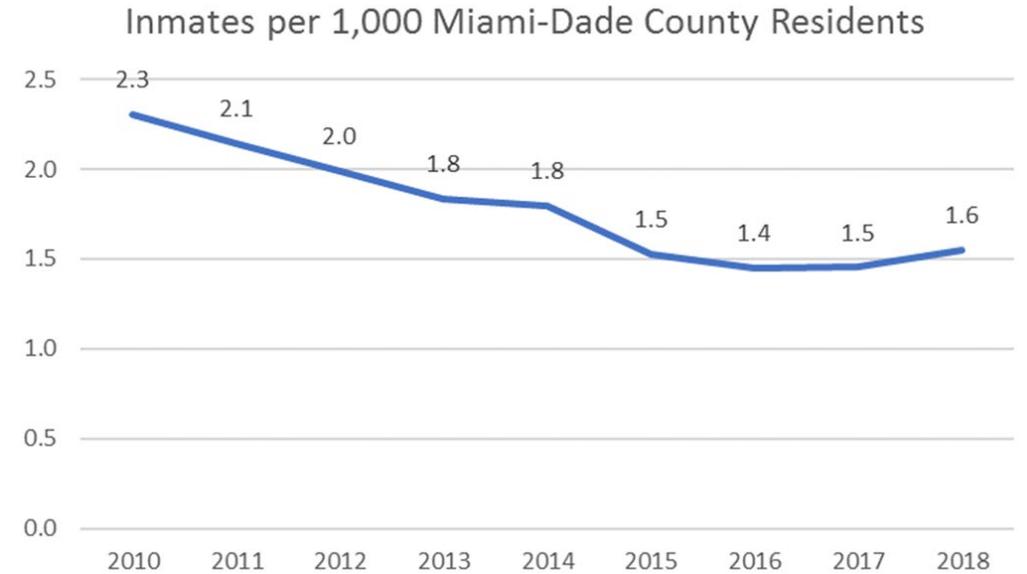
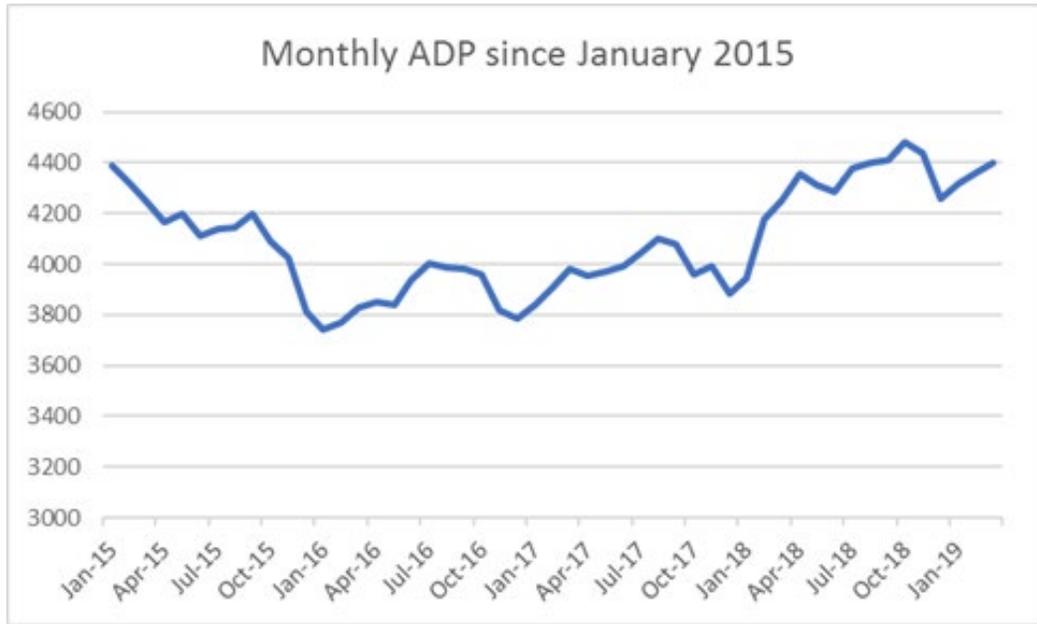


Miami-Dade County Corrections & Rehabilitation: Trends in Average Daily Population

Office of Management and Budget

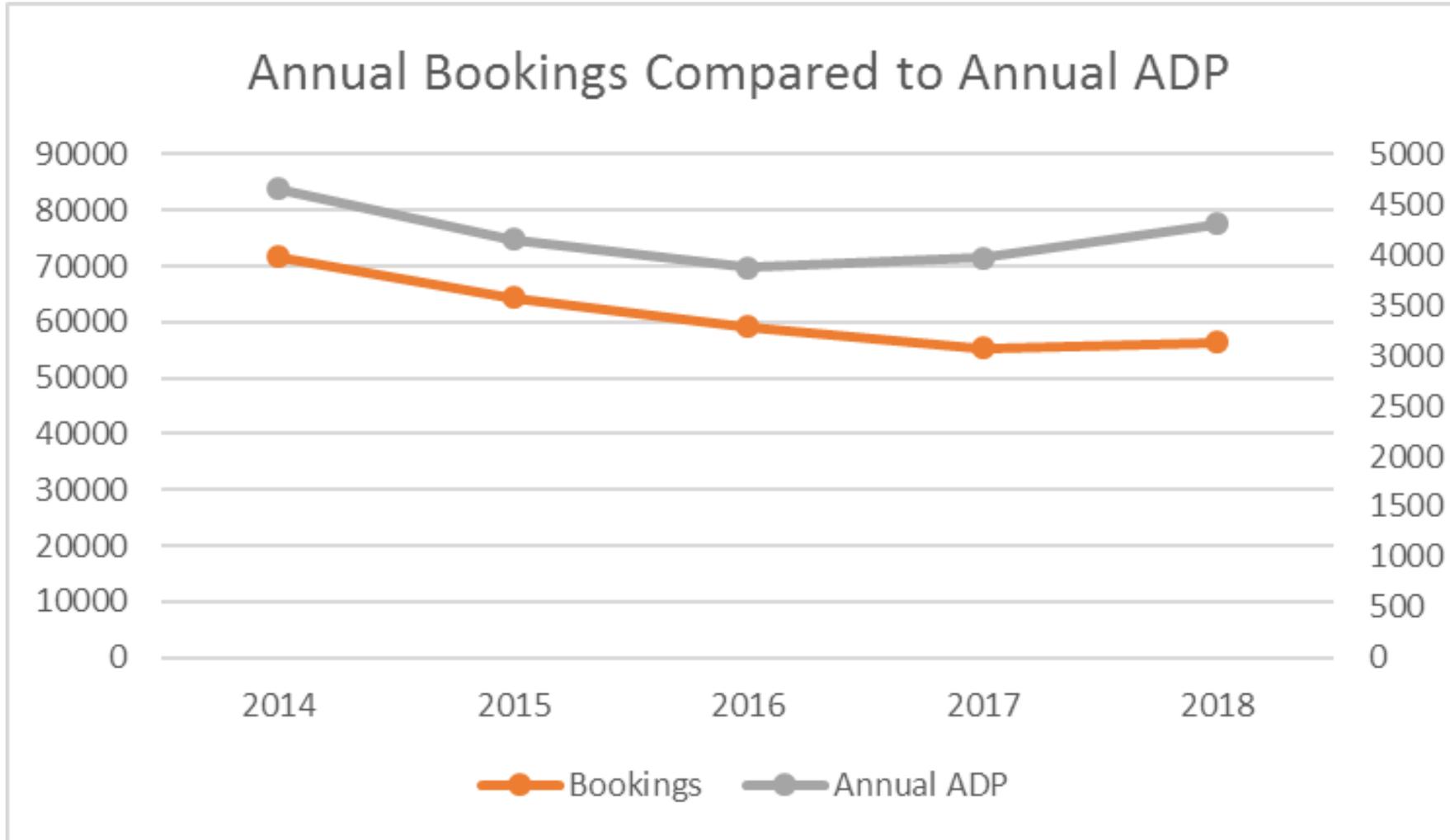
May 13, 2019



Issue – What is Causing Increase in ADP?

