Better Understanding of the Pinellas County Jail Population

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The three important factors driving the need for higher bed capacity are:

1) the number of inmates is increasing over time

2) the length of stays are increasing over time

3) the number of repeat offenders is increasing over time

4) Other factors for Inmate Population growth is the growth in Pinellas County and mandatory sentencing laws/Policies.

DEMOGRAPHICS

The proportion distribution by demographics has not changed significantly over time, which means there is no one demographic characteristic driving the increase of inmates or length of stays.

Although there are the following findings:

• The largest age group population (18 to 25 Year Olds) is also shows the highest growth (10% a year)

• Although females are still only a small portion of the inmate population their number (85%) have increase proportionately faster than the males (50%)

• 77% of the inmate population reside in Pinellas County, Another 12% reside in the three adjacent counties (Hillsborough, Manatee, Pasco). The other 11% reside mostly in the other Florida Counties and in the other U.S. states

# Average Inmate Population By Gender over Nine Year Period

Female, 24%

Male, 76%
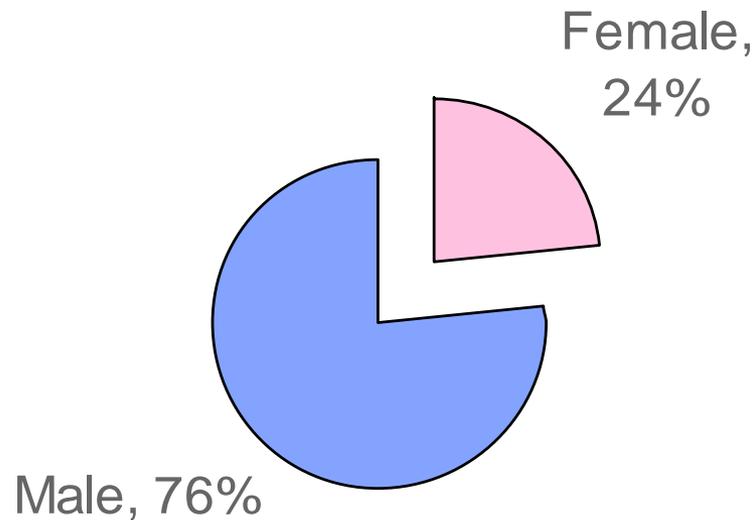
Average Inmate Population
By Race over nine year period
(1998-2006)

Black, 26.07%

White, 73.04%

Asian, 0.33%

Unknown, 0.55%

American Indian, 0.01%
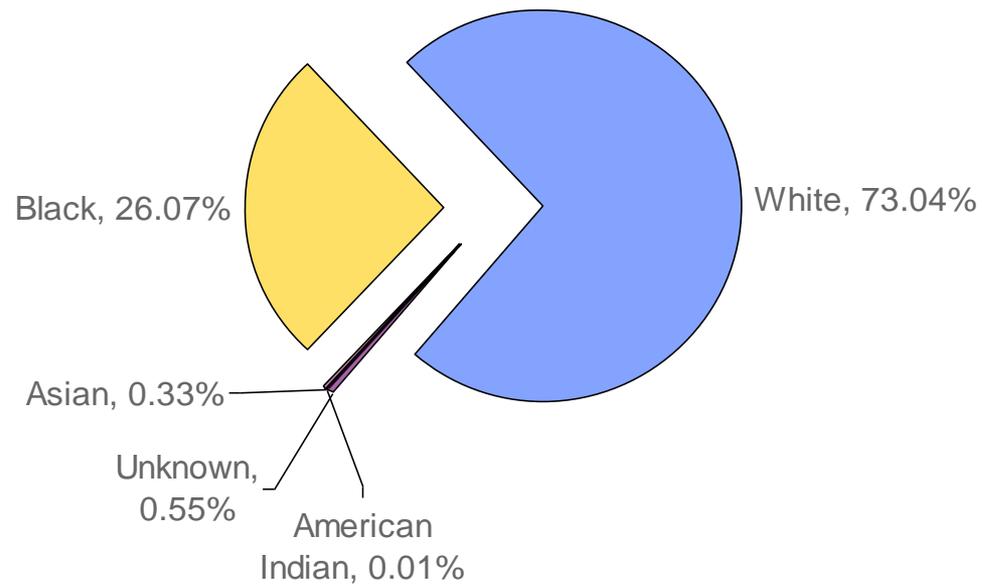
Age Group By Gender Over Time MALES

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<=17	33	32	42	52	77	82	100	114	142
18to25	1,863	1,812	1,974	2,142	2,504	2,684	2,778	2,995	3,363
26to35	2,402	2,193	2,217	2,266	2,258	2,359	2,410	2,459	2,630
36to45	2,127	2,025	2,029	2,084	2,181	2,201	2,253	2,270	2,428
46to64	648	634	725	771	859	942	1,002	1,081	1,129
65to88	46	36	44	42	29	47	61	38	66
89+	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Unknown	6	5	2	3	6	4	0	4	28
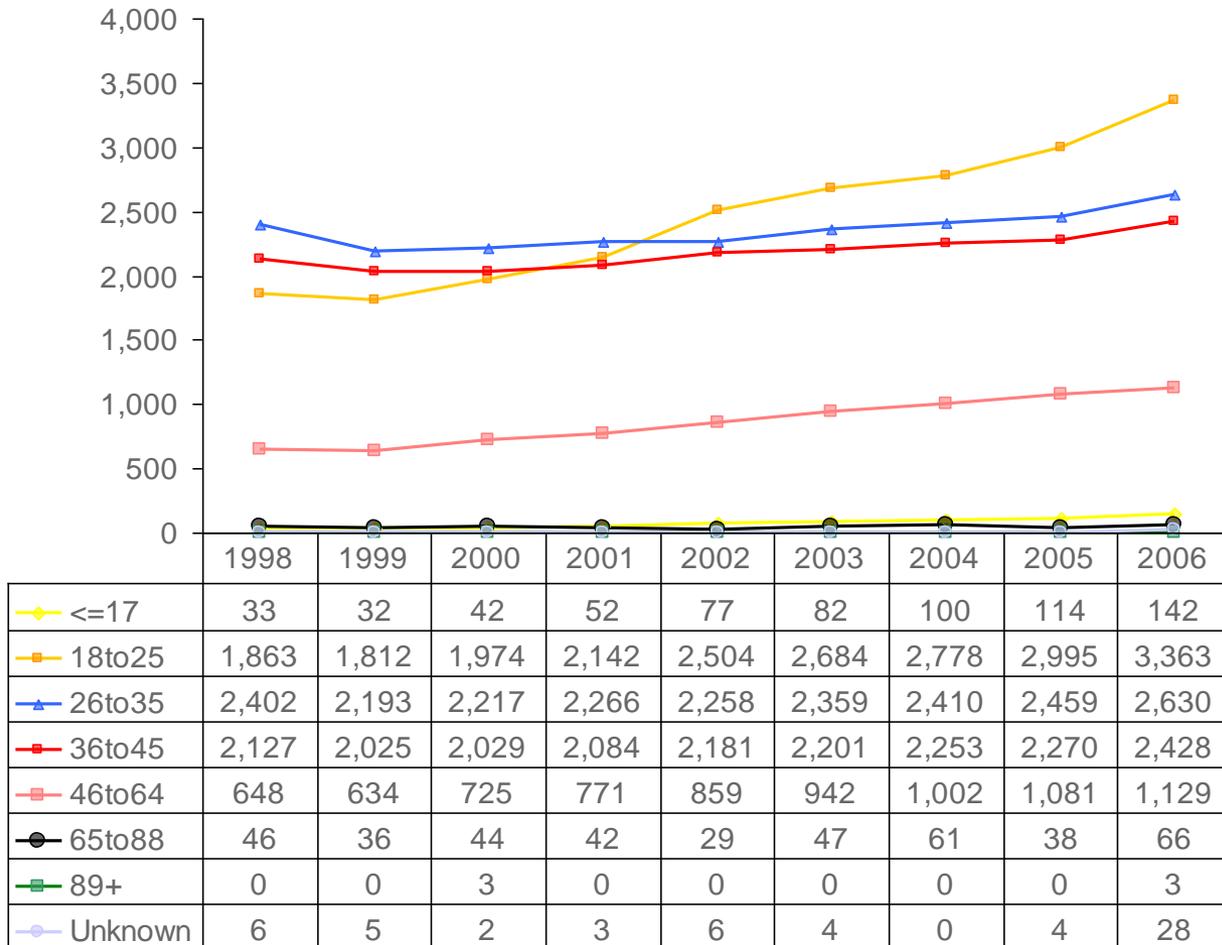
Age Group By Gender Over Time FEMALE

|	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<=17	201	256	306	423	537	627	712	829	967
18to25	6,463	6,561	7,004	7,679	8,151	8,703	9,240	9,669	10,434
26to35	7,767	7,008	6,821	6,922	6,710	6,802	6,988	6,798	7,108
36to45	6,667	6,370	6,451	6,609	6,570	6,397	6,486	6,530	6,422
46to64	3,061	2,979	3,124	3,223	3,357	3,421	3,597	3,694	3,742
65to88	277	256	234	237	253	218	262	228	250
89+	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	3
Unknown	16	11	8	8	4	4	5	10	42
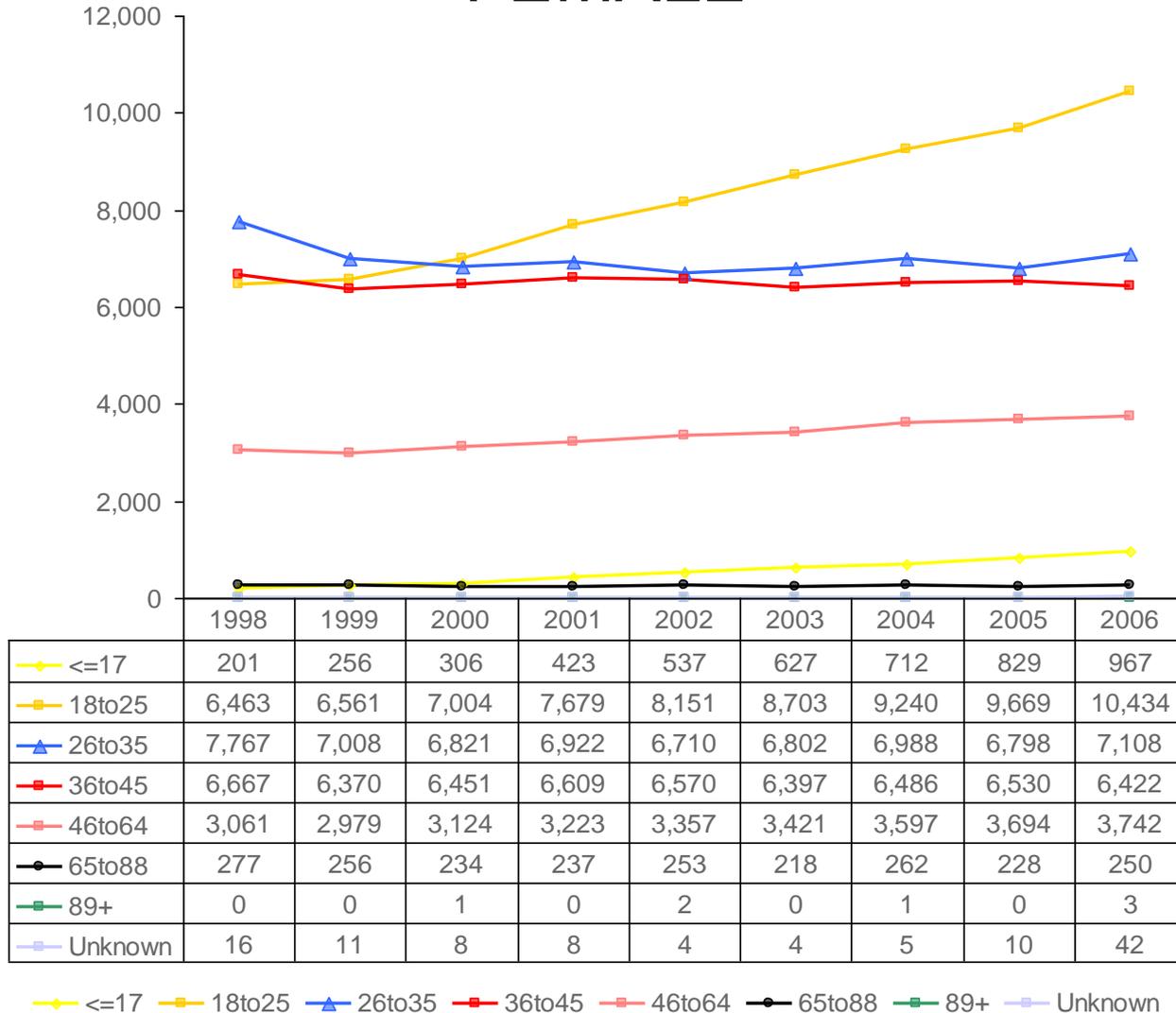
County / Non-County Residents for Inmates Over Time

