

Executive Summary

and

Findings in Eighteen Counties

Changes

**In Jail Felony Populations
Comparing 1982 To 1988**

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CHANGES IN JAIL FELONY POPULATIONS: COMPARING 1982 TO 1988

State of Washington
Sentencing Guidelines Commission
Department of Corrections

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AUTHORS:

**Merlyn M. Bell
M M Bell
Seattle, Washington**

and

**Dr. David L. Fallen
Research Director
Sentencing Guidelines Commission
Olympia, Washington**

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INTRODUCTION

During the fall of 1989, the Sentencing Guidelines Commission began an eighteen county study of changes in jail felony populations following implementation of the Sentencing Reform Act. The Department of Corrections provided funds from the Partnership Program to perform the study. The study itself was conducted by a consultant, M. M. Bell, under contract to the Commission and with assistance from the staff of both state agencies.

A summary document describes the results of the study for all eighteen county participants. Eighteen smaller reports explore the results for each county in detail. This document is a compilation of the executive summaries from the major report and the smaller county specific reports.

A review of these documents provides an opportunity to explore the differences among the counties. For further examination of the issues raised in these executive summaries, the major report and/or individual county reports may be obtained from the Department of Corrections (206) 753-2716, SCAN 234-2716, or the Sentencing Guidelines Commission (206) 753-3084 (SCAN 234-3084).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 1988, counties in this study needed 64 percent more felony jail beds than they did in 1982. This increase in felony population was not because of the longer jail times expected as a part of sentencing reform, nor was it due to a shifting of sentences from state prison to county jail. The increased felony population in county jails was the result of the increased numbers of sentenced felons, particularly those convicted of nonviolent offenses, and the decreased use of community sanctions without accompanying jail time.

Before the implementation of the Sentencing Reform Act in 1984, county officials expressed fears that changes in felony sentencing patterns would adversely impact county jail populations. Using 1982 data, the Sentencing Guidelines Commission estimated that county jails would not see population increases.

Since the Sentencing Reform Act was implemented, county officials have continued their contention that increases in jail population were partially attributable to changes in felony sentencing. To address these and other concerns, the Commission, with the assistance of the Department of Corrections, initiated this study.

To perform the investigation, the Commission collected 1988 data on felony sentences and jail times in the same 18 county jails included in the 1982 assessment. These counties are: Benton; Clallam; Clark; Franklin; Grant; Jefferson; King; Kitsap; Lewis; Mason; Pacific; Pend Oreille; Skagit; Snohomish; Spokane; Thurston; Walla Walla; and Yakima. This study examines the changes in local jail felon populations and the interplay of local policies and sentencing practices in these counties.

The study examines the impact of local policies on local jail populations. For example, in 1988, the average length of stay for felons sentenced to jail ranged from 34.5 days (Kitsap County) to 78.4 (Clallam County). The duration of jail confinement is affected by local policies on good time. Some counties give credit for good behavior up to one third of the days served. Some counties do not give good time to those on work release.

Data regarding 1988 violations of sentence conditions revealed that it was not uncommon for jail time for the violation to exceed the jail time of the original sentence. Every fourth felon originally sentenced to jail was returned for alleged failures to comply with the conditions of his or her sentence. They stayed, on the average, another 39 days in jail.

However, the single largest reason for the increase in jail populations was the huge increase in the volume of felons. Between 1982 and 1988, the numbers of sentenced felons increased 54 percent. The percentage of felons convicted for nonviolent offenses was significantly higher in 1988 than in 1982. Since non-violent felons are more likely to be held in local jails, this increase had substantial impact on local jail populations.

In addition, sentencing practices have changed between 1982 and 1988. The percentage of felons sentenced to a community sanction only, that is, not sentenced to any jail or prison time, decreased from twenty-four percent of all felons to seven percent. The percentage going to state prison remained the same. Thus, it appears that the increase in the proportion sentenced to county jail resulted from the decrease in sentences with purely community sanctions without jail time. Figure A shows the cumulative changes.

The days in county jail for felons sentenced to state prison increased slightly from 74 days in 1982 to 77 days in 1988. The days in county jail for felons sentenced to jail decreased from 64 days to 58.5 days in 1988. The days in county jail for felons sentenced to a community sanction only dropped from 20.4 days to 4.6 days. Figure B shows the changes in county jail time by type of sentence. The drop in jail days was offset by the dramatic increase in the number of felons.

