

Understanding Trends in the Jail Population in Durham, North Carolina, 2014 to 2019

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INTRODUCTION

This report was produced in order to examine trends in admissions and the jail population in Durham, North Carolina, from 2014 through 2019.ⁱ Increases in incarceration in the U.S. through the 1970s, 80s, and 90s have been followed by general declines in the number of adults that are incarcerated in the 2000s.ⁱⁱ Jails are a unique segment of the criminal legal system. Whereas prison facilities are generally maintained and operated by state and federal government systems, jail administration is subject to local sociopolitical factors that create considerable variability in the criminal legal process for local residents. In North Carolina, jails are operated at the county-level by the local Sheriff's Office. The policies, procedures, and practices of local prosecutors and County Sheriffs drive trends in jail utilization. The philosophy of these actors relative to crime and justice guide the manner in which local criminal legal systems prioritize punitive excess or restorative justice.

Jails represent a multilevel manifestation of racial disparities in criminal justice. Scholars have documented disparate trends in traffic stops involving ethnic minorities, particularly Black American motoristsⁱⁱⁱ as well as harsher case dispositions across decision points in the court process. Researchers have also identified the disparate impact of fines and fees on poor individuals as an important variable of consideration.^{iv} Because poverty disproportionately impacts Black Americans,^v local fines and fee structures implemented by municipal governments have been found to be a significant contributor to racial disparities in jail admission, length of stay, and recidivism.^{vi}

The information in this report examines Durham's jail population over a six-year period. The results may be useful in broader discussions of jail trends and may promote a better understanding of characteristics of individuals admitted to jail, how long they stay in jail, and their likelihood of being readmitted to jail after initial release. Although the focus of this report is on trends in the jail population, this work may be useful in informing policy and practice at the institutional and structural levels. Four specific research questions were examined in this report:

Research Questions

- How have jail admissions changed over from 2014 to 2019 by charge and individual characteristics?
- How have the average lengths of stay in jail changed from 2014 to 2019 by charge and individual characteristics?
- During each year from 2014 to 2019, how many cumulative bed days are used by individuals with different admission types, charges, and demographics?
- What differentiates releases for short lengths of stay versus longer length of stay?
- For the cohort released in 2014, what are the characteristics of individuals who are readmitted (once or multiple times), compared to those who are not readmitted?

We end with a discussion of how these findings can be used by local stakeholders as they consider resource distribution and reform efforts, as well as a consideration of COVID-19 impacts.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The goal of this report is to understand the admissions, lengths of stay, and bed day use in the Durham, North Carolina, County Jail from 2014 to 2019. Jails house a diverse population of individuals. At any given time, a jail houses individuals detained as they await trial, individuals awaiting transfers to other facilities in other jurisdictions, and those serving short-term sentences of a year or less. Jail populations reflect actions taken by other criminal justice actors, such as the police and the court system. In this report, the policy context driving the jail population in Durham is described. This policy context description may be useful in informing the broader discussion of jail reform. The trends in Durham's jail population are described in detail in this report, as well as several high-level findings that emerged from the analyses.

Length of stay is a key determinant of the jail population

From 2014 to 2019, admissions to the Durham County Jail declined by 25%, from 11,987 in 2014 to 9,029 in 2019. The average daily population (ADP) decreased by 19%, from 521 in 2014 to 423 in 2019.

Declines in the Durham County Jail population were driven by reductions in admissions for misdemeanors, nonviolent felonies, and traffic/other violations. From 2014 to 2019, admissions for misdemeanor offenses declined by 25%, for nonviolent felonies by 23%, and for traffic/other violations by 40%. On the other hand, length of stay for both violent felonies, misdemeanors, and traffic/other violations increased from 2014 to 2019, by 33%, 5%, and 113% respectively.

While admissions went down, average length of stay in jail, measured in days, increased by 24%, from 14.8 days in 2014 to 18.4 days in 2019. From 2014 to 2019, the median length of stay was 1 day, except for in 2017 and 2018 when it was 2 days. Most individuals booked in the Durham County jail in 2019 stayed for 1-2 days, with 28% being released in less than 24 hours. **The number of individuals staying in jail for one year or longer nearly doubled**, from 45 in 2014 to 85 in 2019. While small, this group utilizes a great deal of jail resources.

The longest length of stay was found for those booked into jail as “hold” admissions (ICE, federal hold, other jurisdictions hold). Average length of stay for this group increased by 45%, from 55 days in 2014 to 79.8 days in 2019. Individuals booked on a city/county sentence had the second longest average lengths of stay, which increased 61% from 27 days on average in 2014 to 44 days on average in 2019.

In predicting length of stay in jail, those admitted with **multiple admission types with multiple charges were 20 times more likely to spend 90 or more days in jail, compared to those admitted with a single admission type with a single charge.**

Even though jail admissions decreased dramatically, because length of stay increased, the cumulative number of bed days used on an annual declined only slightly.

The 25% reduction in jail admission did not result in a dramatic decrease in cumulative bed days used given the 24% increase in the length of stay. **There was a 6% decrease in the number of cumulative bed days used, from 180,437 in 2014 to 169,781 in 2019.**

There are racial disparities in admissions, length of stay, and bed days used

Black individuals accounted for 69% of jail admissions from 2014 to 2019 in the Durham County Jail, despite being only about 37% of the population in Durham. In comparison, White people

comprise about 43% of the Durham population and accounted for about 16% of jail admissions. This trend remained stable over the course of the project.

The average length of stay for Black individuals increased by 28%, from an average of 16.1 days in 2014 to 20.6 days in 2019. The average length of stay for White individuals increased by 50%, from 11.5 days in 2014 to 17.2 days in 2019. In 2019, Black people spent an average of almost 3.5 more days in jail compared to White people. **Black individuals also consumed the largest percentage of bed days at over 70% throughout the study period.**

Bail is a key driver of the jail population

Most individuals booked into jail are awaiting trial and have bail set. **Adjusting for inflation, average bail amount increased from \$7,051 to a peak of \$10,038 in 2016 and then declined to \$9,581 in 2019, a 36% increase over the study period. Higher bail amounts were associated with longer lengths of stay in jail.** Bail amounts over \$5,000 had average lengths of stay 2 to 4 times higher than those with bail amounts less than \$5,000. Bail amounts over \$5,000 were also associated with the highest number of cumulative bed days, at 46,894 in 2014 (66% of bed days) and 50,018 in 2019 (68% of bed days).

Readmission to jail is a driver of the jail population

Among a cohort of individuals released from the Durham County jail in 2014, 67% were readmitted to jail by 2019. Of this group, 16% were readmitted at least once, 24% were readmitted 2-4 times, 12% were readmitted 5-7 times, and 15% were readmitted 8 or more times. Among the strongest factors that predicted jail readmission, Black individuals, and men are more likely to return to jail, while Latinx individuals and 35-64-year-olds are less likely to return to jail compared to White individuals and 25-34-year-olds. Individuals charged with crimes against property, weapons offenses, or traffic offenses were also more likely to return to jail, compared to other charge types. **Those with more than one prior jail admission were 8 times more likely to return to jail than those without any prior admissions.**

Caveats

This report was produced in an effort to understand trends in the jail population in the Durham County Jail from 2014 to 2019. The results provide important insights into the jail population, but there are limitations to the data. First, the description of the top charge category is limited to the top charge associated with each jail admission and does not capture the complexities that most criminal arrests involve with multiple charges. For instance, a given arrest may involve a person offense, a property offense, and a warrant. Here, only the person offense would be represented and does not take into account the additional and important related charges. Second, the criminal histories of people admitted to jail are not taken into consideration. Relatedly, no information on pending charges in other jurisdictions is included. Finally, the bail data reflects the amount set as a condition for release, which can be different from the amount that was paid.

Much has changed in Durham and in the world since 2019, so comparing these results to jail data post-2019 is an important future undertaking. As the jail data examined for this report are from just one facility, it is also important to consider these trends as they compare to other in-state and out-of-state jails. Jail populations are driven by a number of factors, including law enforcement entities, the courts, broader economic trends, and the on-going legacy of racism. The findings of this report provide contextual information on factors that impact Durham's jail population that may be useful in a variety of discussions on jail reform, criminal justice reform, and related policies

KEY FINDINGS

Admissions

Research Question: *How have jail admissions changed over time from 2014 to 2019 by charge and individual characteristics?*

- From 2014 to 2019, there was a 25% decline in jail admissions, from 11,987 admissions to 9,029.
- In addition to the decline in admissions, the Durham County Jail also saw a decline in the average daily population (ADP), from 521 individuals in 2014 to an average of 423 individuals in 2019, a decline of 19%.
- Although there were overall declines in admissions, there were increases in certain admission types including pretrial admissions for a warrant only (94%), warrant and new charge (83%), probation violation and warrant (133%), probation violation, warrant, and new charge (206%).
- About 40% of jail admissions were for misdemeanor charges. There were 4,802 misdemeanor charges in 2014 and 3,601 in 2019, a minor decline in number but still representing about 40% of admissions. Admissions for nonviolent offenses represented about 30% of admissions over the project period. Traffic violations and warrants were 5-12% of admissions, followed by violent felonies at 5-8%.
- Black individuals were overrepresented in admissions accounting for 69% of jail admissions in 2019 but representing 37% of the Durham population.
- The proportion of admissions was largest for individuals aged 25-34 and for men.

Length of Stay

Research Question: *How have the average lengths of stay in jail changed from 2014 to 2019 by charge and individual characteristics?*

- The average length of stay in the Durham County Jail increased from 14.8 days in 2014 to 18.4 days in 2019, an increase of 24%.
- The average length of stay was longest for those with multiple admission types and multiple charges, which increased slightly from 37.6 days in 2014 to 40 days in 2019.
- Individuals admitted for a city/county sentence had the largest increase in average length of stay for those with a single admission type, from 27.3 days in 2014 to 43.9 days in 2019, a 61% increase. Individuals admitted for holds (ICE, federal, or other jurisdiction) had the next largest increase in average length of stay, from 55 days in 2014 to 79.8 days in 2019, a 45% increase.
- For charge severity, jail admissions for violent felonies had the longest average lengths of stay over the study period, increasing from 81.1 days in 2014 to 108.2 days in 2019, an increase of 33%. In 2019, 18% of this group spent more than 180 days in jail. In contrast, 76% of individuals admitted to jail for a misdemeanor and 85% admitted to jail for violations/traffic were released in less than 3 days.
- For charge type, crimes against persons had the longest average length of stay. This increased by 41% from 30 days in 2014 to 42.4 days in 2019.
- Length of stay for Black individuals increased nearly 28% across the project period, from an average of 16.1 days in 2014 to an average of 20.6 days in 2019. The average length of stay peaked for Black people in 2018, at 21 days. For Whites, the average length of stay increased from 11.5 days in 2014 to 17.2 days in 2019.
- Across all years of the study, individuals with bail set above \$5,000 had longer lengths of stay in jail, averaging 24.3 days in 2014 and increasing to 34.5 days in 2019. Length of stay for the highest bail category (\$5,000 or more) was at least 3 times greater than the length of stay for all of the lower bail categories across all project years.

Cumulative Bed Days

Research Question: *During each year 2014 to 2019, how many cumulative bed days are used by individuals with different admission types, charges, and demographics?*

- From 2014 to 2019, cumulative bed days decreased from 180,437 in 2014 to 169,781 in 2019, a decrease of 6%.
- Admissions with multiple admission types with multiple charges saw a 17% increase in cumulative bed days over the study period, from 41,562 in 2014 to 48,807 in 2019.
- For top charge severity, cumulative bed days decreased by 30% for nonviolent felonies from 2014 to 2019 but increased by 39% for those admitted for violent felonies. Cumulative bed days for misdemeanors decreased by 23%. However, warrants saw an increase of 69% in cumulative bed days during the study period, and traffic/other violations saw an increase of 21%.
- For top charge type, crimes against persons had the highest number of cumulative bed days at 62,044 in 2014 to 77,263 in 2019; a 25% increase. The next highest number was for crimes against society, with 45,275 bed days in 2014 and decreasing 3% to 43,702 bed days in 2019.
- Black individuals utilized the largest percentage of bed days, 77% in 2014 and declining to 73% in 2017 before increasing to 78% in 2019. In 2019, Black people were 69% of the Durham County Jail admissions and accounted for 78% of bed days.
- Individuals with bail set above \$5,000 used the highest number of cumulative bed days across the study period. Bed days for this group were at least 5 times higher than for people with bail set below \$5,000.

Predicting Lengths of Stay

Research Question: *What differentiates releases for short lengths of stay versus longer length of stay?*

- Factors related to spending over 90 days in the Durham County Jail include age, with individuals aged 18-24 and 35-64 being more likely to stay more than 90 days compared to 25-34-year-olds. Men were more likely to have length of stays over 90 days, compared to women.
- Individuals admitted with multiple admission types with multiple charges were 20 times more likely to stay in jail for more than 90 days compared to those admitted with a single admission type with a single charge.
- Individuals charged with violent felonies were more likely to spend over 90 days in jail compared to all other charge severities.

Predicting Readmission

Research Question: *For the cohort released in 2014, what are the characteristics of individuals who are readmitted (once or multiple times), compared to those who are not readmitted?*

- Of persons released in the 2014 cohort, 67% were readmitted to the Durham County Jail at least one time. Sixteen percent of this cohort were readmitted to jail at least once, 24% were readmitted 2-4 times, 12% were readmitted 5-7 times, and 15% were readmitted 8 or more times.
- Odds of readmission were significantly lower for Latinx individuals and 35-64-year-olds, while Black people and men had significantly higher odds of readmission.
- Odds of readmission were significantly lower for individuals who were admitted on pretrial admissions with a new charge, a hold, or probation admission compared to other types of admissions.
- Odds of readmission were higher for individuals admitted on a violent felony compared to other charge severity types.
- Odds of readmission were higher for property, weapon, and traffic charge types, while person, drugs, and crimes against society were not associated with higher odds of readmission.

BACKGROUND CONTEXT

To understand trends in Durham's jail, we begin with general background information about North Carolina courts and information about the local policy context in Durham County.

The General Court of Justice, the name of North Carolina's court system, consists of three divisions: District Court, Superior Court, and Court of Appeals.^{vii} The North Carolina Supreme Court and Court of Appeals comprise the appellate division. Superior courts are divided into 48 districts and 5 divisions.^{viii} Civil cases in excess of \$25,000 and all felony cases are heard in Superior Court. District courts hear cases involving civil, criminal, juvenile, and magistrate matters.^{ix} Lower-level crimes and civil cases between \$10,000-\$25,000 are processed in district courts, which empanel juries and hold trials.^x North Carolina is divided into 41 District Court districts, which are usually located in the county seat but may also include other cities or towns, as authorized by the General Assembly. There is a voter-elected Chief District Court Judge for each district.^{xi}

District courts hear criminal cases for misdemeanor offenses, whereas felony criminal cases are heard in Superior Court. Magistrates also work in district courts, for both civil and criminal proceedings. Magistrate duties on the criminal side include conducting initial appearances, setting conditions for release, and issuing warrants. Duties on the civil side include hearing small claims cases, eviction cases, determining involuntary commitments, and performing marriages.^{xii} Durham County, North Carolina, is Superior Court and District Court district 14.^{xiii}

There were several significant legislative and policy changes during the project period. The North Carolina General Assembly passed the Justice Reinvestment Act (House Bill 642) in 2011 initiating policy reforms to North Carolina's criminal legal system.^{xiv} Part of the Justice Reinvestment Act established the Statewide Misdemeanant Confinement Program (SMCP).^{xv} This program went into effect on January 1, 2012 and transferred responsibility for individuals convicted of a misdemeanor with sentences between 91 and 180 days from the state prison system to the counties, but with the express intent that the costs of housing and caring for those individuals "be covered by State funds and not be imposed as a local cost."^{xvi} Jails housing individuals under the program receive a reimbursement rate of \$40.00 per day. Durham County is among the 68 counties in North Carolina participating in the program.^{xvii} Additionally, North Carolina General Statute G.S. 162-34, allows counties with adequate and available space to house individuals on behalf of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, ICE, or the U.S. Marshals Service. The reimbursement rate for these arrangements is set by contract "as may be agreed upon between the county and the United States,"^{xviii} and vary by county.

Perhaps the most substantial policy reform at the state-level was the Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Act (Senate Bill: 257) and was enacted in 2017 but went into effect on December 1, 2019.^{xix} This major policy shift raised the age of juvenile jurisdiction from 16 to 18 for young people charged with nonviolent felonies and misdemeanors.^{xx} Prior to this legislation, 16-17-year-olds were admitted to county jails, but separated from adults. As of the effective date of this legislation, 16-17-year-olds are detained in state and county-operated juvenile detention centers. This development may account for a decline in jail admissions coinciding with the effective date of the Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Act.

At the local level, Durham County officials introduced several policy changes during the project period aimed toward reducing jail admissions. In March of 2014, Durham County's Criminal Justice Resource Center began its Misdemeanor Diversion Program (MDP).^{xxi} Designed for youth aged 16 and 17,^{xxii} the MDP targeted individuals accused of certain nonviolent misdemeanor offenses^{xxiii} as an alternative to entering the adult criminal legal system. Because of the success of this program and support for quality

diversion options for the city’s young adult population, the MDP was expanded to include people aged 18-21 in October 2015 and expanded further in March 2019 to include people up to 26 years old. Moreover, in June 2017 the Criminal Justice Resource Center launched an automated court appearance reminder system aimed to reduce jail admissions for Failure to Appear charges. The program, which pushes “reminder messages” to clients of the Criminal Justice Resource Center, addresses the primary reason for failure to appear—defendants not remembering scheduled court appearances.

In November 2018, County residents elected Satana Deberry to the office of District Attorney, Durham County’s chief prosecutor.^{xxiv} After taking office in January 2019, Deberry introduced several policy reforms^{xxv} including an internal pretrial release policy that disfavors pretrial detention and removes money from the equation.^{xxvi} This policy establishes a presumption that people charged with non-violent offenses — including infractions, misdemeanors and low-level felonies, with an exception for domestic violence — should be released pretrial without monetary conditions. With an explicit focus on mitigating the impact of collateral consequences on the legal system-involved population in Durham, Deberry also waived unpaid traffic fines and fees for residents who lost their driver licenses for at least two years^{xxvii}, ended the practice of threatening criminal charges against the parents of students who miss school, and expanded the use of restorative justice practices as an alternative to formal processing in the criminal legal system.^{xxviii} Deberry’s office continued the practice in Durham to assign an attorney to all first appearances at the jail, assuring bail is reviewed quickly.

In 2018, Durham residents also elected Clarence Birkhead as the new County Sheriff.^{xxix} Since taking office, the Sheriff has instituted the Sheriff’s Targeted Enforcement Program (STEP). The program began in August 2019 and uses a dragnet to arrest individuals with outstanding warrants.^{xxx}

Further, the City of Durham instituted the Durham Expunction and Restoration Program (DEAR) in 2018 designed to remove barriers to employment and housing by providing free legal services to Durham residents who cannot afford attorneys to expunge charges and convictions from their criminal records and restore suspended or revoked drivers’ licenses.^{xxxi}

Durham County is located in the Triangle region of North Carolina and covers 298 square miles.^{xxxii} Durham’s 2020 population was an estimated 324,833, the 6th most populous county in the state, and includes rural, urban, and suburban areas.^{xxxiii} Recent trends show a 21.4% population increase since 2010, with the City of Durham, the county seat and largest city, leading this growth as a result of the City’s recent economic boom.^{xxxiv} Durham County is included in the Raleigh-Durham-Cary, NC Combined Statistical Area (CSA), which had a population of 1,759,218 in 2010.^{xxxv} Durham County is 52% female. Adults aged 18-64 make up 66% of the county’s population. Approximately 21% of residents are under age 18.^{xxxvi} The county’s 2019 poverty rate of 14.1%^{xxxvii} is higher than both the North Carolina (13.6%)^{xxxviii} and U.S. (10.5%)^{xxxix} averages. The Durham County Jail is located in the zip code with the lowest average median income (less than or equal to \$59,728).

The racial/ethnic breakdown of Durham County is 43% White, 35% Black, 14% Latinx, 4% Asian, and less than 1% other.^{xl} Historically, Durham County has been largely segregated along racial lines. The economic revitalization and growth in recent years that has resulted in population increases among the White middle class and gentrification in many historically predominantly Black neighborhoods and communities. Evictions, affordable housing shortages, and employment options for Black residents in Durham are major issues for residents and local government.

Data show that Durham’s crime rate is higher than state and national averages.^{xli} The City of Durham has experienced increased rates of violent crimes. The 2019 homicide rate increased by 16% and aggravated

assaults increased by 19% over the previous year.^{xlii} In 2020, over 950 shooting incidents occurred.^{xliii} As with many other cities, reducing violent crime is a major concern for local leaders and community stakeholders.^{xliv}

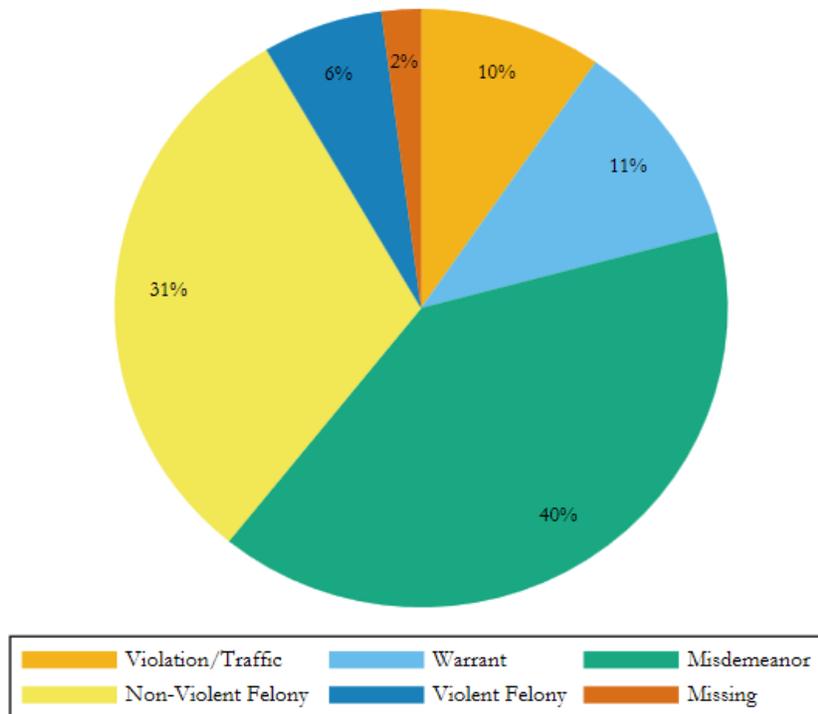
The Durham County Sheriff's Office provides services for individuals who are detained in the county and runs the county jail. Located in Durham's downtown area, the facility opened in 1996 and was designed with a capacity of 576 single cells.^{xlv} Later, 160 bunk beds were added to some cells to increase capacity to 736. This detention facility was designed as a direct supervision "New Generation Jail," which gives staff constant and direct supervision of activities of those incarcerated. A variety of services and operations are conducted on the first two floors of the facility, including Intake and Release, Criminal Magistrates Services, Jail Administration, Central Control, Medical, Programs, Staff Facilities, Food Service, Laundry and Facility Maintenance. Housing for detained individuals is provided on the remaining levels of the facility.

Individuals detained at the Durham County Jail are grouped into housing pods, according to their behavior or risk classification or other special concerns.^{xlvi} With the exception of some treatment, education, and vocational programs, the pod system is used to deliver all required services to detained individuals. This includes food, visiting, attorney conferences, canteen, exercise, and recreation. To increase safety and to reduce required staff, services are moved to individuals in the pod system rather than moving individuals to use services. Individuals are provided with program privileges based on appropriate conduct and behavior in accordance with the facility's rules and regulations.

DATA AT A GLANCE, 2019

The following graphics provide insight into the nature of the admissions to the Durham County Jail in 2019. In 2019, there were 9,029 admissions to the Durham County Jail, and misdemeanors (40%), and non-violent felonies (31%) were the most common top admissions charges (see Figure 1). Comparatively, fewer individuals entered the jail with top charges of warrants (11%), violation/traffic charges (10%), and violent felonies (6%).

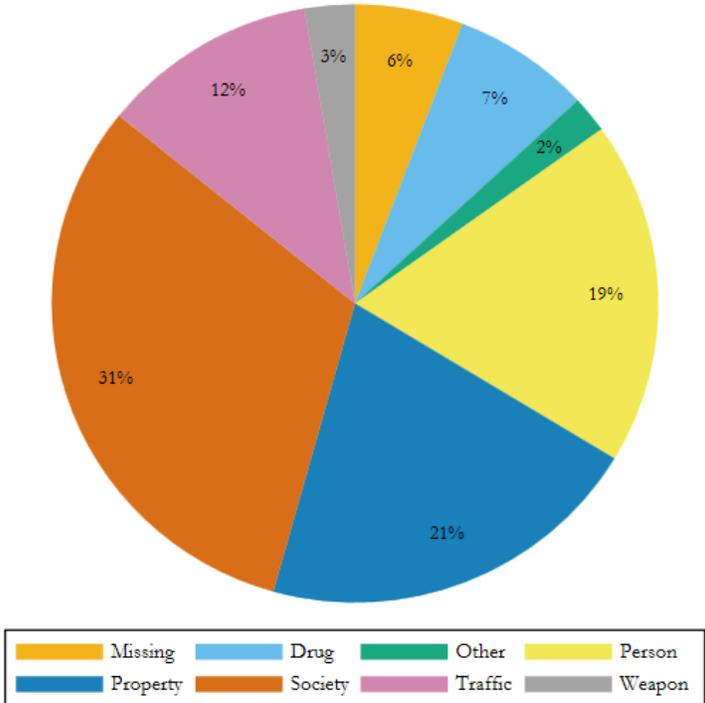
Figure 1. Percent of Admissions by Top Charge Severity, 2019



Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

When further considering admissions by top charge category (see Figure 2), one-third of jail admissions in 2019 were crimes against society (31%). The next most common charge category was property offenses (21%), followed by person offenses (19%) and traffic offenses (12%). All other charges comprised under 10%, respectively. Across the study period, the most prevalent crimes against society were misdemeanor probation violations (21%), while the most prevalent property offenses were misdemeanor larceny (13%) and obtaining property under false pretenses (12%). The most prevalent person offenses were assault on a female (26%) and over half of traffic offenses were driving while impaired (53%).

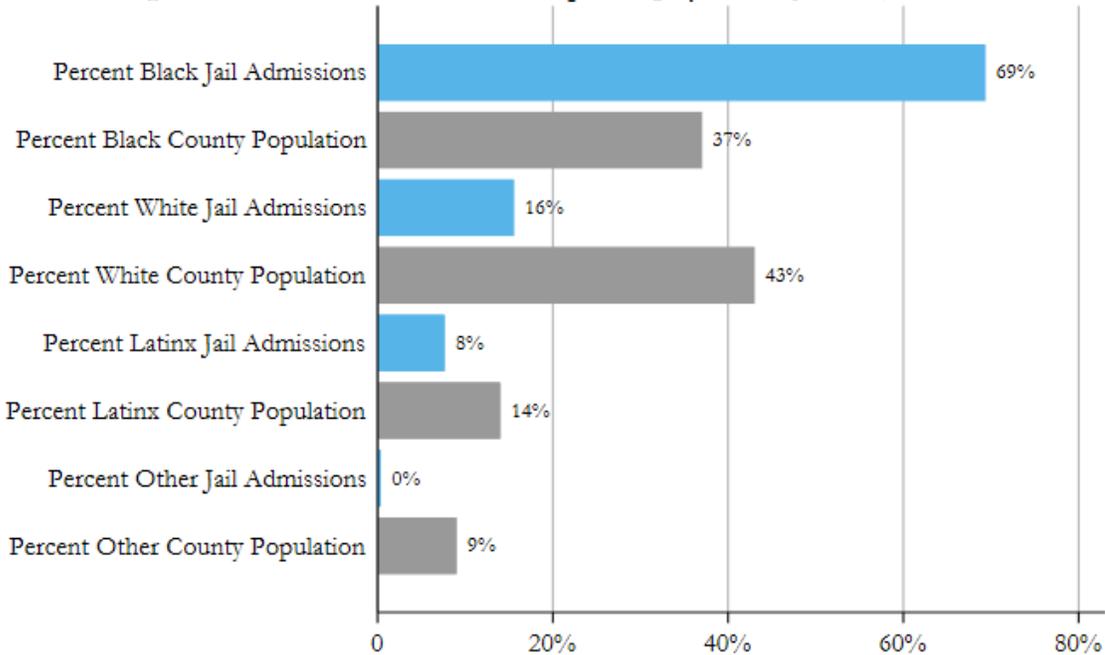
Figure 2. Percent of Admissions by Top Charge Category, 2019



Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Racial disparities persist in jail admissions. Though the population of Durham County is 35% Black,^{xlvii} 69% of the jail admissions in the year 2019 were made up by Black people (see Figure 3). In comparison, about 43% of the county population is White, yet White people only made up 16% of the jail admissions for 2019.

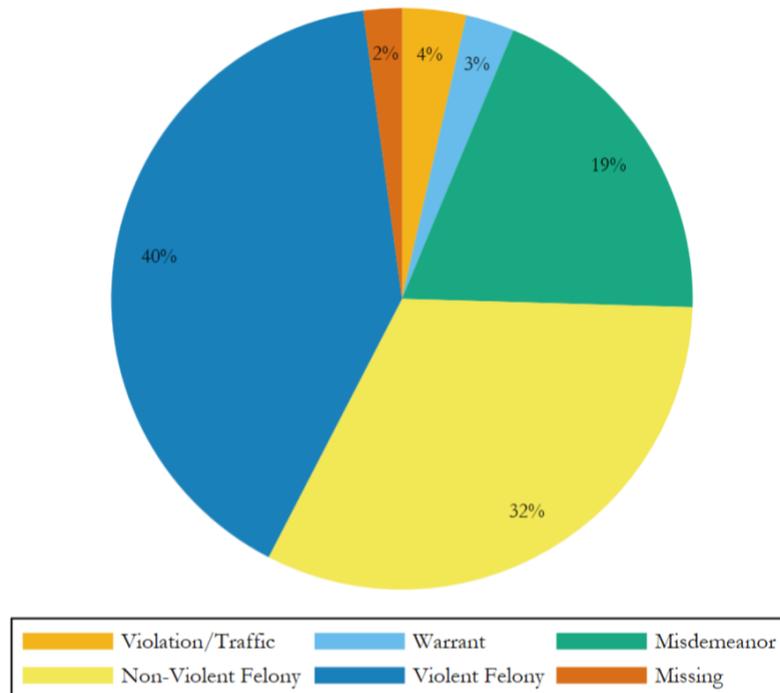
Figure 3. Percent of Admissions and Population by Race, 2019



Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff, The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center & The United States Census Bureau.