Distribution of Arrests by Year
County / Non-County Residents

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Pinellas	39,233	40,094	42,308	45,919	46,654	46,050	44,200	23,855
Not Pinellas	7,555	7,328	7,627	8,366	8,710	9,012	8,278	4,254

Pie chart:
- PINELLAS 78%
- THREE ADJACENT COUNTIES 11%
- OTHER FLORIDA COUNTIES 6%
- OTHER STATES 3%
- NON USA 0%
- UNKNOWN 2%
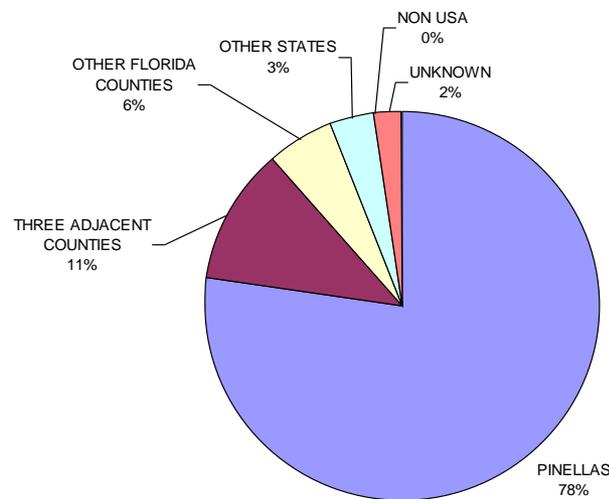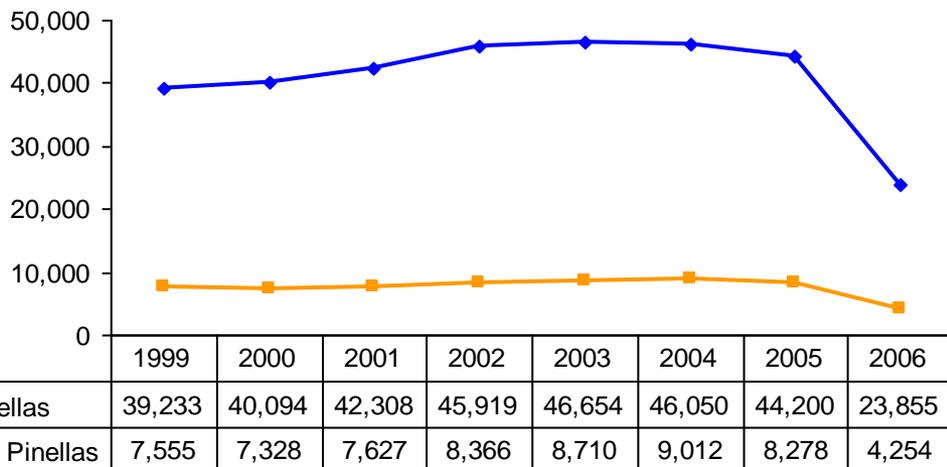
Over time County Residents made up 77% of the Inmate population

Pinellas and the three surrounding counties made up 89% of the Inmate Population

Across the State of Florida

Other is made up the
other 47 Florida Counties

Across the USA

The only state not showing up is New Hampshire

These state make up 89% of those USA residents who were arrested in Pinellas County.

All other states were less than 1%
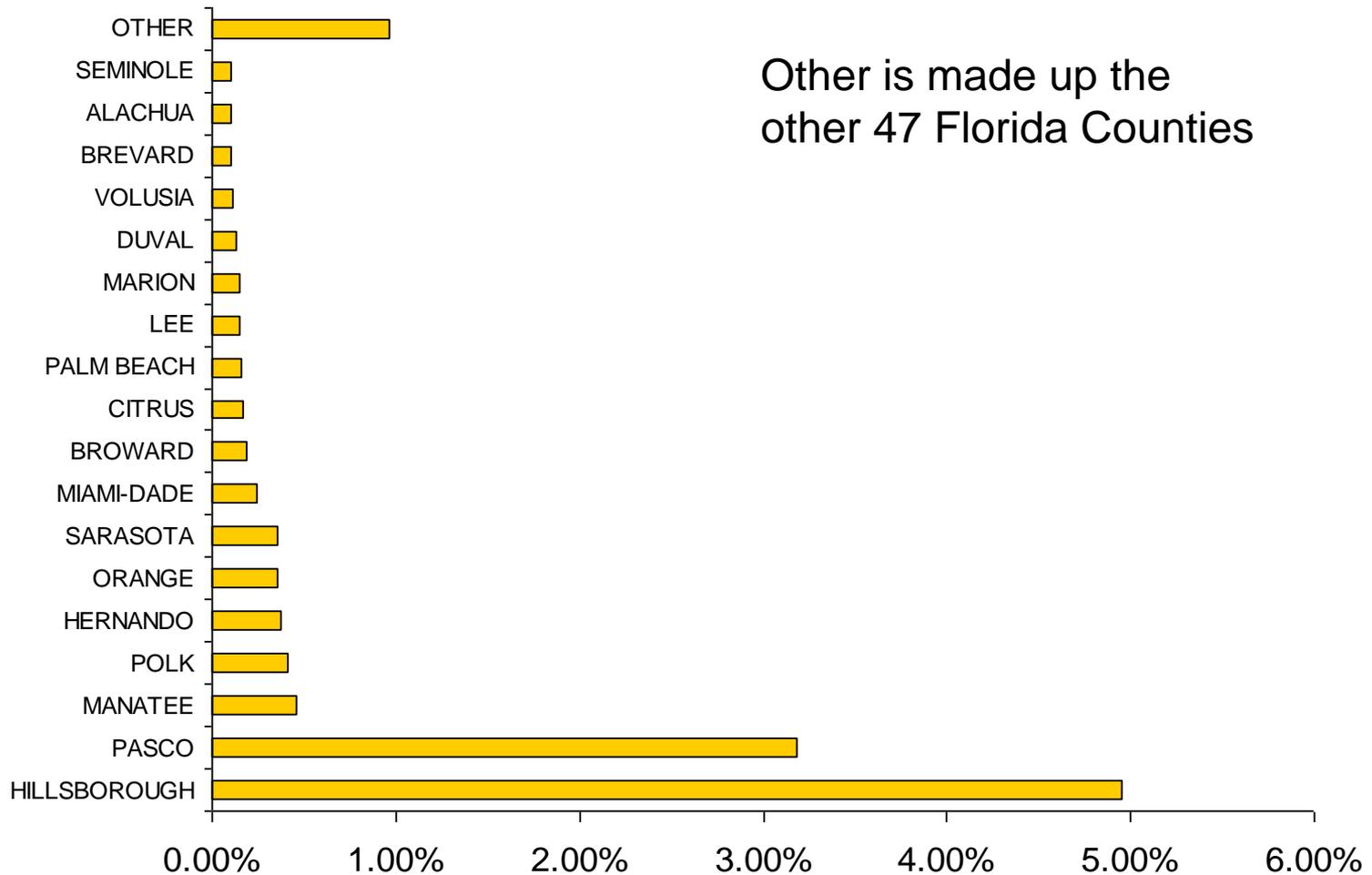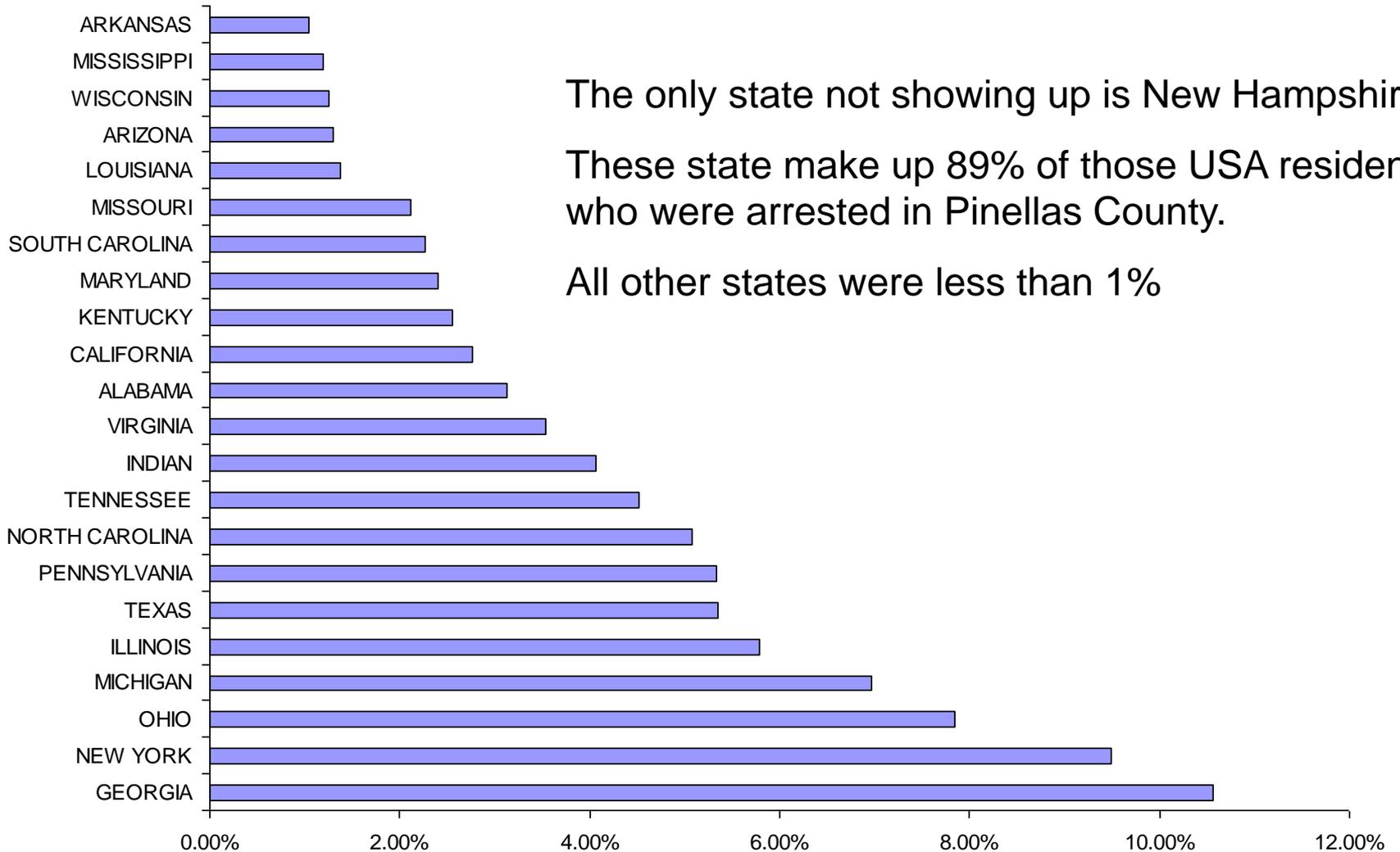
Average Number of Inmates Per Day

Average Inmates per Day
Overtime by Gender
1998-2006

Year	Male	Female
1998	2202	362
1999	2202	373
2000	2260	410
2001	2457	436
2002	2563	513
2003	2555	515
2004	2761	562
2005	2922	604
2006	3302	667