After several years of decline, Average Daily Inmate Population (ADP) flattened beginning in 2016 and has begun increasing since 2017. Several factors may explain why.

Factor #1 – Increase in Bookings

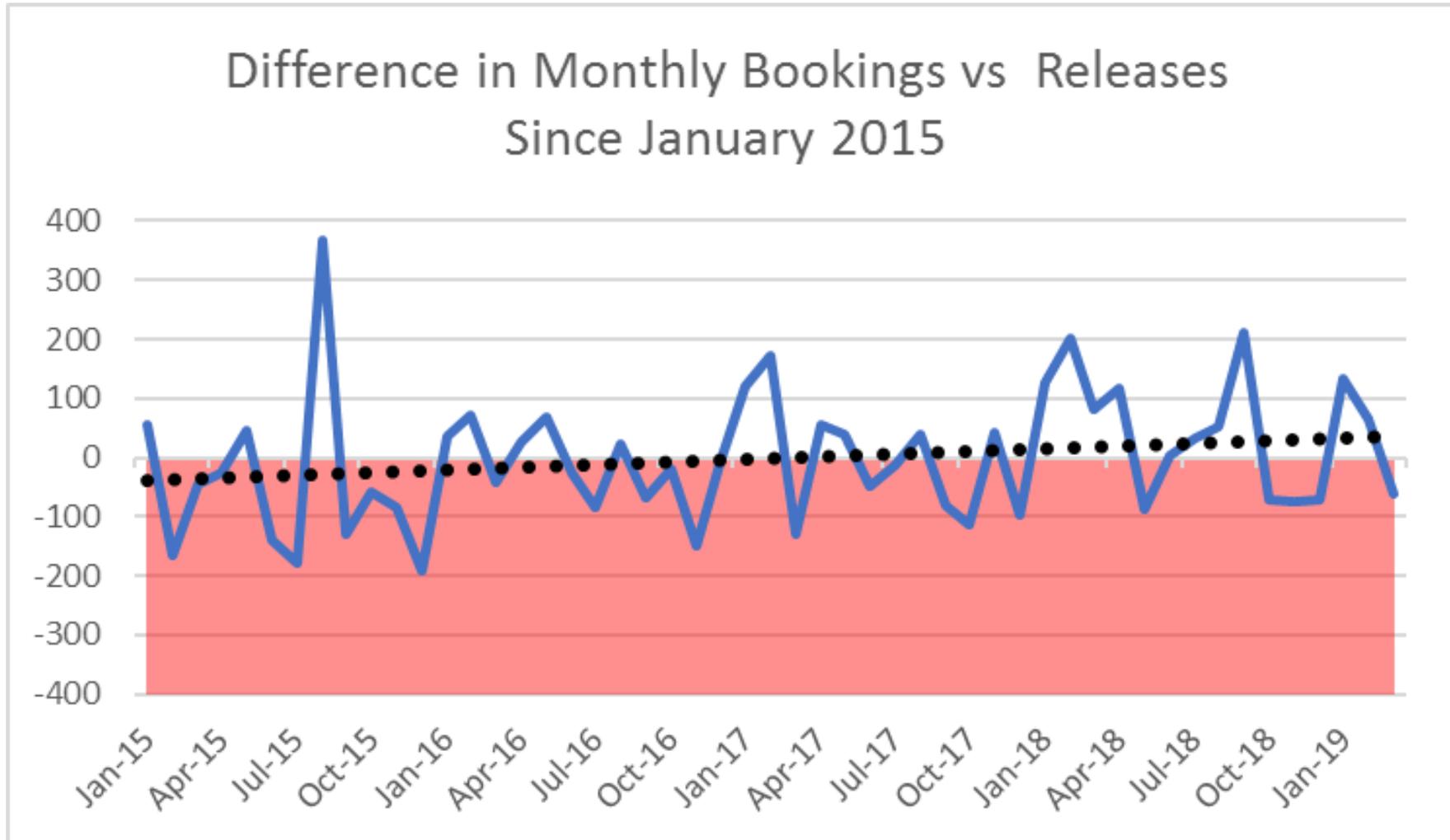


Comparing annual bookings to annual ADP shows that population began to increase BEFORE bookings began to increase.

But once bookings began to increase, ADP grew faster.

Why did ADP increase before bookings increased? Why did ADP grow faster than the increase in bookings?