Figure A

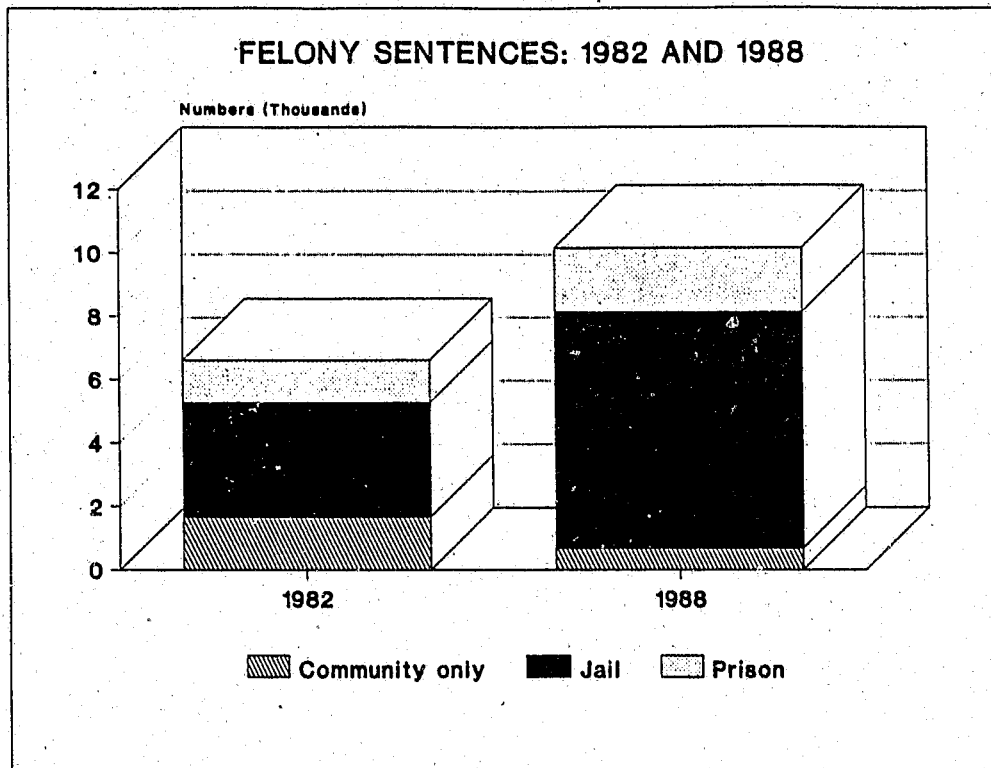
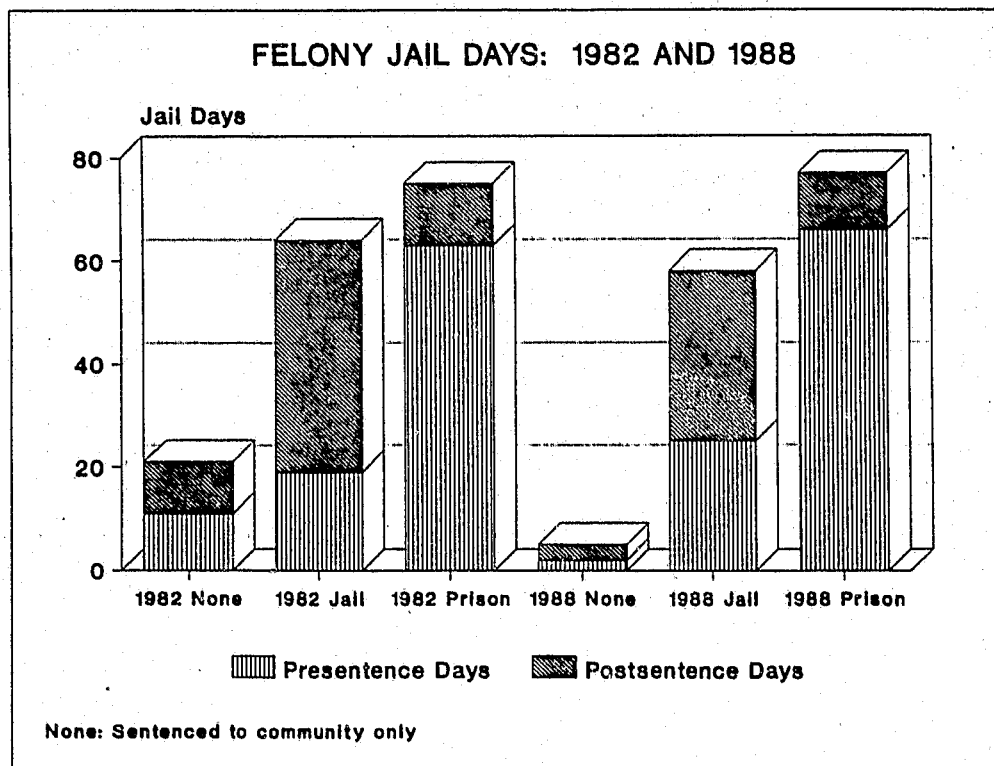