Average Inmates per Day
Overtime by Age Group
1998-2006
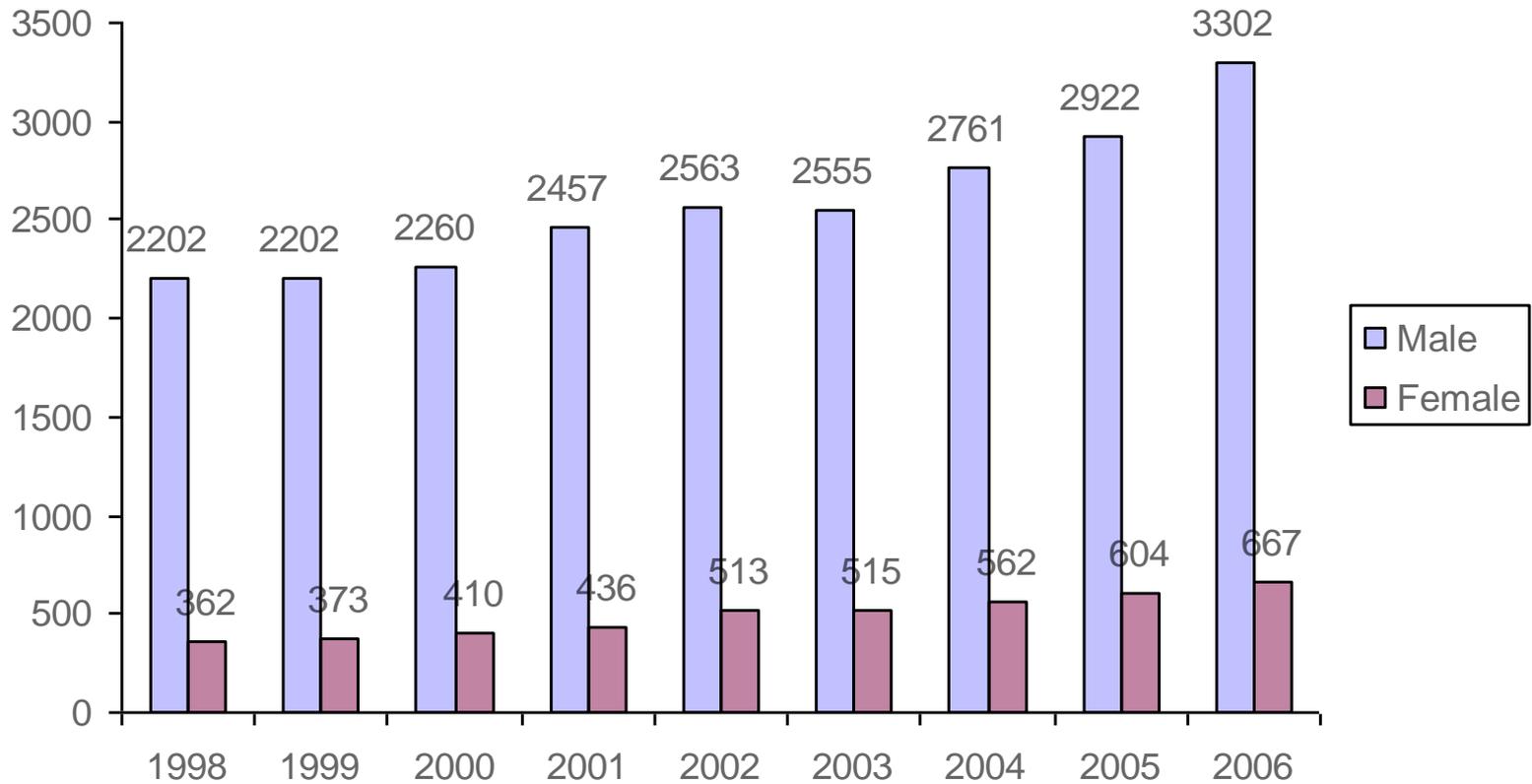
Non-Demographic Indicators

Number of Charges

•The mean number of charges is 1.2 and is consistent overtime, 85% to 87% of the inmate population receive 1 to 2 charges.

• What has changed overtime is the maximum number of charges has increased from 15 to 99.

•It is the exception rather than the norm when a person received over 4 charges when arrested.

How big is the problem of repeat offenders?

Repeat , 45%

No Repeat, 55%
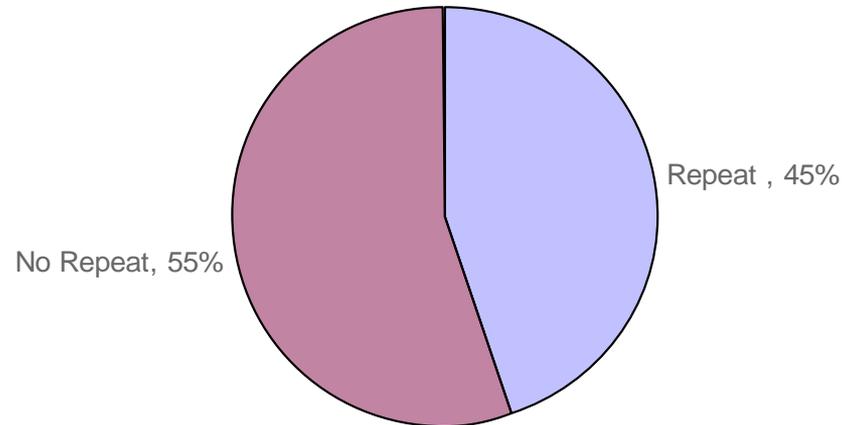
- Males (47%) are more likely to be a repeat offender than females (39%)

- African American (57%) are more likely to be a repeat offender than other groups (12%-42%)

- African American Males whose age is <= 17 at their first arrests (72%) are the most likely to be repeat offenders.

- The younger you are at your first arrest (63%) the more likely you are to be a repeat offender then other age groups (11%-49%)

How big is the problem of repeat offenders?

Individuals

Multi-arrests, 44%

Single arrest, 56%

Arrests

Single arrest, 23%

Multi-arrests, 77%
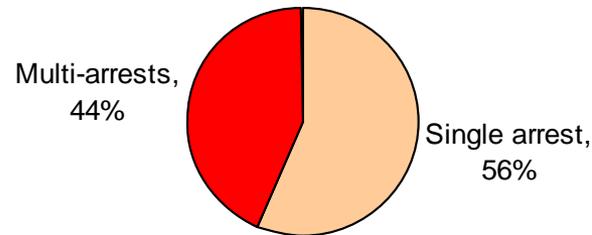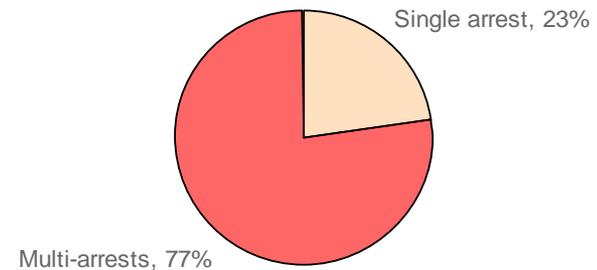
Less than half of the individuals (44%) account for up to 77% of the arrests.

Approximately 15% offenders are arrested again the following year.

Note: It is necessary to look over multiple years to identify a repeat offender

Demographics - Repeat Offender

		Nbr Arrests	Length of stay
All		6	3 days
Sex	Male (79%)	6	3 days
	Female (21%)	5	2 days
Race	American Indian (<1%)	7	2 days
	Asian (<1%)	4	3 days
	Black (30%)	6	7 days
	White (69%)	5	3 days
	Unknown (<1%)	5	2 days
County Group	Non USA (<1%)	3	143 days
	Other FL County (3%)	4	7 days
	Other States (1%)	3	8 days
	Pinellas (87%)	6	3 days
	3 Adj. Counties (7%)	4	4 days
	Unknown (<1%)	5	12 days
Age Group	<= 17(<1%)	4	6 days
	18 to 25 (28%)	6	2 days
	26 to 35 (28%)	6	3 days
	36 to 45 (28%)	6	4 days
	46 to 64 (14%)	5	4 days
	65 to 88 (<1%)	4	3 days
	89+ (<1%)	3	2 days
	Unknown (<1%)	2	8 days

Median Number of days to next arrest

Days, 206

Days, 134

Days, 105

Days, 91

Days, 80

Days, 71

Days, 64

Days, 62

Days, 2   Days, 2   Days, 5   Days, 7   Days, 8   Days, 9   Days, 9   Days, 10

1st   2nd   3rd   4th   5th   6th   7th   8th
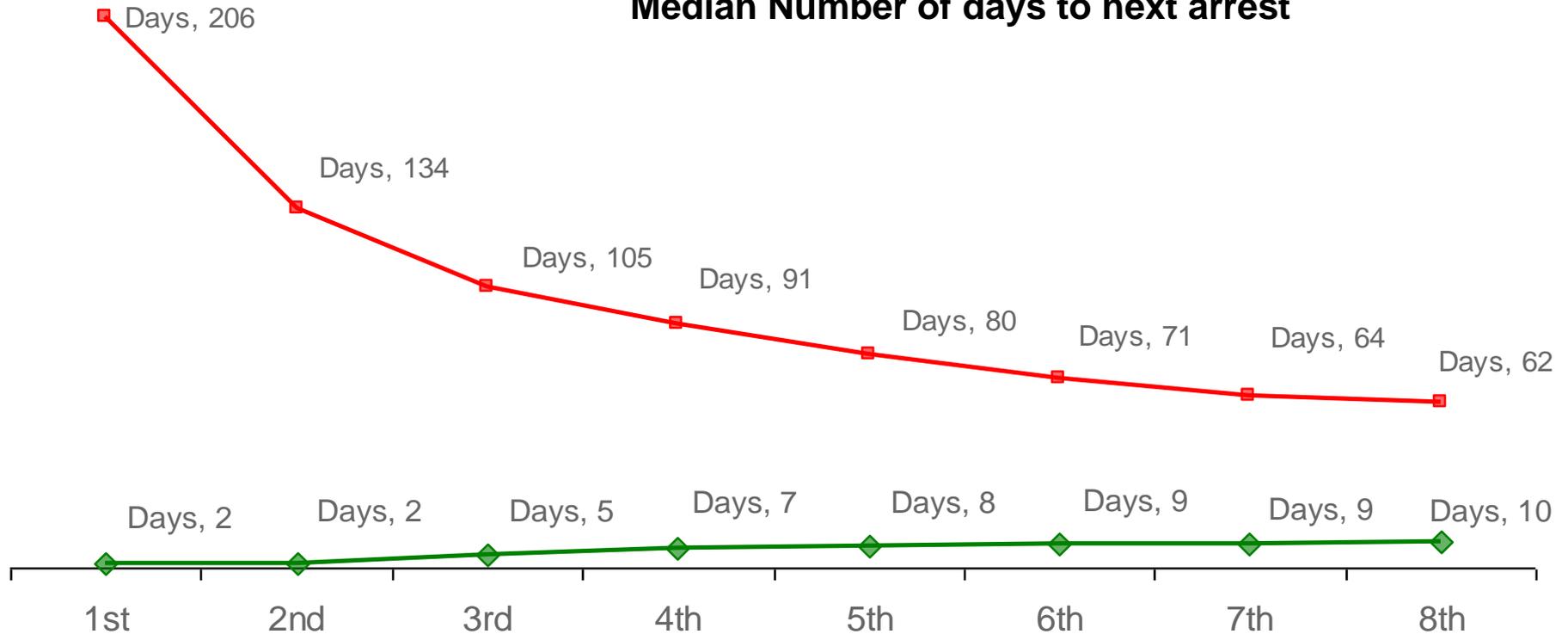
Repeat offenders show to have a shorter time between release from jail and their next arrests with each additional. For example, at their first arrest, they are incarcerated two days and the median days before their next arrest is 206 days (6-7 months). They repeat this pattern then number of median days before their next arrests decreases, until they are spending more an more days in jail when arrested and less and less days out of jail before being re-arrested. For the 7th arrests the median days incarcerated was 9 and then the median number of day out of jail before being re-arrested was 64 days (2 months).

Number of Arrests

•The breakdown of number of arrests over a nine year period is as follows:
55% have only one arrest
32 % have up to four arrests
13% have up to 5 arrests
5% have up to 7 arrests
4% have up to 13 arrests
And 1% have up to 85 arrests

•Males on average have 2.5 number of arrests while females have 2.2

•African Americans are more likely to have more arrests, 3.1

•<= 17 year olds are more likely to have more arrests, 3.4

Severe Mental Health Diagnosis and Substance Abuse Diagnosis

The percentage of those found to have a severe mental health diagnosis and/or substance abuse diagnosis ranged from 5% to 9% over time. It is important to note here that the identification of any diagnosis was done through matching across the Medicaid System and the IDS System (State mental health and substance abuse data system). These reported numbers are expected to be an underestimate as this process does not allow for identification of any individual who does not interact with either of these systems.

% of population with identified in IDS or Medicaid with a Substance Abuse or Mental Health Diagnosis Over time
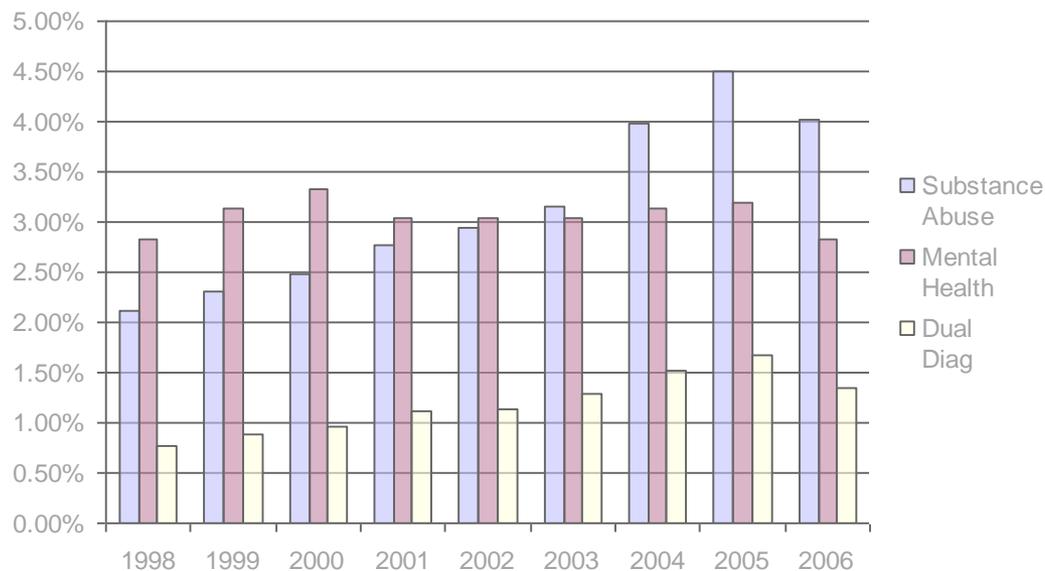

Figure 9.

