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Conducting Justice and Corrections Research for Effective Policy Making

Current Trends in the District of Columbia Jail Population

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Highlights

Demographics and Crime

1. The serious crime rate in the District of Columbia has declined by nearly 50% since 1995
2. Compare to other major cities in the Northeast and Midwest, the DC and DC Metropolitan crime rate is similar to these cities.
3. Some of the decline can be attributed to a declining at-risk population (males age 15-29). However, this declining trend is projected to reverse itself and start accelerating in the near future and continue over the next 20 years but at a moderate pace.

Arrests and Court Processing

4. Since 1990 the number of arrests for serious crimes has declined slightly and leveled off since 2000. Arrests for the less serious crimes have remained fairly stable.
5. However, since the DC population has declined, the arrest rate has actually increased over the past two decades.
6. In the past five years, there have been significant declines in the number of persons arrested for traffic violations and a variety of several non-violent crimes. The only “serious” crime for which we have seen a decline is for aggravated assault.
7. These declines have been largely off set by a dramatic increase in the number of arrests for the drug law violations, misdemeanor crimes, and prostitution. Presumably these shifts in arrests reflect a changing law enforcement policy in terms of targeting certain crime and allocating resources accordingly.
8. Consistent with the recent stable trend in arrests, there has been little change in the number of cases filed and disposed of by the DC Superior Courts.

Incarceration Trends

9. While there has been a significant reduction in the sentenced felon population due to the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Act of 1997, there has been a steady increase in the overall incarcerated population.
10. The total number of DC residents now incarcerated in either the DOC or BOP facilities has increased by over 1,800 prisoners since 1995.

11. The total incarceration rate, which is now approximately 2,100 per 100,000 residents. By way of comparison, this rate is three times the national combine prison and jail rate of 726 per 100,000 population.
12. The major reasons for this increase are increases in the pretrial and parole violation populations.
13. Even though a majority of the District's population is Black (60%) the DC Jail population is exclusively a black population (93%).
14. If Blacks were incarcerated at the same rate as whites, the DC jail population would drop from 3,500 to about 2,000.
15. The average length of stay (3.3 months or approximately 105 days) for the DOC is excessive as compared to most other jurisdictions. The primary delays in the length of stay are for pretrial defendants, parole violators and sentenced felons who are awaiting transfer to the BOP.
16. As expected, persons charged with murder have the longest period of incarceration (over 21 months). This category is followed by sex, robbery, and burglary crimes (7-9 months).
17. Parole violators are spending an average of six months incarcerated before being released or transferred to the BOP.
18. By way of comparison, the average length of stay for Houston, Phoenix, Los Angeles, Chicago and Baltimore are in the range of 25-60 days. If the DOC could achieve these lengths of stay, the DOC population would decline by 50-60% (from 3,500 to 1,700) and eliminate the need to construct more jail beds.
19. Blacks and males have longer lengths of stay than whites and females.

In summary, the DC jail population is predominantly filled with black males who have been either charged or convicted of drug crimes, other non-violent crimes, or have violated the terms of parole (and probably probation). The time they spend incarcerated, compared to other jurisdictions, is excessive. There are many policies that have been successfully implemented in other jurisdictions that if adopted in the District that would significantly reduce the current jail population. Almost all of these reforms would focus on reducing the length of stay.

Background

This report represents an updated analysis of the current District of Columbia Jail Population. In 2001, the authors of this report conducted a similar analysis that included a ten year population projection with associated historical trends and a classification system validation. At this time, the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Act of 1997, Public Law 105-33 (Act) was set to go into effect. The Act relieved the District of Columbia's financial and management responsibilities for the incarceration and supervision of all sentenced felons. This meant that upon full implementation of the Act, the District of Columbia's Department of Corrections (DOC) would have a predominantly pretrial and sentenced misdemeanor inmate population that was much smaller than its historical inmate population that included sentenced felons and reached a peak of 12,355 inmates in 1990. Specifically, the Revitalization Act set forth the eventual transfer of all sentenced felony inmates from the District's DOC to the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP). The Revitalization Act required the following reforms:

- X Any person who has been sentenced to incarceration under the D.C. Code will be designated by the BOP to a correctional facility operated or contracted by the BOP (fully in effect by October 1, 2001); and
- X The Lorton Correctional Complex will be closed and felons at Lorton will be transferred to institutions operated by the BOP (fully completed by December 31, 2001).