Factor #2 – Increase in Bookings Over Releases

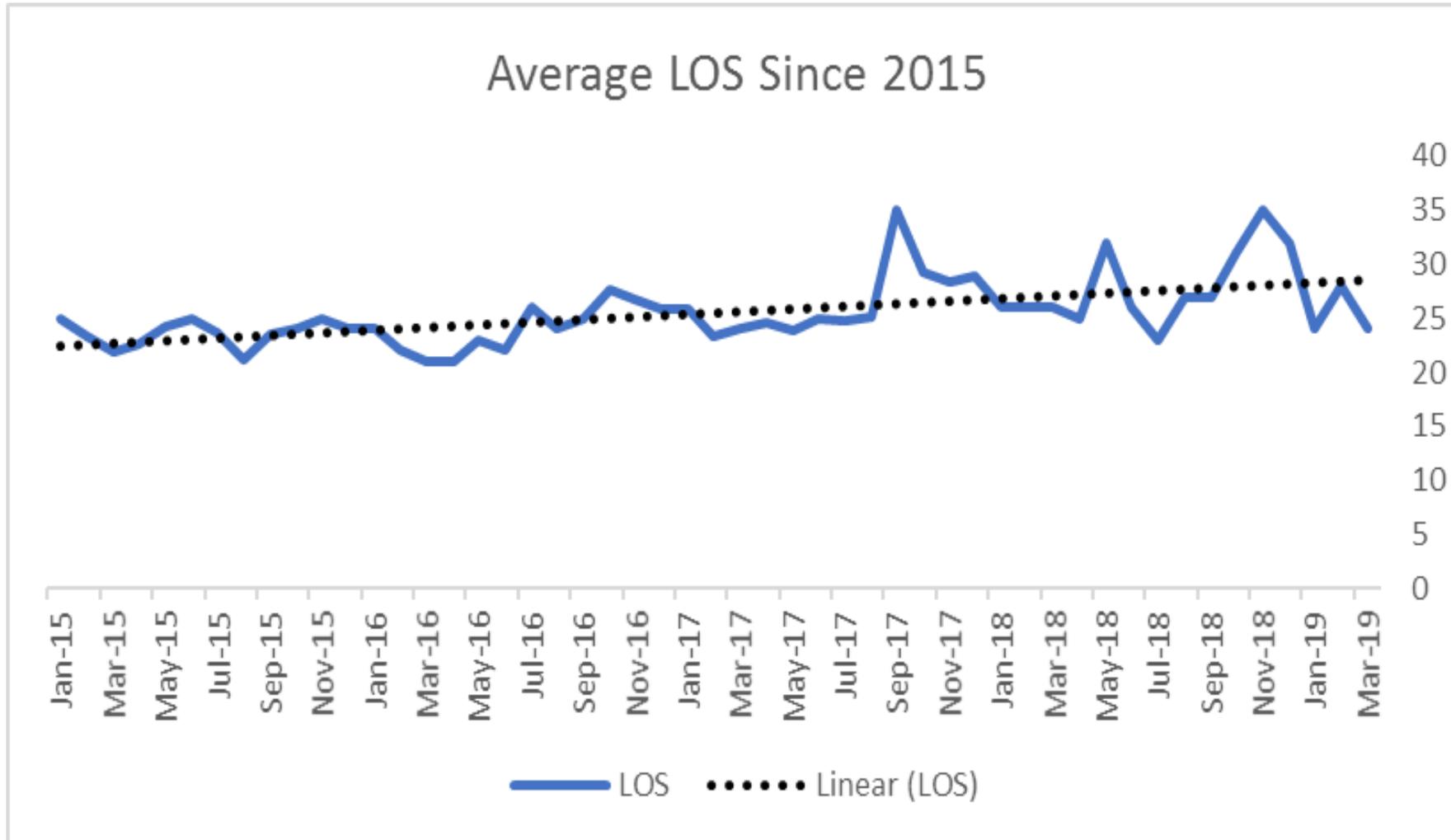


In addition to daily bookings, ADP is dependent on releases and length of stay.

In the period when ADP began to grow, bookings began to outpace releases.

The trend of bookings outpacing releases began in early 2017.

Factor #3 – Increase in Length of Stay



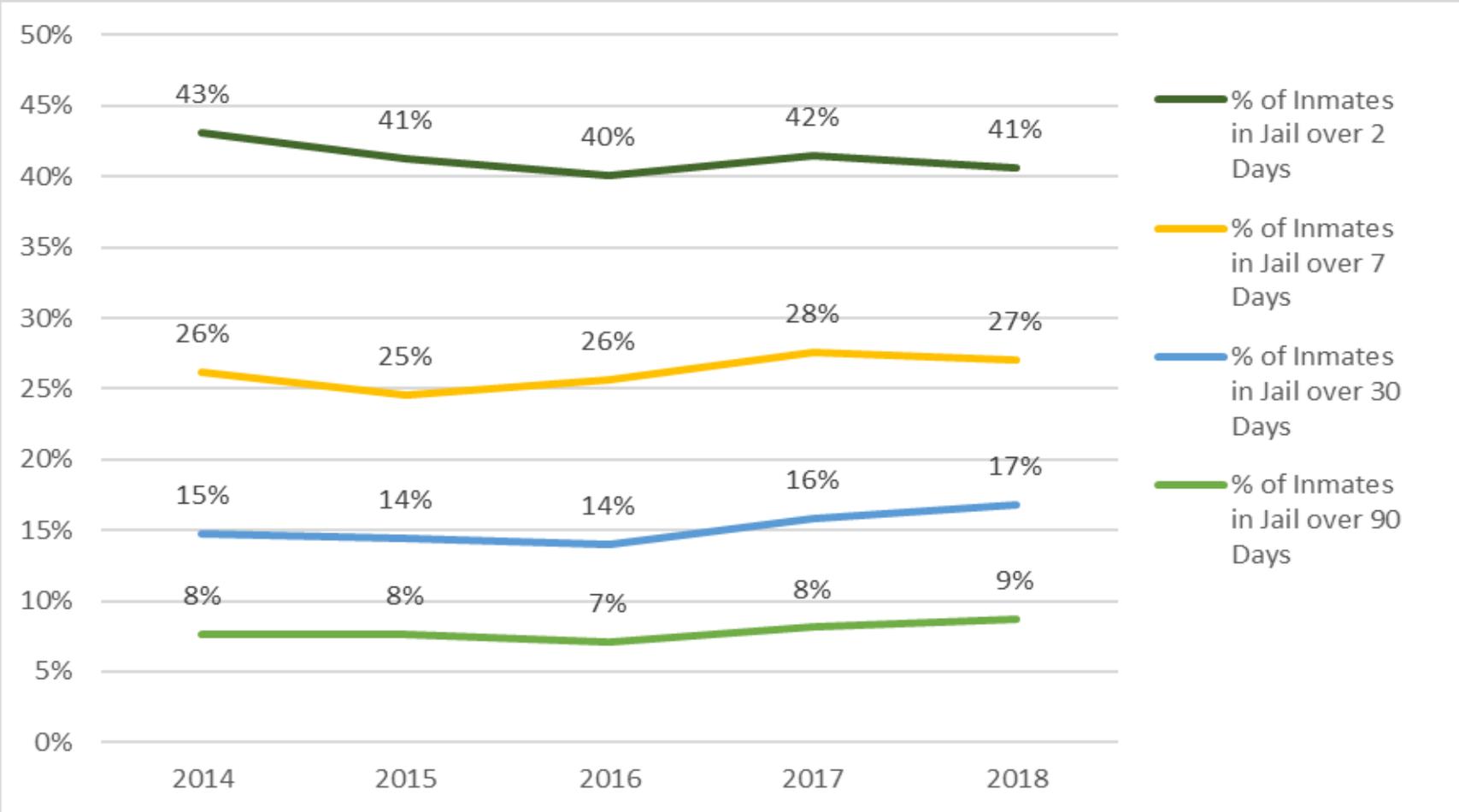
The decline in releases compared to bookings is related to increasing lengths of stay.

Several factors may be related to increasing lengths of stay.

Note: Length of stay represents the average amount of time all inmates have been in custody at a given point in time.

Factor #3 – Increase in Length of Stay (cont.)

Length of Stay of Released Inmates by Year of Booking



Based on a 20% sample (highest charge per booking)

In 2018 more inmates were released quickly (within 2 – 7 days) than the prior year.

However, the percentages of inmates staying longer than 30 days and longer than 90 days have increased since 2016, which coincides with the time period ADP began to rise. This may be attributed to changes in the severity of arrest offenses.

	% of Bookings, 2014-2018	% of Jail Days, 2014-2018
Inmates Staying 90 Days or Fewer	92%	25%
Inmates Staying over 90 Days	8%	75%

Inmates staying longer than 90 days represent 8% on inmates but 75% of jail days.

Factor #3 – Increase in Length of Stay (cont.)