People with a violent felony as their top charge utilized the largest proportion of total bed days (40%) in 2019, even though they were a small proportion of the number of admissions (572 admission; 6% of admissions). However, individuals with non-violent felony charges also used a large proportion of total bed days (32%). Misdemeanors, warrants, violation/traffic charges, and missing data accounted for 28% of the total bed days utilized in 2019.

Figure 4. Percent of Bed Days by Top Charge Severity, 2019



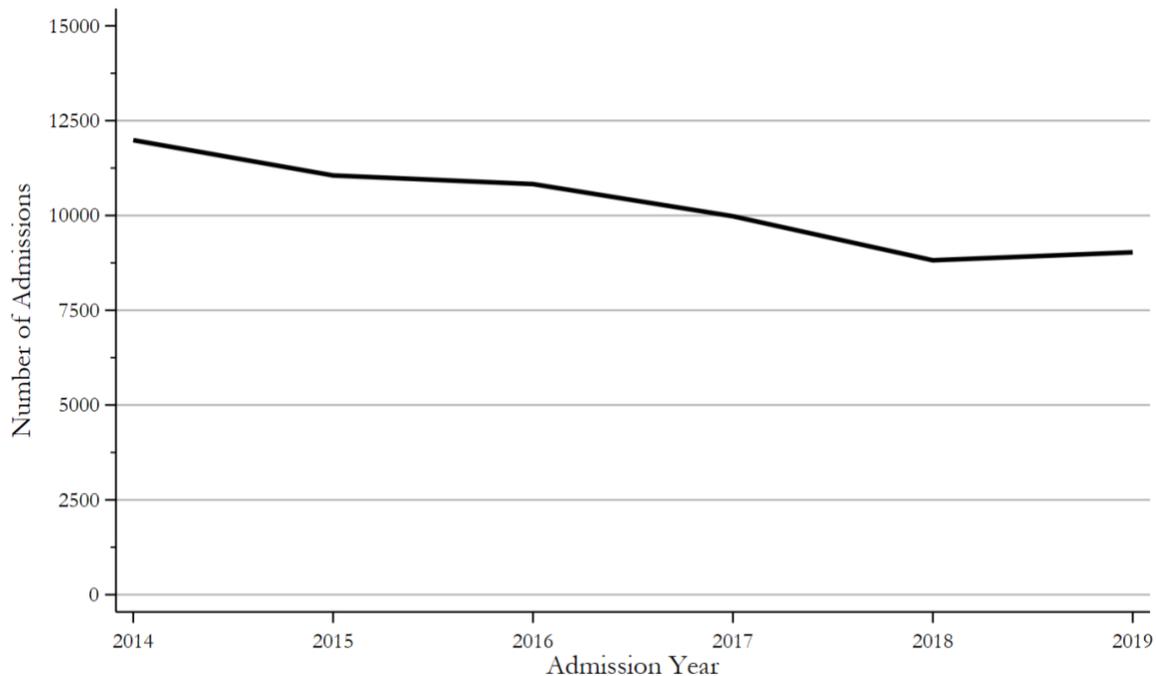
Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

ADMISSIONS

In this section, we examine the overall number of admissions from 2014 to 2019 by jail admission types, charges characteristics, demographic characteristics (race/ethnicity, age, and sex), and bail.

The number of annual admissions into the Durham County Jail, 2014 to 2019, is presented in Figure 5. Admissions are at the booking level, rather than at the individual level. Thus, an individual may have multiple admissions in a given year. **From 2014 to 2019, there was a 25% decline in the number of jail admissions, from 11,987 to 9,029.**

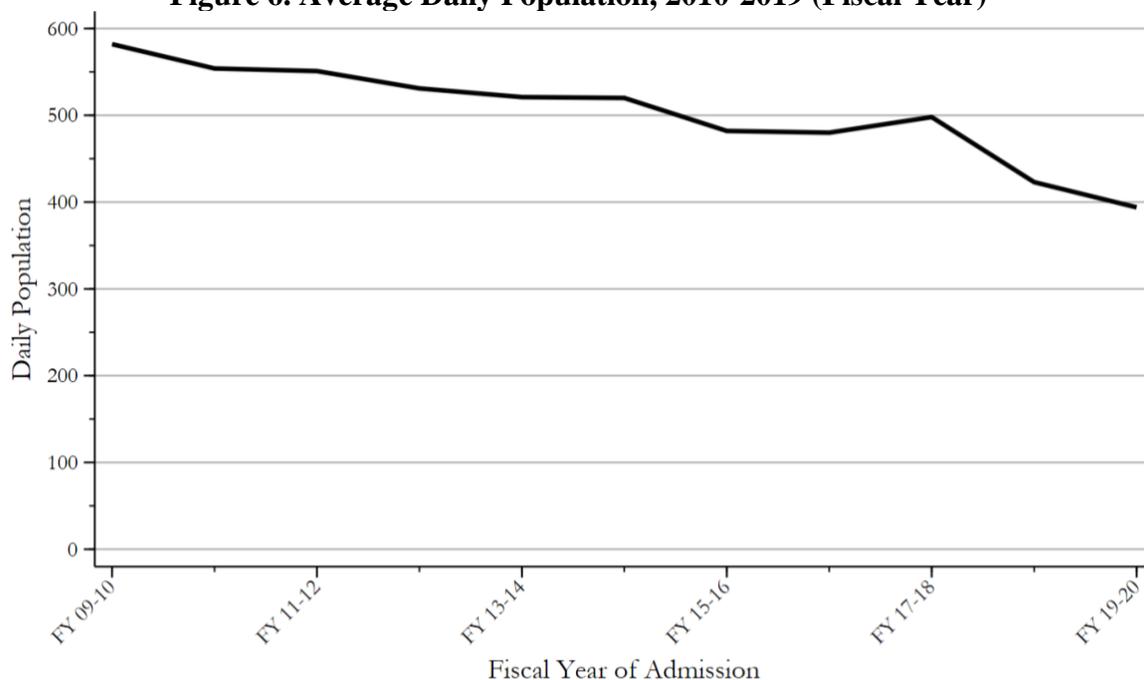
Figure 5. Number of Admissions, 2014-2019



Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Figure 6 shows the average daily population (ADP), which represents the total population incarcerated divided by the number of bed days in the year. Notably, this analysis of ADP captures years in fiscal year (August to July), rather than calendar year. This data was provided by the Durham County annual budget documents. **The ADP over the study period was 521 in the FY 2013-2014 and then declined to 423 in FY 2019-2020, a 19% decrease.**

Figure 6. Average Daily Population, 2010-2019 (Fiscal Year)



Data Source: Durham County Annual Budget Documents (dconc.gov).

ADMISSION TYPES AND CHARGE CHARACTERISTICS

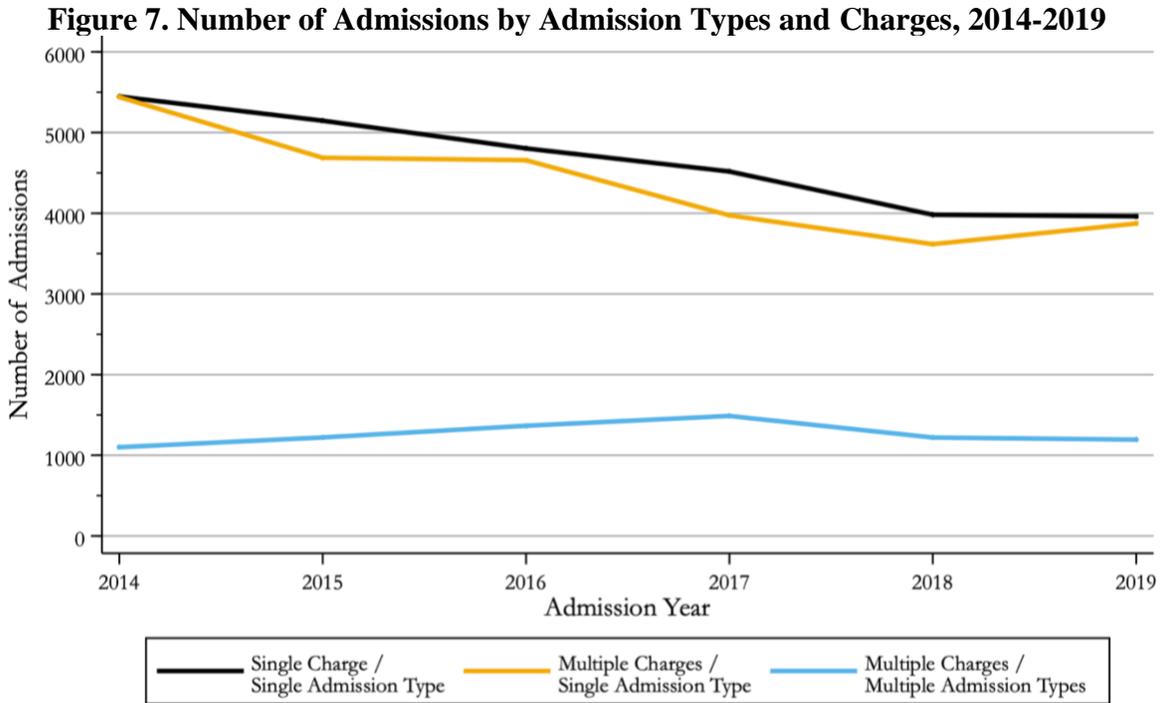
In a given year, an individual may be admitted to jail multiple times, and individuals can enter jail based on one or multiple charges. We explore admission types and charges in multiple forms across three categories: (1) single admission type, single charge: a person comes in with one charge and one admission type (e.g., pretrial admission for a new charge, assault), (2) single admission type, multiple charges: a person comes in with multiple charges and one admission type (e.g., pretrial admission for a new charge, assault and robbery), (3) multiple admission types, multiple charges: a person comes in with multiple charges and multiple admission types (e.g., pretrial admission for a new charge, assault and probation violation).

Admission Type Definitions

- **Pretrial Admission: New Charge(s) only:** Individual arrested on new charges and booked into jail.
- **Pretrial Admission: Warrant only:** Individuals arrested on an outstanding warrant and booked into jail.
- **Hold (Ice, Federal, Other Jurisdiction):** Individual who was booked into jail on charges originating from a different county, city, or federal jurisdiction.
- **Probation Admission:** Individual booked for a probation violation.
- **Parole Admission:** Individual booked for a parole violation.
- **State Inmate/Prison Transfer Admission:** Individual sentenced to serve time in a state prison facility and is awaiting transfer or is housed in Durham County Jail during court proceedings.
- **County/City Sentence Admission:** Individual sentenced to serve time in jail.

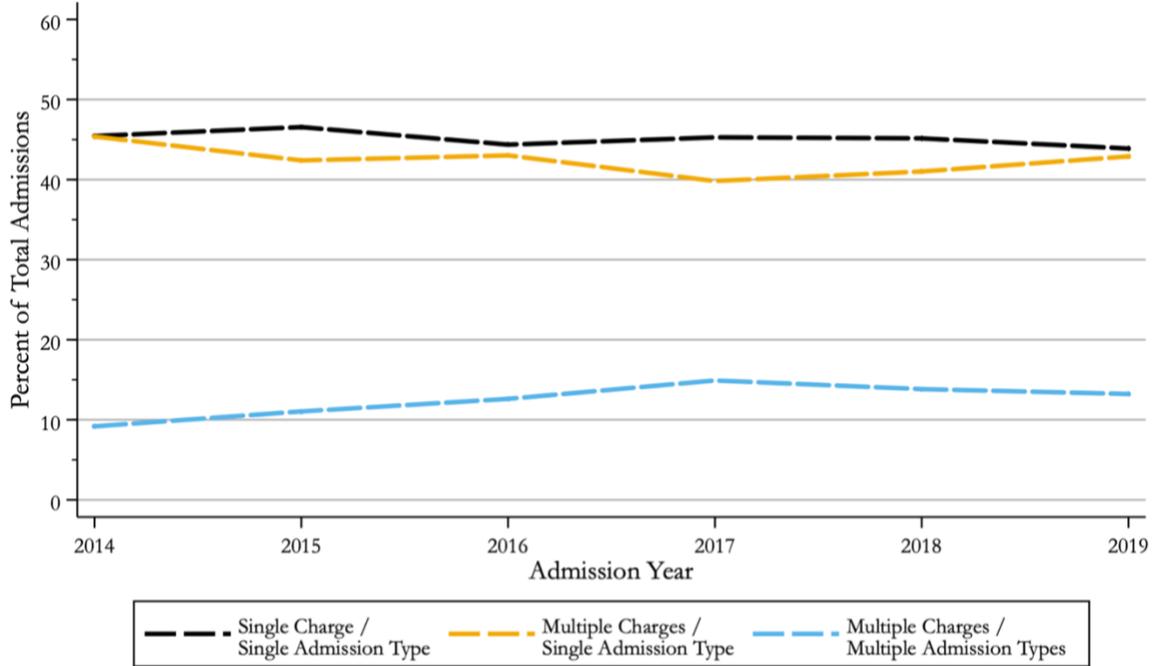
Figure 7 depicts admission trends by the three admission types with charge categories and Figure 8 displays the percentage of these admissions. **From 2014 to 2019, single admission types with either single or multiple charges were more frequent than multiple admission types.** Multiple admissions with multiple charges were the lowest frequency admissions throughout the study period.

We also examined the mean and median number of charges for those booked into jail during the study period. For single admission type with a single charge, the mean and median number of charges was one. For single admission type with multiple charges, the mean number of charges was 4 and the median was 3 throughout the study period. Lastly, for multiple admission types with multiple charges, the mean number of charges was 6 and the median was 4.



Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Figure 8. Percent of Admissions by Admission Types and Charges, 2014-2019



Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Table 1 shows the numbers and percent change in admission type and charge over the course of the study period. The largest decline was for single admissions with multiple charges (-29%), while multiple admissions with multiple charges increased by 9%.

Table 1. Number of Admissions by Admission Type and Charge in 2014 and 2019

Admission Types and Charges	2014	2019	2014-2019 % Change
Number of Single Admission, Single Charge	5,447	3,962	-27%
Number of Single Admission, Multiple Charges	5,440	3,873	-29%
Number of Multiple Admission, Multiple Charges	1,100	1,194	+9%
Total	11,987	9,029	-25%

Single and Multiple Admission Types

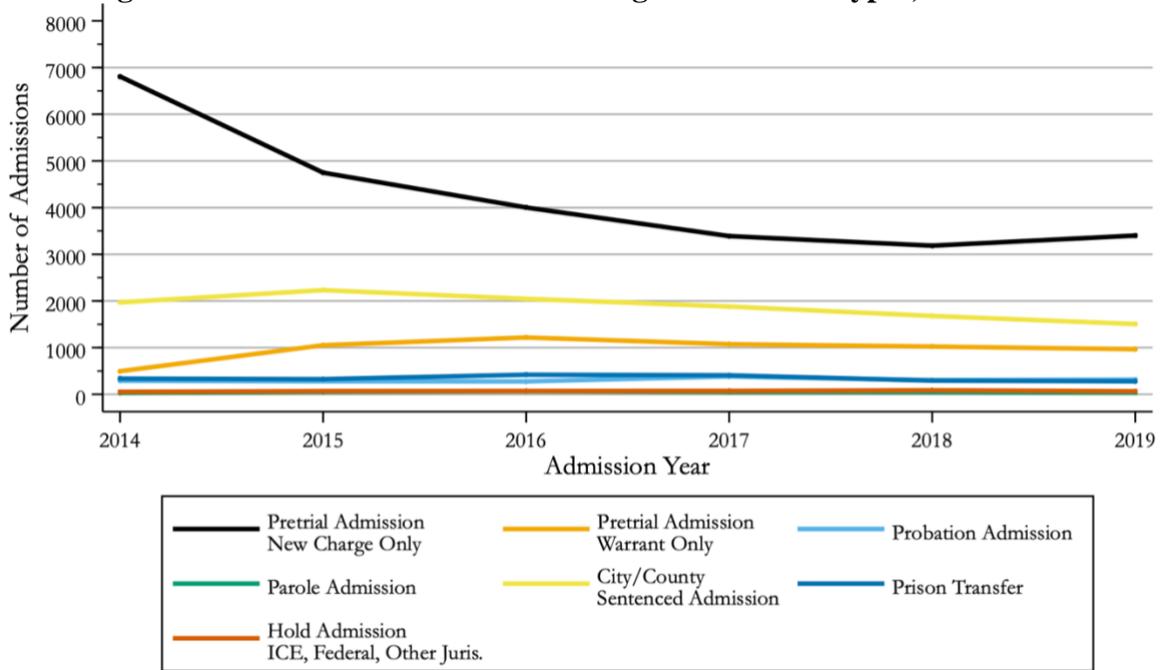
The following graphs further contextualize the admission trends by admission type. The admission types include pretrial admission for new charges, pretrial admission for a warrant, hold, prison transfer, probation admission, parole admission, prison transfer or city or county admission.

Figure 9 shows the number of admissions of single admission types and Figure 10 depicts the percent of admissions for single admission types. Further, Figure 11 shows the number of multiple admission types and Figure 12 depicts the percent of multiple admission types.

For single admission types, those who entered the jail pretrial with a new charge declined the most over the study period (-50%). For individuals with multiple admission types, those admitted on a probation violation and prison transfer decreased the most (56%). Among single admission types,

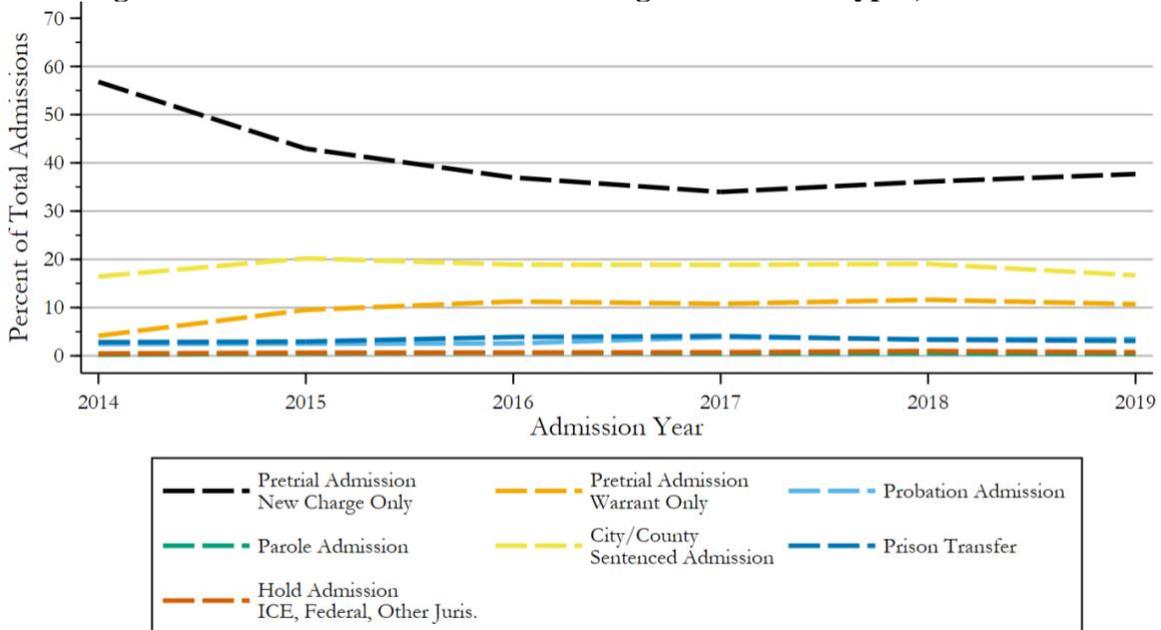
admissions increased for a pretrial admission with a warrant (94%). Among multiple admission types, admissions with a combination of a probation, pretrial with a new charge, and pretrial with a warrant increased the most (206%), though this group had much lower numbers of admissions.

Figure 9. Number of Admissions for Single Admission Types, 2014-2019



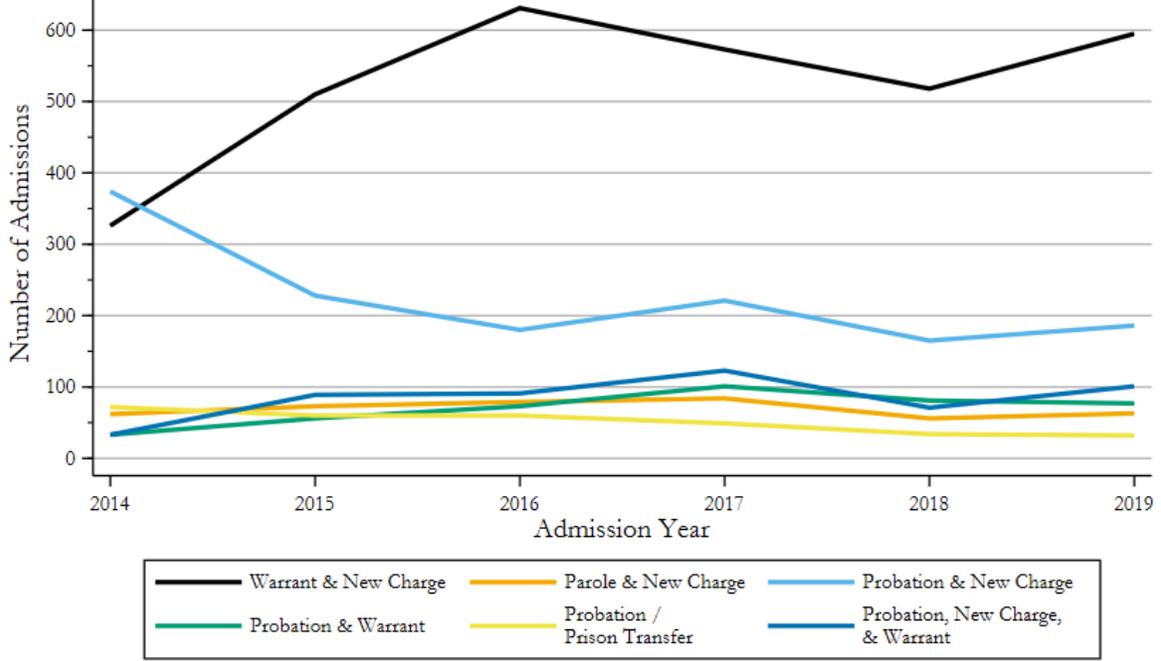
Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Figure 10. Percent of Admissions for Single Admission Types, 2014-2019



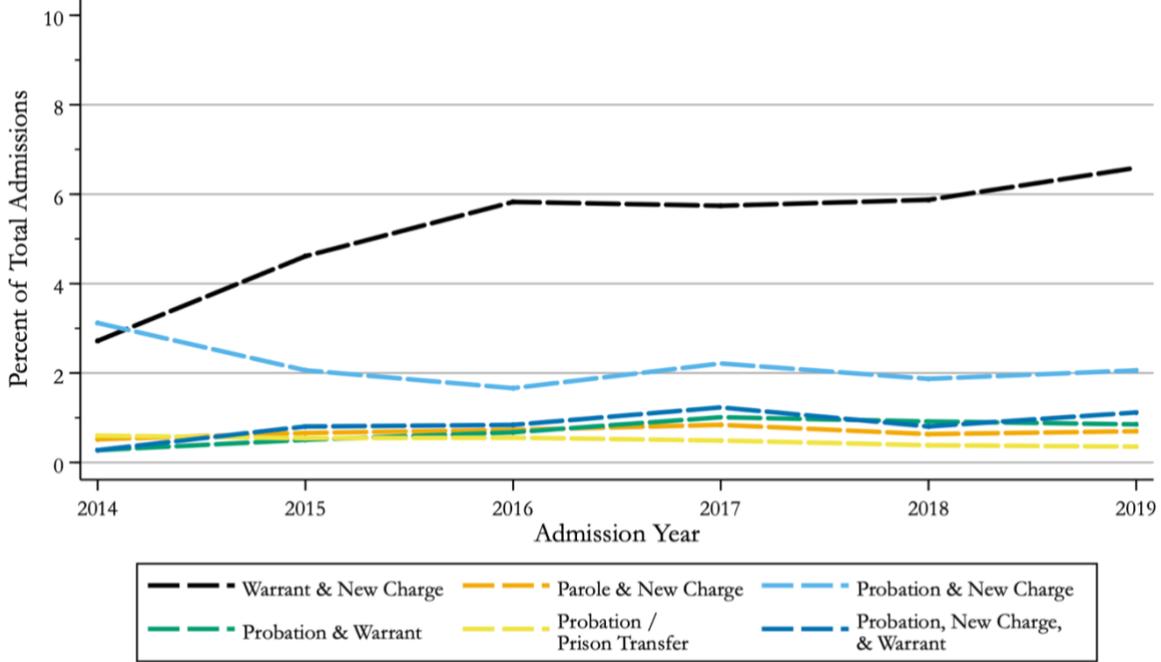
Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Figure 11. Number of Admissions for Multiple Admission Types, 2014-2019



Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Figure 12. Percent of Admissions for Multiple Admission Types, 2014-2019



Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Table 2. Number of Admissions for Single and Multiple Admission Types in 2014 and 2019

	2014	2019	2014-2019 % Change
Single Admission Types			
Pretrial Admission: New Charge Only	6,809	3,402	-50%
Pretrial Admission: Warrant Only	497	966	+94%
Hold Admission (Ice, Federal, Other Jurisdiction)	55	67	+22%
Parole Admission	31	36	+16%
Prison Transfer Admission	339	279	-18%
Probation Admission	293	315	+8%
City/County Sentenced Admission	1,971	1,507	-24%
Total Single Admission Types	9,995	6,572	-34%
Multiple Admission Types			
Warrant and New Charge	326	595	+83%
Probation, New Charge, and Warrant	33	101	+206%
Parole and New Charge	62	63	+2%
Probation and New Charge	374	186	-50%
Probation and Warrant	33	77	+133%
Probation and Prison Transfer	72	32	-56%
Total Multiple Admission Types	900	1,054	+17%

Note: Totals do not account for missing admission type information.

Top Charge Severity and Category

Next, we examine severity of charges. As described previously, individuals may come into jail custody on single or multiple charges. In the following section, “**top charge**” is the most serious charge, based on designations in the Uniformed Crime Report in the National Incident-Based Recording System (UCR-NIBRS). The North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation (SBI) coordinates the State’s crime reporting efforts.^{xlvi} Charge severity classifications were obtained from the SBI’s North Carolina Uniform Crime Reporting Codes (UCR Codes). Although the UCR does not differentiate between misdemeanor and felony offenses, we used the NC General Statute to determine the level of severity. Five charge severity categories were used, which ranges from most severe to least severe: violent felony, non-violent felony, misdemeanor, violation/traffic, and other. Violent felonies require use of force or attempted force against a person, including homicide, robbery, and rape.

Charge Category Definitions:

Charge category classifications also used UCR codes. The SBI links all offenses to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's UCR codes which designates offenses as crime against person, crime against property, or crimes against society. In addition, the UCR codes identify traffic and "other" offense types. The authors followed the UCR designations, except where noted below. Appendix A contains further detail on crime type category definitions.

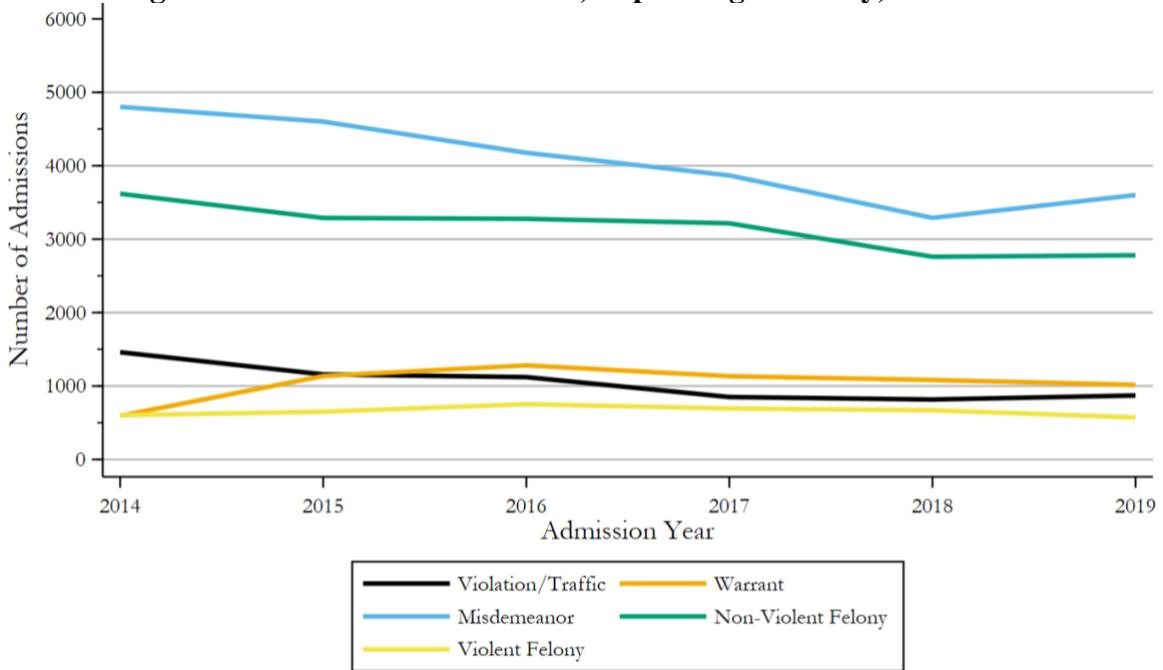
- **Person:** Any offense maintaining a UCR designation as crime against person
- **Property:** Any offense maintaining a UCR designation as crime against property
- **Drug:** Any offense maintaining a UCR offense code 35A or 35B drug/narcotic offense
- **Weapon:** Any offense maintaining a UCR offense code 520 weapon law violations.
- **Crimes Against Society:** Any offense maintaining a UCR designation as a crime against society except if the victim was a person, property was taken, or listed as a 35A, 35B, 90D, or 520 code.
- **Traffic:** Any offense listed as traffic in UOR codes or listed as a UCR offense code 90D (DUI)
- **Other:** Non-criminal offenses.

As shown in Figure 13 and 14, **the majority of jail admissions were admitted throughout the study period on misdemeanor charges (4,802 in 2014 and 3,601 in 2019; around 40%).** The next most frequent admission was non-violent felonies, which decreased from 3,618 in 2014 to 2,780 in 2019. Admission for violent felonies was the least frequent admission from 2015 to 2019, relative to all other admissions, and remained below 8% throughout the study period.