After December 31, 2001, the District had jurisdiction over pretrial and sentenced misdemeanor prisoners as well as sentence felons who were waiting to be transferred to the Federal Bureau of Prisons. There were several conditions that had significant implications for the DOC population beyond the jail inmates under the District's jurisdiction. This document serves as a new look on the impact of the Revitalization Act, several years after its implementation. An examination of the demographic and crime trends of the District will be provided along with a brief look at the jail admission and release populations of the past year.

External Trends in the District of Columbia

An important contributor to the size of a local correctional population is the size of the general population and, more directly, those persons who are most likely to be arrested and detained. The extent to which the so called "at-risk" population fluctuates, there may be an associated impact on crime rates, arrests, and correctional populations. Criminologists have found that crime and the number of persons processed by the local criminal justice system can be associated with certain key demographic attributes. Specifically, there are vast differences in the rates of criminal activity between males and females, and, between younger and older males and females.

The majority of adult arrests for all crimes in the United States and the District are males between the ages of 18 and 35. It should come as no surprise that the vast majority of persons incarcerated in local and state prisons are also predominantly young males. Historically males account for three fourths of the all arrests and reflect over 90% of the entire prison system. Consequently, it's important to understand current trends in the number of young males that currently exist in a jurisdiction as well the projected number of this at-risk population.

District Resident Population and Crime Rate Trends

Since 1970, the total DC resident population declined steadily from 756,710 to an estimated low of 519,000 in 1999 (see Table 1). However, the 2000 US Census reported a jump to more than 572,000 in 2000. This sharp increase between 1999 and 2000 is most likely due to a correction in the population provided by the 2000 Census. Since the year 2000, Census Bureau estimates have the overall population in the District steadily declining slowly from 569,408 in 2001 to 550,521 in 2005, at an average rate of -0.7% per year.

There have been a number of factors associated with the decline in the District's population. It has been widely accepted that young middle- and upper-class parents with children have left the District to take advantage of what has been perceived as superior public school systems and less exposure to crime and drugs.

UCR Reported Crime

Reported crime in the District and throughout the US consists of eight major crime categories, which are maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Referred to as the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), it consists of all Part I (or crime index) crimes reported by persons to law enforcement agencies. Part I ("serious") crimes include homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny/theft, motor vehicle theft and arson. (Part II crimes encompass all other crimes including simple assaults, vandalism, less serious sex offenses, among others.)

As shown in Table 1, in 1970 there were 82,334, serious crimes (excluding arsons) reported to police, with nearly 17,000 being violent crimes. Thirty five years later, the number of reported serious crimes had dropped to an almost unbelievable 32,916 reflecting a 60 decline in serious crime. The number of violent crimes has dropped from 16,846 to 7,716—a decline of 54%.

While some of the decline is certainly due to the declining District population, these historic crime reductions cannot be simply explained by population declines. This is evident from the crime rate statistics that are also shown in Table 1. Here one can see that crime rates (per 100,000 population) have also declined sharply. In 1970, the overall crime rate was 10,883 per 100,000 and reached a peak of 12,267 per 100,000 in 1995. Since then the rate has plunged to a historic low of 5,979 in 2005 or about 50% lower than the 1995 rate.