Number of Inmates Released by Release Description

Release Description	Booking Year					Grand Total
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
In Custody or no data (as of April 2019)	956	924	922	935	1,206	4,943
Bonded Out	5,215	4,825	4,532	4,311	4,547	23,430
% Bonded Out (of all releases)	39%	39%	40%	39%	41%	40%
Release on Own Recognizance	917	885	931	1,085	1,320	5,138
Credit for Time Served	1,388	993	911	939	871	5,102
Release (PTR)	968	993	964	971	1,004	4,900
Miscellaneous Release	1,019	572	526	885	896	3,898
Case Closed	881	1,066	810	223	104	3,084
Sentence Completed or Expired	689	529	469	392	341	2,420
To Probation Comm Control	445	434	392	405	341	2,017
To FL Dept. of Corrections	383	327	258	242	163	1,373
Released to Another Jurisdiction	286	262	307	270	245	1,370
Custody Release	298	379	343	213	69	1,302
SFETC Chattahoochee	23	16	18	22	22	101
US Marshal	17	5	4	8	8	42
Failure to Appear or Surrender	1	2	2	10	8	23
US Immigration	2	1	3	5	1	12
Promise to Appear		3	6			9
PTR/Custody	1	1	1	1	1	5
Transition	2	1				3
Out of Dade County Bondsman	1			1		2
Subtotal, Releases	12,536	11,294	10,477	9,983	9,941	54,231
Grand Total	13,492	12,218	11,399	10,918	11,147	59,174

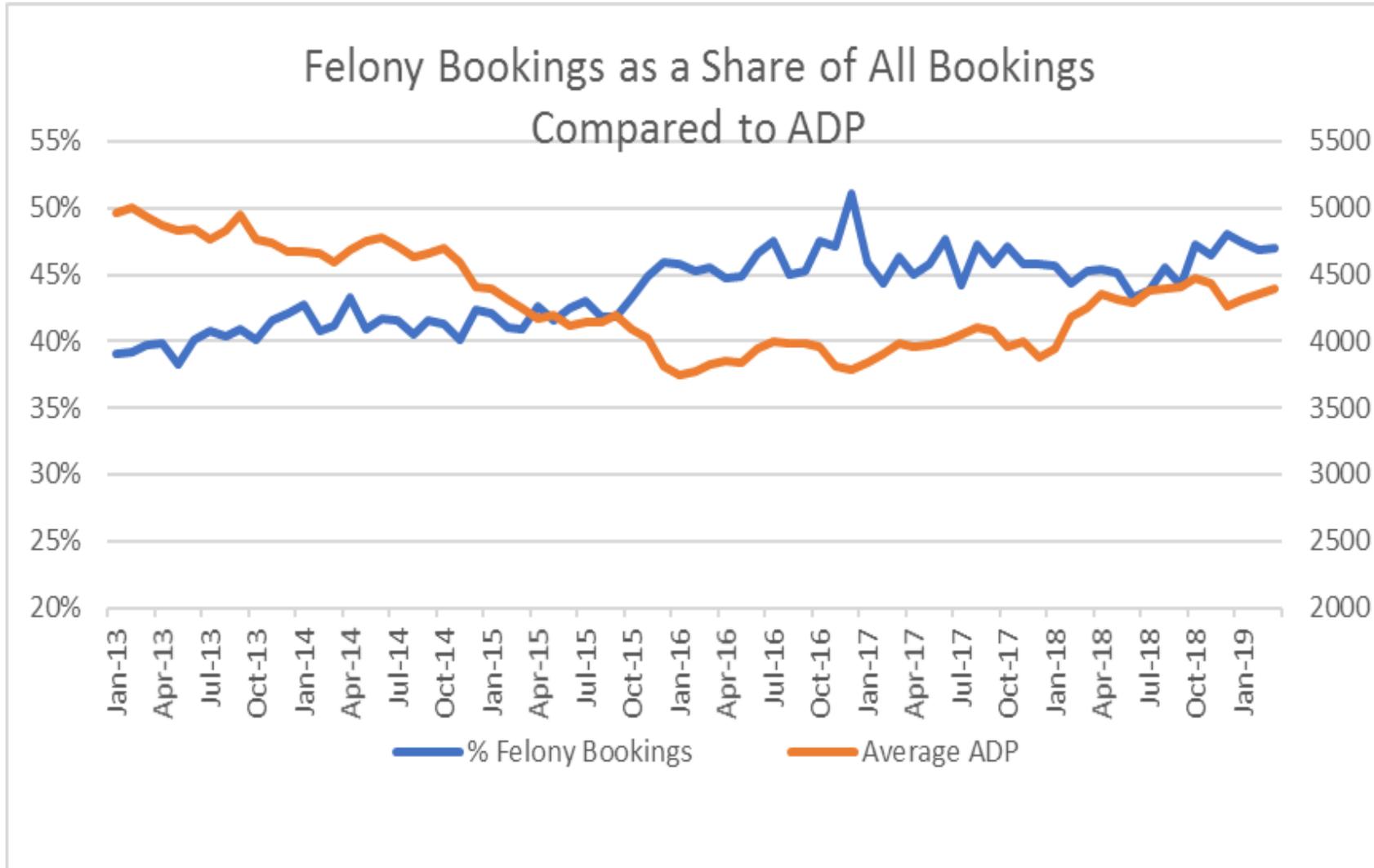
The percentage of inmates released on bond has increased slightly since 2014, indicating that issues related to bond have not driven the ADP increase.

“Miscellaneous release” means no charges filed or case dismissed.

Note: It is expected that for types of releases associated with longer stays (e.g. “case closed”, “to FL Dept. of Corrections”), the number of inmates will naturally decrease as booking year increases since many cases are still pending over time.

*Based on a 20% sample
(highest charge per booking)*

Factor #4 – Share of Bookings That Are Felonies



Beginning in late 2015 there was an increase in the % of overall bookings that were for felonies.

This increase that began in late 2015 has contributed to the flattening of the decrease and eventually the increase in ADP.

Factor #4 – Share of Bookings That Are Felonies (cont.)



Felony bookings are responsible for 83% of jail days. First, second and third degree felonies vary in frequency but are each responsible for a significant number of jail days

Based on a 20% sample (highest charge per booking)

Factor #4 – Share of Bookings That Are Felonies (cont.)

Felony Bookings 2014 – 2018 (most frequent offenses)								
Offense Type and Description	Year					Grand Total		Diff 2017 to 2018
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018			
F	5,050	4,711	4,561	4,286	4,489	23,097		203
COCAINE/POSSESSION	535	473	456	457	413	2,334		(44)
GRAND THEFT 3RD DEG	481	437	417	416	409	2,160		(7)
CONT SUBS/POSS	171	163	186	229	285	1,034		56
DWLS/HABITUAL	260	198	181	120	107	866		(13)
GRD THEFT/3D/VEHICLE	141	152	158	167	191	809		24
BURGLARY/UNOCC/DWELL	181	132	97	80	67	557		(13)
BATTERY/AGGRAVATED	130	112	108	83	105	538		22
ROBBERY/STRONGARM	109	103	99	93	88	492		(5)
BURGLARY/UNOCC CONVY	109	95	112	88	87	491		(1)
BATTERY/LEO/COR/FIRE	82	91	113	75	89	450		14
RBRY/ARM/FA/DW - PBL	102	71	100	80	72	425		(8)
COKE/SELL/DEL/W/INT	109	82	66	74	67	398		(7)
CONCEALED F/A /CARRY	70	69	81	83	87	390		4
ASSAULT/AGG/DWEAP	73	78	65	56	90	362		34
CANNABIS/POSN/20+	54	51	55	48	95	303		47

