	4.5%	41	4.1%
4	44	4.4%	35	3.5%
5	30	3.0%	27	2.7%
6	17	1.7%	13	1.3%
7	12	1.2%	11	1.1%
8	14	1.4%	20	2.0%
9	32	3.2%	40	4.0%
10	50	5.0%	64	6.4%
11	42	4.2%	63	6.3%
12	39	3.9%	44	4.4%
13	42	4.2%	53	5.3%
14	54	5.4%	48	4.8%
15	41	4.1%	50	5.0%
16	47	4.7%	54	5.4%
17	43	4.3%	57	5.7%
18	47	4.7%	47	4.7%
19	46	4.6%	32	3.2%
20	52	5.2%	37	3.7%
21	62	6.2%	45	4.5%
22	41	4.1%	35	3.5%
23	40	4.0%	36	3.6%
Total	1,000	100.0%	1,000	100.0%

Some moderate differences in the pattern of admission times are noted between 1999 and 2004. Both years show a significant decline in admissions beginning in the early morning hours (3-4 AM). In 2004, there is a somewhat higher “spike” in admissions at 10 AM than in 1999, and the “spike” in evening hours (9 PM) is markedly less. The 10 AM spike is related to Court appearances; it seems likely that the evening “spike” is related to law enforcement deployment practices.

Figure 7.2 Hour of Admission



Admissions are not distributed evenly across the week. Admissions are highest on Tuesdays, when intakes for Turning Point is scheduled, and lowest of Saturdays and Sundays. This is a somewhat atypical pattern, since most jurisdictions see admissions elevated during weekends. Law enforcement deployment practices may also influence when admissions occur.

Table 7.10 Day of Admission

Weekday	1999		2004	
	#	%	#	%
Sunday	100	10.0%	96	9.6%
Monday	148	14.8%	161	16.1%
Tuesday	170	17.0%	176	17.6%
Wednesday	158	15.8%	150	15.0%
Thursday	153	15.3%	154	15.4%
Friday	154	15.4%	149	14.9%
Saturday	117	11.7%	114	11.4%
Total	1,000	100.0%	1,000	100.0%

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Arresting Agency

Table 7.11 Arresting Agency

Arresting Agency	1999		2004		Arresting Agency	1999		2004	
	#	%	#	%		#	%	#	%
Addyston Village PD	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	Loveland City PD	4	0.4%	0	0.0%
Adult Parole Authority	14	0.0%	6	0.0%	Montgomery City PD	2	0.2%	1	0.1%
Amberly Village PD	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	Mariemont Village PD	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Arlington PD	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	Mount Healthy City PD	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
Blue Ash	2	0.0%	4	0.0%	North College Hill City PD	4	0.4%	5	0.5%
Bailiff	41	4.1%	12	1.2%	Norwood	11	1.1%	16	1.6%
Cheviot City PD	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	Ohio State Patrol	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
Cleves Village PD	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	Probation	5	0.5%	0	0.0%
Commitment	100	10.0%	119	11.9%	Reading City PD	3	0.3%	1	0.1%
Colerain Township PD	1	0.1%	17	1.7%	Regional Narcotics Unit	3	0.3%	3	0.3%
Cincinnati PD	630	63.0%	558	55.8%	Sharonville PD	2	0.2%	1	0.1%
Deer Park City PD	5	0.5%	0	0.0%	Sheriff's Office	125	12.5%	169	16.9%
Delhi Township PD	0	0.0%	5	0.5%	Silverton City PD	2	0.2%	2	0.2%
Elmwood Place Village PD	2	0.2%	3	0.3%	Springdale City PD	5	0.5%	2	0.2%
Electronic Monitoring	7	0.7%	1	0.1%	Springfield Township PD	0	0.0%	11	1.1%
Evendale Village PD	2	0.2%	1	0.1%	Transcopr	0	0.0%	3	0.3%
Fairfax Village PD	2	0.2%	2	0.2%	Sait Bernard City PD	2	0.2%	0	0.0%
Forest Park PD	0	0.0%	6	0.6%	Terrace Park Village PD	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
Golf Manor Village PD	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	U of Cincinnati PD	0	0.0%	5	0.5%
Greenhills Village PD	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	US Marshal's Service	0	0.0%	3	0.3%
Green Township PD	4	0.4%	9	0.9%	Woodlawn Village PD	1	0.1%	2	0.2%
Harrison PD	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	Wyoming	2	0.2%	1	0.1%
Hamilton County Park Rangers	3	0.3%	1	0.1%	Total	1000	100.0%	1000	100.0%
Indian Hills City PD	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	Cincinnati PD	630	63.0%	558	55.8%
Juvenile	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	All Other PD	270	27.0%	323	32.3%
Lincoln Heights Village PD	5	0.5%	13	1.3%	Commitments	100	10.0%	119	11.9%
Lockland PD	4	0.4%	4	0.4%					

It appears that there have been some interesting shifts in arresting agency. Although the Cincinnati Police Department continues to be the primary arresting agency, the percent of CPD arrests has decreased from 63% of all arrests in 1999 to 56% of all arrests in 2004. In addition, a number of arrests by suburban police departments have increased (from 27% in 1999 to 33% in 2004).