**TABLE 1
DC HISTORICAL POPULATION AND CRIME TRENDS**

Year	Resident Population	Total Crimes (excluding arsons)	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes (excluding arsons)	Part 1 Crime Rate per 100,000 Residents
1970	756,710	82,334	16,846	65,488	10,883
1980	635,233	63,668	12,772	50,896	10,023
1990	628,309	65,389	14,919	50,470	10,774
1991	593,239	64,316	14,662	49,654	10,673
1992	584,183	67,134	16,680	50,454	11,492
1993	576,358	67,946	16,888	51,058	11,789
1994	564,982	63,144	15,177	47,967	11,762
1995	551,273	67,402	14,745	52,657	12,267
1996	538,273	64,557	13,411	51,146	11,993
1997	528,752	51,986	10,706	41,280	9,832
1998	521,426	46,171	8,988	37,183	8,855
1999	519,000	41,840	8,448	33,392	8,062
2000	572,059	41,610	8,628	32,982	7,274
2001	569,408	44,384	9,193	35,191	7,795
2002	564,643	44,347	9,109	35,238	7,854
2003	557,620	40,420	8,839	31,581	7,249
2004	553,523	33,171	7,336	25,835	5,993
2005	550,521	32,916	7,716	25,200	5,979

Source: US Census Bureau; FBI UCR Crime Reports

The drop in reported crime and crime rates since 1995 in the District mirrors national trends. Nationally the crime rate declined sharply in the 1990s, with property crime rates peaking in 1991 and violent crime rates beginning to decline in 1995. It is also true that the DC crime rate reduction is one of the steepest observed in any major city with some notable exceptions (New York City, Boston and San Diego).

The decline in crime rates has also made Washington, DC a far safer place to reside than was the case in the past decade. And in comparison to cities that are comparable to the District in terms of geographical location size, the District's crime rate is about in the middle.

At-Risk Population Trends

We have already noted the decline in the District's overall population. But what about the male at-risk population as defined earlier? While the overall population in the District fell only slightly over the past five years, a shift in the at-risk population has occurred. There are two at-risk groups we want to look at. First, from a crime rate perspective, the key groups are males age 15-29. This is the demographic group most likely to impact crime rates. Table 2 shows the recent trends, which are disaggregated by race. Race is unfortunately important since as will be shown later on, the DC correctional population consists almost exclusively of Black males even though they reflect about 30% of the DC population. Since 1990, the entire at-risk population declined by over 18,000, with the largest decline occurring for Black males. There has actually been a similar increase in the Hispanic male population age 15-29.

Looking forward, the declining at-risk population is projected to reverse itself, with the vast majority of the increase to occur within the Black male populations. In fact, would appear that the size of the "at-risk to commit crime" population by the year 2025 will be approximately the same as the population that existed in 1990 when there were historic rates of serious crime (Table 2). Whether or not crime rates start to escalate will depend on how that generation of young males who are now with us are educated and socialized.

If we look at the adult at-risk population (age 18-35) we see a similar demographic shift (Table 3). This age group (age 18-35) is the one most likely to be arrested and admitted to the DC correctional system. These data only go back to 2000 but show a decline since 2000 and a trend that has shifted from a greater majority of black males in the 1990's to a majority of white males and females by 2004. Census Bureau estimates put the number of white males age 18-35 in the District at 43,720 in 2004 with the black male population of the same age at 35,581. Further, women in both age and race categories now outnumber their male counterparts. More importantly, these trends are projected to continue into the future.

Adult Arrests

The decline in crime would suggest less demand on the criminal justice system. This would start with the number of arrests occurring within the District. Table 4 shows the number of arrests since 1990. While arrests have fluctuated somewhat since 1990, there has been an overall decline of close to 20 percent for Part I Crimes and little change for the less serious Part II crimes.

If we look at the last five years, we can see some interesting trends among the various crime categories. Since 2000, there have been significant fluctuations in the number of adults arrested. There was no major increase until 2004 when adult arrests jumped by slightly over 5,700. Further, if one compares differences between 2000 and 2005 for specific crimes there are significant changes.