Figure B



LIST OF FINDINGS

Original jail data were collected on a sample of 2,920 felony offenders in eighteen Washington State county jails. The eighteen counties were: Benton, Clallam, Clark, Franklin; Grant; Jefferson; King; Kitsap; Lewis; Mason; Pacific; Pend Oreille; Skagit; Snohomish; Spokane; Thurston; Walla Walla and Yakima. Comparisons of 1988 practices were made across counties.

The 1988 jail data were also compared to similar data collected in 1984 on 1982 felony sentences in the same eighteen counties as part of an earlier assessment of the possible effects of the Sentencing Reform Act. This act replaced an indeterminate sentencing system with a guideline-based determinate system.

FINDINGS: County jail populations and practices in 1988

- The average jail detention rate was 3.8 felons per 10,000 county inhabitants for those sentenced for violent offenses. The rates for individual counties surveyed, with the exception of Franklin County (15.5 felons per 10,000), were close to the average.
- The average jail detention rate was 23.6 felons per 10,000 for those sentenced for nonviolent offenses. The rates for individual counties surveyed ranged from 7.5 (Clallam County) to 50.4 (Franklin and Yakima Counties).
- An average 73 percent were sentenced to jail time, possibly followed by a community sanction. Twenty percent were sentenced to prison. The remaining 7 percent received no jail time, only a sentence to a community sanction. Depending upon the county, as many as 89 percent and as few as 67 percent of all felons were sentenced to jail.
- Felons were sentenced to jail for an average of 88 days, and served an average of 58.5 days. The longest jail sentences were imposed in Mason County, where they averaged 122 days per sentence. The shortest jail sentences, averaging less than 70 days, were imposed in Kitsap and Lewis Counties.
- Most counties with higher jail admission rates had shorter jail sentences. Those with longer sentences had lower admission rates. As a result, the effect of one (admission or length of stay) on jail populations was offset by the other.
- Felons sentenced to prison averaged two and a half times more jail presentence time than felons sentenced to jail. Presentence time for those sentenced to jail averaged 25 days.

- Credits for presentence time served did not necessarily match presentence time served.
- Transfer to Department of Corrections custody occurred within an average of eleven days following a sentence to prison.
- Postsentence stays for those sentenced to jail averaged just over a month.
- Two-thirds of the time imposed was served in the jail of the county in which the sentence was imposed. More felons than expected did some of their sentence time in another jurisdiction.
- Good time credit was as high as one day earned for every three days served. Most jurisdictions granted 1:3 only to inmate workers. One day earned for every five or six served was more common for inmates who were not working.
- One in four felons (27%) were returned to jail for failure to comply with sentence conditions. Eighty percent returned only once. The average stay on violations was 38.5 days.

FINDINGS: Changes in county jail populations and practices from 1982 to 1988

- Between 1982 and 1988, the number of felons sentenced in these eighteen counties increased from 6,602 to 10,167 (54 percent). The proportion of felons sentenced for a nonviolent offense was significantly higher in 1988, 86.5 percent in 1988 and 80.5 percent in 1982.
- The number of felons imprisoned for violent offenses increased as expected, given the goals of sentencing reform.
- Fewer nonviolent offenders went to prison immediately following sentencing reform; more nonviolent offenders were sentenced to jail. The imprisonment rate for nonviolent offenders has recently returned to pre-sentencing reform levels.
- Although there was no significant difference between 1982 and 1988 in the percentage of nonviolent offenders sentenced to prison, there was a significant increase in the percentage of violent offenders sentenced to prison.
- Between 1982 and 1988, there has been no change in the overall percentage of felons sentenced to prison. In the eighteen counties surveyed in 1982, 20 percent were sentenced to prison; in 1988, 20 percent were sentenced.