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Admission Type

Table 7.12 Admission Type

Admission Type	1999		2004	
	#	%	#	%
City Original Arrest	451	45.1%	445	44.5%
City Capias Arrest	140	14.0%	88	8.8%
Sheriff Original Arrest	103	10.3%	68	6.8%
Sheriff Capias Arrest	36	3.6%	17	1.7%
Other Agency Arrest	63	6.3%	103	10.3%
Other Agency Capias	7	0.7%	6	0.6%
Commitment	115	11.5%	126	12.6%
Parole Violation	10	1.0%	23	2.3%
Probation Violation/Common Pleas	26	2.6%	10	1.0%
Domestic Relations Court	6	0.6%	11	1.1%
Juvenile Court	11	1.1%	22	2.2%
Fugitive Only	2	0.2%	9	0.9%
Warrant on Indictment	20	2.0%	67	6.7%
Other	10	1.0%	5	0.5%
Total	1,000	100.0%	1,000	100.0%

There are similarities and differences between admission types in 1999 and 2004. While City original arrests continue to be the largest component at approximately 45%, the proportion of City capias arrests has decreased from 14% in 1999 to 7% in 2004. Sheriff original arrests have decreased modestly, while other agency arrests have increased from 6% to 10%. Commitments continue at approximately 12% of admissions. Admissions resulting from warrants on indictment have increased from 2% of admissions in 1999 to 7% of admissions in 2004.

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Release Information

Release Type

Table 7.13 Release Type

Release Reason	1999		2004	
	#	%	#	%
Time Expired	146	14.6%	134	13.4%
Treatment Center	3	0.3%	2	0.2%
Eight Hours	4	0.4%	32	3.2%
Bond	463	46.3%	314	31.4%
Court Ordered	176	17.6%	291	29.1%
Probation Department	19	1.9%	5	0.5%
Parole Department	22	2.2%	9	0.9%
Charge Ignored by Grand Jury	11	1.1%	25	2.5%
Mitigated	16	1.6%	11	1.1%
Orient	34	3.4%	60	6.0%
Marysville	6	0.6%	7	0.7%
Other Agency	29	2.9%	53	5.3%
EMU	11	1.1%	31	3.1%
OR to ADAPT	4	0.4%	5	0.5%
Paid Fine	56	5.6%	8	0.8%
River City	0	0.0%	12	1.2%
Unknown			1	0.1%
Total	1,000	100.0%	1,000	100.0%

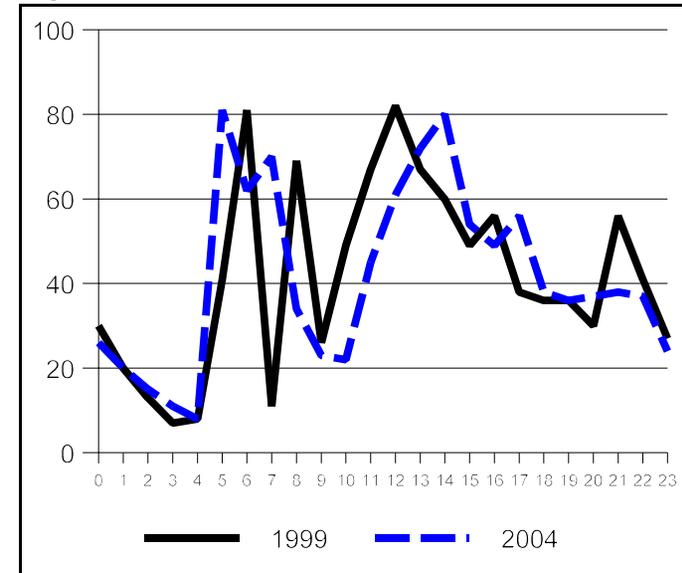
the pattern associated with time expired releases which occur early in the morning when activity levels in booking are low. The remainder of the release pattern is associated with court activity during the day.

There were several noteworthy shifts in the reason for release between 1999 and 2004. A smaller proportion in persons booked were released on bond in 2004 (31% in contrast with 46%), and a greater proportion of persons were released by court order in 2004 (29%) than in 1999 (18%). A higher proportion of persons booked were released to Orient (the reception center for the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections) in 2004 (6%) than in 1999 (3%). The proportion of individuals who are released after paying a fine decreased from 5.6% in 1999 to less than 1% in 2004. By statute, since 1999, people are not held for a fine unless a finding that the individual is not indigent has been made by the Court.