Table 2
DC Historical Male Population Age 15-29
By Race/Ethnic Origin 1990 - 2025

Year	White	Black	Hispanic	Total
Actual				
1990	25,184	44,696	6,422	76,302
2000	23,454	31,260	7,818	62,532
2005	23,450	34,326	7,818	65,594
Projected				
2010	25,412	38,366	8,099	71,877
2015	25,514	41,253	8,005	74,772
2020	26,121	45,219	7,962	79,302
2025	23,766	44,768	7,875	76,409

Source: US Census Bureau

Table 3
DC Historical & Projected At-Risk Population (Age 18-35)
By Gender & Race

Year	White Males	White Females	Black Males	Black Females
2000	43,924	43,657	40,150	47,849
2001	44,163	45,110	39,206	46,387
2002	43,841	45,364	38,793	45,553
2003	43,346	45,639	37,733	43,427
2004	43,720	46,600	35,581	40,822
2010	45,556	48,557	40,411	44,801
2015	47,470	50,597	44,776	49,551
2020	48,134	51,305	47,375	52,347

Source: US Census Bureau

Table 4
Adult Arrests 1989 – 2005 by Part I and Part II Crimes

Year	Part 1	Part 2	Total
1989	11,604	42,222	53,826
1990	11,595	42,222	53,817
1991	12,009	44,026	56,035
1992	11,739	38,295	50,034
1993	11,991	40,427	52,418
1994	10,781	37,960	48,741
1995	9,882	33,218	43,100
1996	10,277	36,607	46,884
1997	9,941	47,737	57,678
1998	8,261	42,399	50,660
1999	6,553	39,397	45,950
2000	6,168	38,492	44,660
2001	9,579	39,958	49,537
2002	9,483	36,125	45,608
2003	9,804	35,535	45,339
2004	9,274	41,767	51,041
2005	8,922	42,652	51,574

Table 5
Changes in Adult Arrests for Selected Offenses 2000-2005

Offense	2000	2005	Difference
Major Decreases			
Traffic Violations	11,750	10,483	-1,267
Aggravated Assault	1,916	1,402	-514
Unauthorized Use of Vehicle	1,010	781	-229
Liquor Laws	281	66	-215
Release Violations	5,144	5,035	-109
Larceny/Theft	1,054	949	-105
Disorderly Conduct/Poss Open Container of Alcohol	6,708	6,609	-99
Burglary	375	281	-94
Major Increases			
Narcotic Drug Laws	6,820	8,464	+1,644
Other Misdemeanors	2,620	3,783	+1,163
Prostitution	806	1,770	+964
Other Felonies	1,213	1,443	+230
Weapons	979	1,186	+207
Vending Violations	406	549	+143
Totals	46,902	48,646	+1,744

In terms of reductions, the largest decline was in the number of persons arrested for traffic violations followed by a variety of several non-violent crimes. The only “serious” crime for which we have seen a decline is for aggravated assault.

These declines have been largely off set by a dramatic increase in the number of adult arrests for the drug law violations, misdemeanor crimes, and prostitution. Presumably these shifts in arrests reflect a changing law enforcement policy in terms of targeting certain crime and allocating resources accordingly.

Court Dispositions

Tables 6 and 7 provide information on DC Superior Court filings and dispositions for the past five years. It’s noteworthy and somewhat puzzling that the number of filings is about 10,000 below the number of dispositions. But that aside, the basic trends are fluctuations from year to year with no major increases or decreases. It does appear that misdemeanor filings (both DC and US Attorney) have declined while felonies have increased.

On the dispositions, with the exception of 2004, misdemeanor dispositions have declined. Felony dispositions increased in between 2000 and 2001 but have since stabilized. Traffic filings and dispositions have remained fairly stable, although total dispositions dropped between 2002 and 2003 yet they increased dramatically between 2004 and 2005

Table 6
DC Superior Court Crime Division Filings

Year	DC Misdemeanors	Felony	Special Proceedings	Traffic	US Misdemeanors	Total Filings
2000	4,140	7,541	3,398	7,097	15,161	37,337
2001	3,451	8,270	3,479	7,542	14,329	37,071
2002	2,681	8,341	3,310	7,448	14,018	35,798
2003	2,709	8,016	3,297	6,745	11,540	32,307
2004	3,242	8,013	3,197	7,128	13,571	35,151