From 2014 to 2019, admissions for violations/traffic declined by 40%, followed by admissions for misdemeanors (25%) and then non-violent felonies (23%). During this same time frame, admissions for warrants increased by 71%, from 594 admissions to 1,017 admissions.

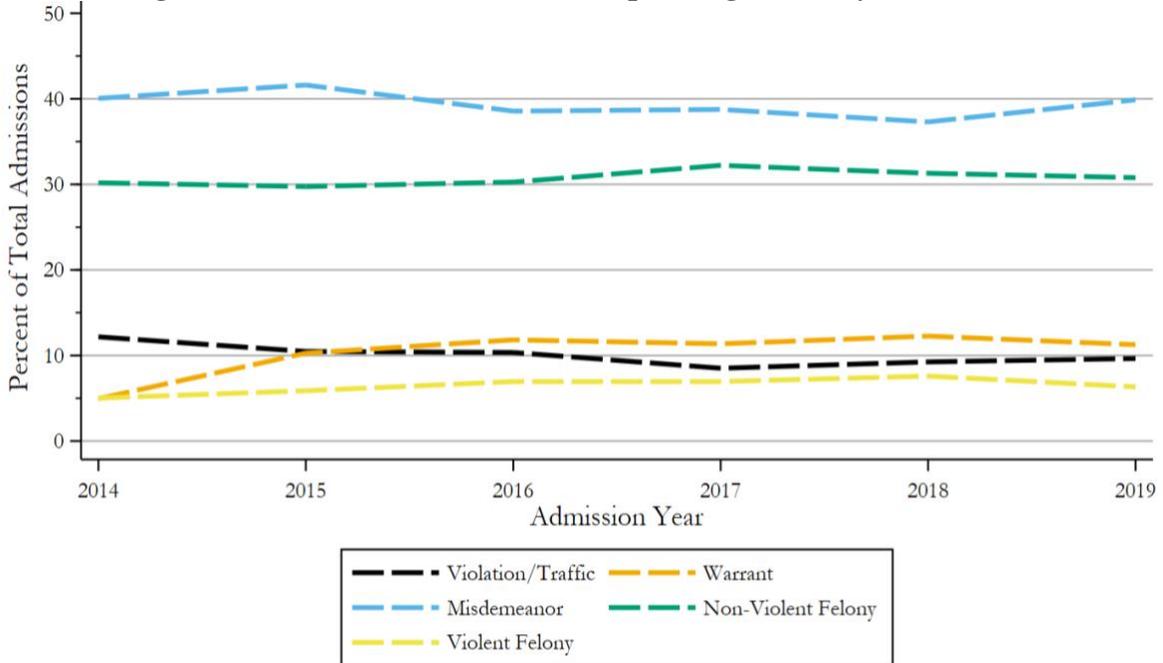
For specific charge categories, admissions for drug charges declined by 56% from 1,518 admissions in 2014 to 664 admissions in 2019. During this same time period, crimes against society charges declined by 23% but remained the most frequent admission charge with 3,670 admissions in 2014 and 2,841 admissions in 2019. The next most common admission charge was for property charges, which declined by 25% from 2,484 in 2014 to 1,867 in 2019.

Figure 13. Number of Admissions, Top Charge Severity, 2014-2019



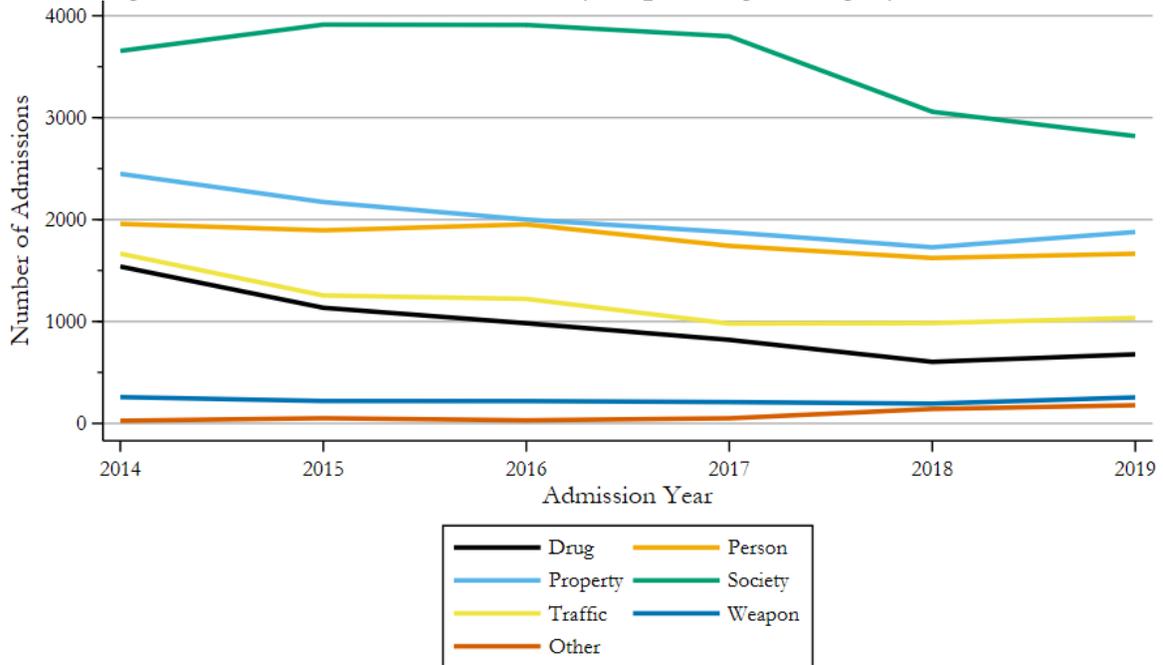
Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Figure 14. Percent of Admissions, Top Charge Severity, 2014-2019



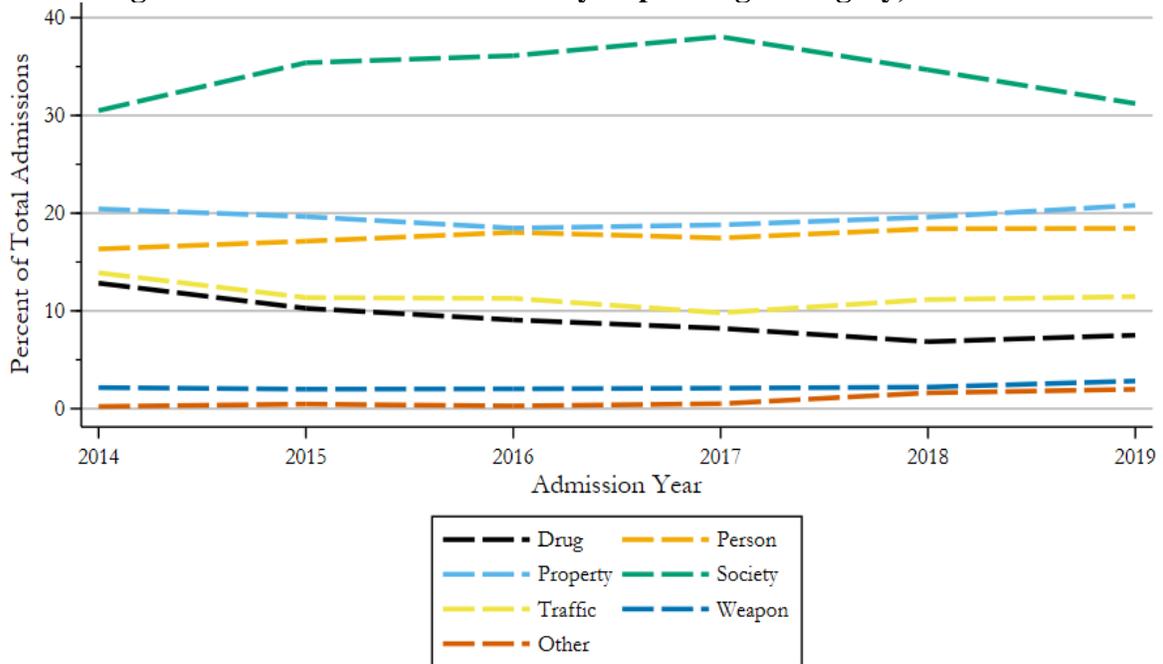
Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Figure 15. Number of Admissions by Top Charge Category, 2014-2019



Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Figure 16. Percent of Admissions by Top Charge Category, 2014-2019



Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Table 3. Top Charge Severity and Top Charge Category in 2014 and 2019

	2014	2019	2014-2019 % Change
Charge Severity			
Violent Felony	602	572	-5%
Non-Violent Felony	3,618	2,780	-23%
Misdemeanor	4,802	3,601	-25%
Violation/Traffic	1,460	871	-40%
Warrant	594	1,017	+71%
Total	11,076	8,841	-20%
Charge Category			
Person	1,916	1,676	-13%
Property	2,484	1,867	-25%
Drug	1,518	664	-56%
Weapon	257	241	-6%
Society	3,670	2,841	-23%
Traffic	1,677	1,040	-38%
Other	29	179	+517%
Total	11,551	8,508	-26%

Note: Totals do not account for admissions missing admission type information

ADMISSIONS BY DEMOGRAPHICS

Our next group of figures examines the demographic characteristics of people who were admitted to Durham County jail from 2014 to 2019.

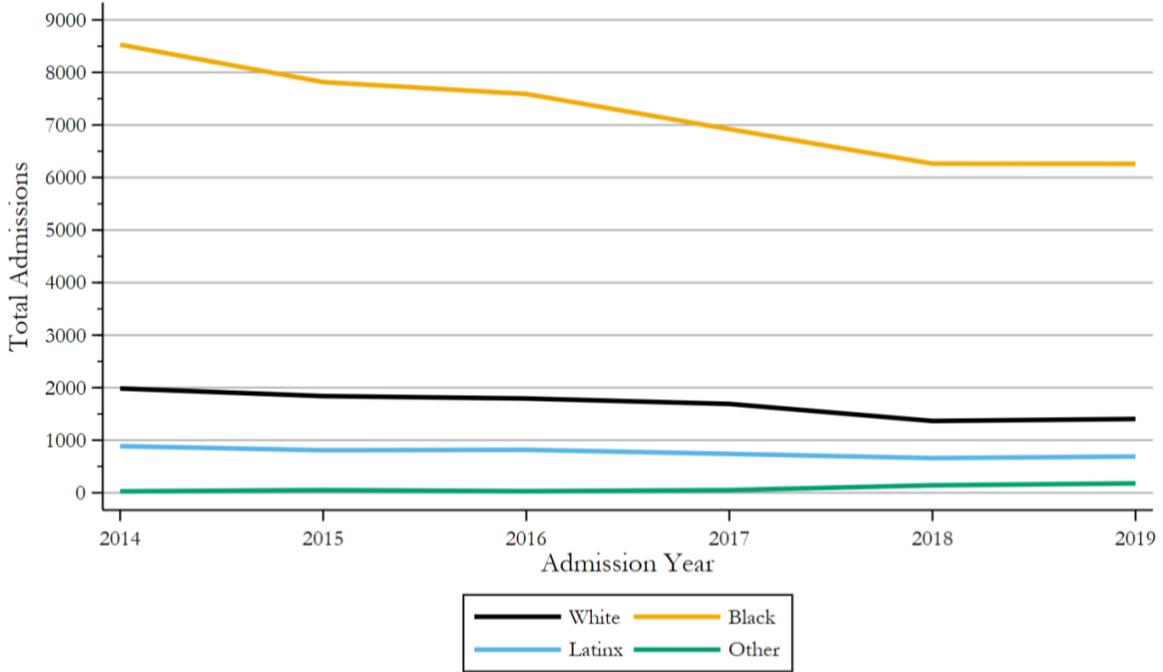
Race/Ethnicity

Figures 17 and 18 show jail admissions for the racial/ethnic categories of Black, Latinx, White, and Other. Jail admission data shows significant racial disparities, with Black people having the highest number and proportion of jail admissions throughout the project period. **Black people accounted for roughly 70% of the jail admissions each year, with 8,529 admissions in 2014 and 6,261 admissions in 2019. This was on average more than 4 times higher than admissions for each of the other racial/ethnic categories.**

The proportion of admissions for other groups was also fairly consistent, with White people accounting for between 16% and 17% of admissions, Latinx accounting for between 7% and 8% and Other accounting for less than 1%, each year.

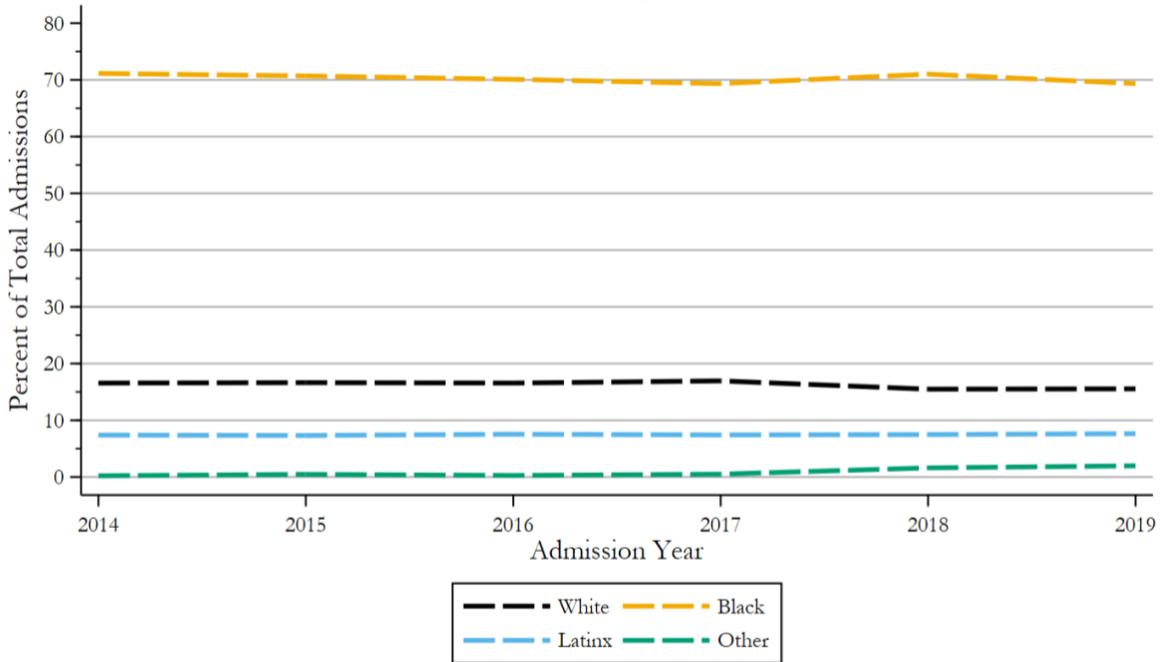
Figure 19 displays the percent of the population of Durham County and the percent of jail admissions by race/ethnicity in 2014 and 2019. The incarceration rate for Black people was almost twice that of the racial composition of Durham County. All other racial/ethnic groups had lower incarceration rates than their respective proportions in the county population.

Figure 17. Number of Admissions by Race, 2014-2019



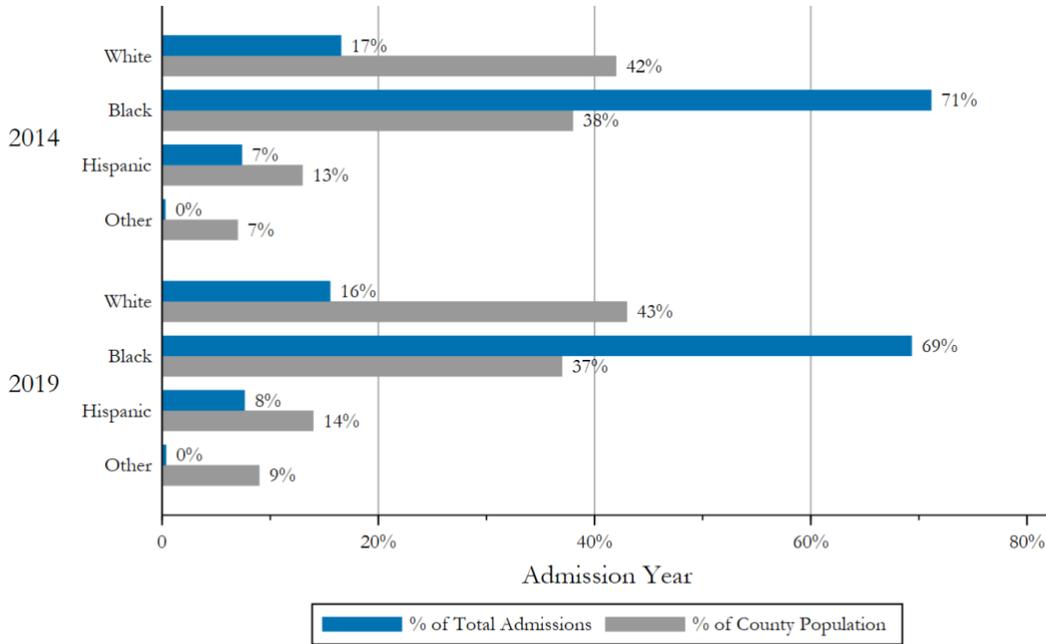
Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Figure 18. Percent of Admissions by Race, 2014-2019



Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Figure 19. Percent of Population and Admissions by Race, 2014 and 2019



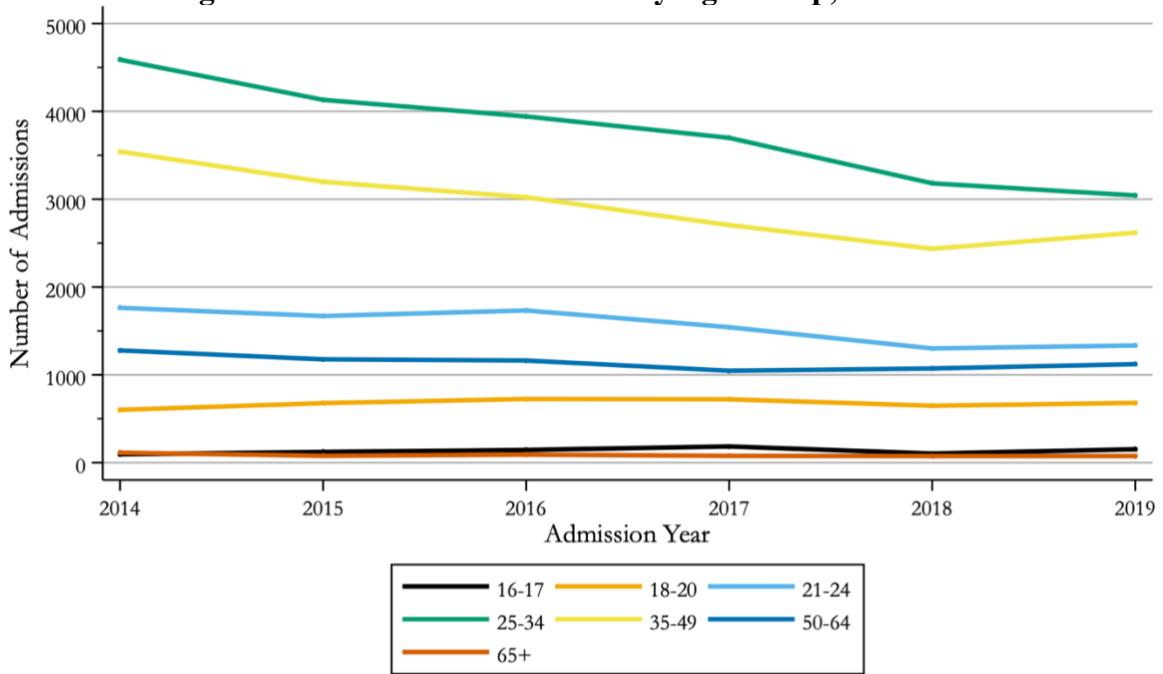
Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff, The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center & The United States Census Bureau.

Age

Figures 20 and 21 show trends in jail admissions by age. North Carolina did not raise the age of criminal responsibility to 18 until December 2019, so data for 16-17-year-olds are included in this analysis.

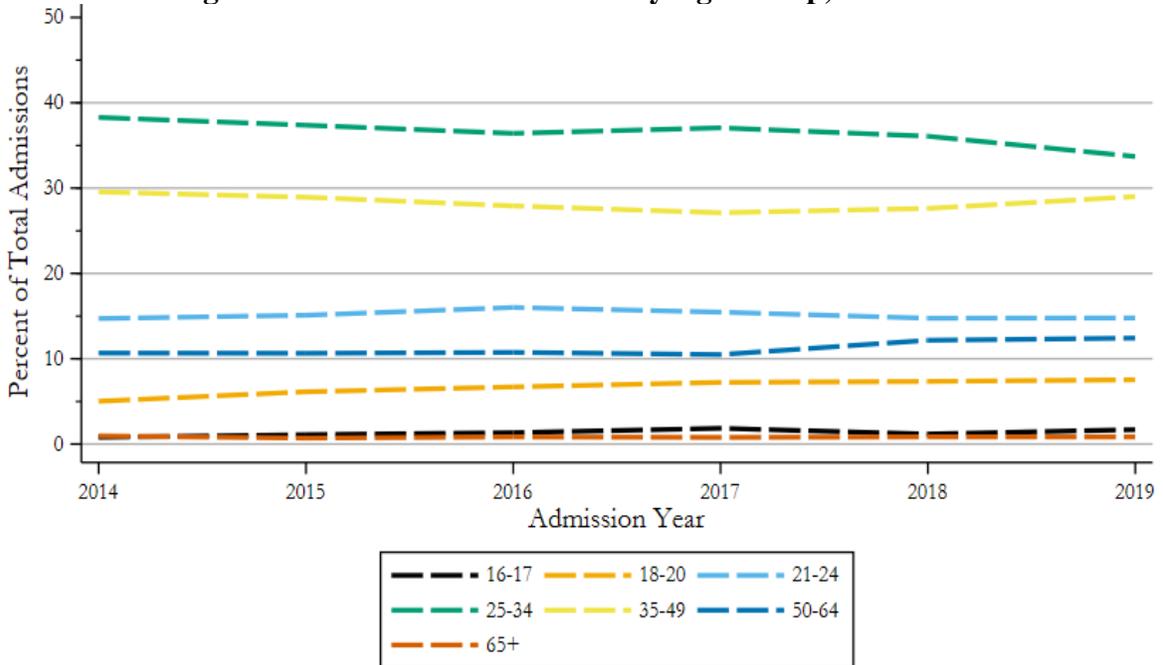
Individuals between the ages of 25 to 34 had the highest number and proportion of admissions throughout the study period, with 4,589 admissions (38%) in 2014 and 3,043 (34%) in 2019. The second most frequently admitted age group was 35-49-year-olds, decreasing from 3,543 admissions (30%) in 2014 to 2,619 admissions (29%) in 2019. The number of admissions for 16-17-year-olds and individuals aged 65 and older were relatively low throughout the study period and together accounted for less than 300 admissions each year.

Figure 20. Number of Admissions by Age Group, 2014-2019



Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Figure 21. Percent of Admissions by Age Group, 2014-2019

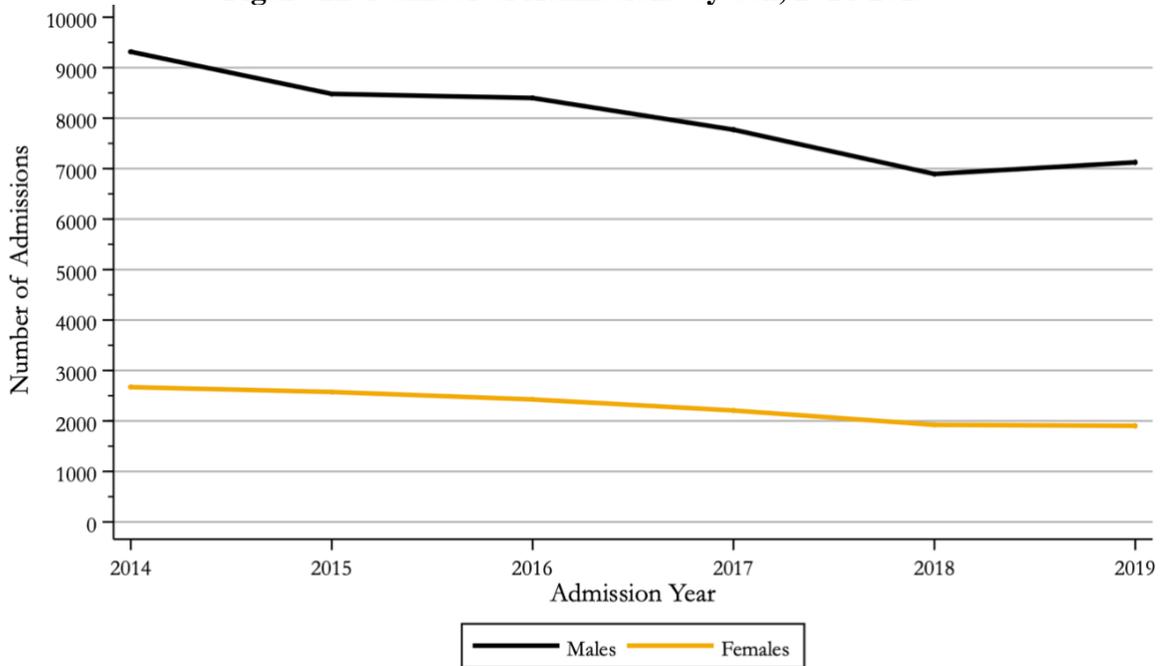


Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Sex

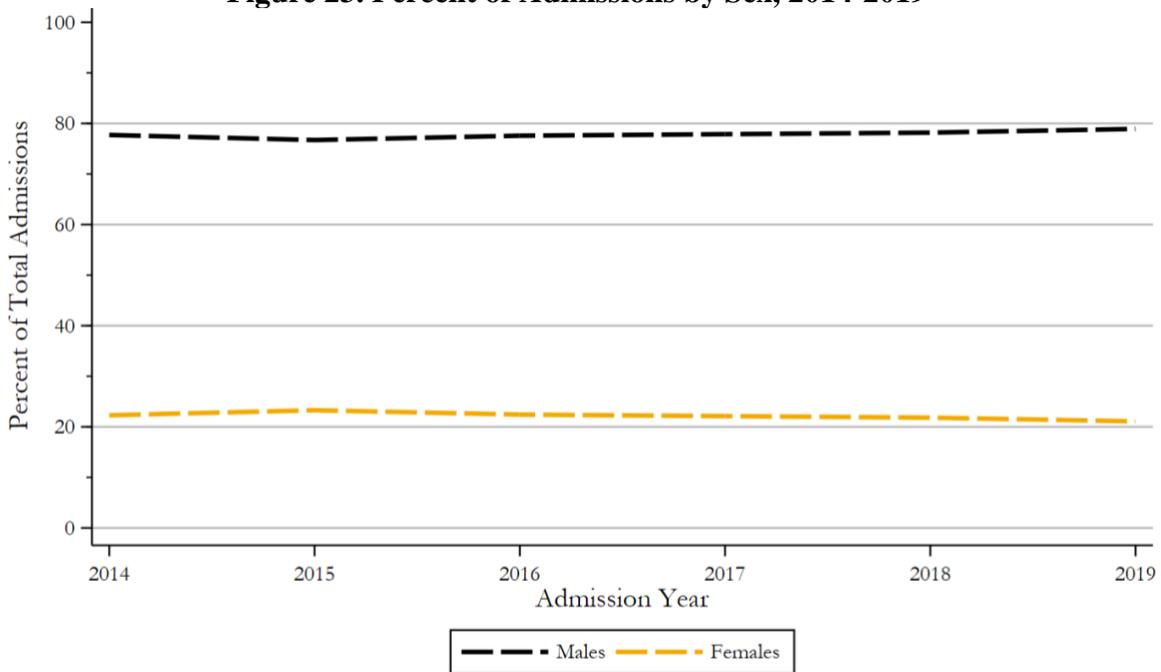
Males had the highest number and percentage of jail admissions to Durham County Jail, relative to females (see Figure 22 and 23). From 2014 to 2019, the number of admissions for males declined from 9,316 (78%) to 7,125 (79%) and for females decreased from 2,671 (22%) to 1,904 (21%).

Figure 22. Number of Admissions by Sex, 2014-2019



Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Figure 23. Percent of Admissions by Sex, 2014-2019



Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Table 4. Race/Ethnicity, Age, and Sex in 2014 and 2019

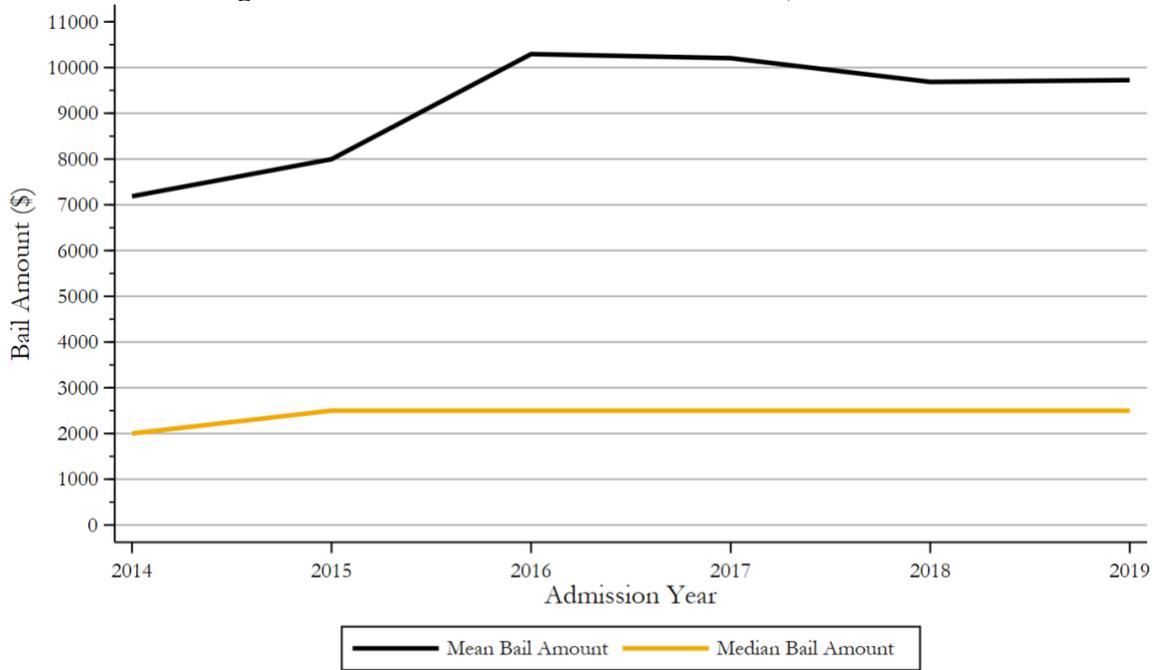
	2014	2019	2014-2019 % Change
Race/Ethnicity			
Black	8,529	6,261	-27%
Latinx	886	690	-22%
White	1,985	1,404	-29%
Other	38	34	-11%
Total	11,438	8,389	-27%
Age			
16-17	96	153	+59%
18-20	602	681	+13%
21-24	1,764	1,335	-24%
25-34	4,489	3,043	-32%
35-49	3,543	2,619	-26%
50-64	1,279	1,122	-12%
65 and older	111	76	-32%
Total	11,987	9,029	-25%
Sex			
Female	2,671	1,904	-29%
Male	9,316	7,125	-24%
Total	11,987	9,029	-25%

BAIL

The next section examines trends in the number of people admitted to jail pretrial who were required to post bail in order to be released. This data does not represent individuals who are pretrial but did not have bail set. Figure 24 shows the mean and median bail amounts from 2014 to 2019 in Durham. The bail amounts account for inflation and are presented in 2019 dollars, which means all bail amounts from 2014 to 2018 were adjusted to the equivalent 2019 amount. This allows comparisons across the project period to be made. In 2014, the mean bail was \$7,051 which increased to a peak of \$10,038 in 2016, and then declined to \$9,581 in 2019. The median bail increased from \$2,000 in 2014 to \$2,500 in 2016 and remained at \$2,500 through 2019.