Hour of Release

Figure 7.3 Hour of Release

The hour of release pattern has not changed since 1999. The most noteworthy comment is



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Table 7.14 Hour of Release

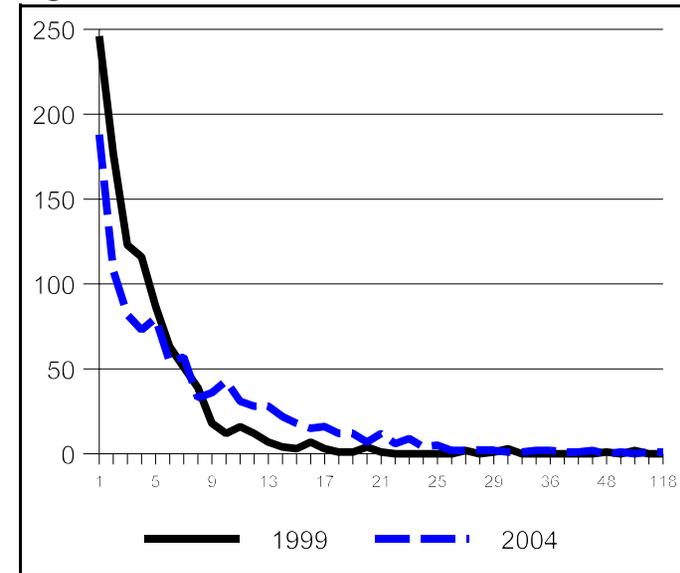
Hour (Military Time)	1999		2004	
	#	%	#	%
0	30	3.0%	26	2.6%
1	20	2.0%	20	2.0%
2	13	1.3%	15	1.5%
3	7	0.7%	11	1.1%
4	8	0.8%	8	0.8%
5	41	4.1%	81	8.1%
6	81	8.1%	62	6.2%
7	11	1.1%	70	7.0%
8	69	6.9%	34	3.4%
9	26	2.6%	23	2.3%
10	49	4.9%	22	2.2%
11	67	6.7%	45	4.5%
12	82	8.2%	61	6.1%
13	67	6.7%	72	7.2%
14	60	6.0%	80	8.0%
15	49	4.9%	54	5.4%
16	56	5.6%	49	4.9%
17	38	3.8%	56	5.6%
18	36	3.6%	38	3.8%
19	36	3.6%	36	3.6%
20	30	3.0%	37	3.7%
21	56	5.6%	38	3.8%
22	41	4.1%	37	3.7%
23	27	2.7%	24	2.4%
Unknown			1	0.1%
Total	1,000	100.0%	1,000	100.0%

In 1999, releases peaked between six and seven AM and between noon and one PM. In 2004, releases peaked between five and six AM and between two and three PM. This change in the early morning pattern most likely relates to a change at the time when time expired releases are processed. Changes in the afternoon pattern could relate to either court docketing and volume.

Prior Incarcerations

Figure 7.4 and Table 7.17 show prior incarcerations in Hamilton County; persons booked may also have incarcerations outside of Hamilton County which are not reflected in this information. In addition, because the current JMS came on line in 1999, it is possible that some historical information was not entered. However, the Core Team reports that this information was entered. It appears, then, that the average number of incarcerations of each person booked has increased significantly from an average of 4.35 in 1999 to an average of 7.45 in 2004. The range has also increased from zero to 58 in 1999 and 118 in 2004. The average number of years between the first recorded incarceration and the current one has also increased from 1.71 in 1999 to 4.84 in 2004.

Figure 7.4 Number of Prior Incarcerations



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Table 7.15 Number of Incarcerations

Number of Incarcerations	1999		2004	
	#	%	#	%
1	246	24.6%	188	18.8%
2	177	17.7%	108	10.8%
3	123	12.3%	82	8.2%
4	116	11.6%	73	7.3%
5	87	8.7%	80	8.0%
6	63	6.3%	54	5.4%
7	51	5.1%	57	5.7%
8	39	3.9%	33	3.3%
9	18	1.8%	36	3.6%
10	12	1.2%	43	4.3%
11	16	1.6%	31	3.1%
12	12	1.2%	28	2.8%
13	7	0.7%	28	2.8%
14	4	0.4%	22	2.2%
15	3	0.3%	18	1.8%
16	7	0.7%	15	1.5%
17	3	0.3%	16	1.6%
18	1	0.1%	12	1.2%
19	1	0.1%	12	1.2%
20	4	0.4%	7	0.7%
21	1	0.1%	12	1.2%
22	0	0.0%	6	0.6%
23	0	0.0%	9	0.9%

Number of Incarcerations	1999		2004	
	#	%	#	%
24	0	0.0%	4	0.4%
25	0	0.0%	5	0.5%
26	0	0.0%	2	0.2%
27	2	0.2%	2	0.2%
28	0	0.0%	2	0.2%
29	1	0.1%	2	0.2%
30	3	0.3%	1	0.1%
34	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
35	0	0.0%	2	0.2%
36	0	0.0%	2	0.2%
40	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
42	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
43	0	0.0%	2	0.2%
48	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
51	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
58	2	0.2%	0	0.0%
81	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
118	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
Total	1,000	100.0%	1,000	100.0%
Average Incarcerations	4.35		7.45	
Low Incarcerations	1		1	
High Incarcerations	58		118	
Average years between 1st and current	1.71		4.84	

This suggests that there is a highly repetitive nature for many of the persons booked at the jail.