Source: www.dccourts.gov, District of Columbia Courts: 2004 Annual Report

Table 7
DC Superior Court Crime Division Dispositions

Year	DC Misdemeanors	Felony	Special Proceedings	Traffic	US Misdemeanors	Total Dispositions
2000	6,584	7,647	3,373	10,437	17,135	45,176
2001	4,472	10,040	3,526	10,098	16,103	44,239
2002	3,178	10,178	3,448	10,823	16,591	44,218
2003	3,106	10,206	3,379	8,334	14,935	39,960
2004	4,591	10,216	3,233	10,884	20,426	49,350

Source: www.dccourts.gov, District of Columbia Courts: 2004 Annual Report

Jail Population Trends

There are three perspectives one can look at in terms of a jail population. First and foremost is the average daily population (or ADP), which reflects the number and types of inmates housed on any given day in the jail system. However, that ADP is actually produced by the number of admissions that occur on a regular basis and the number of releases. These two factors in jail population produce an average length of stay or LOS. The size of any local jail system is based on the number of admissions per year and the LOS. As these two variables change so will the jail's ADP.

Jails are very different from the other key correctional populations (prisons, parole, and probation) in that the volume of admissions is much larger and the length of stay is much shorter. Relatively minor changes in the admissions and releases can have a pronounced impact on the ADP.

In this section of the report we review each of these three dimensions of the DC jail system. In so doing a better understanding of why the jail population is as large as it currently is can be ascertained.

Daily Jail Population Trends

In 1995 and prior to the implementation of the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Act of 1997, the DOC jail population was 9,793, with the vast majority being sentenced felons who were largely housed at the now-abandoned Lorton Correctional Complex. Today, the DC DOC population is considerably smaller simply because most of the sentenced felons are now housed in the Bureau of Prisons. Table 8 attempts to reconcile the decade long-changes in these legal statuses. Overall, there has been an increase in the number of DC residents incarcerated either in the DC DOC facilities or the BOP facilities. Due to reporting standards between 1995 and 2005, it is not possible to make direct comparisons within the major legal status categories. But it is clear that the housing of pretrial, sentenced felons and the parole violators is on the increase.

The total incarceration rate is now approximately 2,111 per 100,000 residents. By way of comparison, this rate is three times the national combines prison and jail rate of 726 per 100,000 population (BJS, Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2004, April 2005).

This table provides some preliminary data on the impact of the Revitalization Act on the use of incarceration. Clearly the number of prisoners and the incarceration rate has accelerated. But it would appear that the increases have been limited to three key areas – pretrial prisoners, parole violators, and sentenced felons.

The pretrial population increase is generally the result of arrests and related to persons who have violated the terms of their court orders—especially those who fail to appear for a court hearing or have violated the terms of their probation sentences. This category of arrests showed quite a bit of fluctuation, but since 2000 there has been a fairly substantial increase in the number of arrests, especially for drug-related violations.

Table 8
Historical Daily Population Comparisons
1995 -- 2005

Legal Status	1995	2005	Differences
Institutional Pretrial	1,603	1,972	+369
Sentenced Misdemeanant	472	502	+33
Halfway House Population	660	436	-224
DC Superior Sentenced Felons	6,696	6,916	+220
DOC Facility	6,696	377	NA
BOP	0	6,549	NA
Parole Violators	NA	646	+646
Federal District Court	196	1,085	+889
Other	-NA	76	+76
Total Incarceration	9,989	11,623	+1,830
Incarceration Rate Per 100,000	1,812	2,111	+295

Sources: 1997 DCDOC population study and DCDOC stock data file

The second category, parole violators, is partially related to two developments directly tied the Revitalization Act. First, the DC Parole Board was abolished with its functions absorbed by the U.S. Parole Commission. Secondly, the Court Services and Prisoner Supervision Agency (CSOSA) was created. This agency has responsibility for the supervision of the persons placed on probation and parole. CSOSA has implemented an extremely aggressive drug testing protocol where *all* offenders are initially drug tested for all illegal drugs including marijuana. This policy could be contributing to a significant number of parole (and probation) violations stemming from such drug use—whether it is related to criminal behavior or is simply for recreational use.