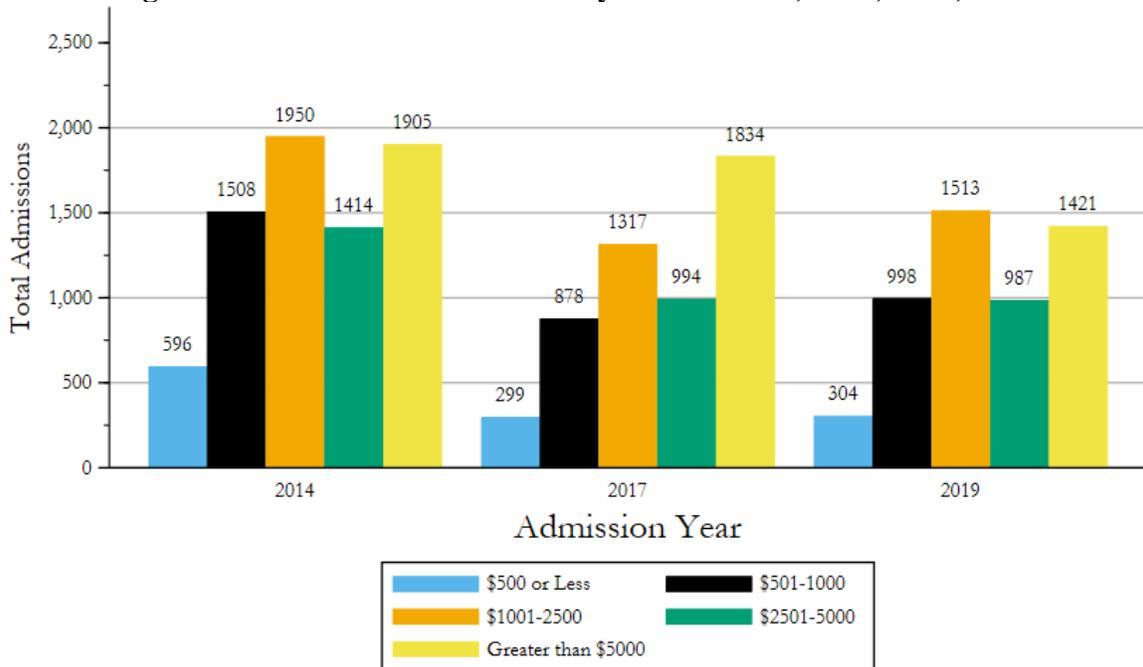
Figure 25 examines the number of jail admissions associated with specific bail amount categories in 2014, 2017, and 2019, corresponding with the beginning, middle and end of the project period. As the overall number of jail admissions declined over these years, the number of admissions within each bail amount category also decreased. The greatest percentage declines were among people with bail set below \$500 (49%), and among people with bail set between \$501 and \$1,000 (34%).

Figure 24. Mean and Median Bail Amount, 2014-2019



Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Figure 25. Number of Admissions by Bail Amount, 2014, 2017, 2019



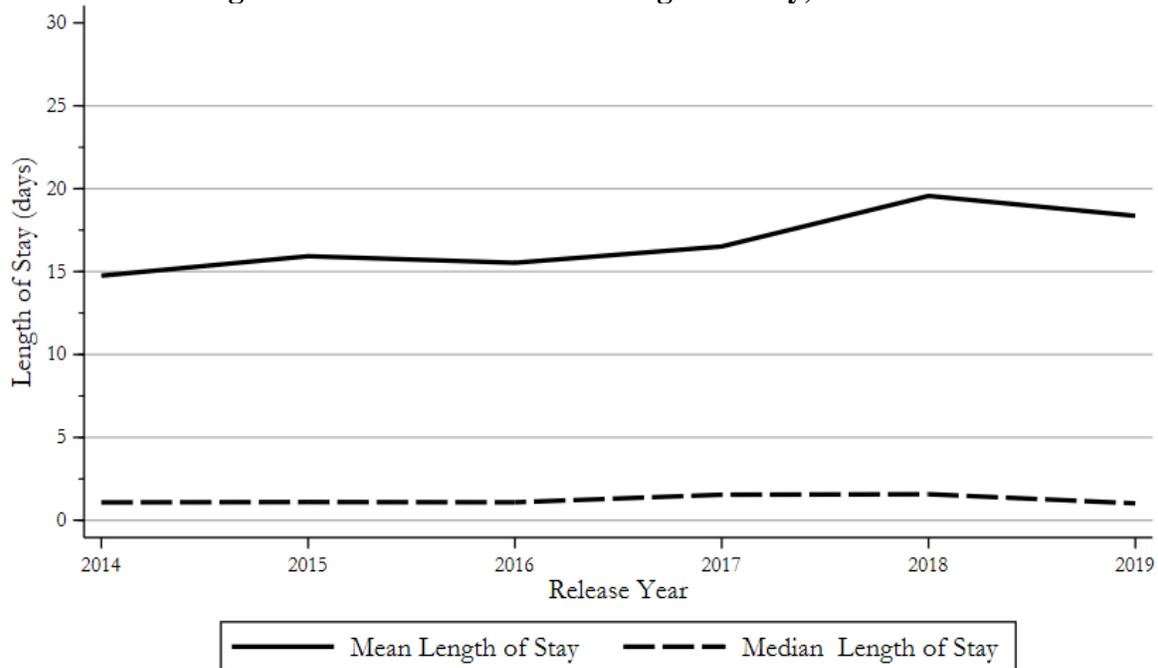
Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

LENGTH OF STAY

This section of the report examines trends and patterns in the length of stay in Durham County Jail from 2014 to 2019. Length of stay (date and time released - date and time admitted) was conceptualized as a continuous measure. This section also explores factors that are associated with longer lengths of stay. These analyses are focused on the year of release rather than admission.

Figure 26 shows the mean and median length of stay by release year. **From 2014 to 2019, the average length of stay in the Durham County jail increased from 14.8 days to 18.4 days, a 24% increase.** The median length of stay throughout the study period was most often 1 day, except in 2017 and 2018 when the median length of stay was 2 days.

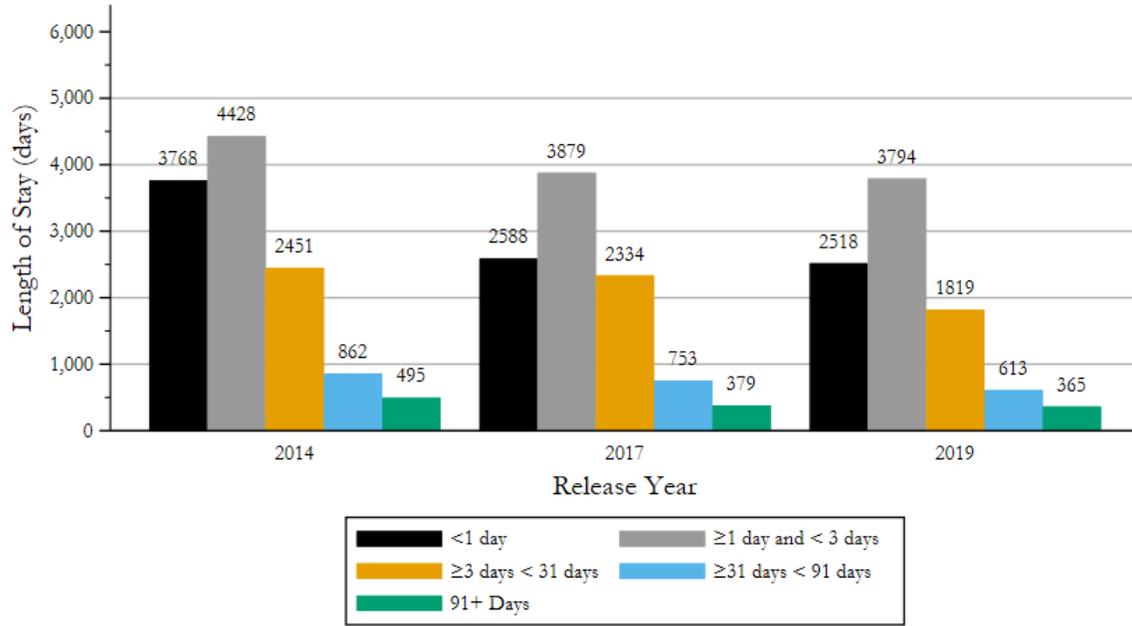
Figure 26. Mean and Median Length of Stay, 2014-2019



Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Next, lengths of stay were categorized in order to examine the distribution of lengths of stay for jail admissions across three years in this study, 2014, 2017, and 2019. As can be seen in Figure 27, **the most frequent length of stay category was stays of 1-2 days in 2014, 2017, and 2019.** Lengths of stay over 91 days was the least frequent category. Further, the number of admissions resulting in a stay over 540 days more than tripled from 11 admissions to 42 admissions.

Figure 27. Length of Stay by Release Year, 2014, 2017, and 2019



Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Note: Totals are based on release year, not admission year.

Table 5. Individuals Who Spent More than 90 Days in Jail

Length of Stay Categories (days)	Release Year Frequency (Percent)		
	2014	2017	2019
91-180	330 (3)	218 (2)	172(2)
181-364	120 (1)	98 (1)	108 (1)
365-540	34 (0.3)	33 (0.3)	43 (0.5)
541+	11 (0.1)	30 (0.3)	42 (0.5)

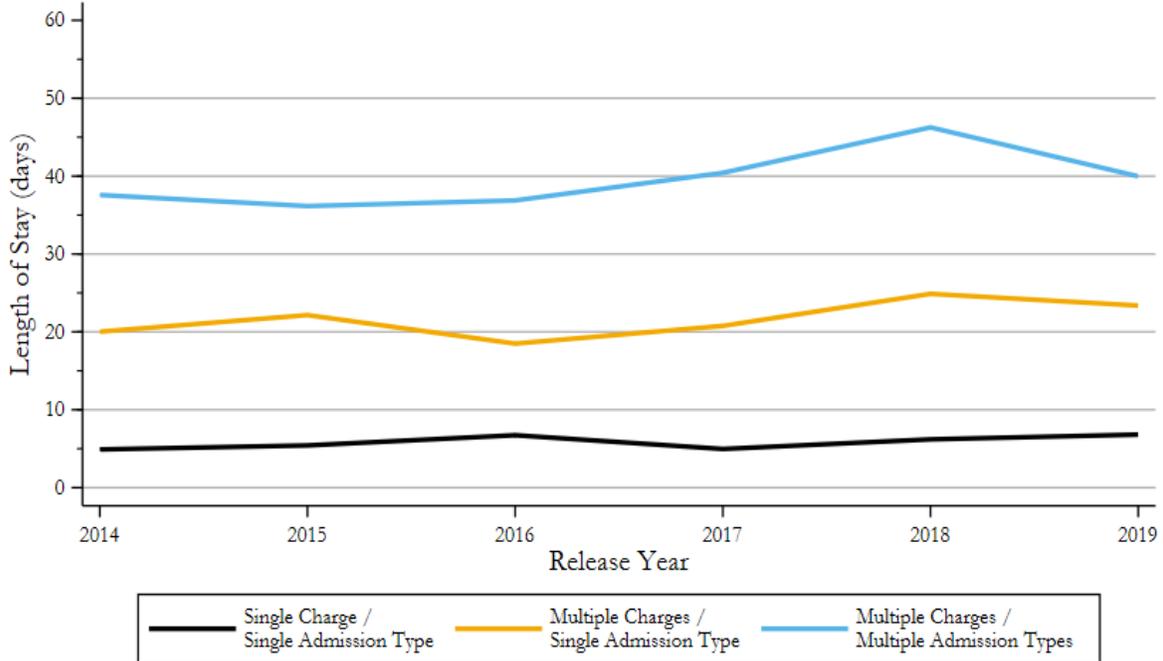
ADMISSION TYPES AND CHARGE CHARACTERISTICS

The next set of analyses looks at the intersection of admission types and charge characteristics with length of stay. Figures 28 and 29 and Tables 6 and 7 divide admissions into three groups: 1) single admission type with a single charge, 2) single admission type with multiple charges, and 3) multiple admission types with multiple charges.

Individuals with multiple admission types with multiple charges had the longest mean lengths of stay across all years of the project. For this group, the mean length of stay increased from 37.6 days in 2014 to 40.0 days in 2019, while the median length of stay decreased from 11.7 days to 7.3 days. The mean length of stay for single admission type with multiple charges was shorter but rose from 20.0 days in 2014 to 23.4 days in 2019. Admissions for single admission type with single charge had the shortest mean length of stay, with an increase from 4.9 days in 2014 to 6.8 days in 2019. The median length of stay for both single admission type with single charge and single admission type with multiple charges

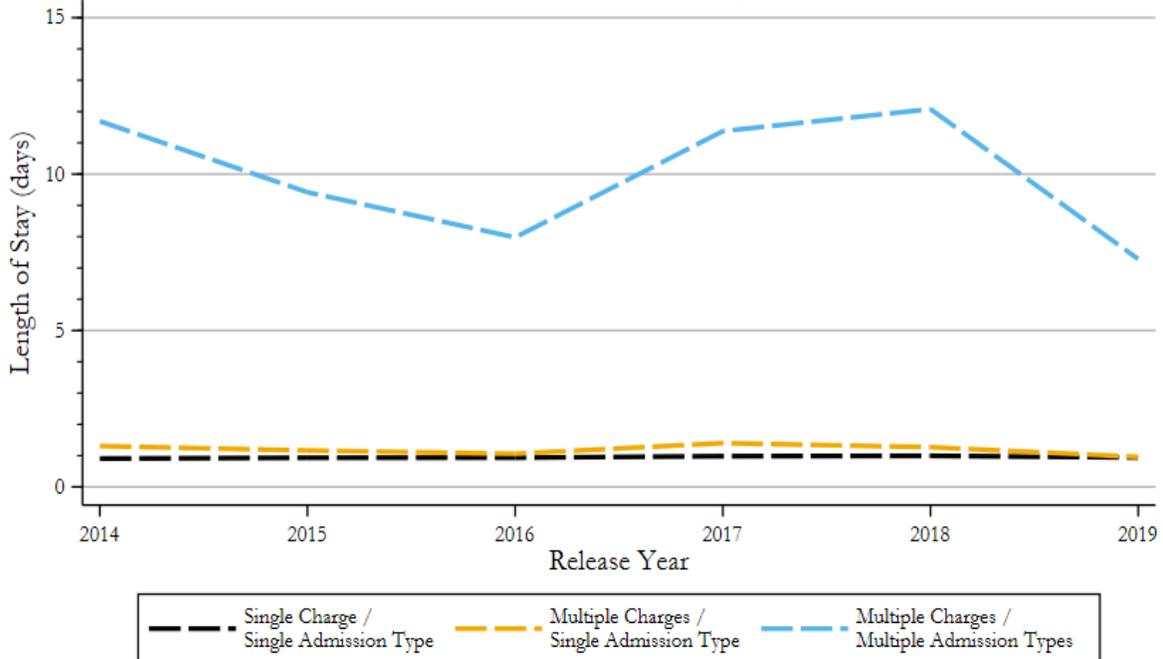
was around 1 day throughout the study period. Among people released in 2019, 30 individuals stayed for more than 90 days if they had single admission type, single charge. This number was 222 for single admission type, multiple charges and 113 for multiple admission types, multiple charges.

Figure 28. Mean Length of Stay by Admission Types and Charges, 2014-2019



Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Figure 29. Median Length of Stay by Admission Types and Charges, 2014-2019



Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Table 6. Mean and Median Length of Stay for Admission Types and Charges, 2014 and 2019

	Mean			Median		
	2014	2019	2014-2019 % Change in Days	2014	2019	2014-2019 % Change in Days
Single Admission Type, Single Charge	4.9	6.8	+39%	0.9	0.9	0%
Single Admission Type, Multiple Charges	20.0	23.4	+17%	1.3	1	-23%
Multiple Admission Types, Multiple Charges	37.6	40.0	+6%	11.7	7.3	-38%

Table 7. Number of Admissions by Length of Stay Categories, Admission Types and Charges, 2019

	Length of Stay Categories (days)								
	<1	1-2	3-30	31-90	91-180	181-364	365-540	541+	Total
Single Admission Type, Single Charge	1,143	2,003	648	147	12	10	3	5	3,971
Single Admission Type, Multiple Charges	1,211	1,493	741	262	105	68	24	25	3,929
Multiple Admission Types, Multiple Charges	164	298	430	204	55	30	16	12	1,209
Total	2,518	3,794	1,819	613	172	108	43	42	9,109

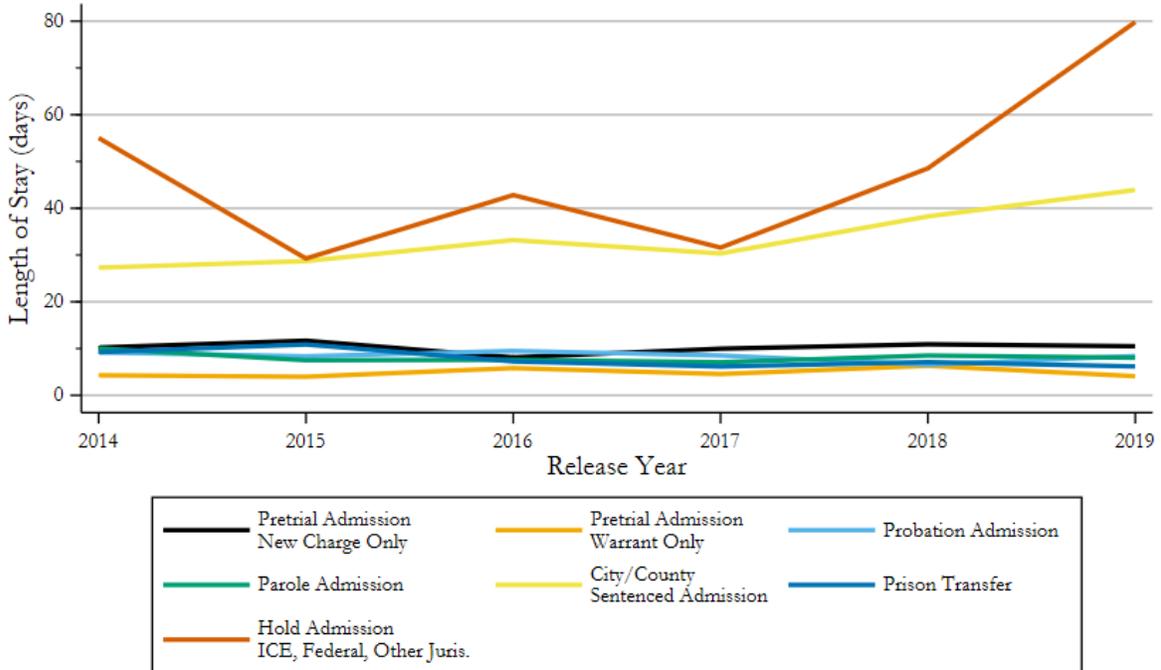
Single and Multiple Admission Types

Next, we examine the mean length of stay for individuals booked on a single and multiple admission types by release year. For individuals entering jail with a single admission type, mean and median length of stay is displayed in Figures 30 and 31. For individuals entering jail with multiple admission types, mean and median length of stay is displayed in Figures 32 and 33. Table 8 presents the mean, median, and percent changes in length of stay for single and multiple admission types in 2014 and 2019.

For most of the single admission type categories, individuals spend an average of under 20 days in jail across all years of the project period (Figure 30). However, two categories differed on this point. The longest mean length of stay was consistently for hold admissions (ICE, Federal, or Other Jurisdiction) and increased from 55.0 days in 2014 to 79.8 days in 2019, a 45% increase. The median length of stay however, was lower relative to the other admission types (4.4 days in 2014 and 2.8 days in 2019). The next longest mean length of stay was city/county admissions, increasing from 27.3 days in 2014 to 43.9 days in 2019; a 61% increase. For this category, the median more than doubled from 2.2 days in 2014 to 4.9 days in 2019.

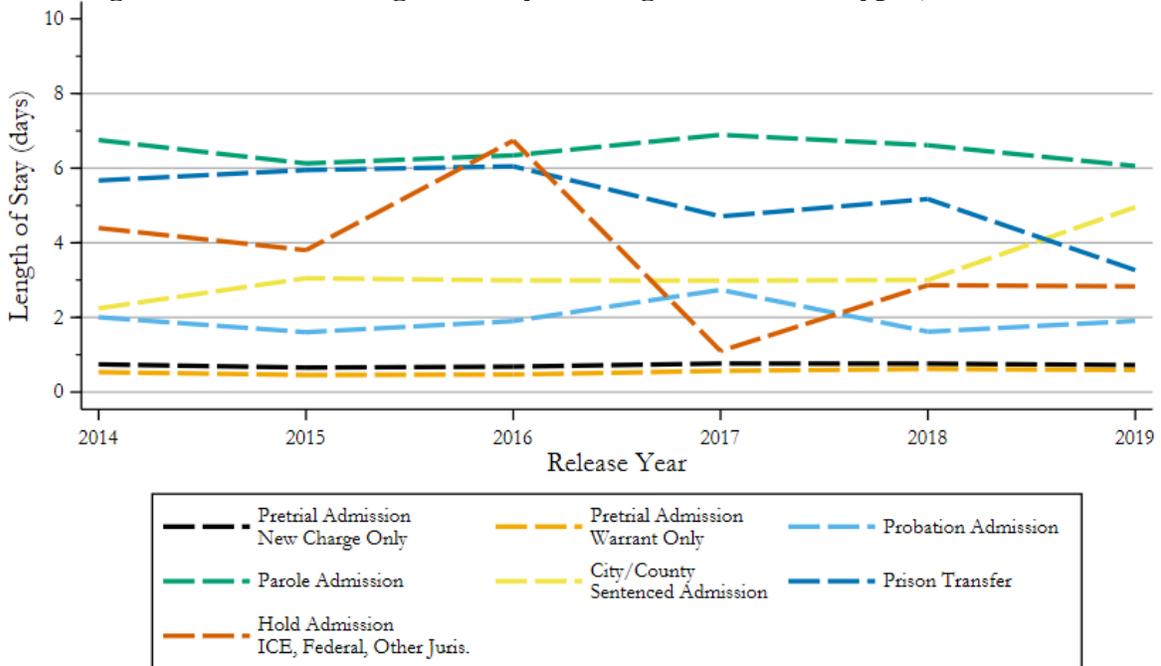
For multiple admission types, admissions for a combination of probation, new charge, and warrants had the longest mean length of stay for most of the study period (Figure 32). The mean increased from 41.6 days in 2014 to a peak of 94.7 days in 2018 and then declined to 53.6 days in 2019. The longest median length of stay was the highest for this category (30.3 days in 2014 and 32.3 days in 2019). Meanwhile, admissions for probation and a new charge had the longest mean length of stay in 2014 (41 days) and in 2019 (53.6 days).

Figure 30. Mean Length of Stay for Single Admission Types, 2014-2019



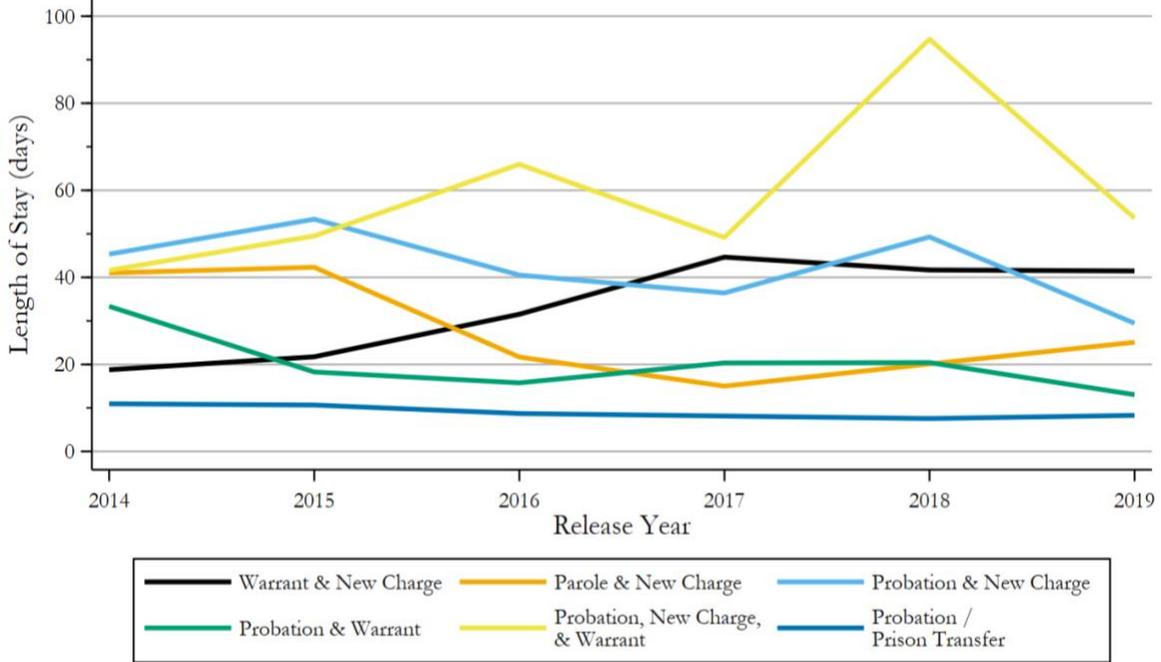
Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Figure 31. Median Length of Stay for Single Admission Types, 2014-2019



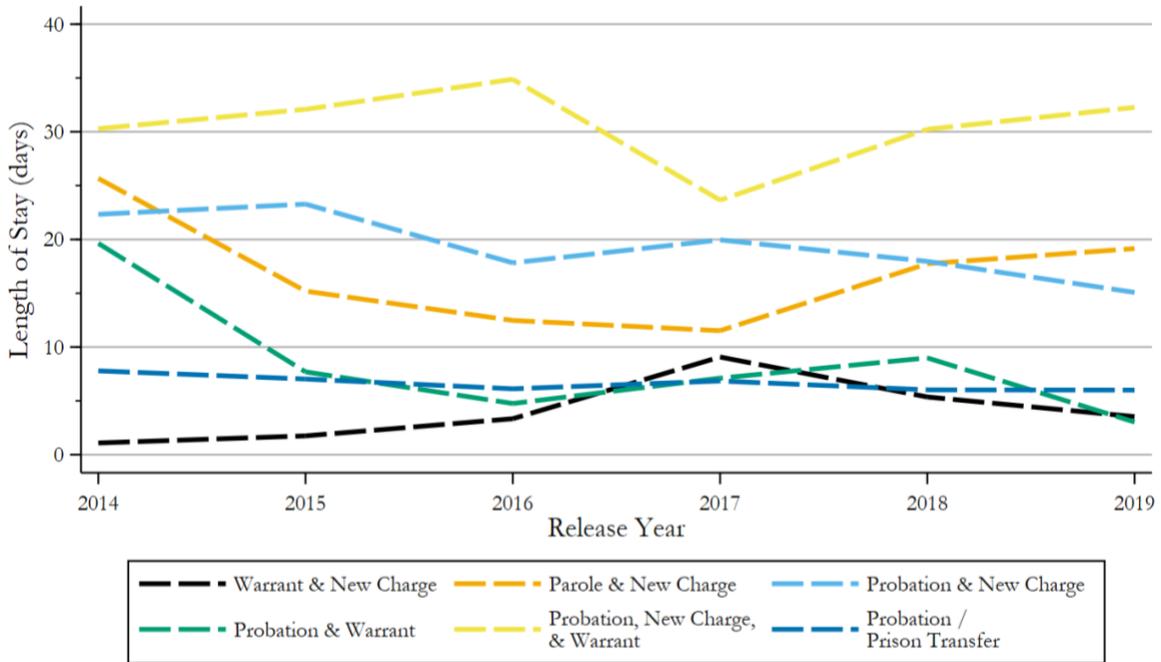
Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Figure 32. Mean Length of Stay for Multiple Admission Types, 2014-2019



Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Figure 33. Median Length of Stay for Multiple Admission Types, 2014-2019



Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Table 8. Mean and Median Length of Stay for Admission Types, 2014 and 2019

	Mean			Median		
	2014	2019	2014-2019 % Change in Days	2014	2019	2014-2019 % Change in Days
Single Admission Types						
Pretrial Admission: New Charge Only	10.2	10.5	+3%	0.7	0.7	0%
Pretrial Admission: Warrant Only	4.3	4.1	-5%	0.5	0.6	+20%
Hold (Ice, Federal, Other Jurisdiction)	55.0	79.8	+45%	4.4	2.8	-36%
Probation Admission	9.2	8.4	-9%	2.0	1.9	+5%
Parole Admission	10.0	8.0	-20%	6.8	6.1	-10%
Prison Transfer Admission	9.2	6.2	-33%	5.7	3.3	-42%
City/County Sentenced Admission	27.3	43.9	+61%	2.2	4.9	+123%
Multiple Admission Types						
Warrant and New Charge	18.8	41.5	+121%	1.1	3.5	+218%
Probation, Warrant and New Charge	41.6	53.6	+29%	30.3	32.3	+7%
Parole and New Charge	41.0	25.1	-39%	25.7	19.2	-25%
Probation and New Charge	45.3	29.5	-35%	22.3	15.1	-32%
Probation and Warrant	33.4	13.1	-61%	19.6	3.0	-85%
Probation and Prison Transfer	10.9	8.3	-24%	7.8	6.0	-23%

Table 9 includes categorical information on the length of stay for individuals with a single or multiple admission types. Of individuals released from jail in 2019, 31% of single admission types and 15% of multiple admission types were released within 24 hours. Very few people with a single admission type (2%) and with multiple admission types (4%) spent more than 180 days in jail. Further, hold admissions (ICE, Federal, or Other Jurisdiction) generally have longer lengths of stay; 20% stayed more than 180 days in jail.