Median number of arrests of population with identified in IDS or Medicaid with a Substance Abuse or Mental Health Diagnosis overtime
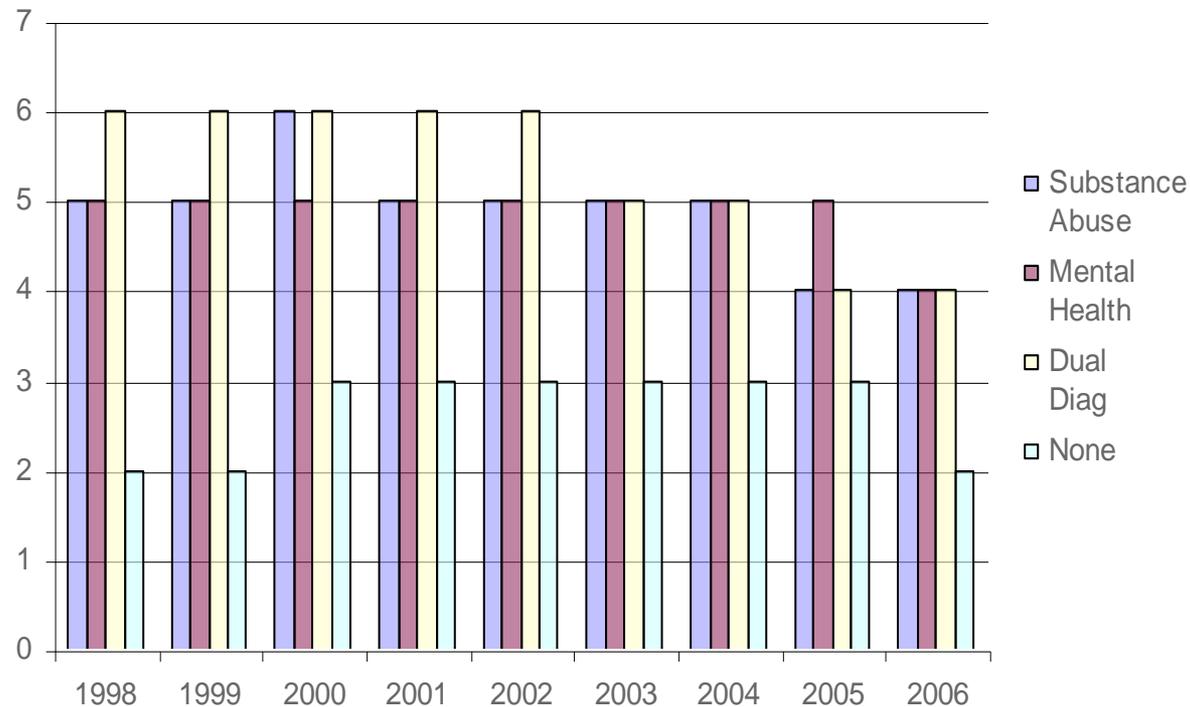

Figure 10.

Parole or Conditional Release Violation

- Of the total inmate population it was found that 14% had at least one parole or conditional release violation.
- Males (15%) are more likely to violate parole or conditional releases then females (13%)
- African Americans (19%)were more likely to violate parole or conditional release
- There are four age groups who were more likely to violate parole or conditional releases:
    - <= 17 years of age   18%
    - 18 to 25 years of age   16%
    - 26 to 35 years of age   15%
    - 36 to 45 years of age   15%

Felony and Misdemeanor Charges

- 64% of the inmate population have only misdemeanor charges
- 18% of the inmate population have only Felony charges
- 18% of the inmate population have both felony and misdemeanor charges
- < 1% have neither a felony or misdemeanor charge

- 35% of inmates have had at least one felony charge
- Males (37%) are more likely to have a felony charge than females (30%)
- African Americans (52%)are more likely to have a felony charge
- Three age groups who are more likely to have a felony charge are:
    - <= 17 years olds   38%
    - 18 to 25 year olds   37%
    - 26 to 35 year olds   37%

Using the Arrest Statutes Literal six types of Crime were created.

Drug   Sex   Property

Moving   Violent   Other

How they were defined and created can be found in Appendix B in the Report

Drug

- 41% of the inmate population has at least one crime type of drug
- Males (43%) are more likely than females to have a crime type of drug
- American Indian (43%) are more likely to have a crime type of drug
- Whites (43%) are more likely to have a crime type of drug
- Ages 36 to 45 (44%), and ages 46 to 64 (43%) are more likely to have a crime type of drug

Moving

- 22% of the inmate population had at least one crime type of moving
- Males (24%) were more likely than females to have a crime type of moving
- African American (28%) were more likely to have a crime type of moving
- Ages <= 17 (55%), and ages 18 t o25 (28%), and ages 26 to 35 (24%), ages 89+ (36%) were more likely to have a crime type of moving

Property

- 29% of the inmate population had at least one crime type of property
- Females (35%) were more likely than males to have a crime type of property
- African American (34%) were more likely to have a crime type of property
- American Indians (43%) were more likely to have a crime type of property
- Ages <= 17 and ages 18 to 25 (33%) were more likely to have a crime type of property

Sex

- Only 4% of the inmate population had at least one crime type of sex
- Even though females (3%) had a slightly lower rate of this type of crime, there is a difference of the type of sex crime by gender.
- Asian (5%) were more likely to have a crime type of sex
- Ages 65 to 88 (7%) more likely to have a crime type of sex

Violent

- 26% of the inmate population has at least one crime type of Violent
- Males (27%) were more likely than females (24%) to have a crime type of violent
- Asian were (29%) more likely to have a crime type of violent
- African American were (31%) more likely to have a crime type of violent
- Ages <= 17, ages 26 to 35, and ages 36 to 45 were (27%) more likely to have a crime type of violent

Other

- 22% of the inmate population has at least one crime type of Other
- African American (28%) were more likely to have a crime type of other
- Ages <= 17 (26%) and ages 26 to 25 (23%) were more likely to have a crime type of other

Violent Weapon Involved

- Less than 2% of the inmate population showed to have a violent weapon during the crime arrest
- Males (2%) were more likely than females (0.73%) to have a violent weapon during the crime arrest
- African American (3%) were more likely to have a violent weapon during the crime arrest
- Ages <= 17 (4%) were more likely to have a violent weapon during the crime arrest

Minor Involved

- Only 2% of the inmate population had a crime arrest involving a minor
- Females (2.4%) were more likely to have a crime arrest involving a minor
- Asian (3%) and American Indian (10%) were more likely to have a crime arrest involving a minor
- Ages 26 to 35 (2.18%),and ages 36 to 45 (2.18%) and, ages 65 to 88 (2.19%) were slightly more likely to have a crime arrest involving a minor

Elder and/or Disabled Person Involved

- 0.24% of the inmate population had a crime arrest involving an elder/disabled person
- Females (0.33%) are more likely than males (0.20%) to have had a crime arrest involving an elder/disabled person
- Whites (0.27%) are more likely to have had a crime arrest involving an elder/disabled person
- Ages 46 to 64 (0.65%), and 65 to 88 (1.73%) are more likely to have had a crime arrest involving an elder/disabled person

Other Systems Interaction

Emergency Medical System Interaction

- 12% of the inmate population had interaction with EMS
- Females (16%) are more likely than males (11%) to interact with EMS
- African American (14%) are more likely to interact with EMS
- Ages <= 17 (16%) and ages 36 to 45 (14%), and ages 46 to 64 (17%), and ages 65 to 88 (22%) are more likely to interact with EMS

<u>Department of Social Service System Interaction</u> (NOTE: 1998 – 2003 data only)

- 9% of the inmate population had interaction with DSS
- Females (13%) were more likely than males (8%) to have had interaction with DSS
- African American (15%) are more likely to have had interaction with DSS
- Ages 36 to 45 (13%), and ages 64 to 64 (12%) are more likely to have had interaction with DSS
- The breakdown of those in the CJIS system also interacting with DSS (16,170) at least once from (1998 through 2003) by the three types of clients DSS has is as follows:
  - Client   9,861   61%
  - Depend   3   <1%
  - Homeless   2,033   13%
  - Depend & Client   129   <1%
  - Homeless & Client   4,128   26%
  - All 3 types   16   <1%

Mental Health / Substance Abuse Data System Interaction

- 5.5% of the inmate population had interaction with IDS
- Females (8%) were more likely than males (5%) to have had interaction with IDS
- Whites (5.57%) are slightly more likely to have had interaction with IDS
- Ages <= 17 (6.5%) and ages 26 to 35 (5.57%), and ages 36 to 45 (7%) are slightly more likely to have had interaction with IDS

Medicaid Data System Interaction

- 5.5% of the inmate population had at least one interaction with the Medicaid System
- Females (7%) are more likely than males (5%) to have had interaction with Medicaid
- African American (7%) are more likely to have had interaction with Medicaid
- Ages 36 to 45 (7%), and ages 46 to 64 (11%), and ages 65 to 88 (20%), and ages 89+ (9%) are more likely to have had interaction with Medicaid

<u>Baker Act System</u>

- Approximately 1% to 3% of the inmate population in any of the nine years has interacted with the Baker Act System. This is the Florida Involuntary 72-hours commitment process where individuals are placed in an agency to have a mental health assessment of danger to themselves or others.
- Also note that the custody status of mental health commitment of inmates has increased from .08% to 0.20% over the last nine years.

Note: There are not identifiable information other than date of birth and gender in this file to link across systems by individuals. Probabilistic Population Estimation (PPE) was used to examine the overlap between the Baker Act System to the CJIS system as well as using those inmates who could be identified using the Medicaid and Statewide Mental Health and Substance Abuse Systems (9,514 inmates identified), 3,330 inmates in the CJIS/Jail System were identified in the Baker Act System (35%).

Figure 11. Inmates Arrested who also have receiving a Baker Act Initiation at some point in time over the nine years

Nbr Inmates
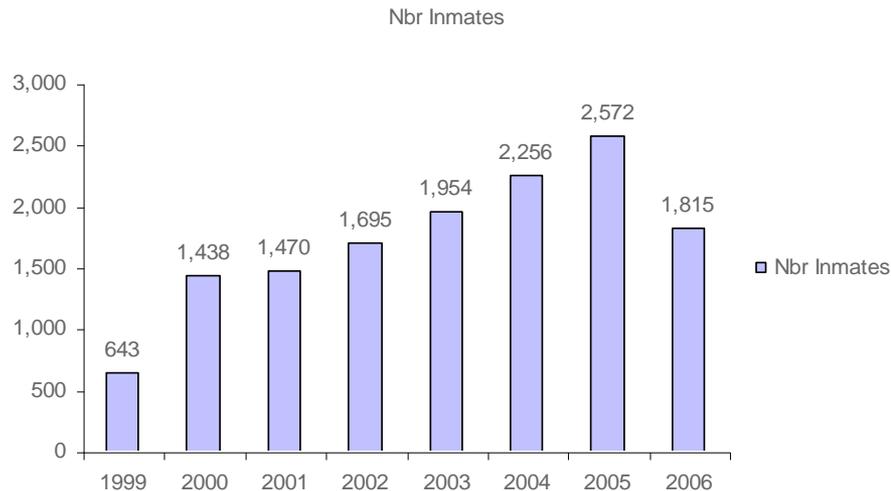
Average Length of Stay Overtime

Length of Stay

Table 7. Overall

	Number of Arrests	Number of Arrests		Length of Stay	
		Total Population	**Repeat Offenders**	**Total Population**	**Repeat Offenders**
All		4	6	2 days	3 days
Sex	**Male**	4	6	3 days	3 days
	Female	3	5	2 days	3 days
Race	**American Indian**	1	4	2 days	2 days
	Asian	2	4	2 days	3 days
	Black	5	6	4 days	6 days
	White	3	5	2 days	3 days
	Unknown	1	3	2 days	4 days
Age Group	**<= 17**	3	4	2 days	3 days
	18 to 25	4	5	2 days	2 days
	26 to 35	4	5	2 days	3 days
	36 to 45	4	5	3 days	4 days
	46 to 64	3	5	2 days	days
	65 to 88	2	4	2 days	3 days
	89+	1	2	1 days	1.5 days
	Unknown	1	2	2 days	3 days

Table 9. Gender

There was not a significant difference on the median length of stay by gender, even though males do show a slightly longer length of stay than females.