The final population increase is for convicted felons who have been sentenced by the Federal District Court. In 1995, the BOP reported that there were only 196 DC inmates in the BOP who were so sentenced. By 2005, the number had mushroomed to

1,085. This increase is largely the result of the policy of having drug offenders, particularly those accused of trafficking, sentenced under the US Sentencing Guidelines, which can imposed far longer prison terms.

DC Jail Admissions: October 1, 2004 through September 30, 2005

The DOC also provided JFA Associates with a data extract file containing all admissions and releases to the District jail system from October 1, 2004 through September 30, 2005. Table 10 provides demographic statistics on the admissions cohort drawn from this extract file. Of the 12,095 admissions, virtually all of those admitted are Black (93%) and male (84%). The average age at admission is 35.5 years. Two thirds of the admissions are persons admitted for pending charges or pretrial status. This group also includes probation violators. Another 2,003 persons (16.6% of total) were admitted with a sentence.

A small number (423) were admitted as Writs. Writs are inmates who are sentenced as felons and are transferred to the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) but return to the District for appeals of their cases or testimony in related criminal or even civil cases. There was a concern in 2001 that the use of writs by inmates and their counsel may increase in an effort to have the inmate transferred to DC area rather than being held at a remote BOP facility. This concern has not materialized.

Not surprisingly, parole violators comprise 7.6% of admissions. But the largest number was persons charged or convicted of drug offenses (3,372 or 27.9%). Violent crimes (homicide, assault, sex crimes, robbery, and other violent) comprised 24.2% of admissions. Pretrial cases accounted for 83% of these violent offenders.

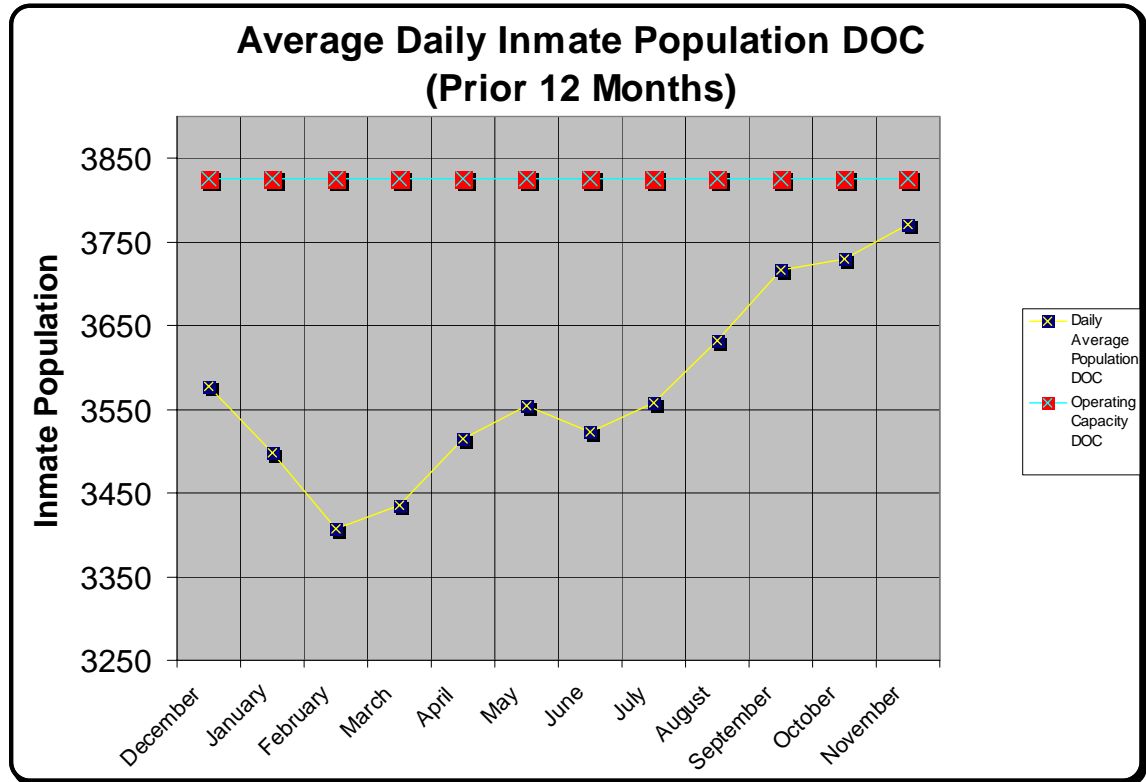
DC Jail Releases: October 1, 2004 through September 30, 2005