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In Custody Information

Last Classification

Table 7.16 Last Classification

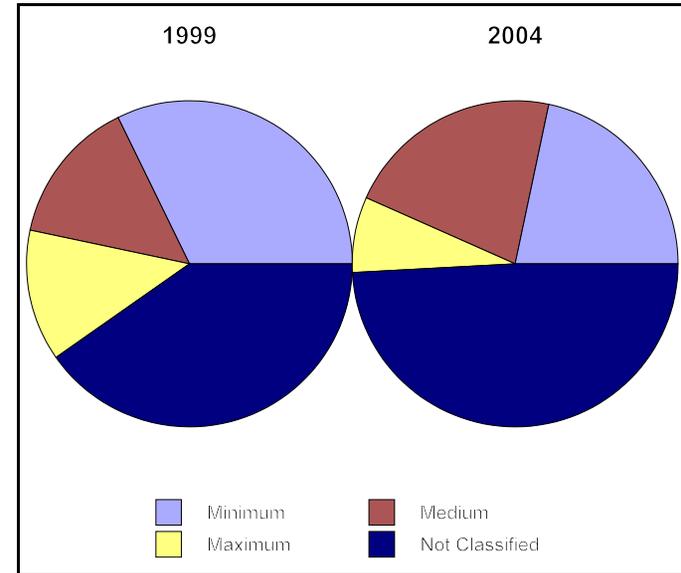
Security Level	1999			2004		
	#	%	ALOS	#	%	ALOS
Minimum	323	32.3%	20.49	268	26.8%	19.7
Medium	145	14.5%	29.03	215	21.5%	28.5
Maximum	130	13.0%	31.74	163	16.3%	32.0
Not listed	402	40.2%	0.58	354	35.4%	0.46
Total	1,000	100.0%		1,000	100.0%	

Table 7.16 shows several significant changes in the last classification. The proportion of bookings which do not get classified decreased from 40% in 1999 to 35% in 2004. Since

classification occurs after arraignment, this suggests that fewer people are being released at or before arraignment. The proportion of minimum security inmates has decreased significantly, from 33% in 1999 to 27% in 2004. There has been significant growth in the proportion of **medium** security inmates, from 15% in 1999 to 22% in 2004. The proportion of maximum security inmates has increased from 13% in 1999 to 16% in 2004.

The average length of stay of inmates who are released before arraignment is approximately 12 hours. It is interesting to note that there are no significant differences in length of stay **within** the same classification in 1999 and 2004. It is also interesting to note that there does not appear to be a very marked difference between the length of stay of inmates whose last classification was medium security and those whose last classification was maximum.

Figure 7.5 Last Classification



Section 7. Inmate Profile

Medical and Mental Health Issues

Table 7.17 Identified Medical and Mental Health Needs

Medical and Mental Health Needs	1999		2004	
	#	%	#	%
Medical	102	14.0%	102	13.8%
Mental health	83	11.4%	149	20.1%
Special needs (undefined)	36	5.0%	8	1.1%
No health care needs noted	506	69.6%	482	65.0%
Total	727	100.0%	741	100.0%
% of sample w/ special needs	22.1%		25.9%	

While there are some differences between 1999 and 2004, the basic pattern clearly identifies that about 25% of all persons booked have some type of medical or mental health special need. This assumption assumes that those for whom no data was noted had no issue at the time that they were booked. The most significant difference between 1999 and 2004 is in the proportion of inmates who have mental health needs, which has increased from 11% in 1999 to 20% in 2004. There are at least 3 possible reasons:

- An increase in this behavior in the population,
- Increased screening for this type of behavior, or
- Increased skill at recognizing this behavior.

Housing Moves

The most significant difference between 1999 and 2004 in terms of housing moves is that about 80% of housing moves in 2004 were to general population housing in contrast to about 88% in 1999.