	Female	Male
1998	2 days	2 days
1999	2 days	2 days
2000	2 days	2 days
2001	2 days	2 days
2002	2 days	2 days
2003	2 days	3 days
2004	2 days	3 days
2005	2 days	3 days
2006	2 days	2 days

Figure 12. Race

Two things are apparent when looking at length of stay by race. One, that African Americans length of stay is significantly longer than other races and two, this holds true over time.
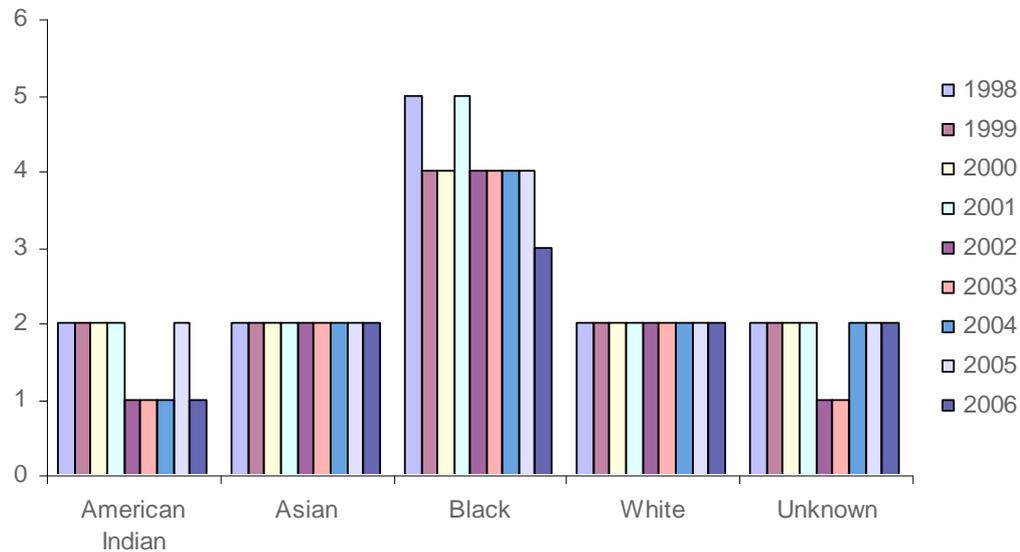
Figure 13. Age Group

It is important to note that there are very low number in three age categories (<=17, 89+, UNKNOWN). Any extreme changes overtime in these groups are influenced not by a group pattern but usually one individual. During the first five years (1998-2002) it shows that <= 17 age category stayed significantly longer than other groups, but more importantly in the recent four years the median length of stay for those <= 17 year of age is significantly less and below the median of other age categories.
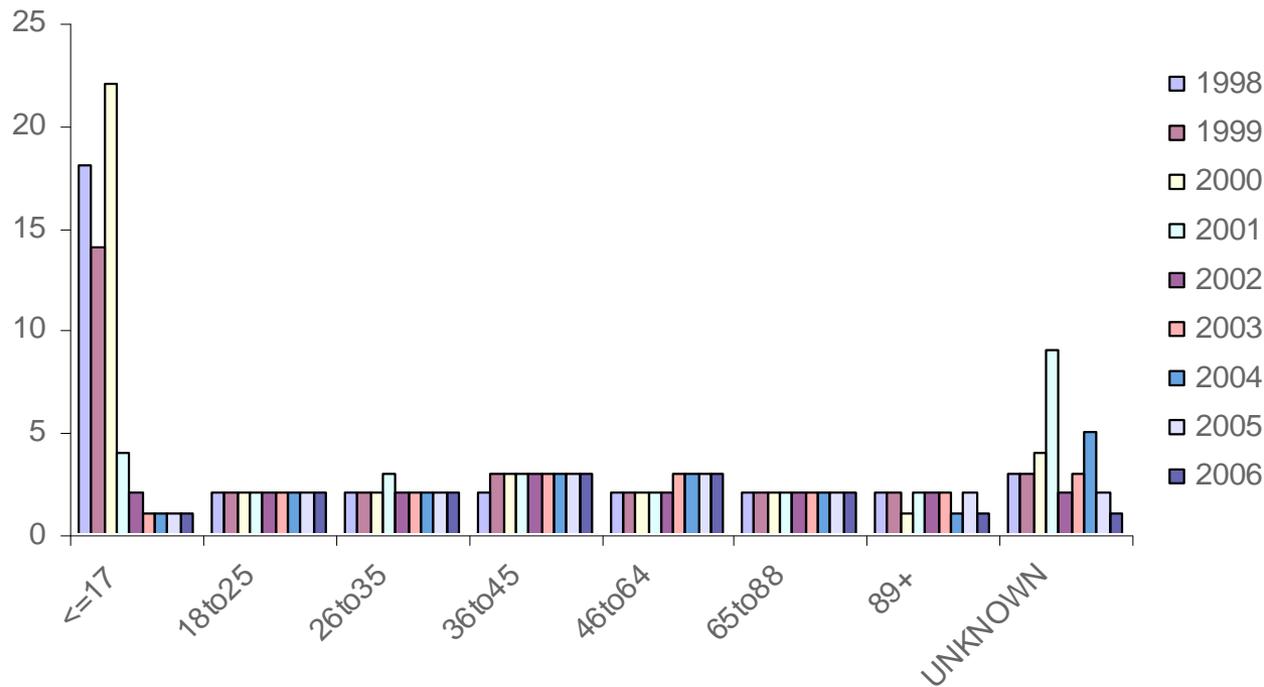
Table 9. The number of charges

The median length of stay does increase as a function of increases in the number of charges. Note that 85%-87% receive only 1 to 2 charges and 99% of individuals never receive more than 5 charges during one arrest. In 2006, if an individual was arrested and had four to five charges, the median length of stay was approximately 17 to 20 days.

Charge Counts

|	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 >
1998	2	9	11	22	20	22	46	35	16	49
1999	2	9	16	23	25	22	21	48	15	28
2000	2	9	13	14	25	22	54	16	22	29
2001	2	11	22	14	38	28	16	9	54	52
2002	2	12	20	26	39	35	50	23	36	22
2003	2	10	14	17	20	22	62	14	37	12
2004	2	10	12	18	27	21	44	47	102	29
2005	2	8	12	20	22	17	24	42	56	43
2006	2	9	13	20	17	22	61	6	14	63

The number of arrests

The median length of stay does increase with the number of arrests, but is not a strong factor that drives length of stay.

- An individual with one arrests the median length of stay is 2 days
- An individual with 4 arrests the median length of stay is 3 days.
- An individual with 5 arrests the median length of stay is 4 days
- An individual with 7 arrests the median length of stay is 5 days
- An individual with 13 arrests the median length of stay is 8 days

Figure 17. Receiving a Parole or Conditional Release Violation

- Having a parole or conditional release violation is highly correlated to the number of days incarcerated.
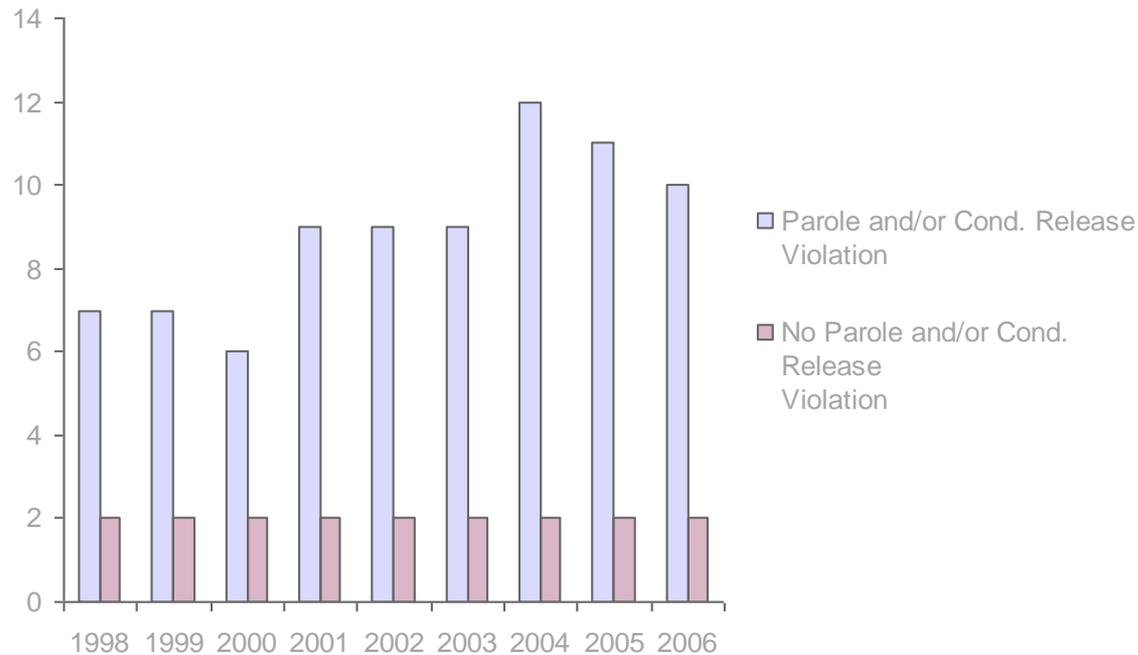
Failure to Appear

- The was no significant difference in length of stay due and Failure to Appear, although analysis did show those with Failure to Appear spent less time incarcerated than the average median stay. This maybe due to their type of crime.

Alcohol Involved in Arrest

- There was no significant difference in the length of stay and alcohol involvement during the arrest.

Drugs Involved in Arrest

- Drugs being involved in the arrests show to significantly increase the length of stay. The median number of days incarcerated for arrests where drugs were found to be involved is 6 days.

Felony Charge

- Having a felony charge at the time of arrest significantly correlated with an increase the length of stay. The median number of days incarcerated for arrests where there was at least one felony charge is 13 days.

Table 11. Crime Type

- Length of stay did have a significant increase not only for the felony by crime type. The highest length of stays being for sex and violent crime types, then drug crimes and lastly moving crimes.

	Drug (F)	Moving (F)	Other (F)	Property (F)	Sex (F)	Violent (F)
1998	11 days	3 days	13 days	14 days	22 days	16 days
1999	12 days	3 days	14 days	15 days	28 days	16 days
2000	10 days	3 days	14 days	13 days	22 days	15 days
2001	14 days	5 days	14 days	17 days	29 days	18 days
2002	16 days	4 days	11 days	20 days	31 days	22 days
2003	13 days	3 days	10 days	17 days	24 days	17 days
2004	14 days	3 days	10 days	15 days	23 days	16 days
2005	13 days	2 days	8 days	10 days	32 days	15 days
2006	12 days	2 days	6 days	9 days	57 days	12 days

<u>Violent Weapon Involved</u>

- Having a violent weapon at the time of arrest show significantly increase the length of stay. The median number of days incarcerated for arrests where there was a violent weapon at the time of arrest is 12 days.

<u>Crimes involving Minors, Elders, and/or Disabled persons</u>

- Crimes involving Minors, Elders and/or Disabled persons did not have an influencing factor to the length of stay.

<u>Interaction with Emergency Medical Services System</u>

- Those who interact with EMS have a median total days of 11 compared to the median total days of 3 for those who do not show having interacted with EMS.

<u>Interaction with Dept. of Social Services System</u>

- Those who interact with DSS have a median total days of 34 compared to the median total days of 3 for those who do not show having interacted with DSS.

<u>Interaction with Medicaid System</u>

- Those who interact with Medicaid have a median total days of 10 compared to the median total days of 4 for those who do not show having interacted with Medicaid.

<u>Interaction with State Mental Health and Substance Abuse System</u>

- Those who interact with IDS have a median total days of 27 compared to the median total days of 3 for those who do not show having interacted with IDS

Figure 18. Bond Levels

- There was a relationship with bond level and the length of stay, but it also has a relationship to the type of charge (felony / misdemeanor). And the data also showed the there were always those who had a high bond that were in the median length of stay. Being able to bond out has a lot to do with the economic status of the individual and there is a concern to link length of stay to bond levels until further analysis is done.