Table 10 provides demographic and length of stay information for all releases from the DC DOC jail as generated from the data extract file. There were a total of 12,198 records from the DC DOC information system, which is slightly higher than the 12,095 admissions. The higher number of releases should have resulted in virtually no change in the jail population, which is not the case as shown in the following figure. This would suggest that either the DOC data system is not accurately recording all admissions and releases, or, the LOS is increasing.

Table 9
DC Jail Admissions October 2004 -- September 2005

Demographic	N=12,095	%	Demographic	N=12,095	%
Gender			Offense		
Male	10,156	84.0%	Violence		
Female	1,939	16.0%	Homicide	97	0.8%
Race	407	3.4%	Assault	1,232	10.2%
White	407	3.4%	Rape/Sex	129	1.1%
Black	11,260	93.1%	Robbery	294	2.4%
Other	428	3.5%	Other violent	1,172	9.7%
Admit Type			Property		
Pretrial	7,974	65.9%	Burglary	300	2.5%
Sentenced	2,003	16.6%	Theft/Forgery	411	3.4%
Parole Violator	924	7.6%	Other property	170	1.4%
Writ	423	3.5%	Other non-violent	1,817	15.0%
In Transit	502	4.2%	Weapon	487	4.0%
Other	269	2.2%	Parole Violator	1,404	11.6%
Age at Admission	Ave Age 35.5 yrs		Bail Violation	840	6.9%
19 & under	575	4.8%	Prostitution	367	3.0%
20-24	2,169	17.9%	None	3	0.0%
25-29	1,789	14.8%	Drug	3,372	27.9%
30-34	1,374	11.4%			
35-39	1,677	13.9%			
40-44	1,904	15.7%			
45-49	1,424	11.8%			
50 and above	1,183	9.8%			

Source: D.C. DOC data extract file



Coupled with admissions numbers, the DC DOC population should have decreased slightly during this time period but it did not. Overall, DOC releases averaged a length of stay (LOS) of 3.3 months or 100 days. This is an extremely long LOS for a major jail system. For example, other studies that JFA has completed for Houston, Phoenix, Los Angeles, Baltimore, and elsewhere showed LOSs ranging from 25–60 days. If the DOC system had this range of LOS, the jail population would decline by 50–60 percent, and the need for more jail bed space would be eliminated.

Releases to the United States Marshall Service (USMS) comprised 30.2% of all releases and averaged a LOS of 7.2 months. This category represents sentenced felons who are largely incarcerated for their pretrial process and eventually transferred to the BOP to serve the balance of their terms. Expirations of sentenced releasees averaged a LOS of 3.5 months or 105 days. These cases generally represent persons who are sentenced as misdemeanants and are released upon completion of their sentence(s). Often the prisoner receives credit for time served and is immediately released, so it is unclear why the term is so long.

Persons originally admitted to the D.C. jail as pretrial detainees averaged a length of stay of 3.5 months. Just over 67% of all releases were originally pretrial detainees. Drug offenders comprised just under 28% of releases, the largest offense cohort. This group averaged a length of stay of 3.7 months. As expected, persons charged with murder have the longest period of incarceration (over 21 months). This category is followed by sex,