Housing Move	1999		2004	
	#	%	#	%
None	2	0.1%	0	0.0%
Medical	53	3.0%	121	6.3%
Psych	72	4.1%	116	6.0%
Juvenile	2	0.1%	0	0.0%
Protective Custody	4	0.2%	18	0.9%
Homosexual Predator	47	2.6%	53	2.7%
Medical Transition	11	0.6%	22	1.1%
Psych Transition	10	0.6%	44	2.3%
Disciplinary	0	0.0%	6	0.3%
General	1,570	88.4%	1,553	80.3%
Detail Floor	6	0.3%	0	0.0%
Total	1,777	100.0%	1,933	100.0%
Housing Moves/ Cases in Sample	1.78		1.93	

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Table 7.19 Reason for Classification Decision

Classification Reason	1999		2004	
	#	%	#	%
Initial Classification	331	18.6%	17	0.9%
Scheduled Reclassification	1,109	62.4%	1,418	73.4%
Change in Sentence Status	8	0.5%	186	9.6%
Completed Lock-in	0	0.0%	27	1.4%
Emergency Transfer	82	4.6%	224	11.6%
Other	247	13.9%	0	0.0%
Medical Complete	0	0.0%	9	0.5%
Lockdown Recommended	0	0.0%	49	2.5%
Program Enrolled	0	0.0%	3	0.2%
Total	1,777	100.0%	1,933	100.0%

There are several differences between inmates seen in 1999 and those seen in 2004 in terms of the reason for the classification decision. A greater proportion of these decisions are made as a result of a scheduled reclassification (73% in 2004 in contrast with 62% in 1999) which occurs when an inmate has been in custody more than 30 days. In 2004, there were a greater proportion of emergency transfers (12% in contrast with 5%); these typically occur as a result of inmate acting out.

When this information is viewed holistically, it strongly suggests a more difficult to manage inmate population, and the presence of significant numbers of inmates with mental health problems.

Holds

Type of Hold

Table 7.20 Holders

Holder Type	1999		2004	
	#	%	#	%
Juvenile	27	11.8%	53	13.5%
Out of State Warrant	10	4.4%	16	4.1%
Federal Warrant	0	0.0%	3	0.8%
Court Order	11	4.8%	4	1.0%
Other	31	13.5%	15	3.8%
Parole Department	26	11.4%	29	7.4%
Local Agency	112	48.9%	150	38.2%
Military	1	0.4%	0	0.0%
Domestic Relations	9	3.9%	15	3.8%
Special Circumstances	2	0.9%	11	2.8%
In State Warrant	0	0.0%	6	1.5%
EMU	0	0.0%	20	5.1%
Juris Monitor	0	0.0%	26	6.6%
In population Arrest	0	0.0%	45	11.5%
Total	229	100.0%	393	100.0%
% of sample	23%		39%	

The proportion of inmates who have holds increased from 23% of the sample in 1999 to 39% of the sample in 2004. The most common type of hold, in both years, was a local agency hold. Note that there is more detail in this category in 2004. Parole holds decreased from 11% in 1999 to 7% in 2004. In population arrests, which were not a separate category in 1999 include at least two specialized types of holds:

- The individual is arrested for a new charge committed while in custody, or
- The individual is arrested on a charge which was discovered when a computer clearance was run.

Information about holds provides at least two other insights into the jail population:

- The degree to which they are known to other criminal justice agencies in and beyond Hamilton County, and
- The degree to which they have been involved with alternatives to jail.

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Hold Status at Release

Table 7.21 Hold Status at Release

Holder Status	1999		2004	
	#	%	#	%
Active	54	23.6%	68	17.3%
Released	175	76.4%	325	82.7%
Total	229	100.0%	393	100.0%

Table 7.21 provides information about the status of the hold at the time when the individual was released. In 1999, just under one-quarter of defendants had an active hold at the time they were released; in 2004, about 17% of defendants had an active hold at the time they were released. This means that the defendant was released to the agency which had the hold.

Charge Information

Volume of Charges and In-custody Court Appearances

Table 7.22 Charge and In-custody Court Appearance Information

	1999				2004			
	Average	Low	High	Total	Average	Low	High	Total
Charges	2.12	1	14	2,114	2.33	1	17	2,324
Court Appearances	1.82	1	16	1,266	2.42	1	27	1,481
No Court Appearance				849				843
In custody Court Appearances per Charge				0.60				0.64

The number of charges associated with the 1,000 cases examined in 1999 and 2004 increased from an average of 2.12 charges per person booked to 2.33. The range has also expanded. In both years, about the same number of people were released prior to a court appearance (849 in 1999 and 843 in 2004). Proportionally, the number of people who are released without a court appearance has decreased.

All of the cases which did not go to court stayed less than one day; all cases were reviewed to determine the reason for release. Reasons for release fell into the following categories:

- Warrant and/or capias arrests, frequently traffic warrants, which were resolved by paying a fine or serving eight hours.
- Process only releases.
- Bond releases.

Even more notably, the number of court appearances associated with these charges has also increased. In 1999, defendants who were not released prior to going to court had an average of 1.82 in-custody court appearances while in custody, with a range from 1 to 16. In 2004, defendants who were not released prior to court had an average of 2.42 in-custody court appearances, with a range from 1 to 27.