Table 9. Length of Stay by Single and Multiple Admission Types, 2019

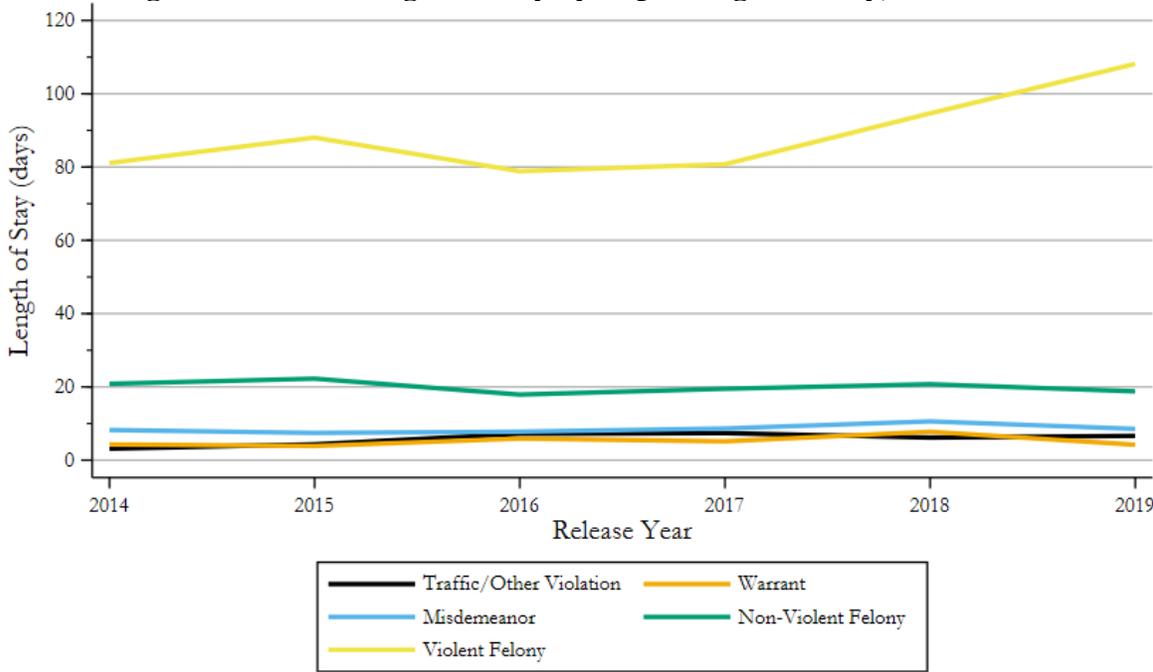
	Length of Stay Categories (Days)								
	<1	1-2	3-30	31-90	91-180	181-364	365-540	541+	Total
Single Admission Type									
Pretrial Admission: New Charge Only	1,456	1,282	492	125	29	21	6	9	3,420
Pretrial Admission: Warrant Only	428	383	134	17	2	1	-	1	966
Hold (Ice, Federal, Other Jurisdiction)	7	33	9	6	6	12	1	2	76
Probation Admission	93	105	97	28	-	-	-	-	323
Parole Admission	2	4	29	2	-	-	-	-	37
Prison Transfer Admission	8	109	160	3	-	1	-	-	281
City/County Sentenced Admission	32	652	461	228	80	43	20	18	1,534
Total	2,026	2,568	1,382	409	117	78	27	30	6,637
Multiple Admission Types									
Warrant and New Charge	115	177	164	83	31	16	9	8	603
Probation, Warrant and New Charge	3	14	31	36	9	4	-	1	98
Parole and New Charge	-	1	46	15	2	-	-	-	64
Probation and New Charge	23	35	71	42	8	2	-	1	182
Probation and Warrant	16	21	27	10	1	-	-	-	75
Probation and Prison Transfer	-	5	26	1	-	-	-	-	32
Total	157	253	365	187	51	22	9	10	1054

Top Charge Severity and Category

The next section focuses on lengths of stay in the Durham County Jail by charge severity and top charge category. Figure 34 and Figure 35 show mean and median length of stay by charge severity and Figure 36 and Figure 37 show mean and median length of stay by charge category.

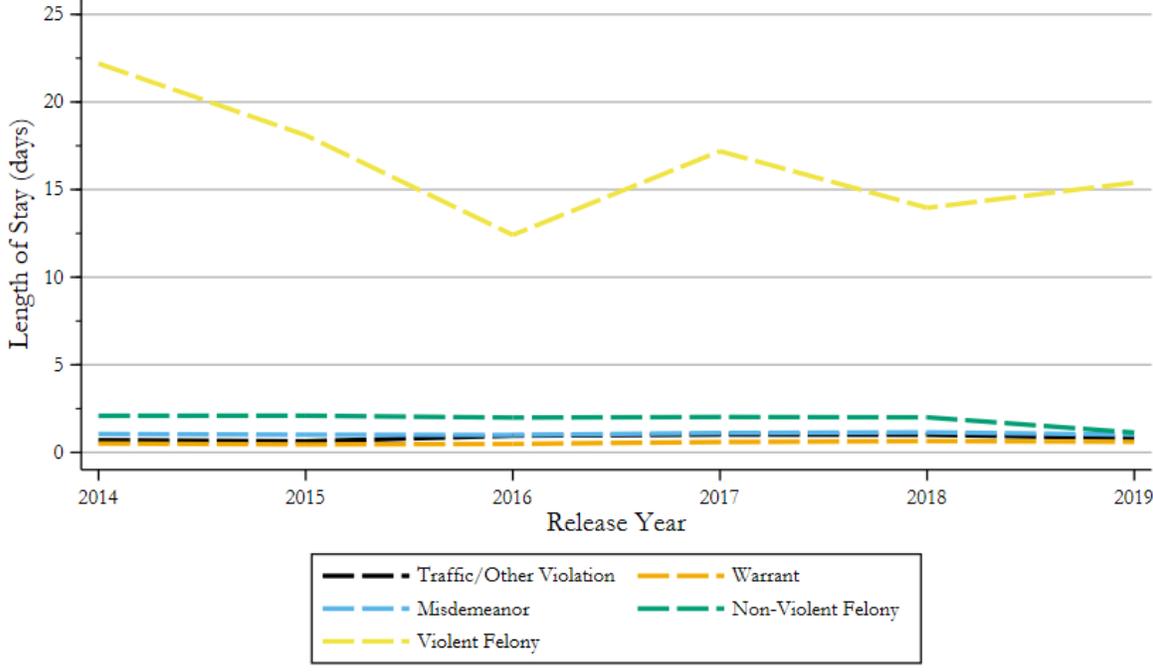
Individuals who had a violent felony as their top charge had the longest mean lengths of stay in jail. On average, individuals with a violent felony charge spent 81.1 days in jail in 2014 and 108.2 days in 2019; a 33% increase. The median length of stay for this group decreased from 22.2 days in 2014 to 15.4 days in 2019. All other charge severity categories had mean lengths of stay under 23 days and median lengths of stay under 3 days throughout the study period.

Figure 34. Mean Length of Stay by Top Charge Severity, 2014-2019



Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Figure 35. Median Length of Stay by Top Charge Severity, 2014-2019

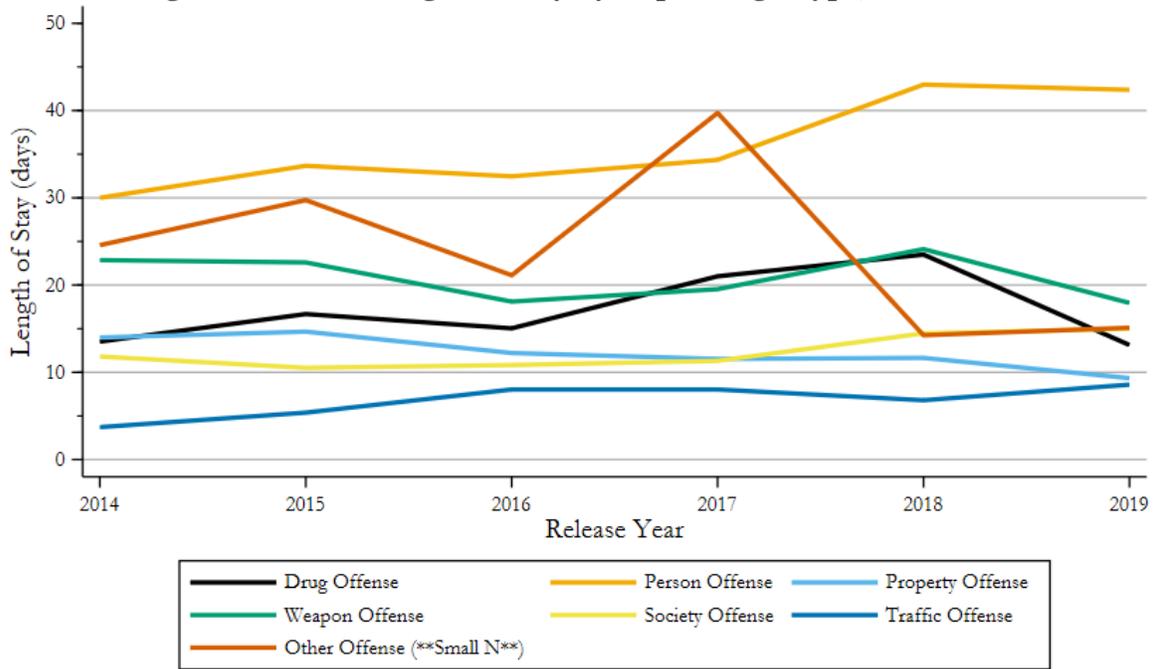


Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Individuals admitted to jail for person-related offenses had the longest mean lengths of stay for all years of the study period, except 2017. For this group, the mean length of stay increased from 30.0 days in 2014 to 42.4 days in 2019, a 41% increase. The median length of stay for admissions for person-related offenses was under 2 days. The mean and median length of stay for property charges decreased by

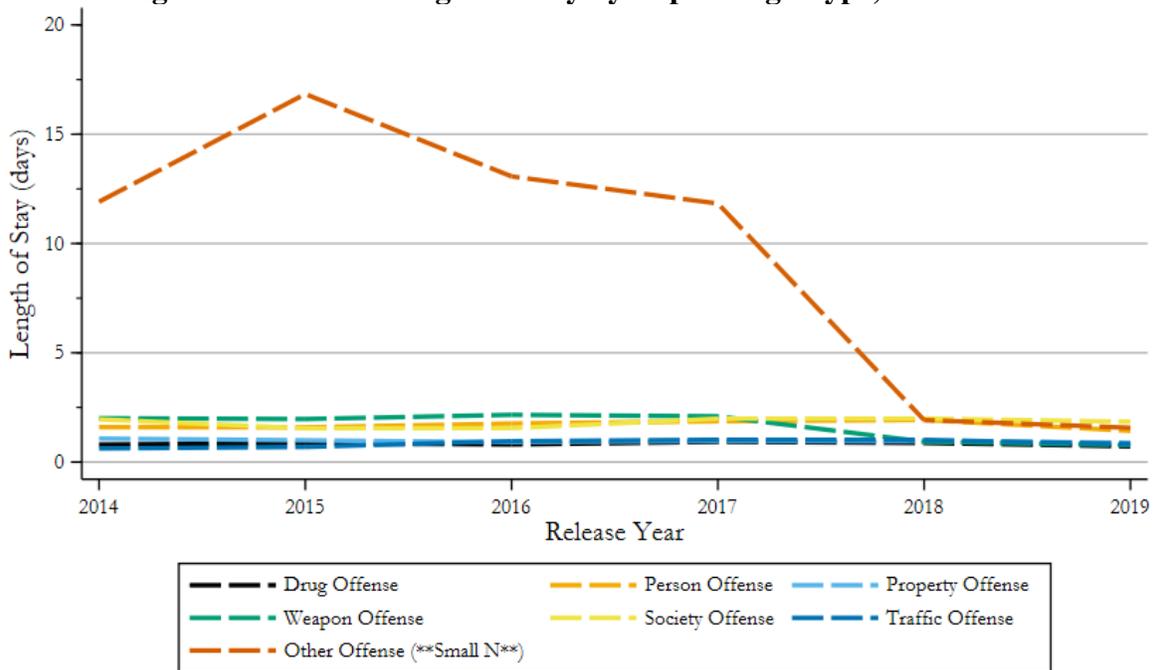
34% and 18% respectively. The mean median length of stay also declined for drug charges but to a lesser extent.

Figure 36. Mean Length of Stay by Top Charge Type, 2014-2019



Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Figure 37. Median Length of Stay by Top Charge Type, 2014-2019



Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Table 10. Length of Stay by Top Charge Severity and Category, 2014 and 2019

	Mean			Median		
Top Charge Severity	2014	2019	2014-2019 % Change in Days	2014	2019	2014-2019 % Change in Days
Violent Felony	81.1	108.2	+33%	22.2	15.4	-31%
Non-Violent Felony	20.8	18.8	-10%	2.1	1.1	-48%
Violation/Traffic	3.1	6.6	+113%	0.7	0.8	+14%
Warrant	4.3	4.2	-2%	0.5	0.6	+20%
Misdemeanor	8.2	8.6	+5%	1.1	1	-9%
Top Charge Category						
Person	30	42.4	+41%	1.6	1.4	-13%
Property	14	9.3	-34%	1.1	0.9	-18%
Other	24.6	15.1	-39%	11.9	1.6	-87%
Weapon	22.9	18	-21%	2	0.8	-60%
Society	11.8	15	+27%	2	1.8	-10%
Drug	13.5	13.1	-3%	0.8	0.7	-13%
Traffic	3.7	8.6	+132%	0.6	0.8	+33%

Table 11. Length of Stay Categories by Top Charge Severity and Category, 2019

	Length of Stay Categories (Days)								
Top Charge Severity	<1	1-2	3-30	31-90	91-180	181-364	365-540	541+	Total
Violent Felony	81	161	166	77	52	58	27	31	653
Non-Violent Felony	732	953	696	283	73	35	12	4	2,788
Misdemeanor	862	1,865	614	200	41	6	2	4	3,594
Violation/Traffic	377	354	100	24	3	5	1	1	865
Warrant	443	397	153	19	2	1	0	1	1,016
Total	2,495	3,730	1,729	603	171	105	42	41	8,916
Top Charge Category									
Person	386	838	297	118	60	61	28	31	1,819
Property	455	935	396	118	24	6	0	1	1,935
Drug	267	242	109	42	16	7	3	0	686
Weapons	94	83	48	17	6	8	1	0	257
Society	771	1,078	705	243	50	15	4	9	2,875
Traffic	429	427	129	40	8	6	4	1	1,044
Other	35	72	53	19	3	1	2	0	185
Total	2,437	3,675	1,737	597	167	104	42	42	8,801

Table 11 breaks down length of stay categories by top charge severity and top charge category for individuals released in 2019. Individuals charged with violent felonies had the longest lengths of stay with 18% of this group spending more than 180 days in jail. In contrast, 76% of individuals admitted for a misdemeanor and 85% admitted for a violation/traffic were released in less than three days.

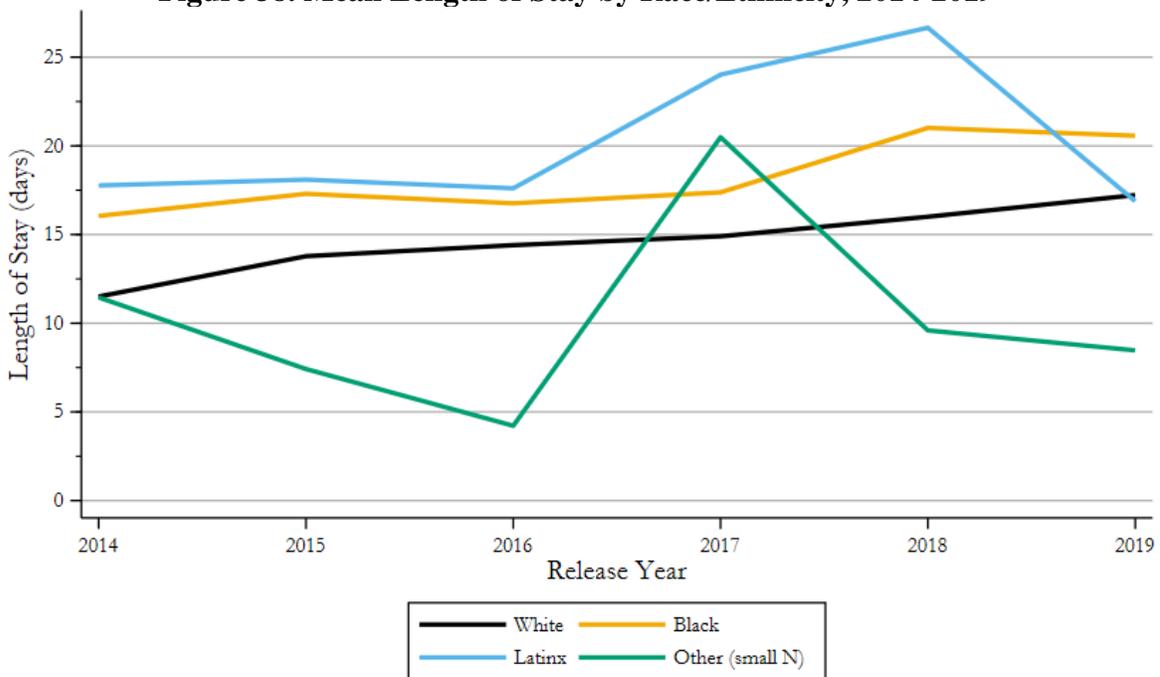
In addition, individuals with person-related offense charges had some of the longer lengths of stay with 7% of this group detained for more than 180 days. Individuals charged with traffic offenses were the most likely to be released in less than one day with 41% in this group. Most individuals (64%) charged with crimes against society were released between within two days.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Race/Ethnicity

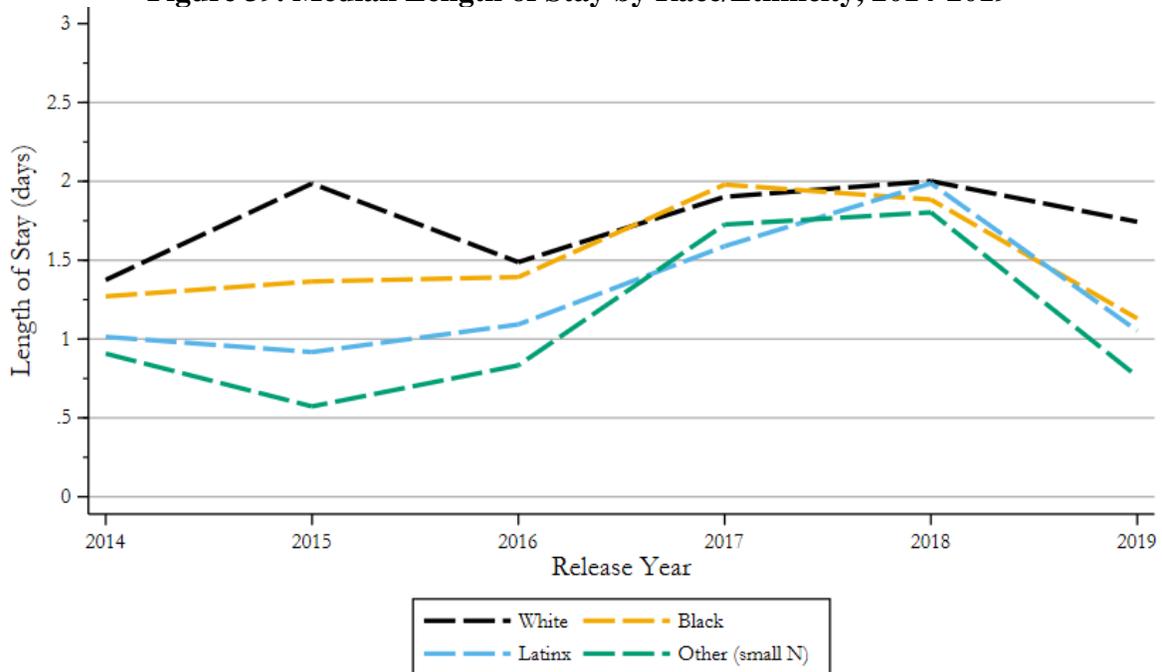
Figures 38 and 39 presents the mean and median length of stay by race/ethnicity over the study period, respectively. Table 12 presents a breakdown of the length of stay categories by race/ethnicity group for the 2019 release year. As noted previously in this report, Black individuals comprised roughly 70% of jail admissions across all years of the study. Average length of stay increased from 16.1 days in 2014 to 20.6 days in 2019, a 28% increase. The average length of stay for this group was highest in 2018 at 21.0 days. The average length of stay for White people increased by 50%, from 11.5 days in 2014 to 17.2 days in 2019. Mean length of stay for Latinx individuals varied across the project period, from a high of 26.7 days in 2018 to a low of 16.9 days in 2019. The “other” race/ethnicity category had average lengths of stay ranging from a low of 4.2 days in 2016 to a high of 20.5 days in 2017. For all race/ethnicity groups, the median length of stay changed little over the project period.

Figure 38. Mean Length of Stay by Race/Ethnicity, 2014-2019



Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Figure 39. Median Length of Stay by Race/Ethnicity, 2014-2019



Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

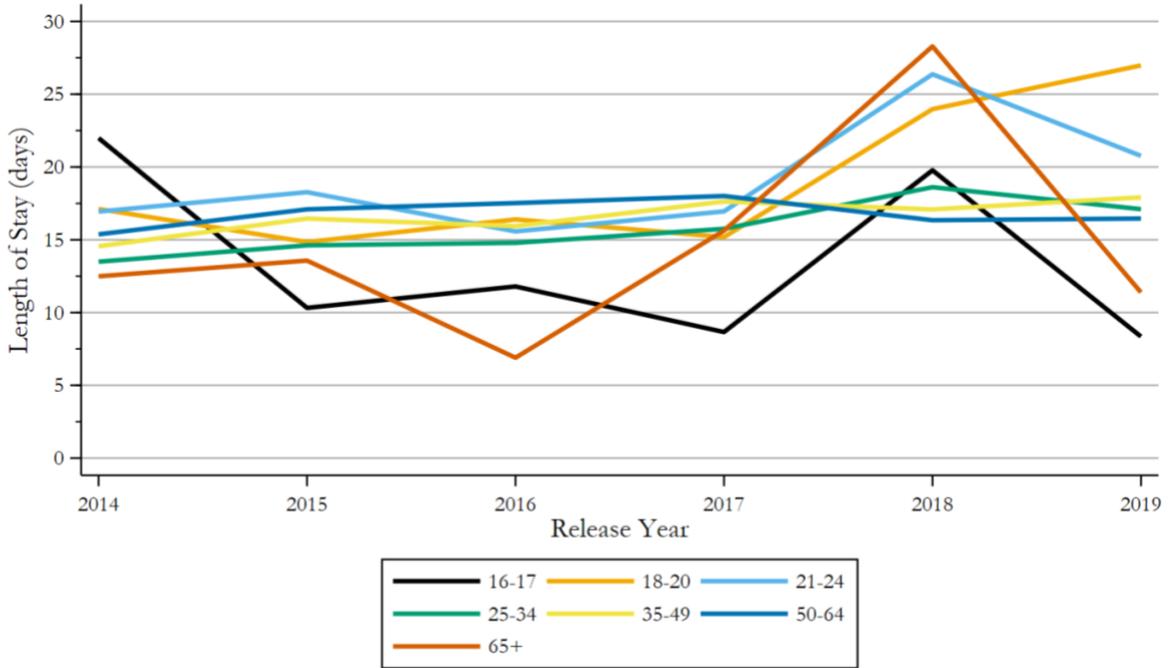
Table 12. Length of Stay by Race/Ethnicity, 2019

	Length of Stay Categories (days)								Total
	<1	1-2	3-30	31-90	91-180	181-364	365-540	541+	
Black	1,730	2,515	1,360	439	132	87	36	34	6,333
Latinx	218	303	108	37	14	7	4	4	695
White	350	541	337	133	25	14	3	4	1,407
Other	11	17	4	1	1	0	0	0	34
Total	2,309	3,376	1,809	610	172	108	43	42	8,469

Age

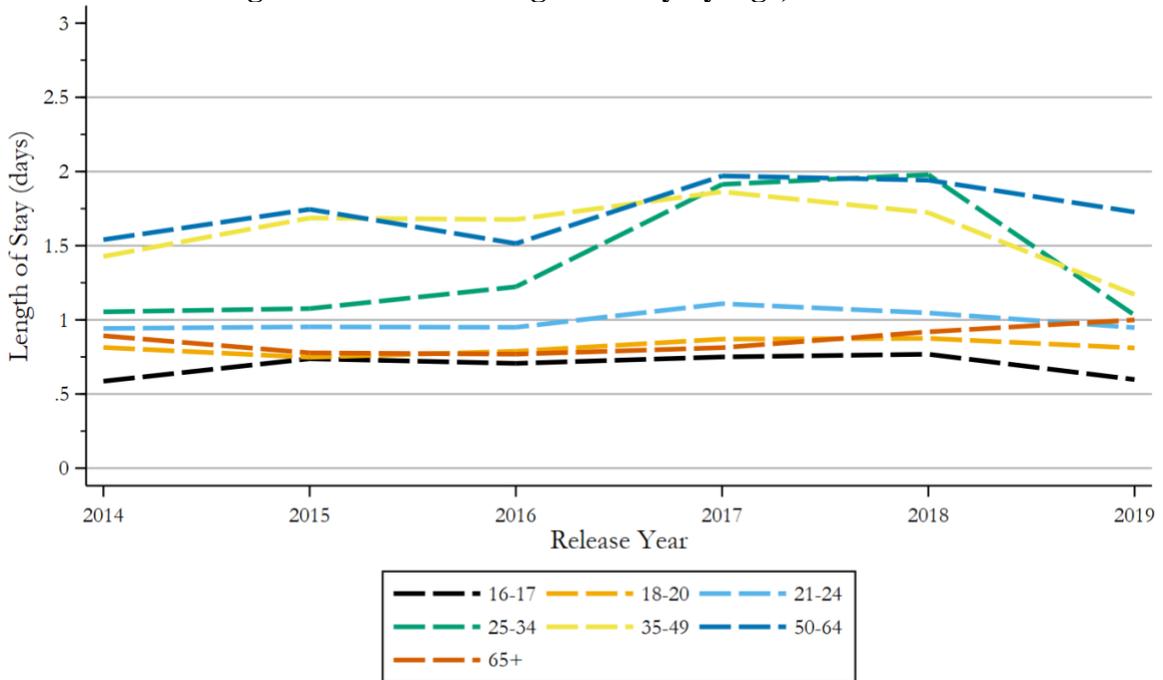
Figure 40 shows the mean length of stay for the age categories. The oldest age group, those over 65, had the widest range of average length of stay across the project period, with a low of 6.9 days in 2016 to a high of 28.3 days in 2018. Individuals aged 16-17 had a peak length of stay of 21.9 days in 2014, which decreased to 8.4 days in 2019. All other categories had average lengths of stay between 13.5 and 27 days across the project period. Median length of stay remained between 0.6 days and 1.1 days for individuals aged 16-24 and over 65, and between one and two days for individuals aged 25-64. Table 13 presents the length of stay categories by age groupings for the 2019 release year. Individuals aged 18-20 were most likely to more than 90 days (6%), followed by 21-24-year-olds (5%).