Table 10
DC Jail Releases October 2004 -- September 2005

Demographic	N=12,198	%	Avg. LOS (mos)	Demographic	N=12,198	%	Avg. LOS (mos)
Gender				Original Admit Type			
Male	10,237	83.9%	4.6	Pretrial	8,214	67.3%	3.5
Female	1,961	16.1%	2.6	Sentenced	2,058	16.9%	2.3
Release Type				Parole Violator	863	7.1%	4.1
Court Order	3,734	30.6%	2.6	Writ	411	3.4%	5.2
USMS	3,682	30.2%	7.2	In Transit	412	3.4%	4.6
Expiration	3,275	26.8%	3.5	Other	240	2.0%	1.9
Extradition	784	6.4%	1.6	Offense			
Drug/Detox Prog.	507	4.2%	2.6	Homicide	151	1.2%	21.4
Other	216	1.8%	8.5	Assault	1,266	10.4%	4.5
Age at Release				Sex	146	1.2%	8.5
19 & under	519	4.3%	2.6	Robbery	310	2.5%	7.7
20-24	2,237	18.3%	3.9	Drug	3,361	27.6%	3.7
25-29	1,816	14.9%	4.1	Burglary	333	2.7%	7.4
30-34	1,389	11.4%	5.1	Theft/Forgery	414	3.4%	3.3
35-39	1,654	13.6%	4.4	Other non-violent	1,810	14.8%	3.1
40-44	1,942	15.9%	4.1	Other violent	1,231	10.1%	2.2
45-49	1,459	12.0%	4.4	Other property	170	1.4%	4.6
50-59	1,182	9.7%	4.8	Weapon	503	4.1%	6.2
Average age at release: 35.5 years				Parole Violator/Abscond	1,279	10.5%	5.7
Race				Bail Violation	836	6.9%	3.9
Black	11,353	93.1%	3.4	Prostitution	388	3.2%	1.8
White	414	3.4%	2.9				
Other	431	3.5%	4.9	Total Average LOS	12,198	100.0	3.3

robbery, and burglary crimes (7-9 months). Parole violators are spending an average of four months incarcerated before being released or transferred to the BOP.

Daily Population Attributes

Finally, the DOC provided JFA with a file for the inmates who were in custody as of December 2005. This profile reflects the number and types of persons who must be housed on any given day by the DOC. Typically, the daily population portraits differ from a description of admissions and releasees, as it tends to reflect prisoners who have longer lengths of stay. This often means that they reflect a more serious crime or charges that are making it difficult to secure a quick release.

As shown in Table 12, the daily jail population is predominantly filled with black males who have been either charged or convicted of drug crimes, other non-violent crimes, or

have violated the terms of parole (and probably probation). These attributes mirror the admission and release data reviewed above.

Table 11
Daily Population Attributes December 2005

Demographic	N=3,578	%	Demographic	N=3,578	%
Gender			Offense		
Male	3,185	89.0%	Homicide	173	4.8%
Female	393	11.0%	Assault	352	9.8%
Race			Sex		
White	79	2.2%	Robbery	139	3.9%
Black	3,321	92.8%	Drug	948	26.5%
Other	178	5.0%	Burglary	88	2.5%
Current Age			Theft/Forgery		
19 & under	121	3.4%	Other non-violent	444	12.4%
20-24	580	16.2%	Other violent	109	3.0%
25-29	607	17.0%	Other property	44	1.2%
30-34	424	11.9%	Weapon	175	4.9%
35-39	480	13.4%	Parole Violator/Abscond	677	18.9%
40-44	550	15.4%	Bail Violation	193	5.4%
45-49	430	12.0%	Prostitution	55	1.5%
50 & older	386	10.8%	Legal Status		
Average Current Age: 36 years			Pretrial Felon	1,556	43.5%
Length of Stay so Far			Pretrial Misdemeanor	416	11.6%
30 days or less	736	20.6%	Sentenced Felon	292	8.1%
30 days to 6 months	1,935	54.1%	Sentenced Misdemeanor	502	14.0%
6 months to 1 year	499	13.9%	Parole Violator	646	18.1%
1 year to 2 years	273	7.6%	Other	166	4.6%
2 years to 5 years	93	2.6%			
Over 5 years	42	1.2%			
Average LOS so far: 176 days					

Source: DC DOC data files