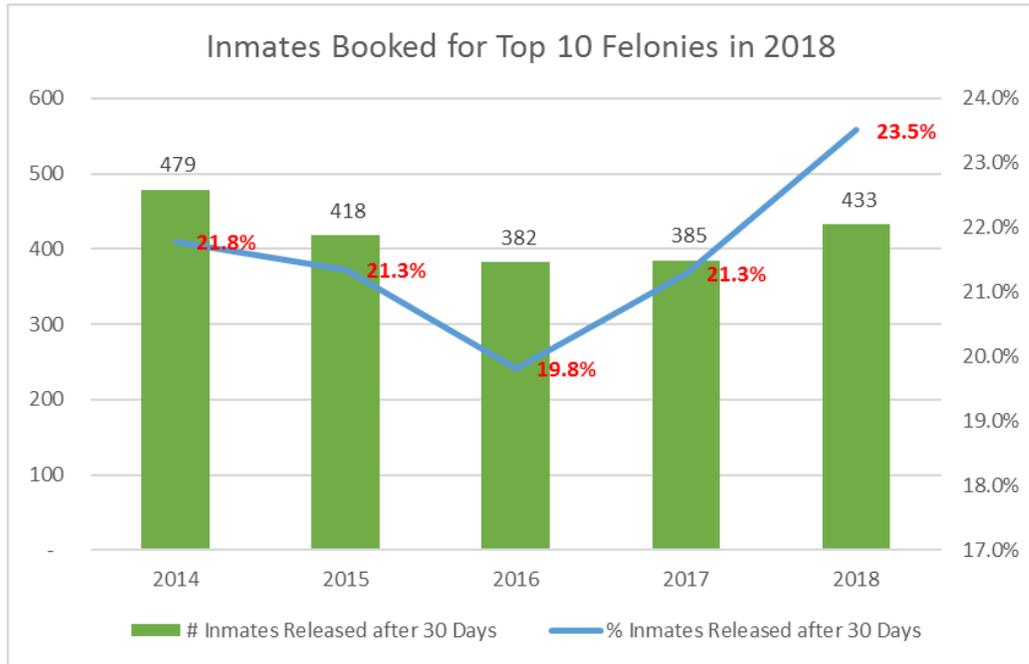
Felony bookings increased between 2017 and 2018.

Felonies with an increase are highlighted.

Based on a 20% sample (highest charge per booking)

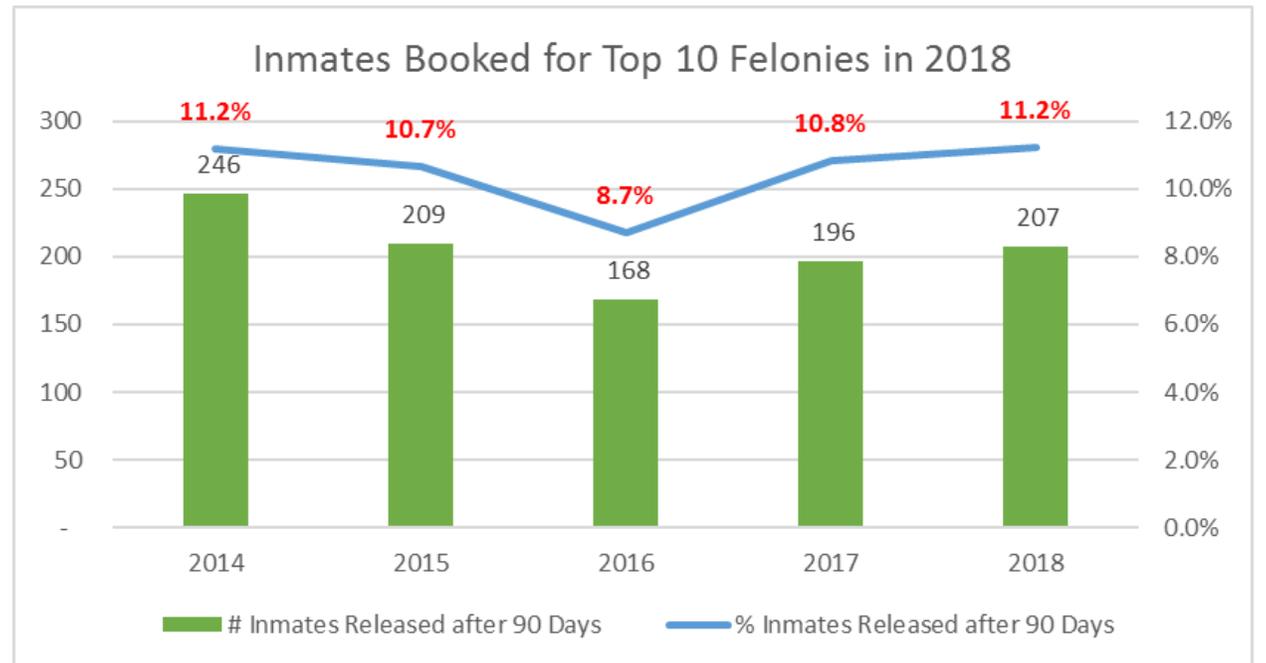
Due to variations in nomenclature and abbreviations, offenses may have multiple descriptions in CJIS

Factor #4 – Share of Bookings That Are Felonies (cont.)



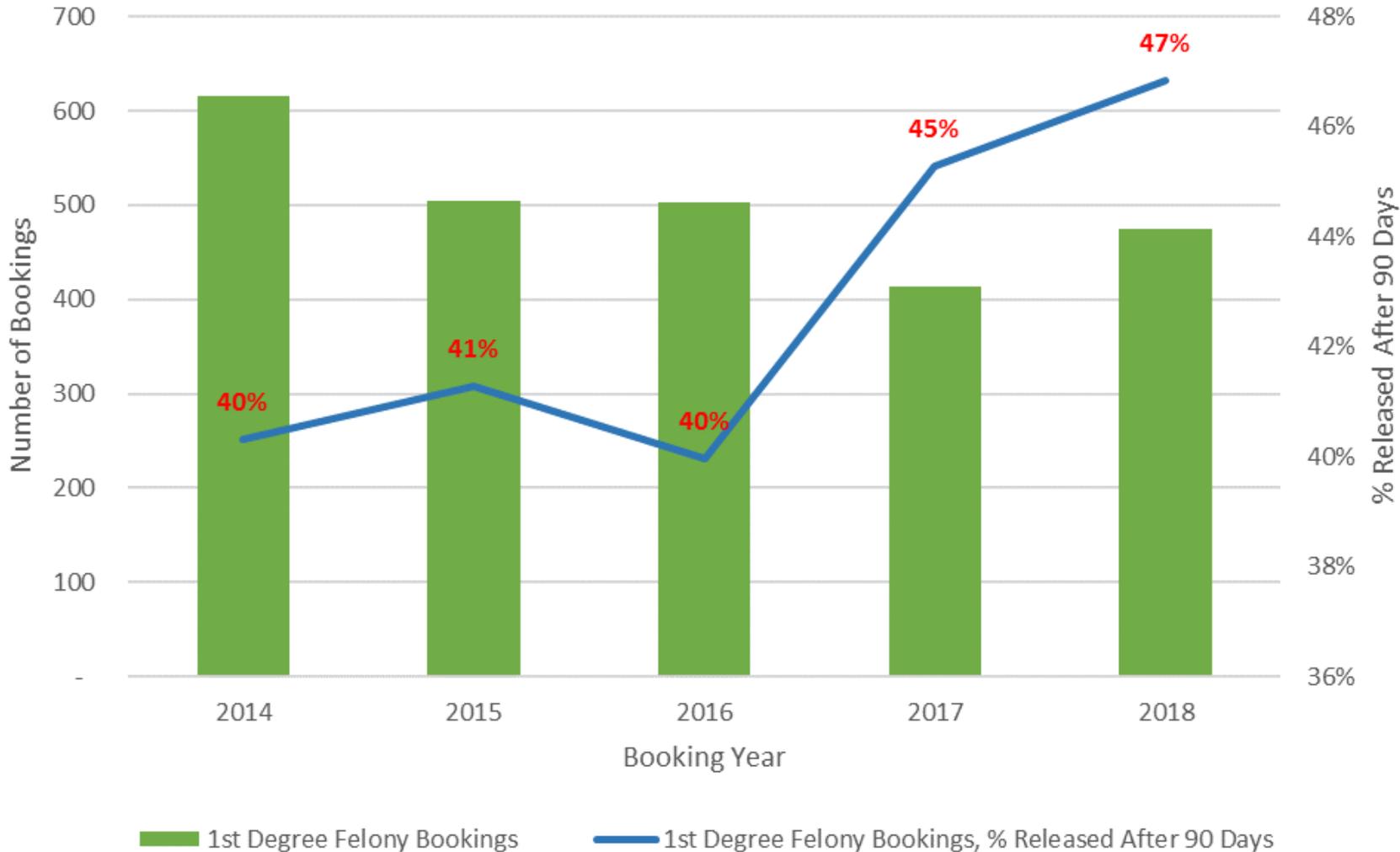
Of inmates booked on one of the most frequent felonies, more are staying longer.