Figure 40. Mean Length of Stay by Age, 2014-2019



Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Figure 41. Median Length of Stay by Age, 2014-2019



Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

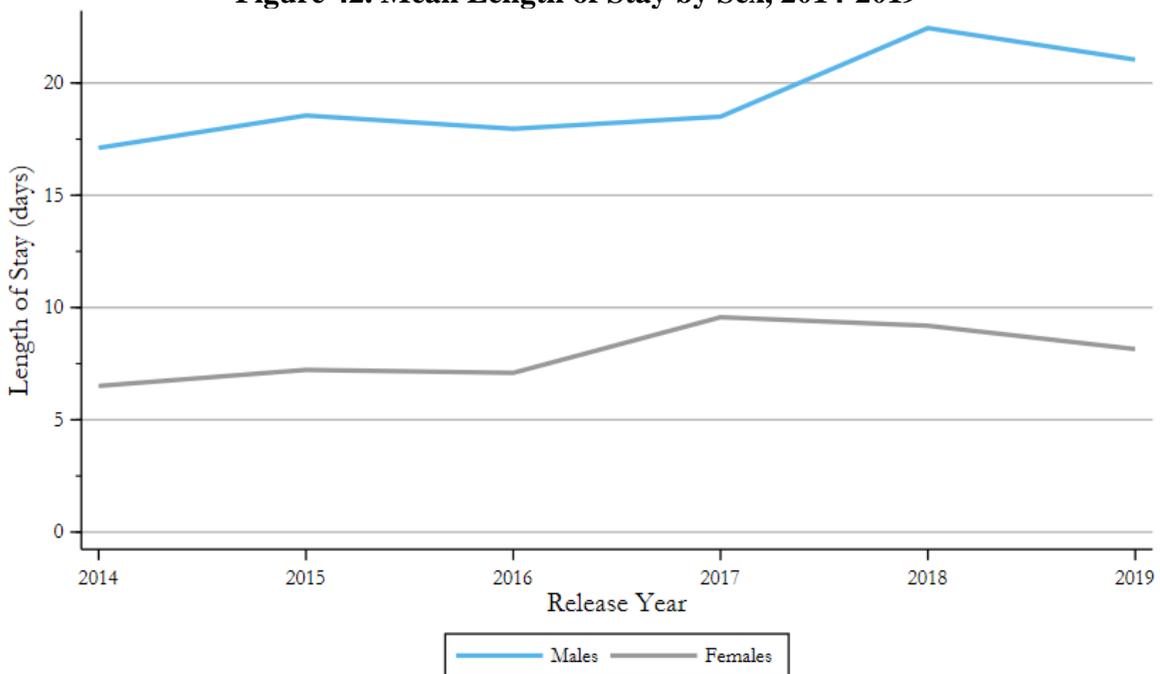
Table 13. Length of Stay by Age Groups, 2019

	Length of Stay Categories (days)								Total
	<1	1-2	3-30	31-90	91-180	181-364	365-540	541+	
16-17	73	65	17	3	1	1	1	0	161
18-20	220	289	117	38	16	12	5	6	703
21-24	400	567	260	70	29	16	9	10	1,361
25-34	876	1,260	627	204	52	33	14	13	3,079
35-49	686	1,086	537	189	48	31	12	12	2,601
50-64	245	492	242	106	26	13	2	1	1,127
65+	18	35	19	3	0	2	0	0	77
Total	2,518	3,794	1,819	613	172	108	43	42	9,109

Sex

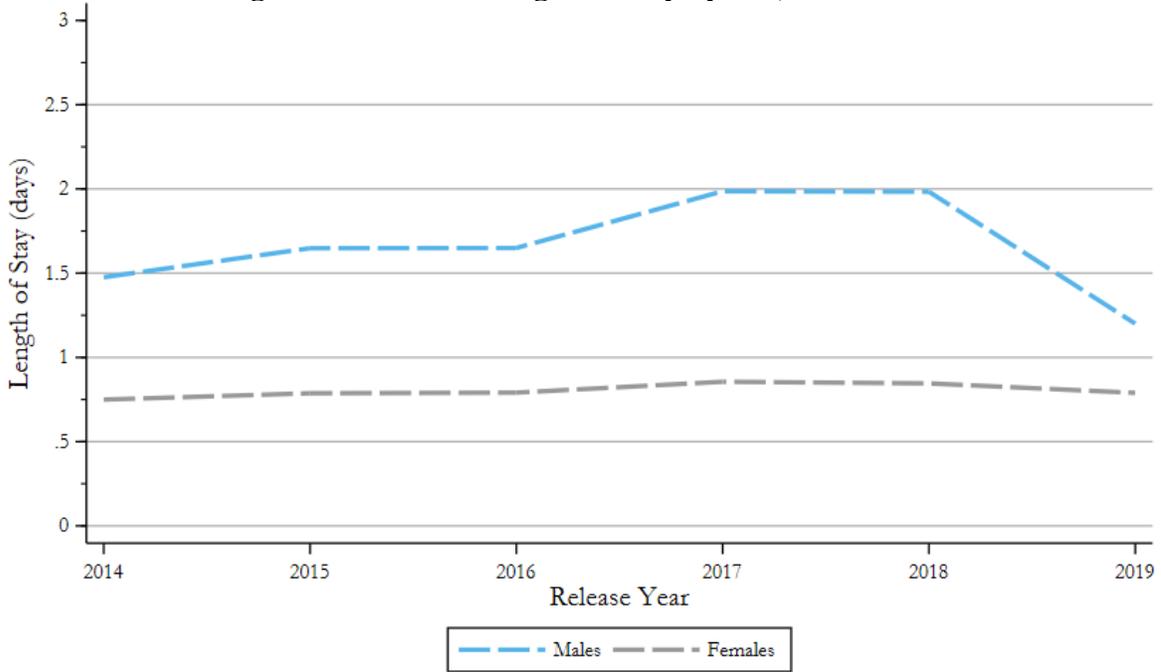
Figure 42 and Figure 43 presents the mean and median length of stay by sex. Average length of stay for men was 17.1 days in 2014 and peaked at 22.5 days in 2018 and then decreased to 21 days. The average length of stay for women remained between 6.5 days and 9.6 days during the project period. Median length of stay was consistent across the project period for both males and females. Table 14 shows length of stay categories by sex over the project period. Table 15 shows change in average and median length of stay for all demographic categories from 2014 to 2019.

Figure 42. Mean Length of Stay by Sex, 2014-2019



Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Figure 43. Median Length of Stay by Sex, 2014-2019



Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Table 14. Length of Stay by Sex, 2019

	Length of Stay Categories (days)								Total
	<1	1-2	3-30	31-90	91-180	181-364	365-540	541+	
Male	1,893	2,874	1,580	526	159	101	43	38	7,214
Female	625	920	239	87	13	7	0	4	1,895
Total	2,518	3,794	1,819	613	172	108	43	42	9,109

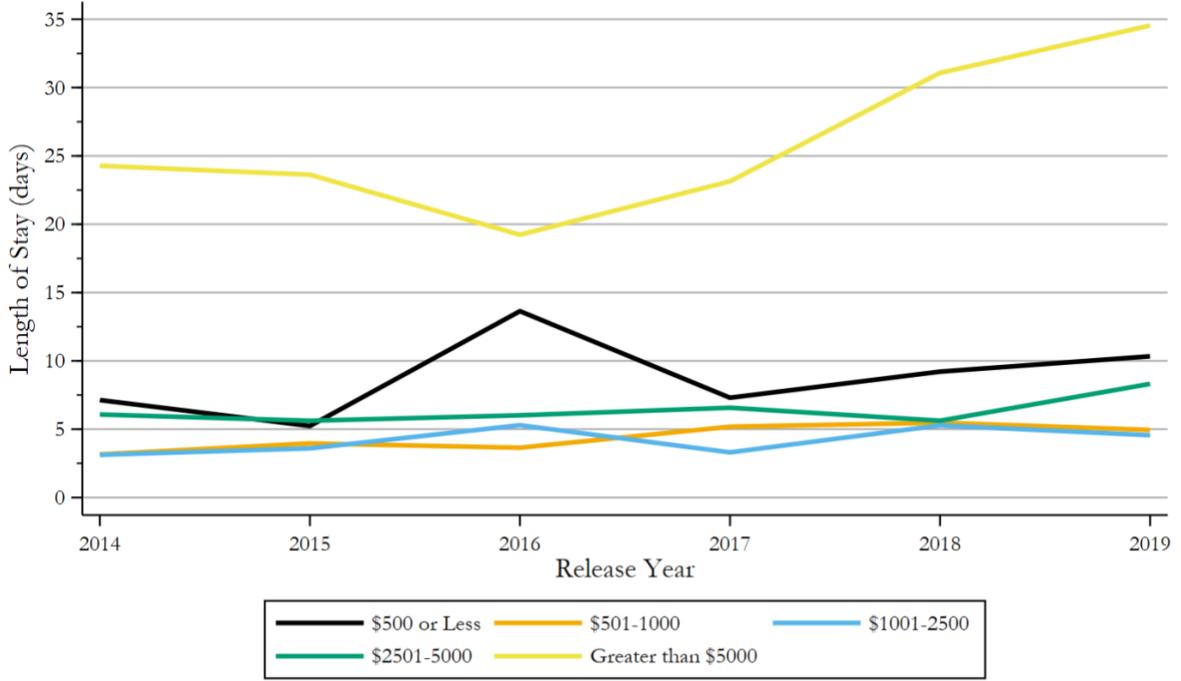
Table 15. Length of Stay by Race/Ethnicity, Age, and Sex, Release Year 2014 and 2019

	Mean			Median		
	2014	2019	2014-2019 % Change in Days	2014	2019	2014-2019 % Change in Days
Race/Ethnicity						
Black	16.1	20.6	+28%	1.3	1.1	-15%
Latinx	17.8	16.9	-5%	1.0	1.1	+10%
White	11.5	17.2	+50%	1.4	1.7	+21%
Other	11.5	8.5	-26%	0.9	0.8	-11%
Age						
16-17	22	8.4	-62%	0.6	0.6	0%
18-20	17.1	27	+58%	0.8	0.8	0%
21-24	16.9	20.8	+23%	0.9	0.9	0%
25-34	13.5	17.1	+27%	1.1	1.0	-9%
35-49	14.6	16.5	+13%	1.4	1.2	-14%
50-64	15.4	16.5	+7%	1.5	1.7	+13%
65+	12.5	11.4	-9%	0.9	1.0	+11%
Sex						
Male	17.1	21	+23%	1.5	1.2	-20%
Female	6.5	8.2	+26%	0.7	0.8	+14%

BAIL

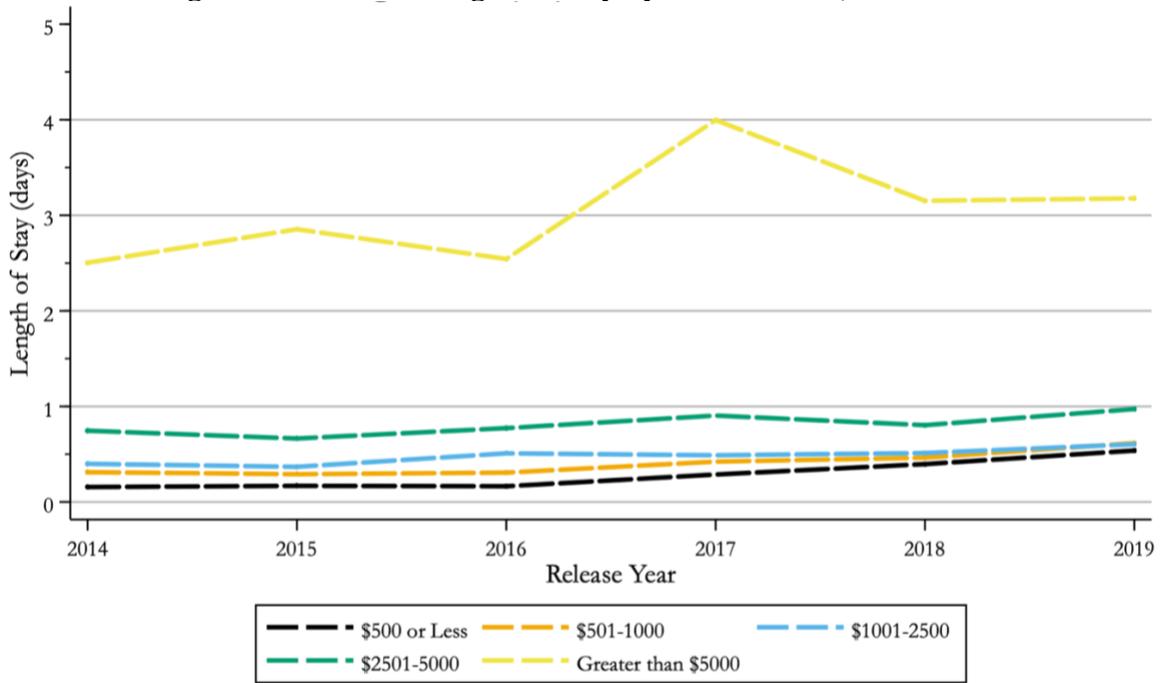
Figure 44 displays mean length of stay by bail amount. This data does not represent individuals who are pretrial but did not have bail set. **Individuals with the highest bail amounts, \$5,000 or more, had the longest lengths of stay, a pattern that held across all years of the study.** This category had a mean length of stay of 24.3 days in 2014, decreased to 19.2 days in 2016 and peaked at 34.5 days in 2019. The range of median length of stay for this bail amount was between 2.5 and 4 days. The mean length of stay in the under \$500 group began with 7.1 days in 2014 and saw its peak of 13.6 days in 2016 and then declined to 10.3 days. Individuals with bail set between \$500 and \$2,500, and between \$2,501 and \$5,000 did not have a great deal of variation in length of stay for the project period. Among individuals released in 2019, 7% of individuals stayed more than 90 days if their bail set was \$5,000 or more relative to 3% staying more than 90 days for bail set at \$500 or less.

Figure 44. Mean Length of Stay by Bail Amount, 2014-2019



Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Figure 45. Median Length of Stay by Bail Amount, 2014-2019



Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Table 16. Length of Stay by Bail Amount in 2014 and 2019

	Mean			Median		
	2014	2019	2014-2019 % Change in Days	2014	2019	2014-2019 % Change in Days
Bail Amount						
\$500 or less	7.1	10.3	+45%	0.2	0.5	+150%
\$501-\$1,000	3.2	5	+56%	0.3	0.6	+100%
\$1,001-\$2,500	3.1	4.6	+48%	0.4	0.6	+50%
\$2,501-\$5,000	6.1	8.3	+36%	0.7	1.0	+43%
More than \$5,000	24.3	34.5	+42%	2.5	3.2	+28%

Table 17. Length of Stay by Bail Amount, Release Year 2019

	Length of Stay Categories (days)								Total
	<1	1-2	3-30	31-90	91-180	181-364	365-540	541+	
Bail Amount									
\$500 or less	148	83	48	15	5	3	1	0	303
501-\$1,000	461	364	143	24	2	0	2	1	997
\$1,001-\$2,500	693	607	163	39	6	2	0	1	1,511
2,501-\$5,000	337	408	187	49	5	3	0	2	991
≥\$5,000	324	373	477	159	46	24	15	16	1,434
Total	1,963	1,835	1,018	286	64	32	18	20	5,236

UNDERSTANDING CUMULATIVE BED DAYS

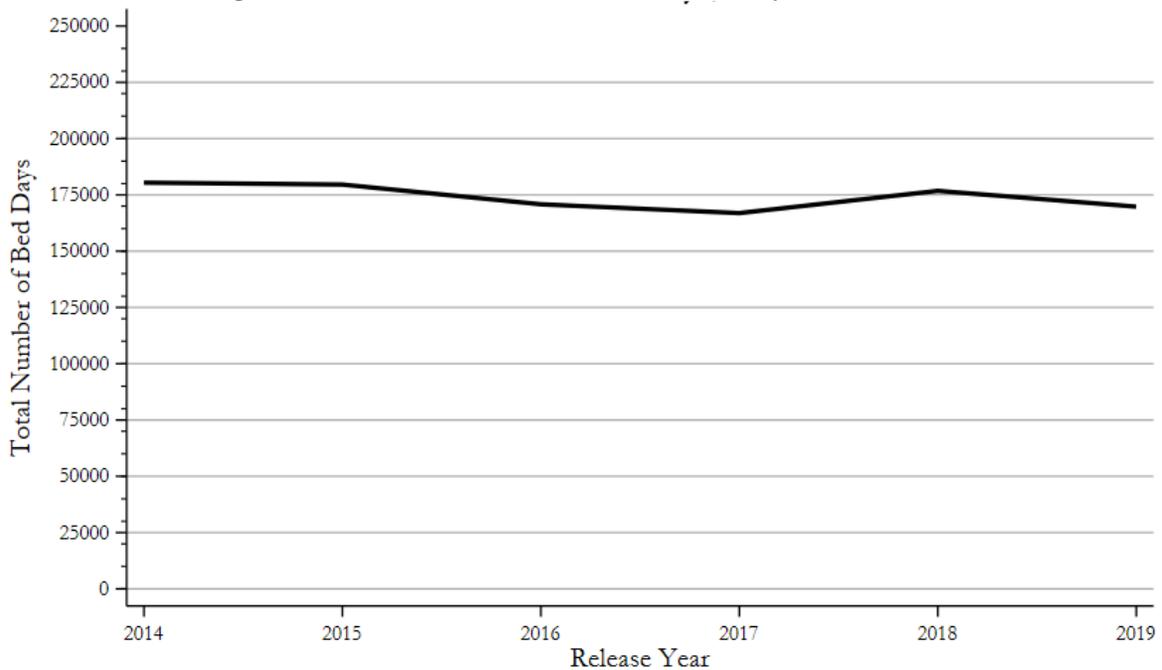
After examining length of stay in the previous section, we turn next to an examination of cumulative bed days. This section addresses the question, “During each year 2014-2019, how many cumulative bed days were used by individuals with different admission types, charges, and demographics?” Cumulative bed days are calculated for individuals who spent more than 12 hours in jail. We exclude those who spent less than 12 hours in jail, as these individuals are typically not assigned a bed. Instead, they usually remain in the booking area while awaiting processing and release. Bed day calculations are based on the date of admission and date of release.

Illustration of Bed Day Calculations

Admitted	Released	Bed Days
December 16, 2019, 8:00am (Monday)	December 16, 2019, 12:00pm (Monday)	0 bed days
December 16, 2019, 8:00am (Monday)	December 16, 2019, 10:00pm (Monday)	1 bed day
December 16, 2019, 8:00am (Monday)	December 18, 2019, 8:30am (Wednesday)	3 bed days

Figure 46 shows the number of cumulative bed days from 2014 to 2019. The number of bed days decreased over the course of the study period, from 180,437 in 2014 to 169,781 in 2019. **Overall, there was a 6% decrease in cumulative bed days from 2014 to 2019.**

Figure 46. Cumulative Number of Bed Days, 2014-2019



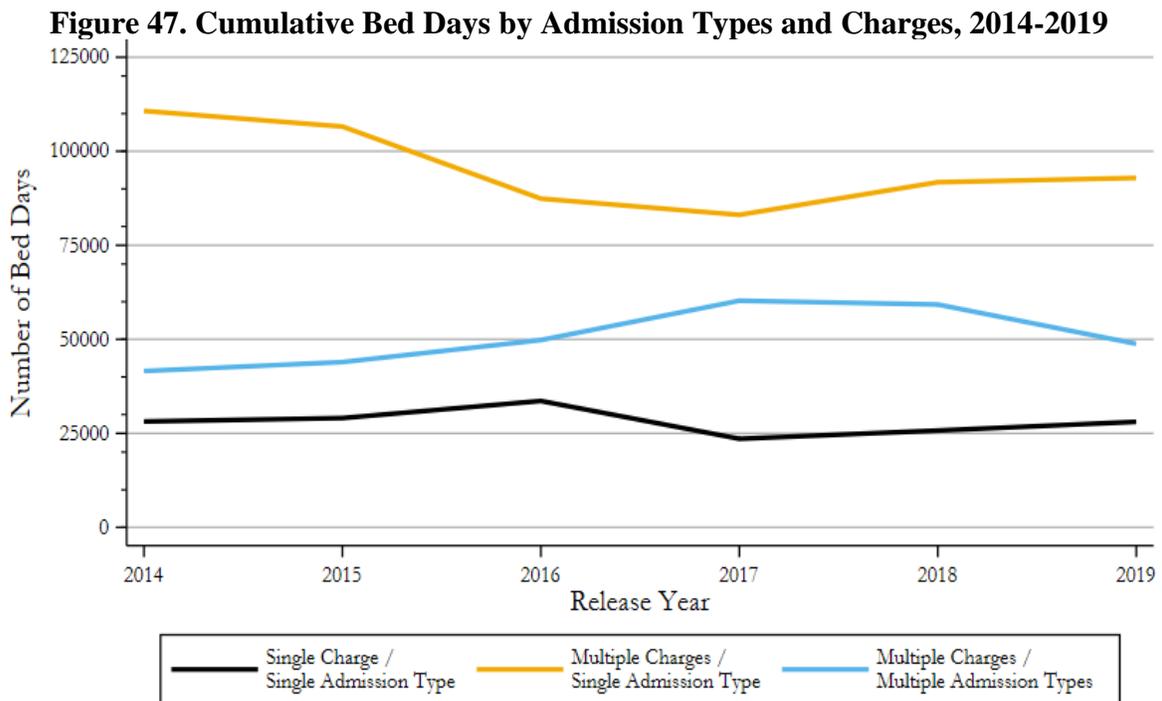
Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

ADMISSION TYPES AND CHARGE CHARACTERISTICS

Next, we explore how admission type and charges are related to cumulative bed days. Figure 47 and Figure 48 shows the number and percent of cumulative bed days by admission type and charge. Table 18 shows the change in bed days by admission type from 2014 to 2019. As used previously, single admission type, single charge; single admission type, multiple charges; and multiple admission types, multiple charges were examined by release year.

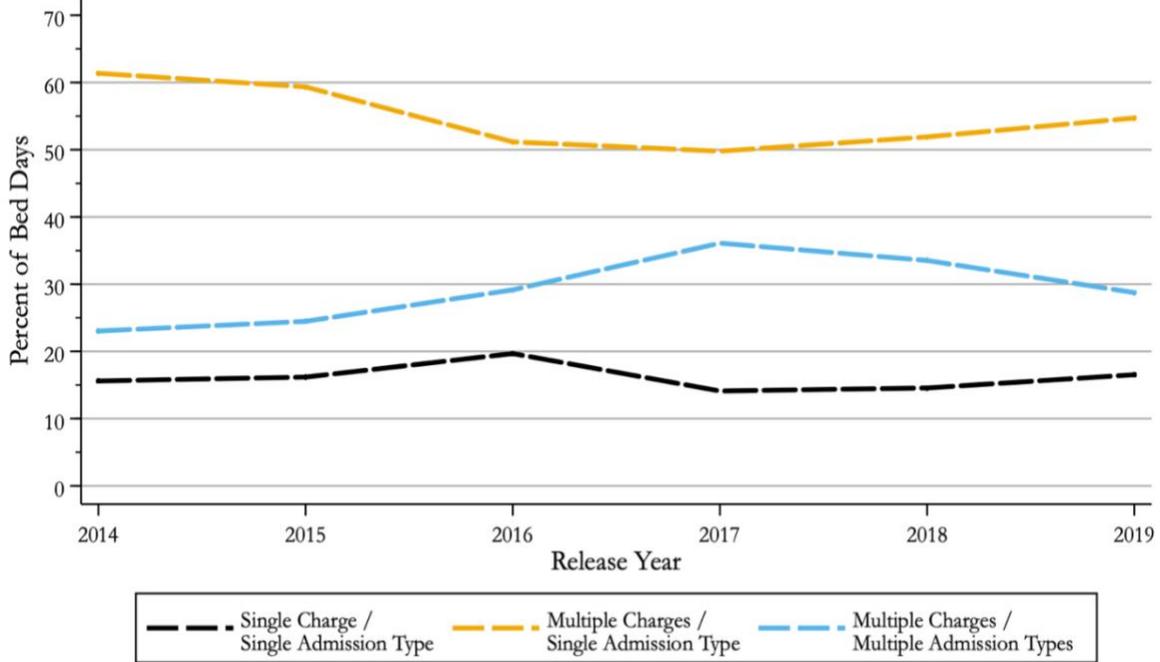
In 2014, single admission type, multiple charges had the highest number of bed days used throughout the project period, but declined by 16% from 110,725 bed days in 2014 to 92,904 in 2019. Multiple admission types, multiple charges had an increase in bed days over the duration of this study, starting at 41,562 in 2014, peaking at 60,268 in 2016, and ending at 48,807 in 2019. This represents a 17% increase from 2014 to 2019. Relative to the other categories, the single admission type, single charge group had the lowest number of bed days in each year of the study, starting at 28,150 in 2014 and ending at 28,070 in 2019, a 0.3% decrease over time.

Figure 48 shows percentages of bed days by admission type and charges. From 2014 to 2019, single admission type, multiple charges accounted for the most bed days throughout the study period (above 50%), while single admission type with single charge accounted for the least (below 20% throughout the study period).



Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Figure 48. Percent of Bed Days by Admission Types and Charges, 2014-2019



Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Table 18. Cumulative Bed Days for Admission Types and Charges in 2014 and 2019

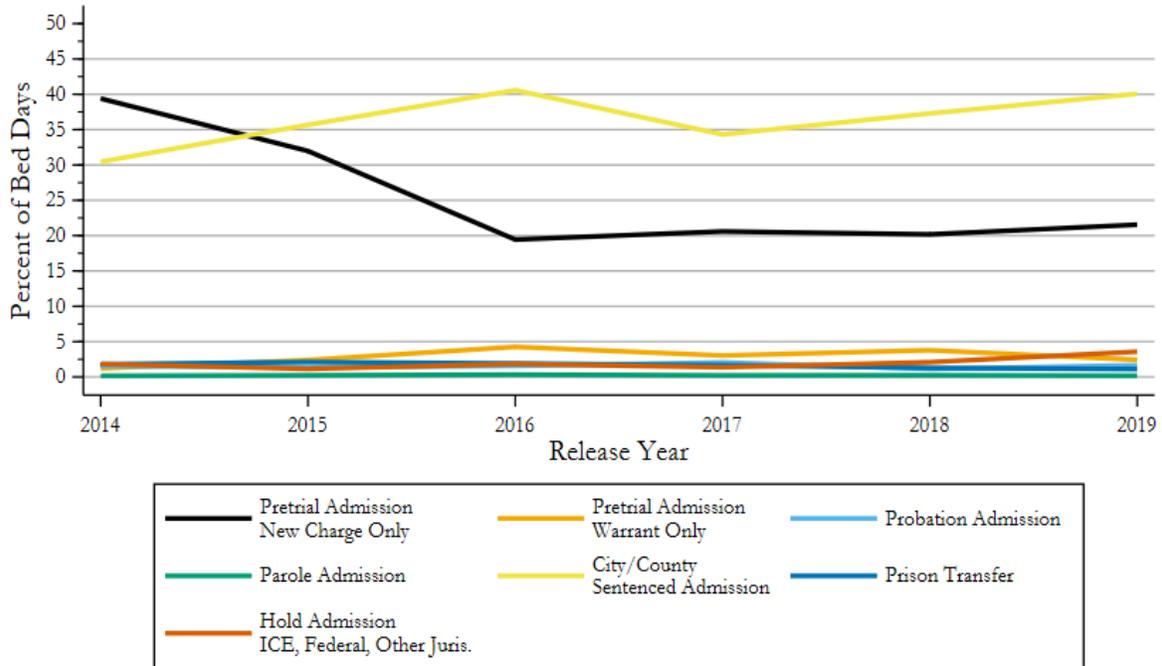
	2014	2019	2014-2019 Bed Day Change	2014-2019 % Change
Single Admission Type, Single Charge	28,150	28,070	-80	-0.3%
Single Admission Type, Multiple Charges	110,725	92,904	-17,821	-16%
Multiple Admission Types, Multiple Charge	41,562	48,807	+7,245	+17%
Cumulative Bed Days	180,437	169,781	-10,656	-6%

Single and Multiple Admission Types

Figure 49 and Figure 50 provides the percentage of bed days used by single admission type and multiple admission types. Table 19 provides the number of bed days used by single admission type and multiple admissions and their proportional changes from 2014 to 2019.

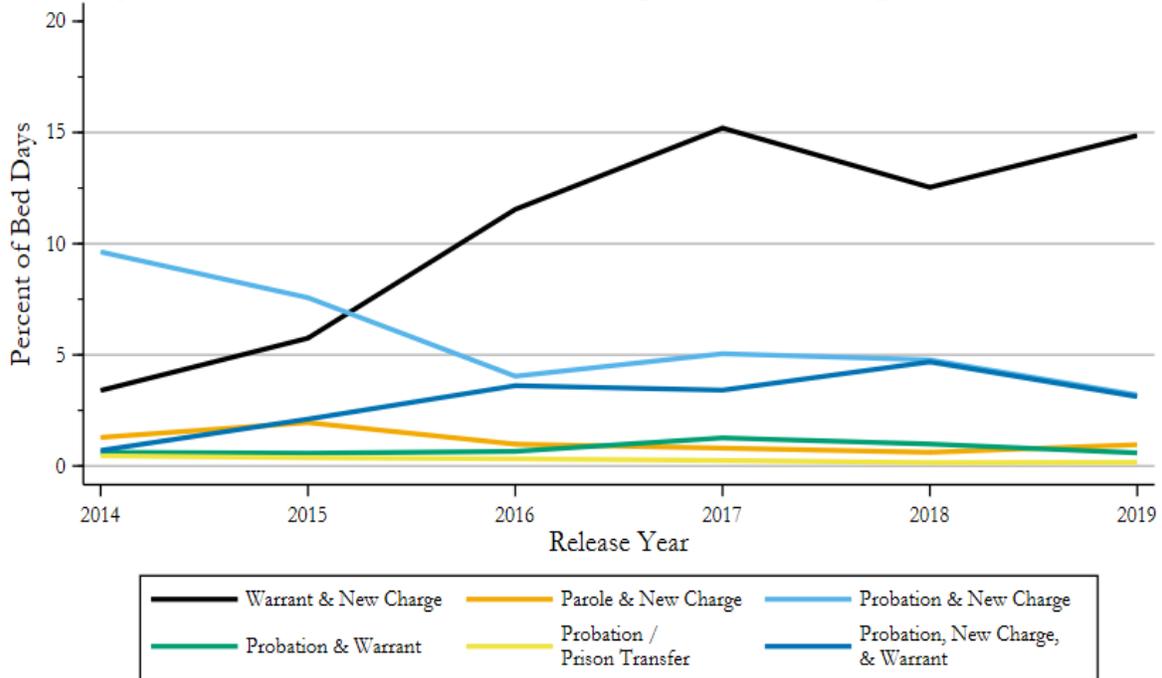
Admissions for a city/county sentence accounted for the largest proportion of bed days from 2015 to 2019. This group accounted for 30% of bed days in 2014 and 40% in 2019. The number of cumulative bed days used by this group was 54,949 days in 2014, increased to 69,324 in 2016, and declined to 68,018 in 2019, a 24% overall increase (see Table 19). Pretrial admission with a new charge accounted for the second-highest number of bed days, declining from 39% in 2014 to 22% in 2019. This group accounted for 71,087 cumulative bed days in 2014 and 36,586 days in 2019; a 49% decrease. The number of bed days used by individuals admitted pretrial on warrants and on holds increased by over 80%.

Figure 49. Percent of Bed Days for Single Admission Types, 2014-2019



Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Figure 50. Percent of Bed Days for Multiple Admission Types, 2014-2019



Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Next, the analyses examine the cumulative bed days used by individuals booked on multiple admission types. Individuals booked into jail with a warrant and a new charge occupied the largest proportion of bed days since 2016. This group accounted for 6,134 bed days in 2014 and increased to 25,239 in 2019;

representing a 311% increase. Individuals admitted on probation and a new charge accounted for the second largest proportion of bed days for most of the study period, declining 17,379 bed days in 2014 and 5,430 in 2019; a 69% decline.