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Charge Level

Table 7.23 Charge Level

Charge Class	1999		2004		Charge Class	1999		2004	
	#	%	#	%		#	%	#	%
1 degree Higher than Original	13	0.6%	24	1.0%	M1/F5/F4	3	0.1%	5	0.2%
CMCN	166	7.9%	224	9.6%	M1/F5/F4/F3/F2/F2	18	0.9%	0	0.0%
F1	12	0.6%	24	1.0%	M1/M2	27	1.3%	33	1.4%
F2	40	1.9%	43	1.9%	M2	110	5.2%	128	5.5%
F2/F1	1	0.0%	4	0.2%	M3	21	1.0%	31	1.3%
F3	2	0.1%	6	0.3%	M4	97	4.6%	45	1.9%
F3/F2	8	0.4%	23	1.0%	M4/M2/M1	56	2.7%	88	3.8%
F3/F2/F1	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	M4/M3	63	3.0%	91	3.9%
F4	47	2.2%	53	2.3%	M4/M3/M2/M1	3	0.1%	0	0.0%
F4/F3	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	MM	208	9.9%	135	5.8%
F5	1	0.0%	10	0.4%	MM/M4	92	4.4%	80	3.4%
F5/F4	7	0.3%	11	0.5%	MM/M4/M3	38	1.8%	23	1.0%
F5/F4/F3/F2/F1	16	0.8%	68	2.9%	Same as Original Offense (Probation Violation)	12	0.6%	18	0.8%
M1	391	18.5%	349	15.0%	Variable Drug	85	4.0%	170	7.3%
M1/F3	6	0.3%	7	0.3%	MM/M4/M3/M2/M1/F5/F4/F3/F2/F1	25	1.2%	85	3.7%
M1/F4	211	10.0%	219	9.4%	Unable to Determine (OCRN, rescinded)				
M1/F4/F3	106	5.0%	87	3.7%	No charge section	151	7.2%	211	9.1%
M1/F5	73	3.5%	29	1.2%	Total	2,110	100.0%	2,324	100.0%
Lowest Level - felony						135	6.4%	242	10.4%
Lowest Level - misdemeanor						1,608	76.2%	1,520	65.4%
Highest Level - felony						637	30.2%	759	32.7%
Highest Level - misdemeanor						1,106	52.4%	1,003	43.2%

It is more difficult to determine charge level than generally assumed, because charge level is influenced by other factors, including prior criminal history of the same offense. This is particularly problematic in drug and alcohol offenses. As a result, the levels shown above are listed so that the lowest possible level for that charge is shown first, with any possible higher charge levels following. For example, F3/F2/F1 means that the lowest level of the charge is a third degree felony, but that other factors can raise the level to a 2nd or 1st degree felony. This also implies that there are charges which can originate as misdemeanor offenses which can escalate to felonies.

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The most noteworthy change within any of specific charge level is the decrease in minor misdemeanor charges, which were 10% of charges in 1999 and 6% in 2004. When examined by categories, the shifts are easier to see. In 1999, charges, which had felonies as their lowest level, were 6%; in 2004, this group was 10% of all charges. There is a corresponding decrease in charges, which had misdemeanors as their lowest level. While the group of charges which had a felony as their highest level has remained about the same, the group of charges which had misdemeanors as their highest level has decreased from 52% to 43%.

Charge Category

Table 7.24 Charge Categories

Charge Category	1999		2004	
	#	%	#	%
Person Offenses	174	8.2%	220	9.5%
Property Offenses	189	8.9%	158	6.8%
Forgery Fraud	148	7.0%	205	8.8%
Non-Violent Sex Offenses	113	5.3%	128	5.5%
Drug Offenses	60	2.8%	65	2.8%
Alcohol Offenses	94	4.4%	78	3.4%
Weapons Offenses	32	1.5%	39	1.7%
Public Order	11	0.5%	12	0.5%
Traffic	999	47.3%	992	42.7%
Probation & Parole Violations	9	0.4%	10	0.4%
Non-support	1	0.0%	5	0.2%
Falsification, Obstructing - Offenses Against Authority	146	6.9%	234	10.1%
Other	83	3.9%	82	3.5%
Hold	3	0.1%	0	0.0%
Unable to Determine	52	2.5%	96	4.1%
Total	2,114	100.0%	2,324	100.0%

Another way to understand charges is to examine groups of charges. Between 1999 and 2004, as noted earlier in Section 5 of this document, there were shifts noted in the court in terms of all charges filed and there were significant increases in numbers. The sample reflects both the increase in numbers and shifts noted earlier.

The most noteworthy shift is the decrease in traffic offenses from 47% to 43% of all charges and an increase in charges associated with obstructing offenses from 7% to 10%. There is also a slight increase in person offenses.