Median Bond Amount

Figure 19. Custody Status

Since 2004 the number of released and released on their own recognizance has gone down corresponding to the number of out of bond and maximum security going up.
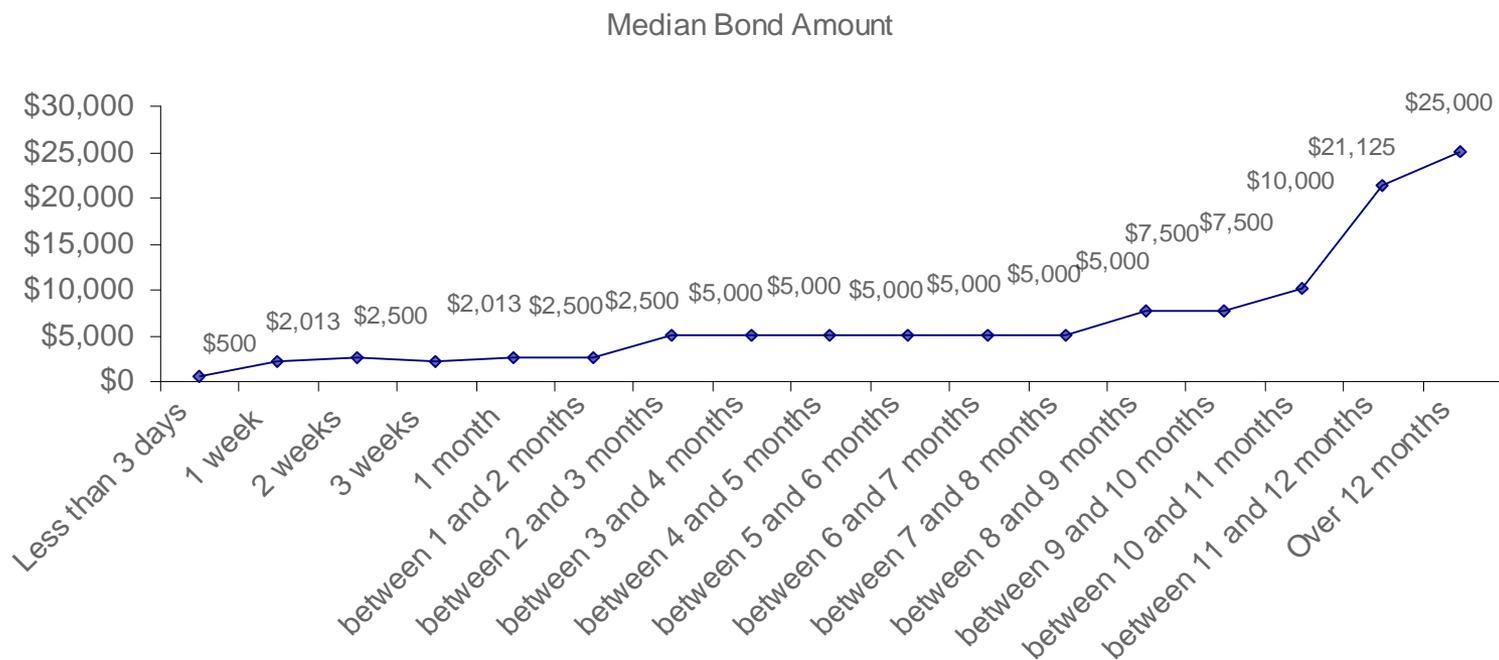
Table 12. Custody Status (continued)

- There is some difference of length of stay associated with custody status (where the inmate is housed), but this more has to do with the gender and level of crime than directly to length of stay.

	Jail: Central Division JACD	Male Min Sec Ctr JAMN	Male Med Sec Ctr JAMS	Male Max Sec Ctr JAMX
1998	-	-	2 days	71 days
1999	-	-	-	14 days
2000	7 days	-	3 days	77 days
2001	25 days	1 days	34 days	61 days
2002	10 days	16 days	5 days	40 days
2003	16 days	2 days	4 days	42 days
2004	9 days	4 days	18 days	16 days
2005	7 days	3 days	4 days	34 days
2006	21 days	5 days	13 days	73 days

	Female Max Sec Ctr JAFC	Female Min Sec Ctr JAFN	Old Boot Camp Annex Bldg - JAND	Temp Holding Cell JASO
1998	-	2 days	-	-
1999	-	5 days	-	-
2000	-	18 days	-	-
2001	20 days	99 days	-	8 days
2002	16 days	4 days	-	9 days
2003	7 days	6 days	2 days	3 days
2004	11 days	4 days	3 days	35 days
2005	6 days	3 days	3 days	37 days
2006	21 days	13 days	15 days	44 days

ACTIVE CASES IN JAIL IN and OUT OF JAIL

Cases were identified as active included all cases except those with the court disposition status as one of the following codes: BOND, FURL, HOSP, JAEM, JAGW, JAOT, METN, OREC, PROB, PRST, RLSD, and VOID. In 2006, only 3% of the cases showed to have a custody status where they were incarcerated (JACD, JAFC, JAFN, JAMN, JAMS, JAMX, JAND, JASO).

Figure 20. THOSE OUT OF JAIL, OUT ON WHAT STATUS

- □ BOND
- □ RELEASED ON OWN RECOGNIZANCE
- ■ SPECIAL SECURITY:
  OUT OF THE COUNTY OR OUT TO HOSPITAL
- □ MENTAL HEALTH COMMITMENT
- ■ RELEASED
- □ TO CORRECTIONAL FACILTY OR PRISON FACILITY
- ■ ELECTRIC MONITORING - SUBJECT NOT IN JAIL
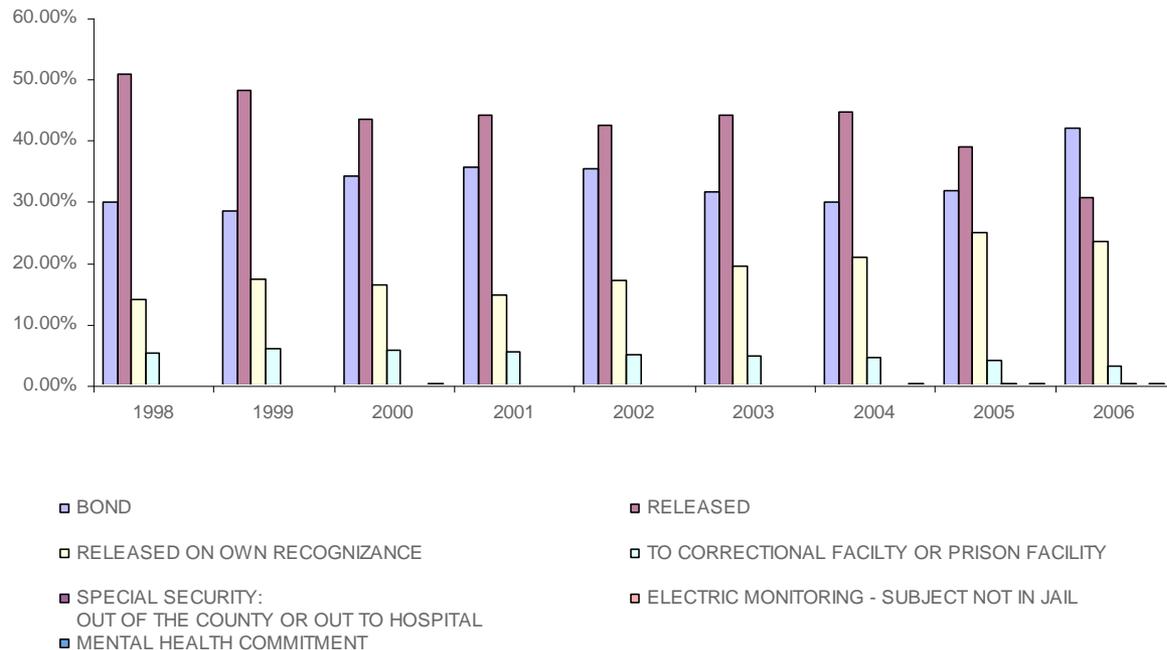
One way to look at Jail bed usage is to look at the number of inmates as consumers of jail bed days. Some consumers use more jail bed days than others. Below is what is called a **Lorenz curve**, which is a graphical representation of the cumulative distribution function of a probability distribution; it is a graph showing the proportion of the distribution assumed by the bottom *y*% of the values. In this case, this graph is used to represent the jail bed usage of inmates. A perfectly equal income distribution would be one in which every inmate uses the same number of jail bed days (Blue diagonal line). The actual distribution of jail bed days by inmates is a line of inequality (Pink curved line), which show that 65% of the population use only 3% of the jail bed days, another 30% of the population use 43% of the jail bed days and the last 5% of the inmate population use 54% of the jail bed days

Three groups
1) Low Bed Users (LBU),

2) 2) High Bed Users (HBU)

1) and 3) Greatest Bed Users (GBU)
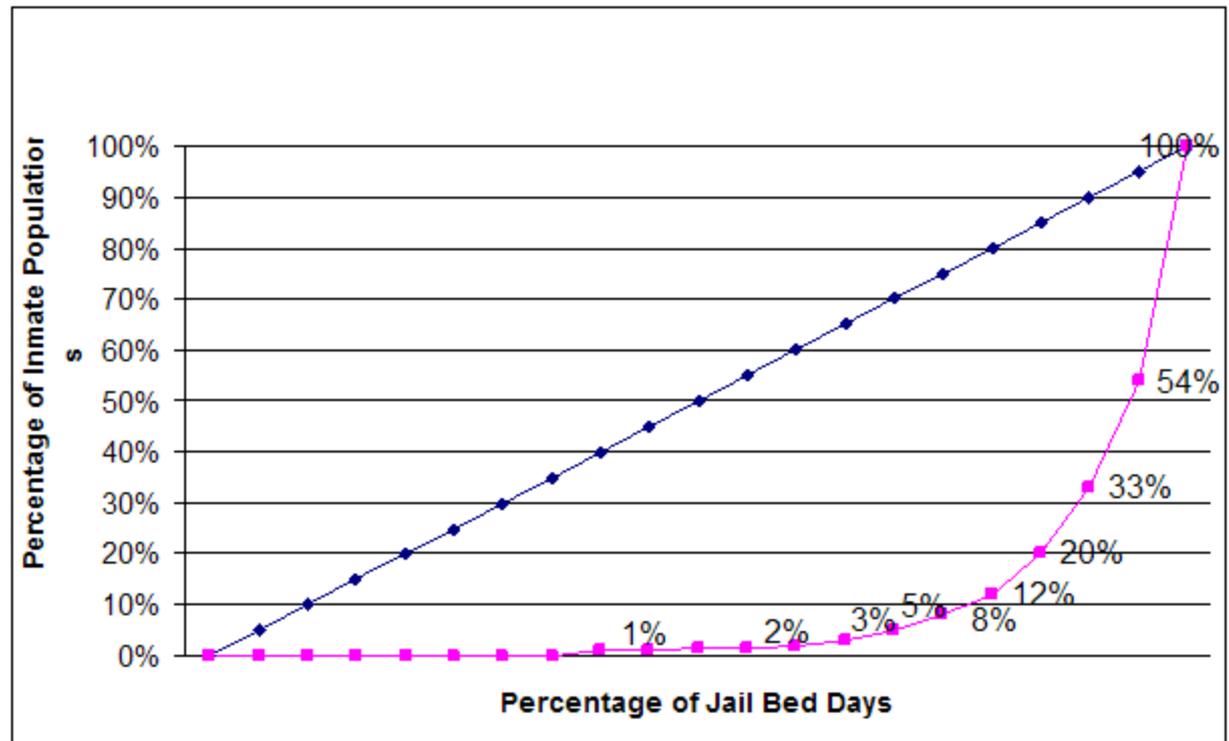
Table 13. & Table 14. Demographics (Gender, Race, and Age Categories)

None of the demographics categories (Gender, Race, Age Group) showed any specific pattern across the three groups by demographics (% within each of the three groups). Examining the distribution across each of the demographic categories, you can see that males, African Americans, and those <= 17 years of age at first arrest show to be more likely in the Greatest Bed Users than females, other races, and other age groups.

%	% within each of Three Group				% of each Demo Category		
	LBU	HBU	GBU		LBU	HBU	GBU
Male	70%	81%	86%		61%	33%	6%
Female	30%	19%	14%		75%	23%	2%
American Indian	<1%	<1%	-		90%	10%	-
Asian	1%	<1%	<1%		75%	21%	4%
African American	16%	29%	48%		48%	41%	11%
White	82%	71%	52%		69%	28%	3%
Unknown	2%	1%	<1%		69%	31%	<1%
<= 17 Years of age	1%	2%	5%		44%	38%	18%
18 to 25 Years of age	29%	29%	32%		64%	30%	6%
26 to 35 Years of age	27%	28%	29%		63%	32%	5%
36 to 45 Years of age	25%	28%	25%		62%	33%	5%
36 to 64 Years of age	17%	13%	8%		71%	26%	3%
65 to 88 Years of age	2%	1%	<1%		83%	15%	2%
89 + Years of age	<1%	-	-		100%	-	-
Unknown	<1%	<1%	-		82%	18%	-

Looking at the median length of stay for each of the three groups by demographics shows the extreme difference between the LBU from either the HBU and the GBU.

	LBU	HBU	GBU
ALL	2 days	72 days	482 days

Gender	LBU	HBU	GBU
Females	2 days	62 days	222 days
Males	2 days	74 days	254 days

RACE	LBU	HBU	GBU
American Indian	1 days	128 days	-
Asian	2 days	78 days	496 days
African American	2 days	91 days	501 days
White	2 days	65 days	465 days
Unknown	2 days	44 days	457 days

AGE GROUP	LBU	HBU	GBU
<=17	1	126	501
18to25	2	77	477
26to35	2	71	484
36to45	**2**	**71**	**482**
46to64	2	59	483
65to88	2	44.5	458
89+	2	-	-
UNKNOWN	2	43.5	-

Table 15. Other Non-demographic Indicators

The non-demographic indicators that seem to identify difference between the three groups are Repeat offender, level of crime (Felony/Misdemeanor), Number of arrests, a violation of parole or conditional release.