Table 19. Cumulative Bed Days for Single and Multiple Admission Types, 2014 and 2019

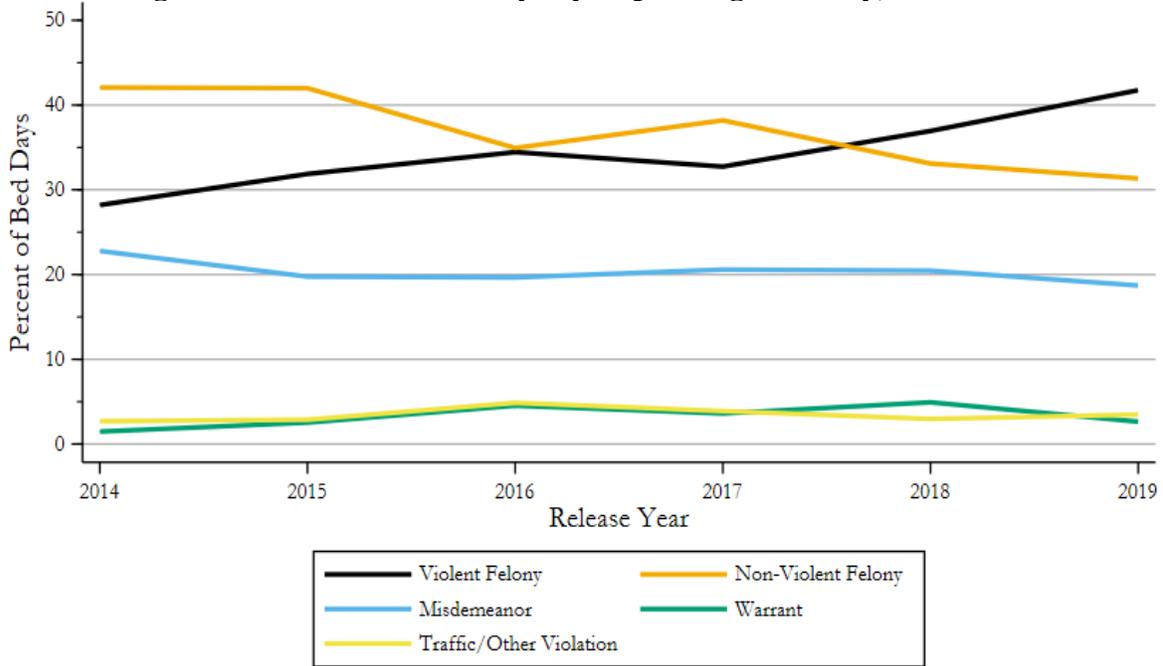
	2014	2019	2014-2019 Bed Day Change	2014-2019 % Change
Single Admission Type				
Pretrial Admission: New Charge Only	71,087	36,586	-34,501	-49%
Pretrial Admission: Warrant Only	2,211	4,130	+1,919	+87%
Hold (Ice, Federal, Other Jurisdiction)	3,323	6,090	+2,767	+83%
Probation Admission	2,813	2,817	+4	+0.1%
Parole Admission	314	316	+2	+0.6%
Prison Transfer Admission	3,266	1,915	-1,351	-41%
City/County Sentenced Admission	54,949	68,018	+13,069	+24%
Multiple Admission Types				
Warrant and New Charge	6,134	25,239	+19,105	+311%
Probation, New Charge, and Warrant	1,264	5,300	+4,036	+319%
Parole and New Charge	2,325	1,630	-695	-30%
Probation and New Charge	17,379	5,430	-11,949	-69%
Probation and Warrant	1,111	1,005	-106	-10%
Probation and Prison Transfer	827	285	-542	-66%

Top Charge Severity and Charge Category

Figures 51 and 50 show the percentage of bed days by top charge severity and top charge category for each booking. Table 20 shows the change in cumulative bed days from 2014 to 2019. Top charge severity and category types are defined on page 23.

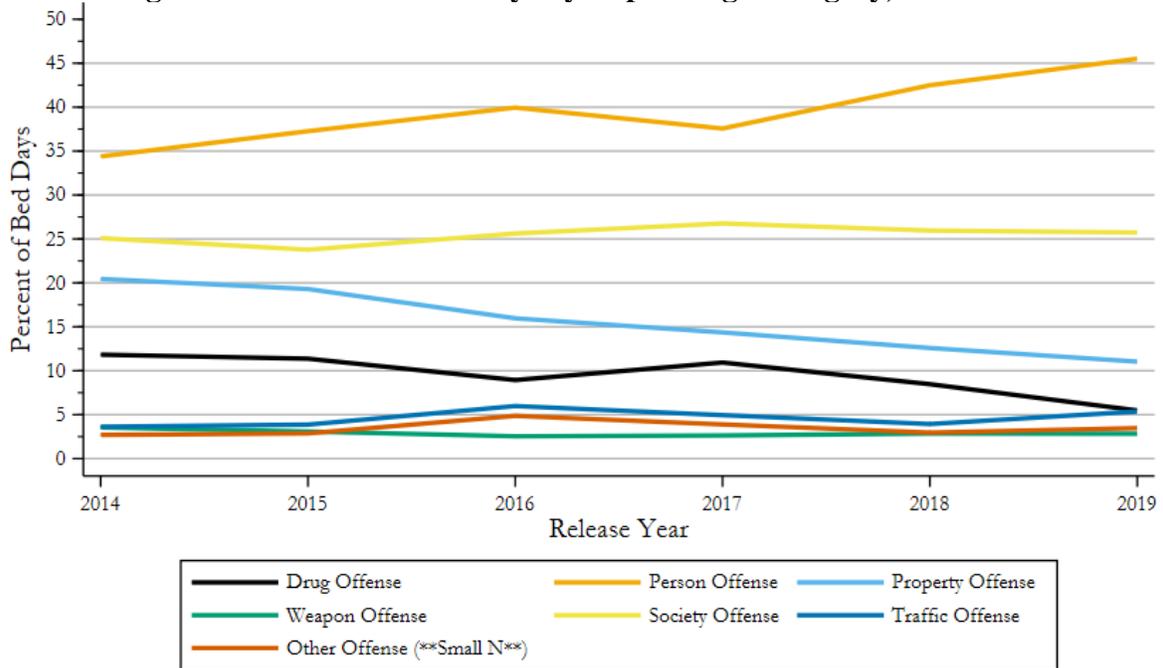
For top charge severity, from 2014 to 2019, violent felonies and non-violent felonies accounted for the most cumulative bed days. The number of bed days used for felony charges increased from 50,884 in 2014 to 70,888 in 2019, a 39% increase, while the number of bed days used for non-violent felony charges decreased from 75,904 to 53,209; a 30% decrease. Further, during the study period, cumulative bed days for misdemeanors decreased by 23%. Cumulative bed days increased by 69% over the study period for warrants and by 21% for traffic/violations.

Figure 51. Percent of Bed Days by Top Charge Severity, 2014-2019



Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Figure 52. Percent of Bed Days by Top Charge Category, 2014-2019



Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Examination of top charge category shows cumulative bed days **were highest for crimes against persons and crimes against society across the study. Further, crimes against persons used over 15,000 more bed days in 2019 compared to 2014, while crimes against society used over 1,500 fewer bed days over the same period.** The number of bed days used for property, drug, and weapons offenses all

decreased during the study period, by over 18,000, 12,000, and 1,500 bed days respectively. Traffic offenses used 39% more bed days from 2014 and 2019, while bed days for other offenses increased by almost 400% over the same period, from 573 bed days to 2,789 bed days.

Table 20. Cumulative Bed Days by Top Charge Severity and Category, 2014 and 2019

	2014	2019	2014-2019 Bed Day Change	2014-2019 % Change
Top Charge Severity				
Non-Violent Felony	75,904	53,209	-22,695	-30%
Violent Felony	50,884	70,888	+20,004	+39%
Traffic/Other Violation	4,872	5,901	+1,029	+21%
Misdemeanor	41,114	31,765	-9,349	-23%
Warrant	2,652	4,484	+1,832	+69%
Top Charge Category				
Person	62,044	77,263	+15,219	+25%
Property	36,906	18,741	-18,165	-49%
Drug	21,344	9,315	-12,029	-56%
Weapon	6,401	4,814	-1,587	-25%
Society	45,275	43,702	-1,573	-3%
Traffic	6,566	9,111	+2,545	+39%
Other	573	2,789	+2,216	+387%

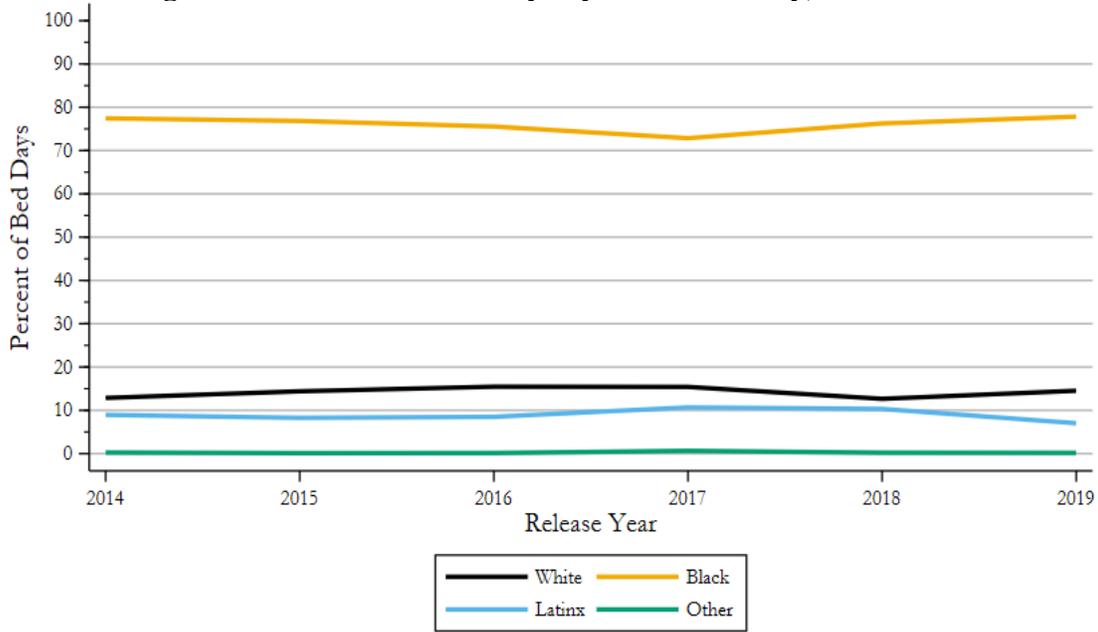
DEMOGRAPHICS

Race/Ethnicity

The following analyses examine cumulative bed days based on demographic characteristics, starting with race/ethnicity. Figure 53 provides the proportion of bed days used by each race/ethnicity and Table 21 illustrates the change in cumulative bed days for all demographic categories from 2014 to 2019.

Black individuals consumed the largest percentage of bed days over the project period. During the study period, the percentage of bed days used by Black individuals decreased from 77% in 2014 to 73% in 2017, then increased to 78% in 2019. In contrast, the percentage of bed days for White individuals increased from 13% in 2014 to 15% in 2019. The percentage of bed days for Latinx individuals decreased from 9% to 7%, while the percentage of bed days for individuals of “other” race/ethnicities decreased from 0.3% to 0.2%.

Figure 53. Percent of Bed Days by Race/Ethnicity, 2014-2019

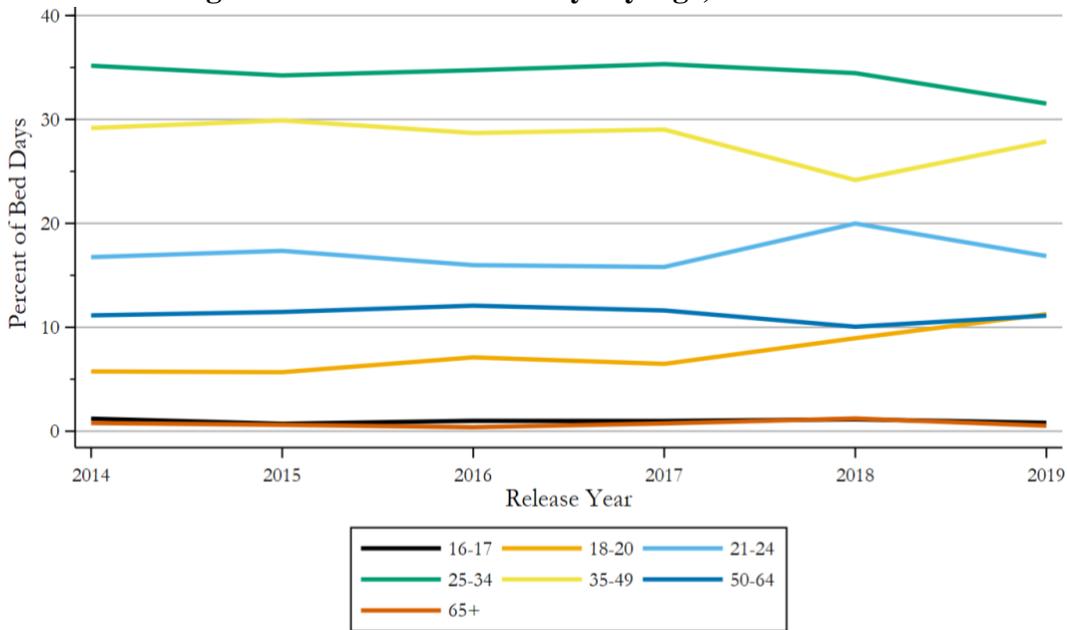


Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Age

Figure 54 presents the proportion of bed days for six age categories. Across the study period, individuals aged 25-34 and 35-49 accounted for the largest percentage of bed days used and both age groups experienced decreases in their total bed day consumption. The 16-17-year-olds and those over 65 each used 37% fewer bed days between 2014 and 2019. Individuals aged 18-20 used 84% more bed days from 2014 to 2019, from 10,382 bed days in 2014 to 19,123 in 2019.

Figure 54. Percent of Bed Days by Age, 2014-2019



Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Sex

Figure 55 show percent of bed days by sex. Males accounted for around 90% of bed days consumed across the study period, and the number of bed days used decreased by 8,572 between 2014 and 2019. Bed days used by females decreased by around 2,000 bed days between 2014 and 2019.

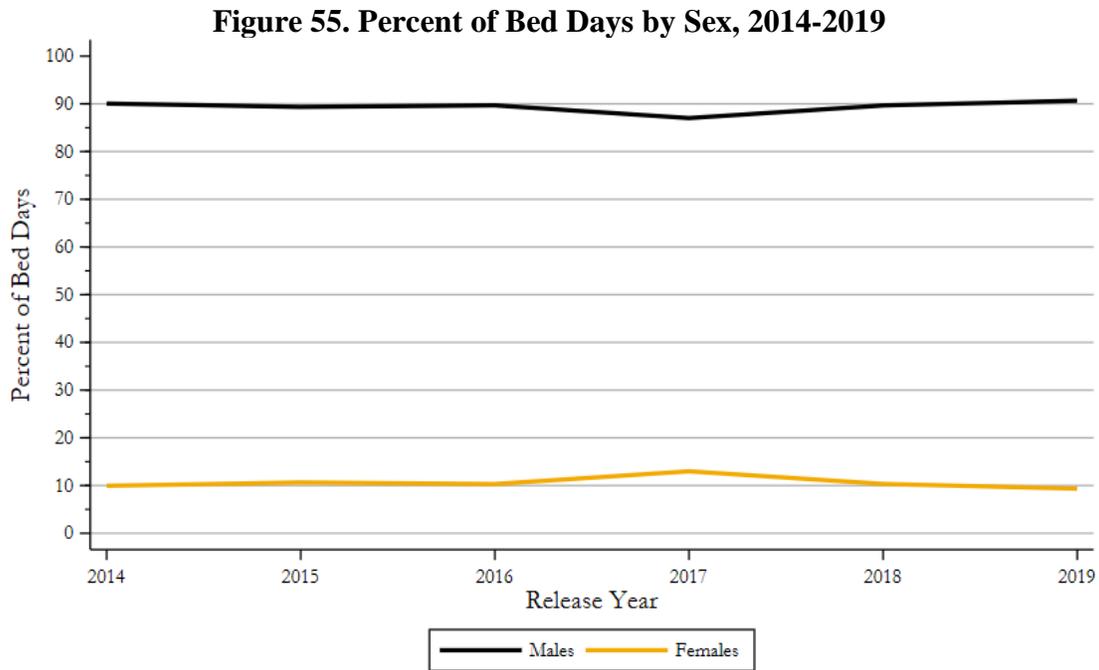


Table 21. Cumulative Bed Days by Race/Ethnicity, Age, and Sex, 2014 and 2019

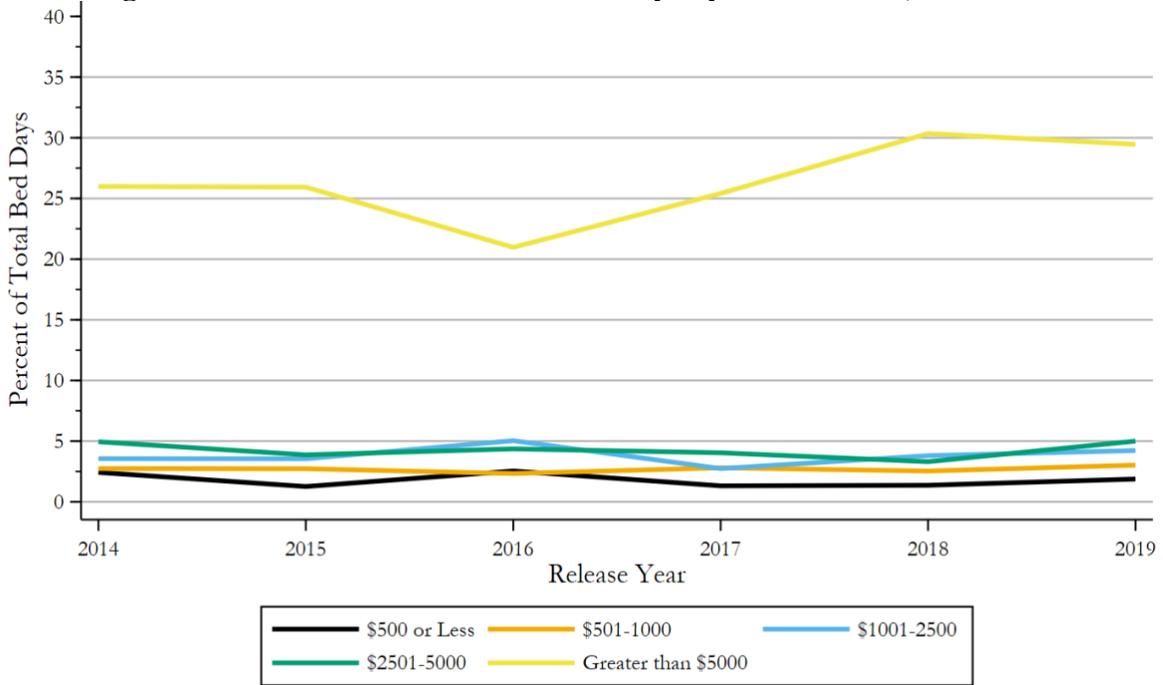
	2014	2019	2014-2019 Bed Day Change	2014-2019 % Change
Race				
Black	139,734	132,130	-7,604	-5%
Latinx	16,122	11,918	-4,204	-26%
White	23,218	24,651	+1,433	+6%
Other	454	295	-159	-35%
Total	179,528	168,994	-10,530	-6%
Age				
16-17	2,176	1,376	-800	-37%
18-20	10,382	19,123	+8,741	+84%
21-24	30,231	28,622	-1,609	-5%
25-34	63,463	53,538	-9,925	-16%
35-49	52,643	47,337	-5,306	-10%
50-64	20,117	18,883	-1,234	-6%
65+	1,425	902	-523	-37%
Total	180,437	169,781	-10,656	-6%
Sex				
Male	162,488	153,916	-8,572	-5%
Female	17,949	15,865	-2,084	-12%
Total	180,437	169,781	-10,656	-6%

BAIL

Figure 56 presents the percentage of bed days used by individuals with differing bail amounts. This data does not represent individuals who are pretrial but did not have bail set. Table 22 presents the change in cumulative bed days by bail amount from 2014 to 2019. The largest proportion of cumulative bed days are used by individuals booked into jail with bail set above \$5,000, and this group used over 3,000 more bed days in 2014 compared to 2019.

During the study period, individuals with bail amounts less than \$500 used 1,187 fewer bed days in 2014 compared to 2019, while individuals with bail amounts \$2,501-\$5,000 used 436 fewer bed days over the same period.

Figure 56. Percent of Cumulative Bed Days by Bail Amount, 2014-2019



Data Source: Durham County Office of the Sheriff & The Durham Criminal Justice Resource Center.

Table 22. Cumulative Bed Days by Bail Amounts in 2014 and 2019

	2014	2019	2014-2019 Bed Day Change	2014-2019 % Change
Bail Amount				
\$500 or less	4,378	3,191	-1,187	-27%
\$501-\$1,000	4,954	5,131	+177	+4%
\$1,001-\$2,500	6,419	7,175	+756	+12%
\$2,501-\$5,000	8,928	8,492	-436	-5%
More than \$5,000	46,894	50,018	+3,124	+7%

WHAT PREDICTS LENGTH OF STAY?

The previous sections use descriptive statistics to explain admissions, length of stay, and cumulative bed days. However, a limitation of descriptive statistics is that it does not account for several factors simultaneously. That is, when we take into account admission types, charge characteristics, demographics, prior admission history, and neighborhood poverty at the same time, are some factors more influential than others? This section attempts to answer this question by using logistic regression to answer the research question, “What differentiates releases for short lengths of stay versus longer length of stay?”

We present the findings from a logistic regression model depicting the factors associated with longer lengths of stays in jails. The logistic regression estimates the likelihood of having a length of stay in jail of over 90. The findings presented are reported as odds ratios and indicate the effect of a given variable taking into account other factors included in the model. Odds ratios above 1 indicate that the given variable was associated with greater likelihood of having a longer length of stay (over 90 days), while odds ratios below 1 are associated with lower likelihood. For each set of factors, the shaded **grey** bar indicates the category being used as the reference category, against which the rest of the categories are compared. Bars shaded in **dark blue** indicate the relationship was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$), while those shaded in the **lighter blue** were non-significant (and therefore may not be reliable predictors of length of stay). The **pseudo-R²** is also provided as a measure of the overall goodness of fit for each model.

Figures 57 to 60 present the findings from the analyses. Note that all factors – demographics, admission and charge types, charge severity and category, and booking history – were included in the same regression model. However, we present the findings in multiple figures to ease interpretation of the findings. There were several significant differences in the lengths of stay across categories of age, race/ethnicity, sex, admission types, charge severity and category, booking history, and neighborhood poverty.

Figure 57. Predicting Lengths of Stay Over 90 Days: Demographics (n=48,483)

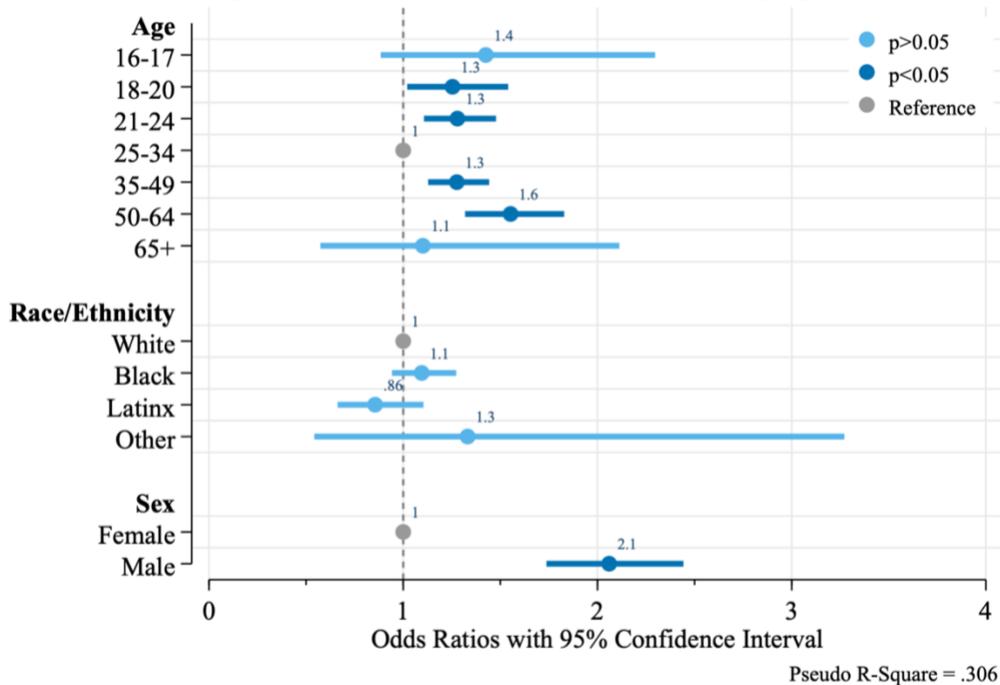


Figure 57 presents the logistic regression results for demographic characteristics. We examine how age, race/ethnicity, and sex predicts the likelihood someone stays in jail for over 90 days. Individuals aged 18-24, and 35-64 are more likely to spend over 90 days in jail compared to 25-34-year-olds. The age categories of 16-17, and 65+ are not statistically significant.

There were no race/ethnicity categories that are statistically significant predictors of spending over 90 days in jail. Results indicate that men are more than twice as likely to spend over 90 days in jail compared to women.

Figure 58. Predicting Lengths of Stay Over 90 Days: Admission Types (n=48,483)

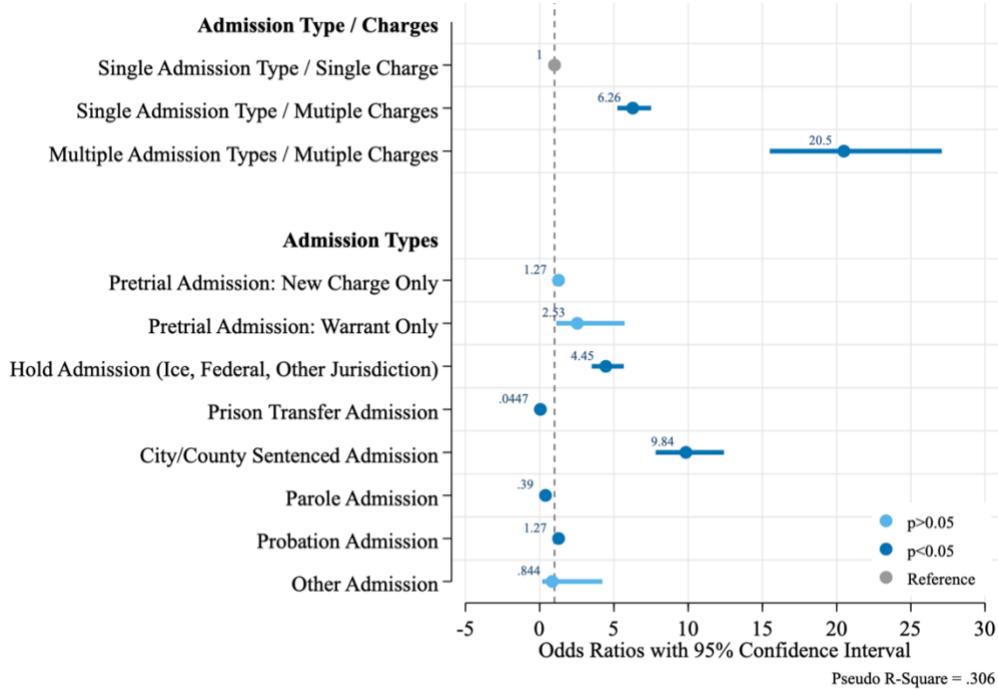


Figure 58 presents the regression findings for admissions and charges. **Those who were admitted with a multiple admission type and multiple charges are 20 times more likely to spend over 90 days in jail compared to individuals admitted on a single admission type and single charge.** Those admitted on single admission types and multiple charges are more than 6 times more likely to spend over 90 days in jail compared to individuals admitted on a single admission type and single charge.

When examining the different admission types, the results indicate that individuals admitted with a city or county sentence are almost 10 times more likely to spend over 90 days in jail compared to other admission types. Individuals with a hold admission and a probation admission are also more likely to spend more than 90 days in jail compared to other admission types. Further, individuals with a prison transfer or parole admission are less likely to spend over 90 days in jail compared to other admission types.

Figure 59. Predicting Lengths of Stay Over 90 Days: Charge Severity and Category (n=48,483)

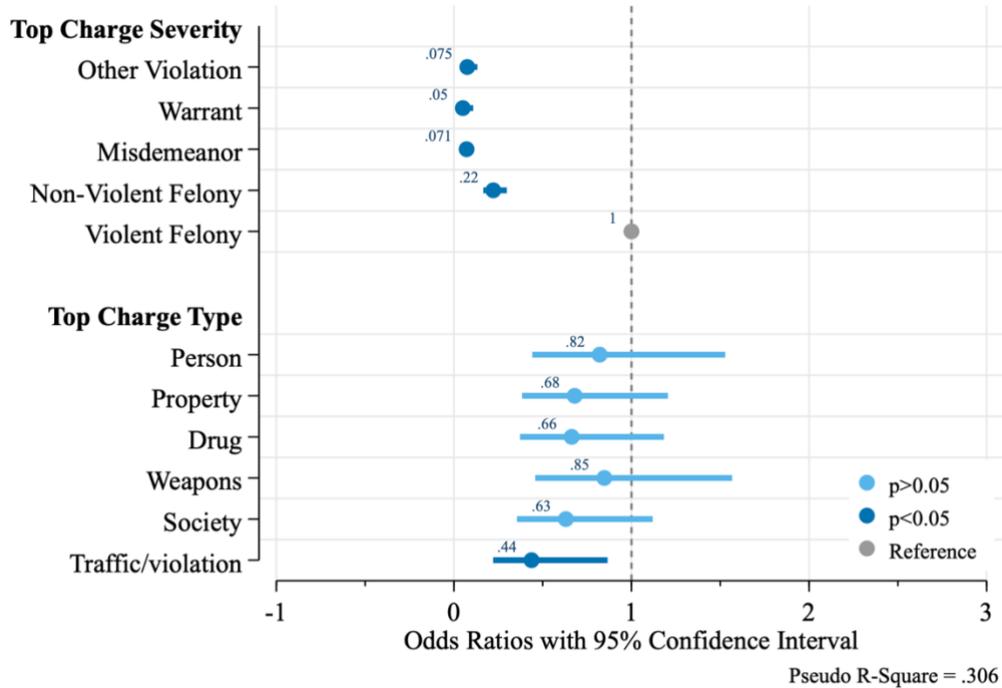


Figure 59 presents the results for charge characteristics – charge severity and charge type. **For charge severity, individuals charged with a non-violent felony, misdemeanor, “other” traffic/violation, or with a warrant are less likely to spend over 90 days in jail compared to individuals charged with a violent felony.** In terms of charge types, individuals charged with traffic offenses are less likely to spend over 90 days in jail compared to other charge types.