Table 7.25 Top 5 Charges in 1999 and 2004

Top 5	1999		2004	
	Charge	Count	Charge	Count
1	Operate Motor Vehicle w/o License	209	Theft	129
2	Theft	99	Drug Abuse	107
3	Drug Abuse	79	Domestic Violence	91
4	Domestic Violence	63	Possession Illegal Drug Paraphernalia	88
5	Domestic Violence-Knowingly	61	Operate Motor Vehicle w/o License	87

Information about individual charges is provided in Appendix C. Note that there are many charges that exist within a related class, such as DUI, which have so many separate statutory citations that they may have more impact as a group than as an individual charge. However, within these limitations, there have been some significant changes in the most common charges on which defendants are arrested. Most noteworthy is the decrease in arrests associated with operating a motor vehicle without a license.

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Disposition

Table 7.26 Disposition of Charges

Charge Disposition	1999		2004		Charge Disposition	1999		2004	
	#	%	#	%		#	%	#	%
Awaiting Trial	271	12.8%	56	2.4%	Indict under B	19	0.9%	37	1.6%
Guilty	399	18.9%	411	17.7%	Stay on days	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
Not Guilty	9	0.4%	1	0.0%	Fugitive	14	0.7%	17	0.7%
Made Bond	53	2.5%	247	10.6%	Marysville (OSDRC)	5	0.2%	8	0.3%
Dismissed	138	6.5%	241	10.4%	Orient (OSDRC)	29	1.4%	72	3.1%
Probate	4	0.2%	3	0.1%	Terminate Probation	9	0.4%	6	0.3%
OR Bond	170	8.1%	199	8.6%	Stay to Pay	2	0.1%	6	0.3%
Indicted	12	0.6%	2	0.1%	Probation Violation	2	0.1%	0	0.0%
Ignored	57	2.7%	82	3.5%	River City	2	0.1%	17	0.7%
Remanded Back	0	0.0%	2	0.1%	OR to EMU	0	0.0%	27	1.2%
Cost Remit	59	2.8%	96	4.1%	Cited	0	0.0%	4	0.2%
Fine Paid	8	0.4%	5	0.2%	Witness	0	0.0%	2	0.1%
Release Given	55	2.6%	59	2.5%	UAB Bond	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
MTM Granted	36	1.7%	48	2.1%	Eligible to Return	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
Release to EMU	2	0.1%	4	0.2%	Sex Predator Hearing	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
OR to ADAPT	7	0.3%	5	0.2%	Unrelated	439	20.8%	228	9.8%
Probation	27	1.3%	32	1.4%	Released Prior to Court	278	13.2%	396	17.0%
Delete	3	0.1%	8	0.3%	Total	2,110	100.0%	2,324	100.0%

Proportionately, there are some shifts in the disposition of charges. In both cases, a substantial proportion of defendants are released prior to going to court; as noted previously, this proportion is increasing. There has been a substantial reduction in the number of unrelated charges, which are charges not related to Hamilton County charges. There has been a substantial reduction in charges noted as awaiting trial since 1999 and there has been a substantial increase in charges on which the individual made bond and the proportion of charges which are dismissed. Finally, although there has been minimal change in the *proportion* of inmates who go to the state prison system at Orient (the male reception center) or Marysville (the female reception center), the *number* of inmates, particularly male inmates, is significantly higher.

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Bond

Table 7.27 Bond Information

Bond Type	1999		2004	
	#	%	#	%
Any	105	5.0%	7	0.3%
Cash	39	1.8%	18	0.8%
10% (cash or credit card)	291	13.8%	290	12.5%
Not entered	1,206	57.2%	1174	50.5%
No bond	18	0.9%	31	1.3%
No 10% (will allow surety)	0	0.0%	79	3.4%
Other	12	0.6%	3	0.1%
Cash, Property or Surety	20	0.9%	3	0.1%
Own recognizance	115	5.5%	310	13.3%
Remanded	0	0.0%	8	0.3%
Unsecured Appearance Bond	0	0.0%	3	0.1%
Supervised OR Bond	25	1.2%	2	0.1%
Released Prior to Court	279	13.2%	396	17.0%
Total	2,110	100.0%	2,324	100.0%
Bond Amount (if not 0)				
Average	\$6,103		\$11,502	
Low	\$50		\$100	
High	\$500,000		\$1,000,000	
Count	709	33.6%	768	33.0%

In both years, bond information was entered on approximately one-third of cases. There has been a significant increase in the number of defendants who are released on their own recognizance. Perhaps more noteworthy is the increase in the average amount of bond. In 1999, the average amount of bond was \$6,103, with a range from \$50 to \$500,000. In 2004, the average amount of bond was \$11,502, with a range from \$100 to \$1,000,000.