Both the number and percentages of inmates booked on the top 10 felonies with stays over 30 days and stays over 90 days have increased.



*Based on a 20% sample
(highest charge per booking)*

Factor #4 – Share of Bookings That Are Felonies (cont.)



First degree felony bookings increased between 2017 and 2018 and the percentage of first degree felony defendants staying in jail longer than 90 days has significantly increased since 2016.

The judiciary's ability to clear cases in a timely manner directly affects inmate LOS and subsequently ADP.

Based on a 20% sample (highest charge per booking)

Factor #5 – Judiciary’s Ability to Clear Cases

CLEARANCE RATE REPORT

Eleventh Judicial Circuit

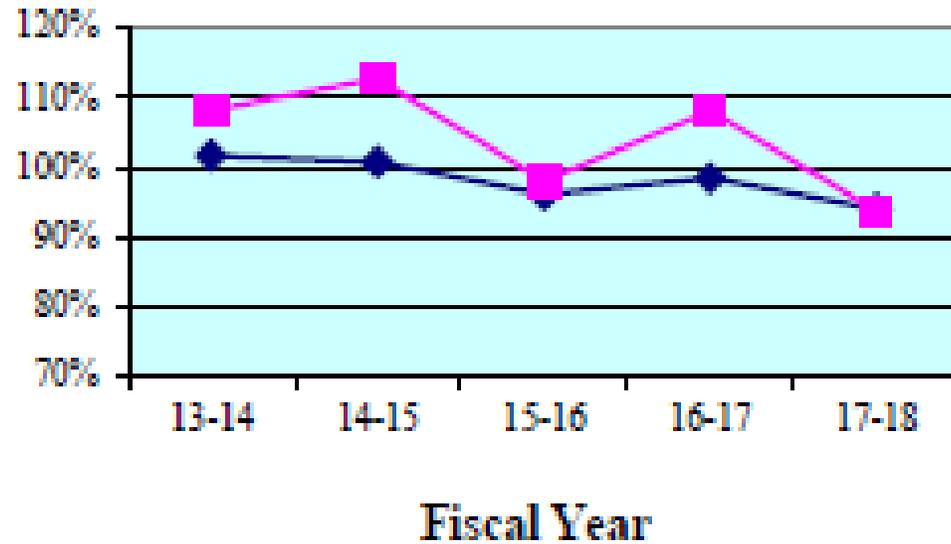
Clearance Rate -

The clearance rate is an indicator of whether a court is "keeping up" with its incoming caseload. The rate is determined by dividing the total number of cases *disposed* by the total number of cases *filed* during a specific time period. For example, if a court received 1,000 new cases a month and disposed of 900 cases during the same month, the clearance rate for that month is 90 percent. If a court's clearance rate is continually less than 100 percent over an extended period of time, the court will develop a backlog.

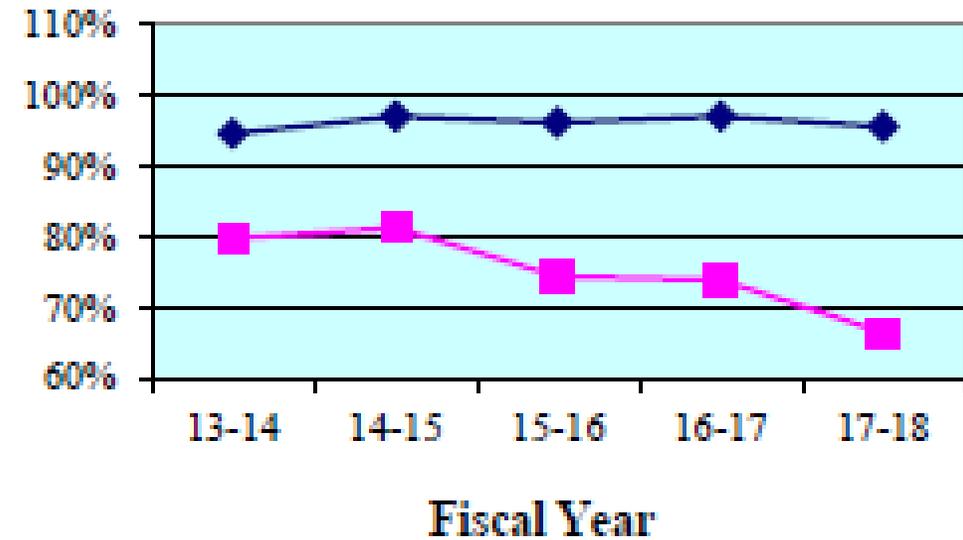
Clearance rates statistically tend to be more volatile when measured over shorter time periods. They should be compared over a period of five or more years to identify trends. There are many factors that can affect a court's clearance rate, including the number of filings, judicial assignment practices, case management resources and practices, trial rates, and reporting errors. Court managers may want to investigate these factors to identify the source(s) of a questionable clearance rate point or trend.

Factor #5 – Judiciary’s Ability to Clear Cases (cont.)