Other factors were DSS interaction, which needs further investigation to understand; number of years in the CJIS system, which really can be explained that the more years in the CJIS system, the more arrests and days incarcerated; and the type of crime also showed a consistent increase across groups.

	LBU	HBU	GBU
Number of Arrests	1	4	8
Age at First Arrest	34	33	31
Number of Years in CJIS System	1	2	4
Parole or Conditional Release Violation	7%	28%	29%
Failure to Appear	11%	13%	12%
Felony Only	13%	25%	18%
Misdemeanor Only	81%	38%	7%
Both Felony and Misdemeanor	5%	36%	74%
None	<1%	1%	<1%
Substance Abuse Diag only	2%	4%	5%
Severe Mental Health Diag Only	2%	3%	6%
Dual Diagnosis	<1%	1%	2%
No Diagnosis found	96%	92%	87%
EMS Interaction	10%	16%	21%
IDS Interaction	4%	8%	13%
Medicaid Interaction	5%	7%	8%
DSS Interaction	6%	14%	24%
Elder/Disabled Person Involved	<1%	<1%	<1%
Minor Involved	2%	2%	2%
Violent_weapon at arrest	1%	2%	4%
Drug Crime	36%	50%	65%
Property Crime	22%	39%	58%
Sex Crime	3%	5%	13%
Violent Crime	22%	31%	54%
Moving Crime	18%	28%	35%
Other Crime	17%	27%	46%
Drug Involved	9%	18%	22%
Alcohol Involved	22%	13%	7%
Repeat Offender	24%	80%	94%

Interactions with more than two systems

The majority of the CJIS population does not interact with other systems (76%). Of those who do interact with other systems, 22% interact with 1 or 2 other systems. There is approximately 2 % of the population, who interact with 3 to all 4 systems. (Table 16.)

CJIS Only	133124	76%
CJIS & EMS Only	12932	7%
CJIS & DSS Only	9103	5%
CJIS & AHCA Only	3949	3%
CJIS & IDS Only	3934	3%
CJIS & EMS & DSS	2560	2%
CJIS & EMS & IDS	1888	1%
CJIS & EMS & AHCA	1644	1%
CJIS & DSS & AHCA	1215	<1%
CJIS & DSS & IDS	909	<1%
CJIS & EMS & DSS & IDS	874	<1%
CJIS & EMS & DSS & AHCA	795	<1%
CJIS & IDS & Medicaid	698	<1%
CJIS & EMS & IDS & ACHA	571	<1%
CJIS & EMS & DSS & IDS & ACHA	385	<1%
CJIS & DSS & IDS & ACHA	329	<1%

Length of stay over 365 days

1% of the inmate population length of stay is over one year, and median of 479 days. These individuals use up on average 10% of the jail day beds each year.

Mental Health / Substance Abuse / Dual / and NO Diagnosis

Since there is an interest specifically in mental health and substance abuse and interaction with the CJIS system, further analysis were done to help understand this population, including the breakdown by diagnosis, the specific types of diagnosis, and the interactions with DSS and the EMS systems.

There were 9,596 individuals where were identified in the CJIS system to have either a severe mental illness diagnosis or a substance abuse diagnosis or both. The breakdown is as follows:

- Severe Mental Health Diagnosis: 3,927   /   2.25%
- Substance Abuse Diagnosis: 4,242   /   2.43%
- Dual Diagnosis: 1,427   /   < 1%
- None identified: 165,314   /   94.51%

In 2006 the breakdown was as follows:

- Severe Mental Health Diagnosis: 1,095   /   1.35%
- Substance Abuse Diagnosis: 1,554   /   4.01%
- Dual Diagnosis: 523   /   1.35%
- None identified: 35,583   /   91.82%

Of those with a Severe Mental Health Diagnosis, in 2006, the breakdown of diagnosis is as follows:
- Schizophrenic Disorders   22%
- Episodic Mood Disorders   75%
- Delusional Disorders   <1%
- Other Non-organic Disorders   4%

Of those with a substance abuse diagnosis, in 2006, the breakdown of diagnosis is as follows:

- Non-Dependence Drug Use   35%
- Alcohol Dependence   27%
- Drug Dependence   44%

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Mapping of Inmate Population using residential zip codes

The GIS piece of this paper was done by **Luis Perez, a PhD** student in Education at USF, as part of his course work requirements.

Overall: As stated in the section examining residency status of inmate the majority of the inmate population reside in Pinellas County, and where there is increased residential population density in Pinellas County there is also an increase in the density of residency of the inmate population.

In the three surrounding counties there are pockets where 1 to 10 of the Pinellas inmate population resides.

2006 Arrests by Zip Code of Residence
(Pinellas and Adjacent Counties)

- 1 - 4
- 5 - 10
- 11 - 27
- 28 - 36
- 37 - 42
- 43 - 59
- 60 - 72
- 73 - 118
- 119 - 195
- 196 - 319
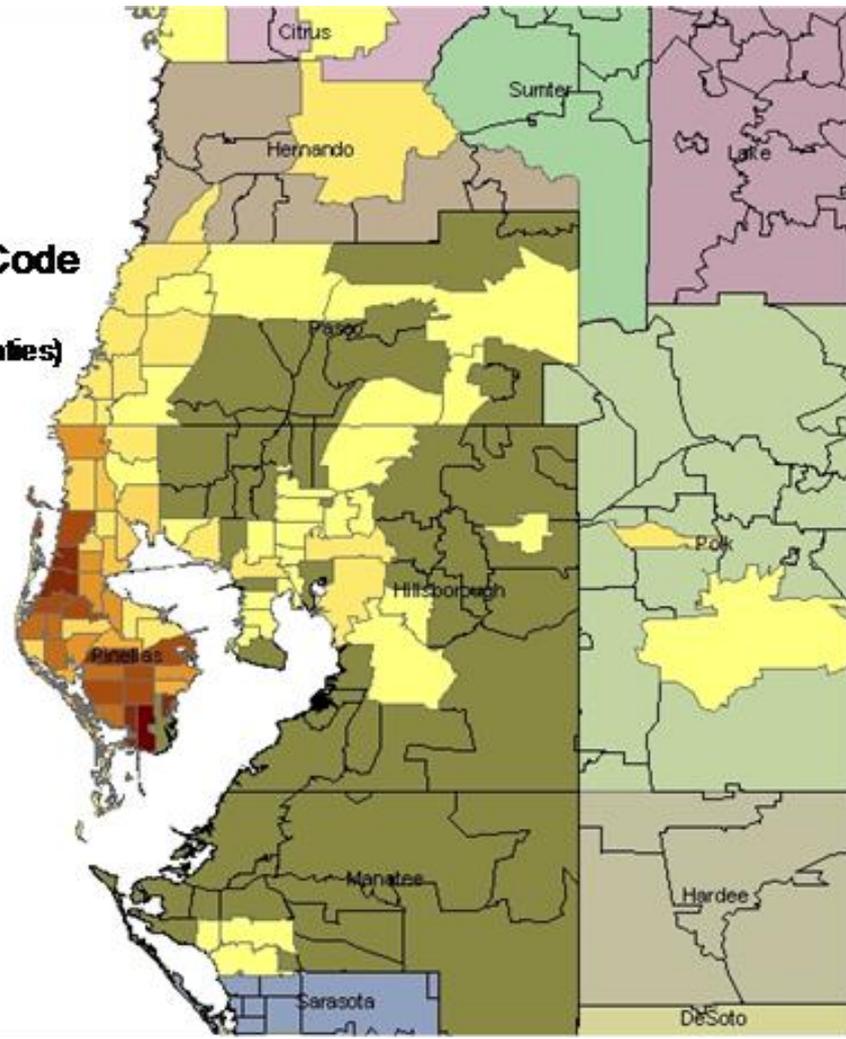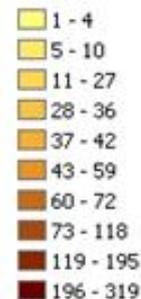
BY GENDER: Even remembering that Males are the majority of the Pinellas CJIS inmate population, the zip codes within Pinellas county show to be similar between Males and Females when mapped. However Males within the three adjacent counties are coming from a wider spread geographic area (more zip code areas) than females.