Sentences

Table 7.28 DOC Eligible Cases

DOC Case	1999		2004	
	#	%	#	%
Yes	29	1.4%	76	3.3%
No	1,370	64.9%	1,629	70.1%
Unrelated charge	432	20.5%	223	9.6%
Released Prior to Court	279	13.2%	396	17.0%
Total	2,110	100.0%	2,324	100.0%

There has been an increase in the number of charges which are eligible for a prison sentence.

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Table 7.29 Eligibility for Turning Point

Eligible for Turning Point	1999		2004	
	#	%	#	%
Yes	16	0.8%	7	0.3%
No	1,383	65.5%	1,698	73.1%
Unrelated charge	432	20.5%	223	9.6%
Released Prior to Court	279	13.2%	396	17.0%
Total	2,110	100.0%	2,324	100.0%

The proportion of charges which are eligible for Turning Point, an alternative DUI program is very small. This is consistent with decreases seen elsewhere in participation in this program.

Table 7.30 Fines and Sentence Duration

Type of Sentence	1999				2004			
	Average	Low	High	Count	Average	Low	High	Count
Fine	\$ 173.93	\$ 12.00	\$ 1,000.00	70	\$ 39.00	\$ 16.00	\$ 70.00	4
Sentence Years	3.50	1	15	12	4.61	1	99	36
Sentence Months	9.68	6	60	25	8.47	6	18	45
Sentence Days (if not 0) and went to court	70.42	1	365	309	59.90	1	365	335

The proportion of charges that result in payment of a fine is very small, and it is decreasing. In 1999, the average fine was \$173; in 2004, the average fine was \$39. This does not include the number of individuals who served eight hours in lieu of paying the fine. There are several interesting shifts in sentences which include jail or prison time. In 1999, the average sentence which was a year or greater was 3.5 years, with a range from 1 to 15 years; in 2004, the average sentence in years was 4.61, with a range from 1 to 99 years. These will clearly be DOC sentences. However, both the average sentence in months and the average sentence in days, which are going to be jail or community corrections sentences, have decreased.

Conclusions

All of these conclusions relate to defendants who were jailed in either 1999 or 2004. There are others who are adjudicated through court who are not jailed; these are typically for minor charges, particularly traffic offenses.

1. The rate at which people are released from the jail is similar to that seen in most jails. While people continue to be released quite rapidly within the first 24-48 hours (48% released at 48 hours in 1999 and 42% in 2004, the rate of release is slower in 2004 than

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- it was in 1999. In both years, 7% of persons booked stayed longer than 60 days, but small percentage accounted for 65% of all jail bed days used. This is the population that must be managed to control ADP. Length of stay has increased from 1999 to 2004.
2. Demographically, the Hamilton County Jail population is similar to that of most urban counties; it is predominantly male although the female offender population is growing, in spite of significant space restrictions. There are a variety of efforts underway to address the gender specific needs of the female offender population. The jail population is also older in 2004 (32.83 years) than it was in 1999 (31.91 years). This has implications for a variety of jail operations, particularly health.
 3. There is clear evidence that the population held in 2004 is a more serious offender population than the population held in 1999.
 - a. There has been a significant increase in the number of admissions that each inmate has to the system; this indicates the degree of experience and past criminality seen in the population.
 - b. The proportion of inmates who are not classified (i.e., they are released prior to a court appearance) has declined from 40% in 1999 to 35% in 2004. The proportion of minimum security inmates has decreased significantly from 33% in 1999 to 27% in 2004; this is accompanied by a corresponding increase in the proportion of medium security inmates from 15% in 1999 to 22% in 2004 and a similar increase in the proportion of maximum security inmates from 13% in 1999 to 16% in 2004.
 - c. The most noteworthy change in charges is the decreased proportion of minor misdemeanor offenses, which were 10% of charges in 1999 and 6% in 2004. When examined by categories, the shifts in charging patterns are easier to see. In 1999, charges which had a felony level offense as its lowest possible level were 6% of all charges; in 2004, this group was 10% of all charges. There has been a corresponding shift in misdemeanor charging patterns. The group of charges which had misdemeanor as their highest possible level has decreased from 52% in 1999 to 43% in 2004.
 - d. Most remarkable is the volume of charges per person, which has increased from 2.12 in 1999 to 2.33 in 2004,
 4. There is considerable evidence that these cases are more problematic for the court and perhaps more difficult to dispose since the number of court appearances made by in custody inmates increased from 1.82 in 1999 to 2.42 in 2004.
 5. There is clear evidence of the prevalence of a larger proportion of special needs inmates. Overall, about 25% of inmates held in the system have special medical and/or mental health needs.
 - a. There is an increased proportion of mentally ill offenders, with an increased from 11% in 1999 to 20% in 2004.
 - b. In 2004, there a greater proportion of emergency housing transfers (12% in 2004 versus 5% in 1999); these occur when an inmate must be moved to special housing because of behavioral acting out.