Circuit Criminal - 5 Year Trend



County Criminal - 5 Year Trend*

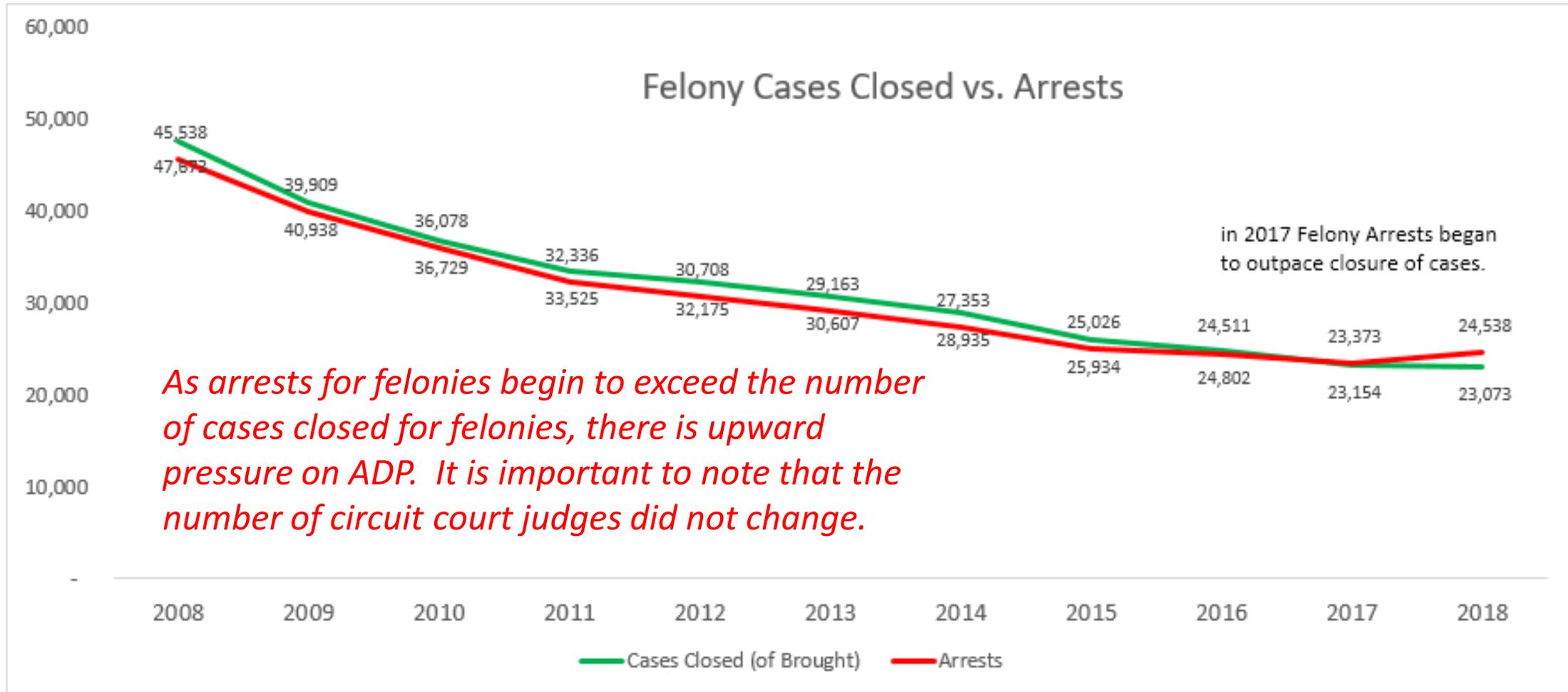


Case clearance rates have declined since 2014-15 and misdemeanor case clearance rates are substantially below the state median

Legend: County ■ State Median ◆

Source: Office of the State Courts Administrator

Factor #5 – Judiciary’s Ability to Clear Cases (cont.)



Source: State Attorney’s Office

Factor #5 – Judiciary’s Ability to Clear Cases (cont.)

Summary Reporting System (SRS)

Increase or (Decrease) Between Jan-June 2017 and Jan-June 2018

Circuit: 11

Circuit Criminal Defendants

	Capital Murder	Non Capital Murder	Sexual Offense	Robbery	Other Crimes Against Person	Burglary	Theft Forgery Fraud	Worth-less Checks	Other Crimes Against Property	Drugs	Other	Total
A. Number of	6	(22)	(27)	(14)	67	(1)	58	(12)	(2)	355	157	565
B. Number of												
1. Before Trial												
a. Speedy Trial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. Dismissed	1	4	0	8	55	7	35	26	(1)	235	19	389
c. Transferred	0	0	0	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1)
d. Plea	1	(23)	(15)	(15)	(191)	(103)	(50)	3	(3)	133	(46)	(309)
e. Other	1	(5)	(1)	13	(104)	(29)	(372)	0	(8)	(2)	(45)	(552)
Total	3	(24)	(16)	5	(240)	(125)	(387)	29	(12)	366	(72)	(473)
2. After Trial												
a. Non-Jury												
1) Acquitted/	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	(2)
2) Plea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3) Convicted	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1)
Total	0	0	0	0	(2)	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	(3)
b. By Jury												
1) Acquitted/	0	0	1	0	(2)	(4)	0	0	0	(1)	(1)	(7)
2) Plea	(2)	0	(1)	0	(4)	(1)	(4)	0	(1)	2	3	(8)
3) Convicted	4	(2)	(2)	(3)	(11)	0	(2)	0	1	3	4	(8)
Total	2	(2)	(2)	(3)	(17)	(5)	(6)	0	0	4	6	(23)
Total Disposed	5	(26)	(18)	2	(259)	(130)	(393)	29	(12)	369	(66)	(499)
C. Number with	5	8	(5)	(49)	(60)	(20)	(10)	1	1	(49)	(31)	(209)
Clearance Rate Percentage Point Change	14%	-7%	-6%	4%	-30%	-20%	-26%	514%	-13%	1%	-24%	-16%

Felony defendant clearance rates declined by 16 percentage points between 2017 and 2018 (Jan-June) with the largest decreases occurring for other crimes against persons, burglary, and theft / forgery / fraud.

More defendants were charged with felonies and fewer defendants were disposed.

Source: Office of the State Courts Administrator

What's Next?

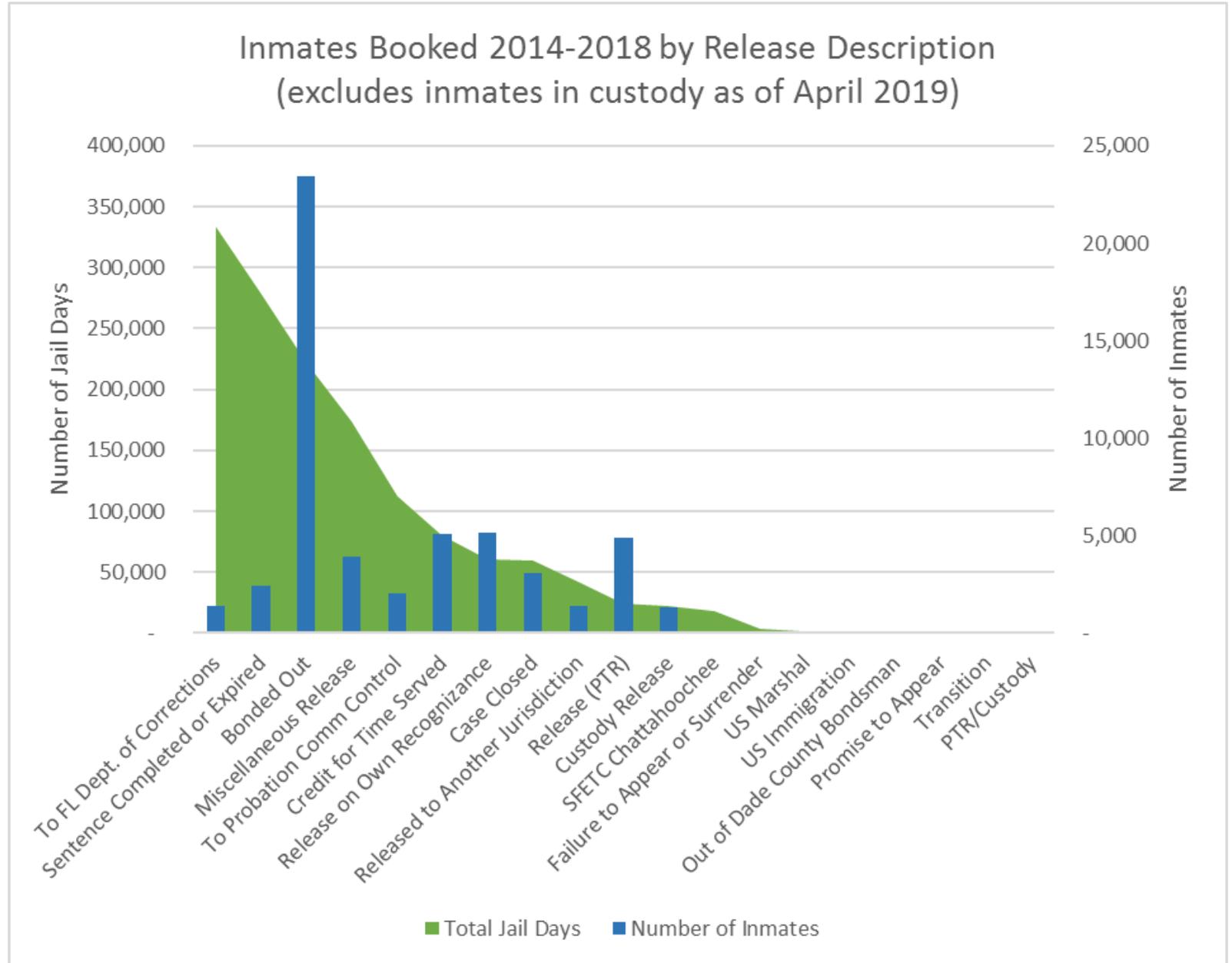
- Ongoing efforts to reduce incarceration include:
 - Changes to minimum sentencing laws to provide judges greater discretion, possibly resulting in quicker case disposition
 - Changes to thresholds for making crimes felonies may contribute to earlier releases
 - Adding alternatives to bail; however, impact on serious felonies is unclear (2nd degree and higher felonies comprise 56% of jail days)
- Efforts to reduce incarceration may lead to a large number of inmates released from prison; a subset of these former inmates may reoffend
- Future judicial turnover is unknown. Higher turnover tends to lead to slower case dispositions