Female
☐ 1 - 24
■ 25 - 56

Male
☐ 1 - 24
■ 25 - 49
■ 50 - 99
■ 100 - 276
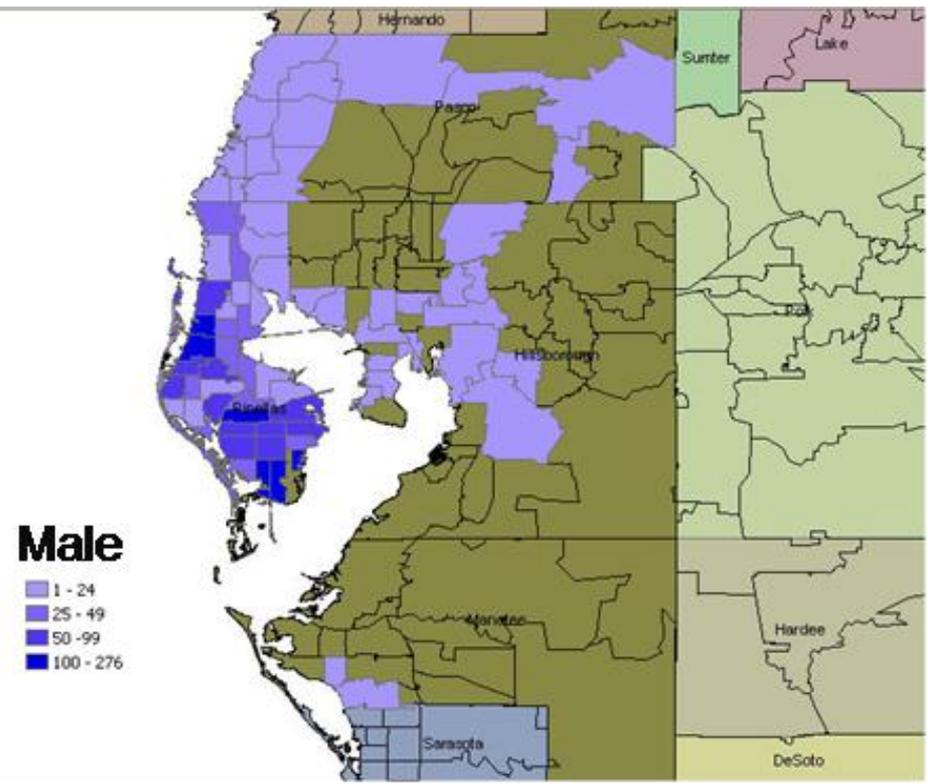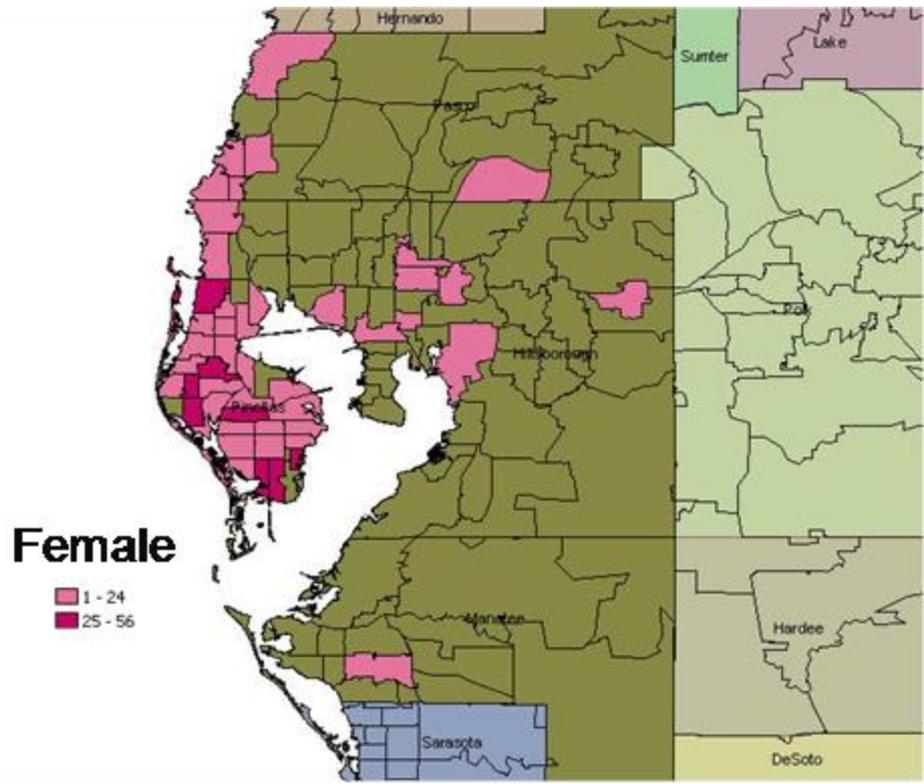
BY AGE GROUP: Of all the eight age groups, the youngest (<=17), and oldest (65 to 88) age groups show to reside mainly within the county of Pinellas. This is important information, especially for the youngest age group, because it tells us that if any programs focusing on decreasing the number of <= 17 year olds from interacting with the CJIS system, should work within Pinellas county. The study already showed when the younger you are when you interact with CJIS, the more likely that you will be a repeat offender and potentially become a GBU. The other age groups seem to increase and spread out more across the three adjacent counties as the age increase.
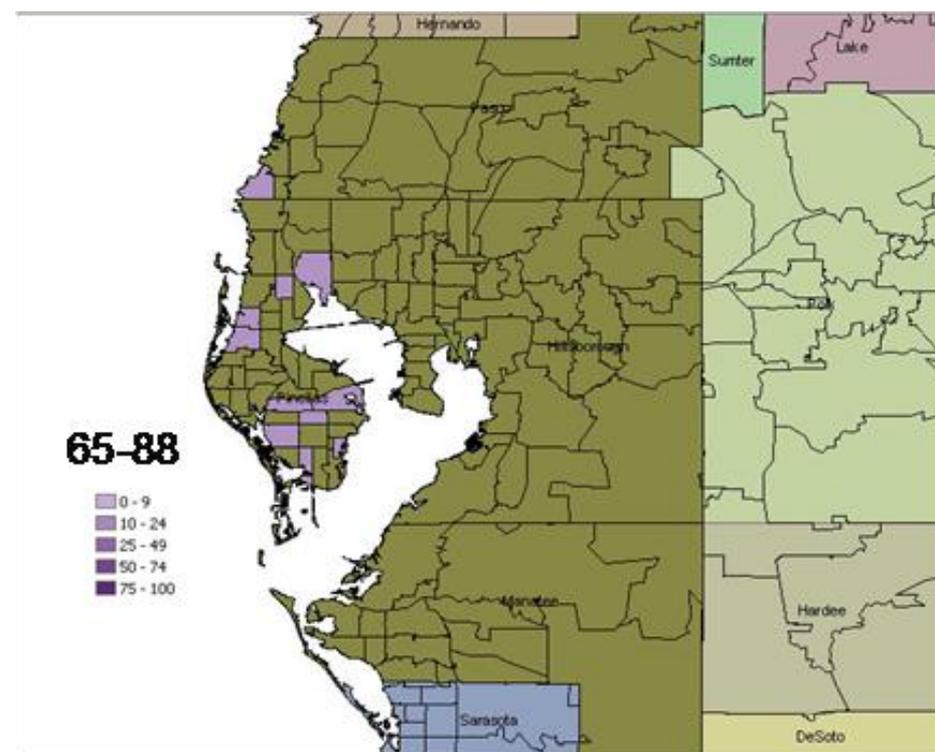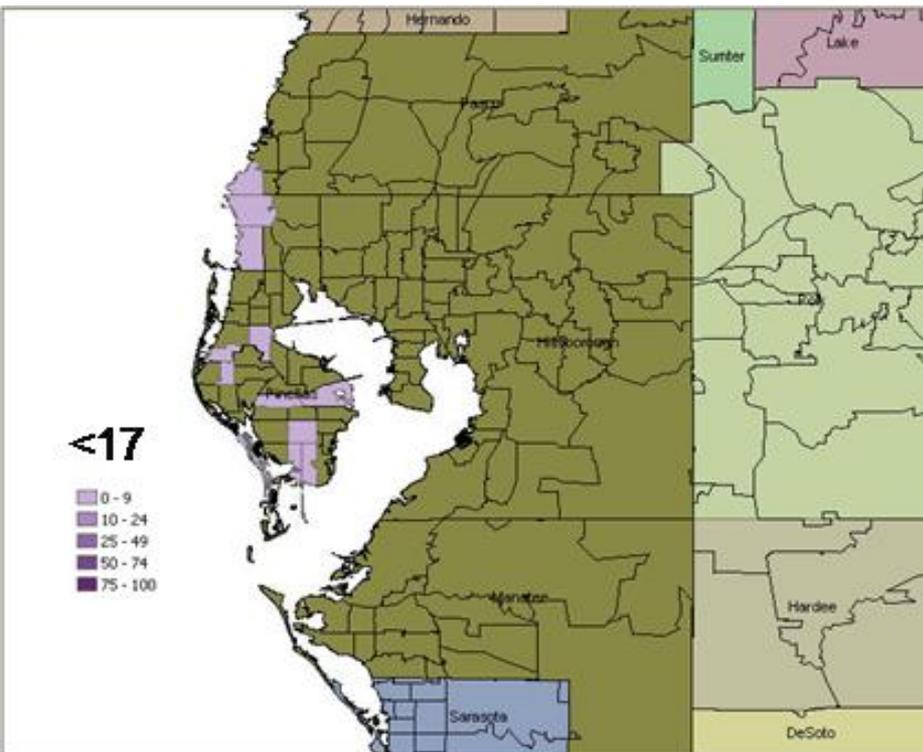
18-25
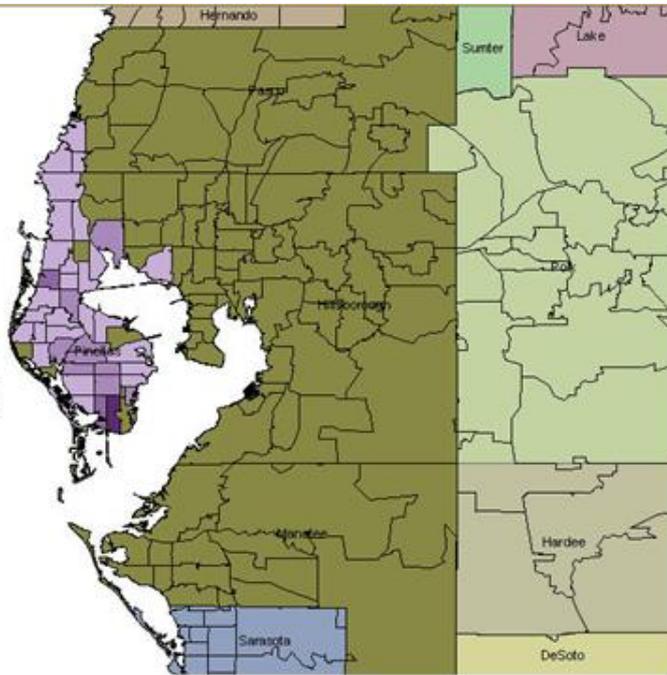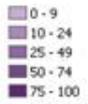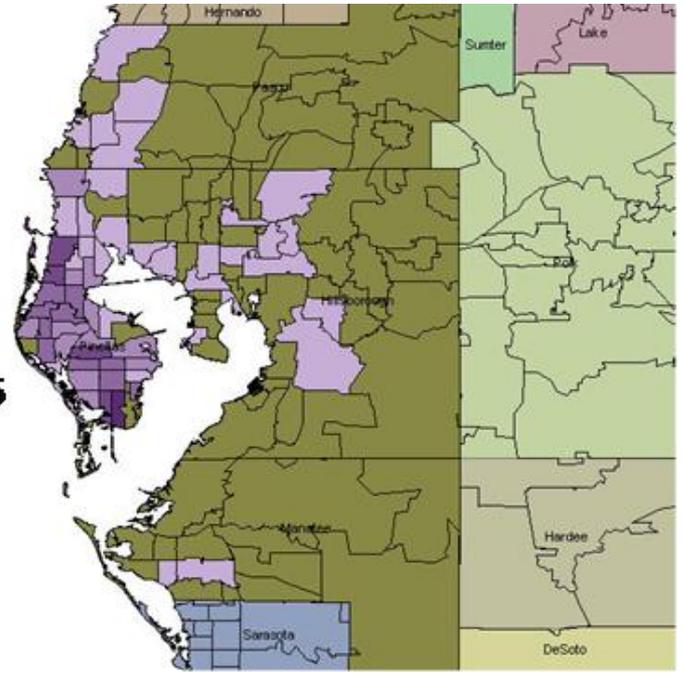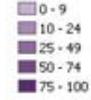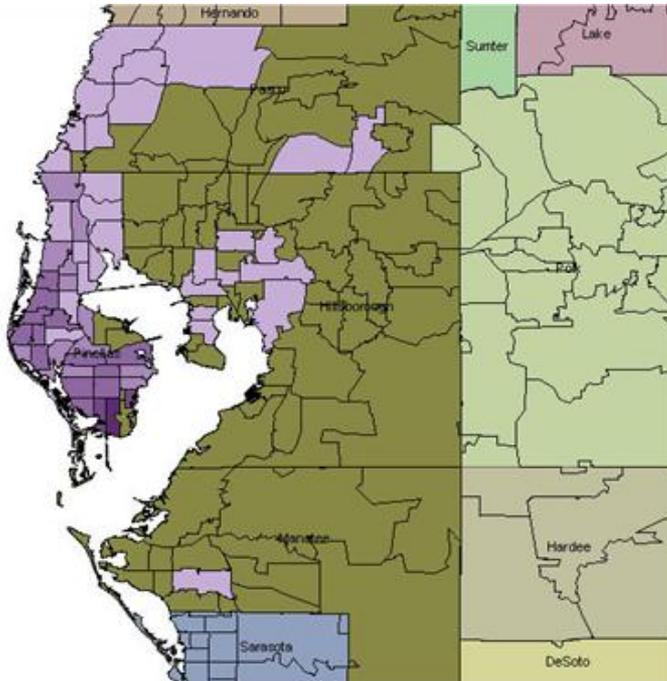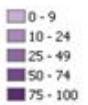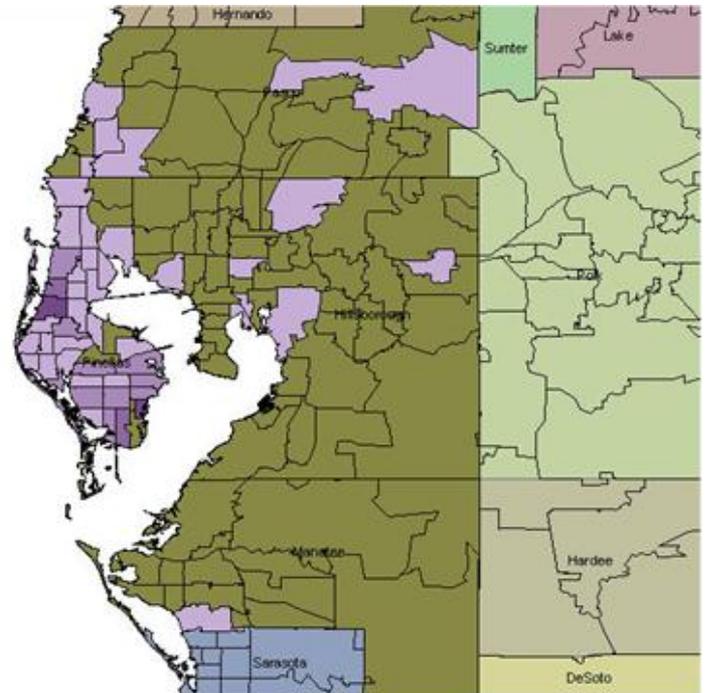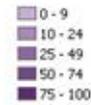
- 0 - 9
- 10 - 24
- 25 - 49
- 50 - 74
- 75 - 100

26-35

- 0 - 9
- 10 - 24
- 25 - 49
- 50 - 74
- 75 - 100

36-45

- 0 - 9
- 10 - 24
- 25 - 49
- 50 - 74
- 75 - 100

46-64

- 0 - 9
- 10 - 24
- 25 - 49
- 50 - 74
- 75 - 100

Recommendations:

- Examine closer the types of interactions CJIS population have with the other systems, looking for patterns of demographics, services received and over time. There maybe patterns from the order in which an individual or group of individuals flow through and between systems
- Examine closer when a LBU moves to a HBU and/or GBU and potential indicators to look at when identifying these individuals. The largest inmate population is the LBU. Most HBU and/or GBU inmates got put into these 2 categories overtime, types of crimes, and number of arrests.
- Incorporating case studies and in-house studies to answer the questions that the data housed through the Pinellas Data Collaborative could not answer.
    - Review of notices to appear over time - Unknown how to identify these individuals
    - Review of housing and services for inmate upon release - Data not collected by the Data Collaborative
    - Review of programs/education for inmate during incarceration - Data not collected by the Data Collaborative
    - Correlation between CJIS/jail and homeless - Data not yet collected by the Data Collaborative
- A Sub-study to examine patterns of those who have volunteered for drug court
- A sub-study to look at those inmates who can also be found in the Dept of Juvenile Justice to see if any indicators can be found to identify youth who are more likely to enter into the CJIS jail system over time and programs to prevent this from happening.
- A evaluation of those who are HBU, GBU to see if the numbers can be decreased, decrease their length of stay, or divert them to prison system. Also evaluate those who are LBU and see if the numbers can be decreased, through non-arrest, early release, diversion to other programs, etc.

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Recommendations Continued….

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ANY QUESTIONS?