Figure 60. Predicting Lengths of Stay Over 90 Days: Release Year, Admission History, and Neighborhood Poverty (n=48,483)

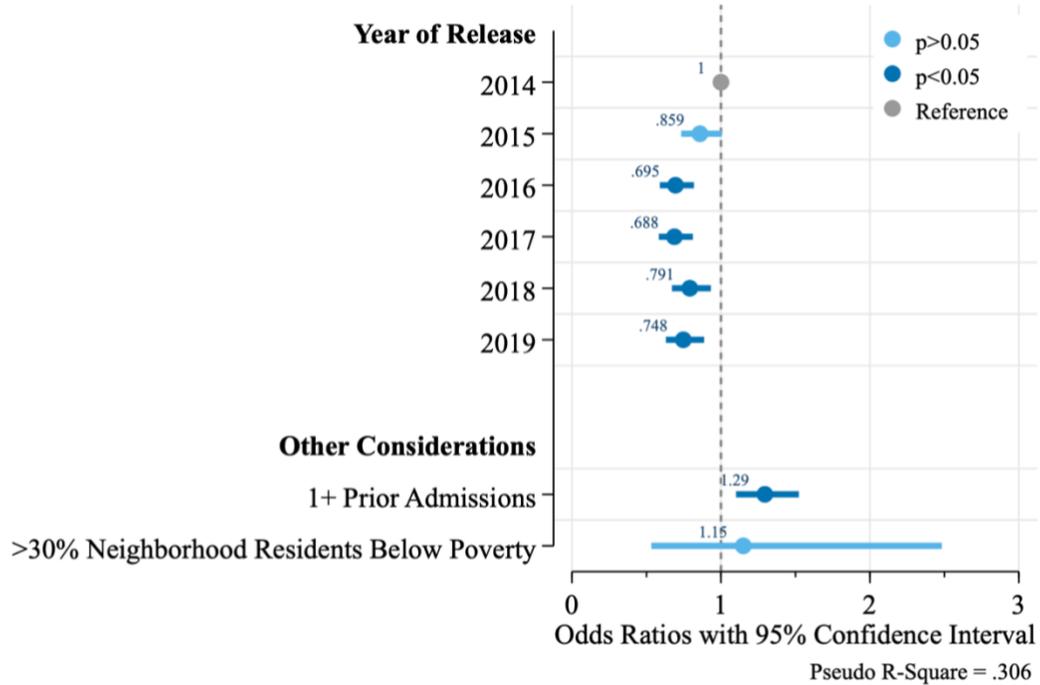


Figure 60 presents the results for release year, admission history, and neighborhood poverty. **For release year, individuals released in 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019 are less likely to spend over 90 days in jail compared to individuals released in 2014.** In terms of admission history, individuals with more than one prior admission to jail are more likely to spend longer in the jail. Neighborhood poverty is not a statistically significant predictor of length of stay. See Appendix B for regression results without neighborhood poverty to account for this variable's high level of missing data.

WHAT PREDICTS RETURNING TO JAIL?

The fourth section seeks to understand the characteristics of individuals who are readmitted to jail, addressing the research question, “For the cohort released in 2014, what are characteristics of individuals who are readmitted (once or multiple times), compared to those who are not readmitted?” Using a cohort of individuals released in 2014, we examine if an individual is readmitted to Durham County Department of Corrections from January 1, 2014, through December 31, 2019. The 2014 cohort consists of 8,000 individuals released in 2014. Note that some of these individuals were booked prior to 2014 while others were booked in 2014 and in both instances, a person joins the cohort if their release occurred in 2014. If a person was booked multiple times in 2014, then we start their readmission count with the second booking. Table 23 shows that 2,672 or 33% of our cohort were not readmitted to Durham County Jail after release, through 2019. Roughly 16% of the cohort were readmitted once, 24% were readmitted two to four times, and 27% were readmitted five or more times.

Table 23. 2014 Cohort Readmission History

Number of Readmissions	Frequency	Percent
0	2,672	33
1	1,252	16
2-4	1,909	24
5-7	981	12
8+	1,186	15
Total	8,000	100

To analyze the factors associated with readmission, a logistic regression was used. The outcome variable is a dichotomous measure that separates individuals who had one or more readmission(s) to jail following their release in 2014, including any subsequent admissions in 2014 for those who were released/admitted more than once in 2014. Similar to the previous section, a single regression model was run, but here the factors are presented in multiple figures to improve readability.

Figure 61. Predicting Readmission: Demographics (n=5,644)¹

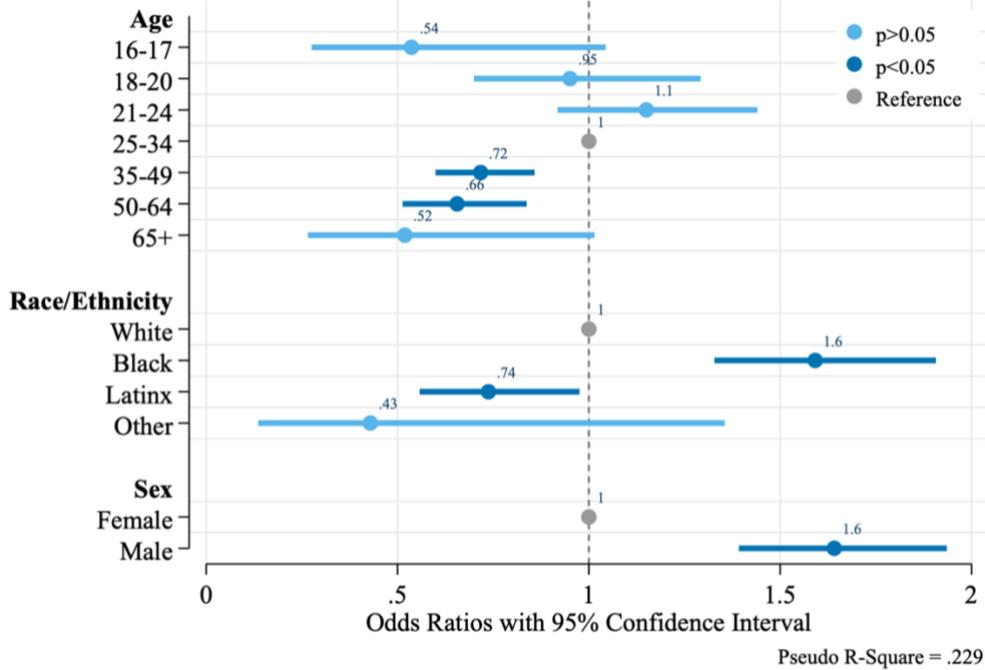
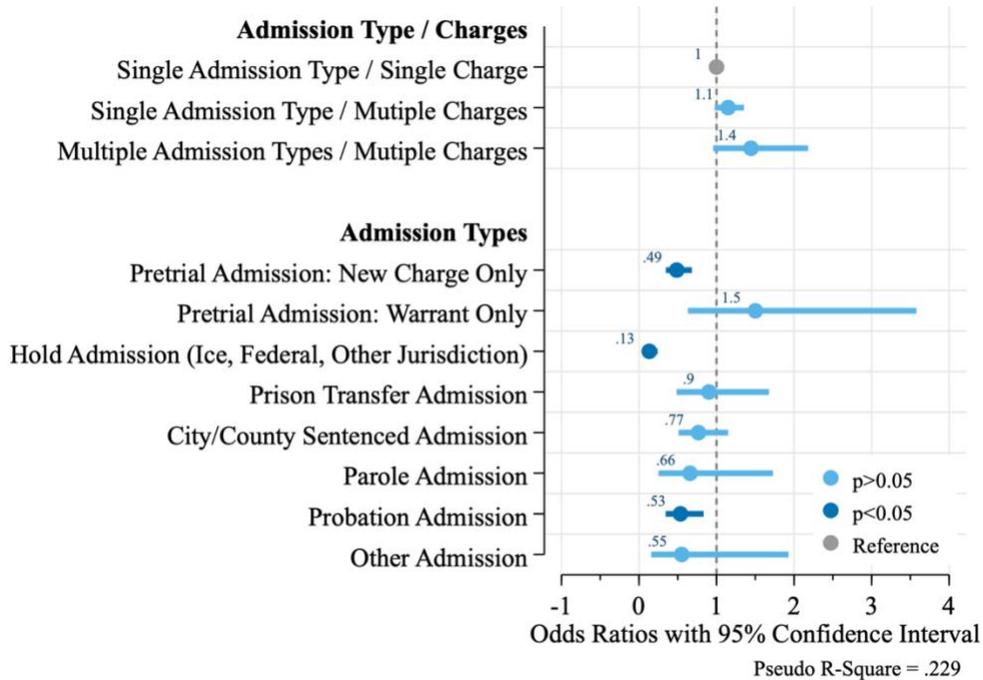


Figure 61 presents the results for the demographic characteristics. Beginning with a comparison of age, individuals aged 35-64 are less likely to return to jail compared to 25-34-year-olds. Turning to race/ethnicity, Black individuals are more likely to return to jail, while Latinx individuals are less likely to return to jail compared to White individuals. The results also indicate that men are more likely to return to jail compared to women.

Figure 62. Predicting Readmission: Admission Types (n=5,644)



¹ Model N accounts for missing data on race/ethnicity, top charge severity at admission, and neighborhood poverty.

Figure 62 presents the admission and charge characteristics associated with readmissions. **Admission type and charge combinations are not statistically significant predictors of readmission.** However, in terms of admission types alone, individuals with a pretrial admission for a new charge, a hold admission or a probation admission were less likely to return to jail. All other admission types are not statistically significant predictors of readmission.

Figure 63. Predicting Readmission: Offense Characteristics, Prior Jail History, Length of Stay, and Neighborhood Context (n=5,644)

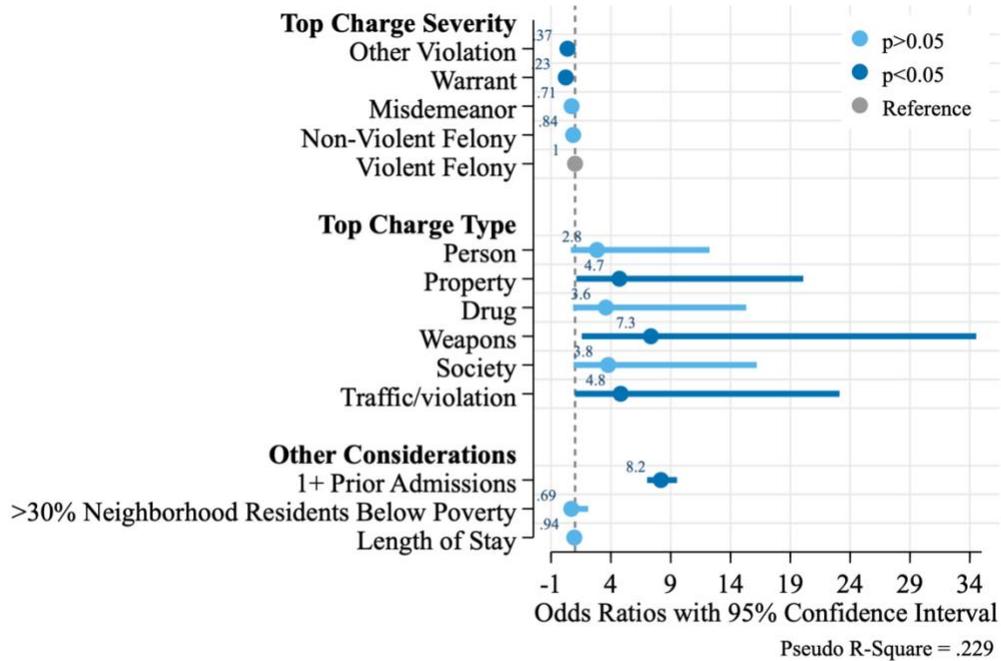


Figure 63 presents the odds ratios for top charge severity, top charge type, prior jail history, length of stay, and neighborhood context. Individuals with a warrant or charged with “other” violations are less likely to return to jail than those charged with a violent felony, whereas misdemeanor and non-violent felony charges are not statistically significant predictors of returning to jail. For top charge type, individuals charged with crimes against property, weapons charges, or traffic offenses are more likely to return to jail compared to other charge types. However, the confidence intervals are large indicating a large variability in its effect.

Individuals with more than one prior admission to jail are around 8 times more likely to return to jail than those without any prior admissions. Neighborhood poverty and length of stay are not statistically significant predictors of readmission. See Appendix B for regression results without neighborhood poverty to account for this variable’s high level of missing data.

SUMMARY

This report was produced in an effort to understand trends in the jail population in the Durham County Jail in the years 2014-2019, the years for which data were available for analyses. Conducting the analyses for this report required data merging that sometimes resulted in missing data or data that we were unable to classify. Despite these data challenges, this report provides an informative examination of the factors associated with changes in Durham's jail population. Much has changed in Durham and in the world since 2019; comparing these results to jail data post-2019 is an important future undertaking. As the jail data examined for this report are from just one facility, it is also important to consider these trends as they compare to trends from other in-state and out-of-state jails. Jail populations are driven by a number of factors, including law enforcement entities, the courts, and broader economic trends, and the on-going legacy of racism. The findings of this report provide contextual information on factors that impact Durham's jail population that may be useful in a variety of discussions on jail reform, criminal justice reform, and related policies.

Impact of COVID-19

Major concerns about the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on jails have arisen in recent months.^{xlix} Media coverage of outbreaks in jails, impacting incarcerated individuals and jail staff alike, have brought to the fore the public health crisis that COVID-19 caused for facilities around the country. While the study period does not include specific policy changes associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, the impact of the pandemic on the Durham County Jail has been significant. The nature of jail facilities makes them especially problematic in terms of the implications of the COVID-19 pandemic. Jails are congregate living facilities, often with few resources dedicated to healthcare of those incarcerated. In addition, the mitigation strategy of social distancing and improved hand hygiene are also difficult to implement in jail settings. In Durham, District Attorney Satana Deberry shared her COVID-19 related plans for reducing the jail sentences of select individuals convicted of nonviolent crimes, individuals at high risk of illness, and those already scheduled for release.¹ Despite this response to the pandemic, at least 21 detained individuals and 16 staff members contracted COVID-19 at the Durham County Jail as of fall 2020, while at least 2 deaths have been linked to outbreaks at the jail.^{li}

APPENDIX A: DEFINITIONS

Data Source: All data in this report was obtained from Durham County Sheriff's Office. The data pull was obtained on June 6, 2020 and contains charge-level data for all individuals released between January 1, 2010 and December 31, 2019. We begin our analyses with 2014 to allow for a calculation of prior admissions and to allow for especially long lengths of stay. The following provides the variables used in this report including the variable name, the type of measure, and how we defined/operationalized the measure.

Variable	Measure	Definition/Operationalization								
Release Year	Date/time variable between January 1, 2014, and December 31, 2019 (inclusive)	Only admissions that contained a release year were included in the analyses. Admissions for persons who were still in custody or who were missing release date for any reason were dropped.								
Length of stay	<p>Continuous and categorical variable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● < 1 day ● ≥ 1 day and < 3 days ● ≥ 3 days and < 31 days ● ≥ 31 days and < 91 days ● ≥ 91 days <p>For long lengths of stay.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ≥ 91 and < 180 ● ≥ 181 and < 365 ● ≥ 366 and < 540 ● ≥ 541 and < 730 ● ≥ 731 days 	<p>Length of stay is calculated as a continuous measure of date/time released subtracted from date/time admitted. This length of stay measure uses both date and time, thus is an hourly time period rather than a date-only approach. If an observation does not have time booked and released, then the length of stay was calculated used date only with the time set at midnight. In situations where a negative length of stay was produced, these were coded as <1 day as these indicate administrative errors. See below as an example of how to count length of stay based on hours.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Hours</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Length of Stay</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">< 24 hours</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">24 to 47.9</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 day</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">48 to 71.9</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 days</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Hours	Length of Stay	< 24 hours	0 days	24 to 47.9	1 day	48 to 71.9	2 days
Hours	Length of Stay									
< 24 hours	0 days									
24 to 47.9	1 day									
48 to 71.9	2 days									
Bed Days	Continuous variable	Bed days are calculated using two factors. First, bed days are the number of calendar days spent in jail. Second, persons who are in jail for 12 hours or less are counted as 0 bed days. The bed day variable is based on release year and will include bed days for a booking for the entire span of the stay and not the specific release year. See coding example below.								

		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="678 155 953 222">Admitted</th> <th data-bbox="953 155 1255 222">Released</th> <th data-bbox="1255 155 1461 222">Bed Days</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="678 222 953 359">December 16, 2019, 8:00am (Monday)</td> <td data-bbox="953 222 1255 359">December 16, 2019, 12:00pm (Monday)</td> <td data-bbox="1255 222 1461 359">4 hours, 0 bed days</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="678 359 953 495">December 16, 2019, 8:00am (Monday)</td> <td data-bbox="953 359 1255 495">December 16, 2019, 10:00pm (Monday)</td> <td data-bbox="1255 359 1461 495">14 hours, 1 bed day</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="678 495 953 632">December 16, 2019, 8:00am (Monday)</td> <td data-bbox="953 495 1255 632">December 18, 2019, 8:30am (Wednesday)</td> <td data-bbox="1255 495 1461 632">49.5 hours, 3 bed days</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Admitted	Released	Bed Days	December 16, 2019, 8:00am (Monday)	December 16, 2019, 12:00pm (Monday)	4 hours, 0 bed days	December 16, 2019, 8:00am (Monday)	December 16, 2019, 10:00pm (Monday)	14 hours, 1 bed day	December 16, 2019, 8:00am (Monday)	December 18, 2019, 8:30am (Wednesday)	49.5 hours, 3 bed days
Admitted	Released	Bed Days												
December 16, 2019, 8:00am (Monday)	December 16, 2019, 12:00pm (Monday)	4 hours, 0 bed days												
December 16, 2019, 8:00am (Monday)	December 16, 2019, 10:00pm (Monday)	14 hours, 1 bed day												
December 16, 2019, 8:00am (Monday)	December 18, 2019, 8:30am (Wednesday)	49.5 hours, 3 bed days												
Admission Types and Charges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Admission with single admission type and single charge ● Admission with single admission type and multiple charges ● Admission with multiple admission types 	<p>If a person is booked as a pretrial admission: new charge only and is only charged with a misdemeanor theft than that person is classified as: single admission/single charge.</p> <p>If the same person is charged with two counts of misdemeanor theft, then the person is classified as: single admission/multiple charges.</p> <p>Finally, if the person is booked on new charges stemming from two counts of misdemeanor theft and is also booked for on a bench warrant, then that person will be classified as: multiple admission types.</p>												
Admission Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hold admission (Ice, Federal, other agency) ● Pretrial admission: Warrant only ● Pretrial admission: New charge only ● State inmate/Prison transfer admission ● City/County sentenced admission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hold (Ice, Federal, Other Jurisdiction). Individual who was booked into jail on charges originating from a different county, city, or federal jurisdiction. ● Pretrial Admission: New Charge(s) only. Individual arrested on new charges and booked into jail. ● Pretrial Admission: Warrant only. Individuals arrested on an outstanding bench warrant originating within North Carolina and booked into jail. ● Probation Admission: Individual booked for a probation violation or via a probation warrant. ● Parole Admission: Individual booked for a parole violation or via a parole warrant. ● State Inmate/Prison Transfer Admission: Individual sentenced to serve time in a state prison facility and awaiting transfer or is housed in Durham County Jail during court proceedings. 												

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Parole admission ● Probation admission ● Other admission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● City/County Sentence Admission: Individual admitted to jail to serve a sentence in Durham County Jail.
Number of Admission Types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Continuous measure 	Measure indicates how many admission types the person was booked on.
Admission Type Combinations for Admissions with Multiple Admission Types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Warrant and New Charge ● Probation, New Charge, and Warrant ● Parole and New Charge ● Probation and New Charge ● Probation and Warrant ● Probation and Prison Transfer 	<p>We identified the top six multiple admission combinations that resulted in the longest length of stay using 2019 data and correspond to the first six combinations to the left. These 2019 combinations were reported on for all years, as this will be most relevant for practitioners. Note that these are combinations that result in the longest length of stay, not combinations that are the most frequent.</p> <p>In this calculation, only admission type combinations that had a minimum of 30 admissions per grouping were used. Further we added the combination new charge and warrant as it was the most frequent combination across the study period.</p>
Number of Charges	Continuous measure	A count indicating the number of charges a person was booked into jail with.
Top Charge Severity (appendices may include charge severity based on admission type)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Violent Felony ● Non-Violent Felony ● Misdemeanor ● Violations (ordinance and traffic) ● Warrant ● Other 	<p>Charge severity classifications were obtained from the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation (SBI) Uniform Crime Reporting Codes (UCR Codes). The SBI assigns UCR codes for all criminal offenses in North Carolina and identifies those offenses as felony, misdemeanor, violation, warrant, or other category. This report uses the UCR code type to assign severity, however, the authors further distinguished between violent and non-violent felonies, where violent felonies required the use of physical force or attempted force against a person such as homicide, rape, or robbery. The “other” category includes non-criminal offenses such as “prisoner held in transit” or “justifiable homicide.”</p> <p>In the event that the statute defining charge category for a given charge has changed during the course of the study</p>

		<p>period, the charge category for a given admission is based on year of admission.</p>
<p>Top Charge Type (appendices may include charge severity based on admission type)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Person ● Property ● Drugs ● Weapon ● Society ● Traffic ● Other 	<p>Charge type category classifications were obtained from the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation (SBI) Uniform Crime Reporting Codes (UCR Codes). The SBI assigns UCR codes for all criminal offenses in North Carolina and links all offenses to the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s Uniform Crime Report offense codes (UCR codes) which designates offenses as crime against person, crime against property, or crimes against society. In addition, the UCR codes identify traffic and “other” offense types that are not included in UCR offense codes. The authors followed the UCR designations, except where noted below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Person: Any offense maintaining a UCR designation as crime against person ● Property: Any offense maintaining a UCR designation as crime against property ● Drug: Any offense maintaining a UCR offense code 35A or 35B drug/narcotic offense ● Weapon: Any offense maintaining a UCR offense code 520 weapon law violations. ● Crimes Against Society: Any offense maintaining a UCR designation as a crime against society except if the victim was a person, property was taken, or listed as a 35A, 35B, 90D, or 520 code. ● Traffic: Any offense listed as traffic in UOR codes or listed as a UCR offense code 90D (DUI). ● Other: Non-criminal offenses. <p>In the event that the statute defining charge severity for a given charge has changed during the course of the study period, the charge severity for a given admission is based on year of admission</p>
<p>Bail Amount</p>	<p>Continuous and categorical variable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● \$500 or less ● \$501–\$1,000 ● \$1,001–\$2,500 ● \$2,501–\$5,000 ● ≥\$5,000. 	<p>Bail amount is the numeric value provided at the time of the data pull and generally represents the initial bail amount. The Durham County Sheriff’s Office does not have a standard practice of updating bail amounts as they are revised. When an individual is required to post bail for multiple cases, a composite bail amount was used. In instances where bail was present but the amount was listed as \$0, the amount was treated as missing data and removed from the analyses.</p>

		All bail amounts are adjusted for 2019 dollars.
Three-Year Jail Admission History	Continuous measure	Our three-year jail admission variable was created using a rolling-level variable for jail admission history, counting the number of times the person had been admitted within three years prior to any given admission date. We use a three-year benchmark because this is commonly used in recidivism research. Alper, Durose, and Markman (2018) found that 68% of released individuals from prison were rearrested within three years.
Sex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Male ● Female 	Durham County Sheriff's Office data provides an indicator for male or female. The dataset did not include data on other categories.
Age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 16-17 ● 18-20 ● 21-24 ● 25-34 ● 35-49 ● 50-64 ● 65 + 	Durham County Sheriff's Office data provides an age and date of birth for all persons booked into jail. Age at the time of admission as used to create the age groups.
Race/Ethnicity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Non-Hispanic Black ● Non-Hispanic White ● Hispanic (all race) ● Non-Hispanic Asian ● Other or Unknown 	Categorization of race/ethnicity were based on available data at the Durham County Sheriff's Office. Hispanic does not specify race. The report uses the term Latinx in place of Hispanic.

APPENDIX B: LOGISTIC REGRESSION RESULTS

Predicting Lengths of Stay Over 90 Days						
	Model 1 N=48,483			Model 2 N=56,018		
	b	95% CI		b	95% CI	
Age Group (Ref=25-34)						
16-17	1.43	0.88	2.30	1.28	0.81	2.02
18-20	1.25*	1.02	1.54	1.21	1.00	1.46
21-24	1.28***	1.11	1.48	1.25***	1.09	1.43
35-49	1.28***	1.13	1.44	1.27***	1.14	1.43
50-64	1.55**	1.32	1.83	1.56***	1.34	1.82
65+	1.10	0.57	2.11	1.20	0.66	2.19
Race (Ref=White)						
Black	1.10	0.94	1.27	1.16*	1.01	1.34
Latinx	0.86	0.66	1.10	1.00	0.80	1.26
Other	1.33	0.54	3.27	1.16	0.51	2.63
Male	2.06***	1.74	2.44	2.01***	1.72	2.36
Admission Type/Charge (Ref=Single Admission Type, Single Charge)						
Single Admission Type/ Multiple Charges	6.26***	5.23	7.50	5.93***	5.03	7.00
Multiple Admission Types/ Multiple Charges	20.49***	15.50	27.09	17.52***	13.59	22.59
Admission Type						
Pretrial Admission: New Charge Only	1.27	1.00	1.61	1.16	0.93	1.45
Pretrial Admission Warrant Only	2.53*	1.12	5.72	2.26*	1.05	4.84
Hold Admission (Ice, Federal, Other Jurisdiction)	4.45***	3.50	5.66	4.10***	3.30	5.11
Prison Transfer Admission	0.04***	0.02	0.09	0.04***	0.02	0.07
City/County Sentenced Admission	9.84***	7.81	12.41	9.44***	7.64	11.66
Parole Admission	0.39***	0.26	0.59	0.38***	0.26	0.56
Probation Admission	1.27*	1.05	1.54	1.29**	1.08	1.55
Other Admission	0.84	0.17	4.22	0.83	0.17	3.99
Release Year (Ref=2014)						
2015	0.86	0.73	1.01	0.89	0.77	1.03
2016	0.69***	0.59	0.82	0.70***	0.60	0.81
2017	0.69***	0.58	0.81	0.69***	0.59	0.80
2018	0.79**	0.67	0.93	0.81**	0.69	0.94
2019	0.75***	0.67	0.89	0.75***	0.64	0.89
Top Charge Severity (Ref=Violent Felony)						
Other Violation	0.08***	0.04	0.13	0.08***	0.05	0.13
Warrant	0.05***	0.02	0.11	0.05***	0.03	0.11
Misdemeanor	0.07***	0.06	0.09	0.07***	0.06	0.09
Non-Violent Felony	0.22***	0.17	0.30	0.23***	0.18	0.31
Top Charge Type						
Person	0.82	0.44	1.53	0.72	0.42	1.23
Property	0.68	0.38	1.21	0.55*	0.34	0.90
Drug	0.66	0.37	1.18	0.60*	0.36	0.98
Weapons	0.85	0.46	1.57	0.71	0.42	1.21
Society	0.63	0.36	1.12	0.53**	0.32	0.86
Traffic	0.44*	0.22	0.87	0.37***	0.20	0.68
1+ Prior Admission	1.29**	1.10	1.52	1.18*	1.03	1.35
>30% Neighborhood Residents Below Poverty	1.15	0.53	2.48			
Constant	0.01***	0.01	0.03	0.02***	0.01	0.03

Predicting Readmission						
	Model 1 N=5,644			Model 2 N=6,852		
	b	95% CI		b	95% CI	
Age Group (Ref=25-34)						
16-17	0.54	0.28	1.04	0.53*	0.28	0.98
18-20	0.95	0.70	1.29	0.91	0.70	1.19
21-24	1.15	0.92	1.44	1.05	0.87	1.28
35-49	0.72***	0.60	0.86	0.72***	0.61	0.84
50-64	0.66***	0.51	0.84	0.65***	0.53	0.81
65+	0.52	0.27	1.02	0.44**	0.24	0.80
Race (Ref=White)						
Black	1.59***	1.33	1.91	1.49***	1.27	1.74
Latinx	0.74*	0.56	0.98	0.74*	0.58	0.94
Other	0.43	0.14	1.36	0.44	0.16	1.22
Male	1.64***	1.39	1.94	1.54***	1.33	1.79
Admission Type/Charge (Ref=Single Admission Type/ Single Charge)						
Single Admission Type/ Multiple Charges	1.15	0.98	1.35	1.15	1.00	1.33
Multiple Admission Types/ Multiple Charges	1.44	0.96	2.18	1.27	0.90	1.81
Admission Types						
Pretrial Admission: New Charge Only	0.49***	0.35	0.68	0.50***	0.37	0.67
Pretrial Admission Warrant Only	1.50	0.63	3.58	1.48	0.70	3.14
Hold Admission (Ice, Federal, Other Jurisdiction)	0.13***	0.07	0.24	0.13***	0.08	0.22
Prison Transfer Admission	0.90	0.49	1.68	0.76	0.49	1.19
City/County Sentenced Admission	0.77	0.51	1.15	0.85	0.59	1.20
Parole Admission	0.66	0.25	1.73	0.67	0.29	1.54
Probation Admission	0.53**	0.34	0.83	0.67*	0.46	0.99
Other Admission	0.55	0.16	1.93	0.49	0.17	1.39
Top Charge Severity (Ref=Violent Felony)						
Other Violation	0.37*	0.17	0.80	0.44*	0.22	0.86
Warrant	0.23**	0.09	0.57	0.27***	0.12	0.60
Misdemeanor	0.71	0.48	1.06	0.83	0.59	1.16
Non-Violent Felony	0.84	0.55	1.30	1.00	0.69	1.46
Top Charge Type						
Person	2.84	0.66	12.24	4.29**	1.43	12.41
Property	4.71*	1.10	20.09	5.86**	2.01	17.05
Drug	3.58	0.84	15.31	4.39**	1.50	12.82
Weapons	7.34*	1.56	34.54	6.61***	2.11	20.75
Society	3.77	0.88	16.19	4.74**	1.62	13.87
Traffic	4.82*	1.00	23.11	6.38**	1.94	21.03
1+ Prior Admission	8.18***	7.03	9.53	10.06***	8.81	11.50
>30% Neighborhood Residents Below Poverty	0.69	0.23	2.10			
Length Of Stay	0.94	0.88	1.00	0.93*	0.88	0.99
Constant	0.37	0.78	1.74	0.20**	0.60	0.63

Endnotes

ⁱ This report utilizes data for the years 2014 to 2019, due to limitations with the years prior to 2014. This differs from the other reports released by Pew ([St. Louis](#) and [Louisville](#)) which utilize data for the years 2010 to 2019.

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