Appendix

- Additional Information

Inmates who are released to the Florida Department of Corrections and those who are released when their sentences are completed or expired account for the greatest number of jail days and thus, the greatest portion of inmate population (36%).

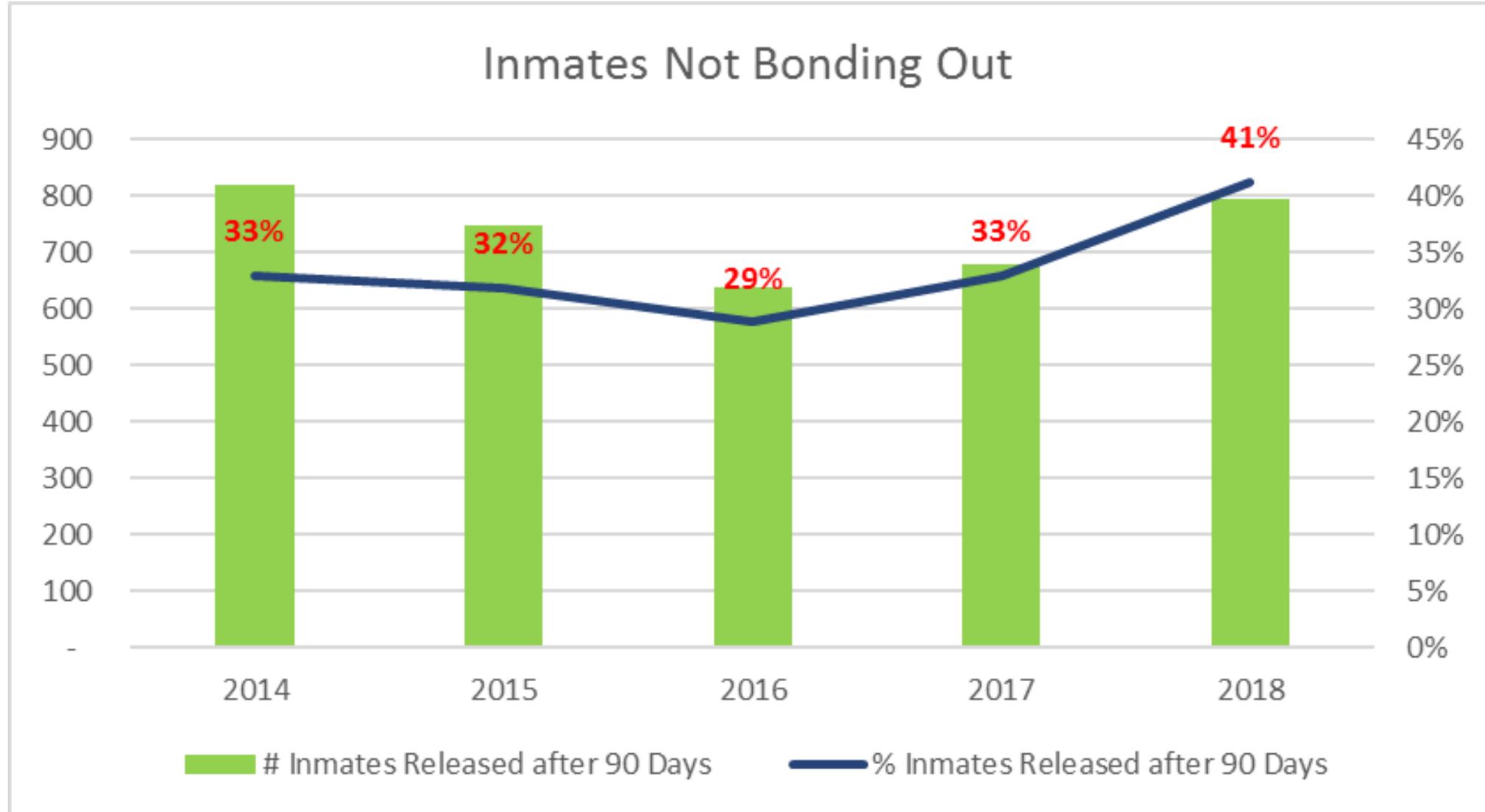
Inmates bonding out comprised 13% of jail days while miscellaneous releases due to no charges filed or charges dismissed comprised 10%.



Based on a 20% sample (highest charge per booking)

Of inmates who are not released on bond, more are staying longer.

*Based on a 20% sample
(highest charge per booking)*



Felony
defendants -
Most recent data
available

Summary Reporting System (SRS)

Summary for the month of January 2018 through June 2018

Circuit: 11

Circuit Criminal Defendants

	Capital Murder	Non Capital Murder	Sexual Offense	Robbery	Other Crimes Against Person	Burglary	Theft Forgery Fraud	Worth- less Checks	Other Crimes Against Property	Drugs	Other	Total
A. Number of	20	122	90	323	1,143	641	1,797	7	74	2,058	1,046	7,321
B. Number of												
1. Before Trial												
a. Speedy Trial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. Dismissed	1	9	6	30	163	34	96	28	2	321	81	771
c. Transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d. Plea	2	63	21	192	488	401	953	4	36	1,478	748	4,386
e. Other	2	4	9	56	435	118	793	8	30	251	136	1,842
Total	5	76	36	278	1,086	553	1,842	40	68	2,050	965	6,999
2. After Trial												
a. Non-Jury												
1) Acquitted/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2) Plea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3) Convicted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. By Jury												
1) Acquitted/	0	5	1	7	16	5	5	0	0	9	5	53
2) Plea	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	6	7	18
3) Convicted	5	6	0	3	6	6	6	0	1	8	19	60
Total	5	13	1	11	23	12	11	0	1	23	31	131
Total Disposed	10	89	37	289	1,109	565	1,853	40	69	2,073	996	7,130
C. Number with	6	36	22	88	210	155	321	1	8	197	124	1,168
Clearance Rates	50%	73%	41%	89%	97%	88%	103%	571%	93%	101%	95%	97%

Source: Office
of the State
Courts
Administrator

% Disposed Before Trial 98.2%