- Every county surveyed (except Pacific County) experienced an increase in the number of felons sentenced to jail. In some counties the numbers doubled. In some counties declines in sentences to prison contributed to increases in sentences to jail. In many counties, declines in sentences with no jail time contributed to the increases.
- Between 1982 and 1988, the percentage of felons sentenced to jail or to a purely community sanction has changed. In 1982, 56 percent were sentenced to some jail time. In 1988, 73 percent were sentenced to jail. In either case felons may have served subsequent time in a community sanction. In 1982, 24 percent were sentenced to probation with no jail time; in 1988, 7 percent were sentenced to a community sanction with no jail time.
- Felons sentenced exclusively to a community sanction in 1988 spent fewer days in jail than in 1982. In 1982, felons sentenced to "straight" probation spent an average of 20.4 days in jail. In 1988, felons sentenced to a community sanction with no jail time included in their sentence spent an average of 4.6 days in jail.
- Felons sentenced to prison spent little more time in jail in 1988 than they did in 1982. The average number of days in jail for those going to prison was 74.3 days in 1982 and 77.4 days in 1988.
- Felons sentenced to prison spent 62.7 jail days before sentencing in 1982 and 66.3 days in 1988. They spent 11.6 days before transfer to state custody in 1982 and 11.0 days in 1988.
- Felons sentenced to jail spent less time in jail in 1988 than they did in 1982. The average number of days in jail for those sentenced to jail was 64.1 days in 1982 and 58.5 days in 1988. In 1988, offenders served 43 percent of their sentence pre-trial or presentence compared to 30 percent in 1982.
- Felons sentenced to jail spent more presentence time in jail in 1988 than they did in 1982, 25.1 days on the average in 1988 and 19.1 days in the average in 1982.
- Felons sentenced to jail spent less postsentence time in jail in 1988 than in 1982, 33.4 days in 1988 and 45 days in 1982.
- Felons sentenced to prison required 160 more jail beds in 1988 than in 1982, 59 percent more beds than required in 1982. Almost all the increase in jail beds was a result of the increase in the total number of sentenced felons.

- Felons sentenced to jail required 559 more jail beds in 1988 than in 1982, 88 percent more beds than required in 1982. The need for more jail beds was primarily the result of increased numbers of felons and the increased percentage sentenced to jail.
- Growth in the volume of felony filings and convictions accounted for 85 percent of the increased number of beds used in these jails.

COUNTY SUMMARIES

BENTON COUNTY

BENTON COUNTY

SUMMARY

- Felony convictions grew from 262 in 1982 to 385 in 1988, an increase of 47 percent, which is above the statewide increase of 46 percent.
- Sentenced felons used 180 percent more jail beds in 1988 than in 1982.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to jail grew from 62 percent in 1982 to 77 percent in 1988.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to prison increased from 16 percent in 1982 to 20 percent in 1988.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to a community sanction only decreased from 22 percent in 1982 to three percent in 1988.
- The average jail sentence imposed on felons in 1988 was 75 days. (The figure for 1982 is not comparable.)
- The average time served by felons sentenced to jail rose from 26 days in 1982 to 58 days in 1988, an increase of 123 percent.
- Felons sentenced to prison in 1988 spent less time in jail before transfer to prison, 48 days, than did their counterparts in 1982, 60 days.
- Felons sentenced to a community sanction only served less total jail time in 1988, one day, than in 1982, 11 days.
- In 1988, one out of four felons sentenced to jail (25 percent) were re-jailed after release for violations of sentence conditions. The average stay for violations was 20 days. Nearly 26 percent spent more time in jail for violations than the original jail sentence.

CLALLAM COUNTY

CLALLAM COUNTY

SUMMARY

- Felony convictions decreased from 70 in 1982 to 67 in 1988, a decrease of four percent, which is significantly below the statewide increase of 46 percent.
- Sentenced felons used 20 percent more jail beds in 1988 than in 1982.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to jail grew from 59 percent in 1982 to 69 percent in 1988.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to prison decreased from 13 percent in 1982 to 12 percent in 1988.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to a community sanction only decreased from 29 percent in 1982 to 19 percent in 1988.
- The average jail sentence imposed on felons in 1988 was 112 days. (The figure for 1982 is not comparable.)
- The average time served by felons sentenced to jail rose from 61 days in 1982 to 78 days in 1988, an increase of 28 percent.
- Felons sentenced to prison in 1988 spent more time in jail before transfer to prison, 86 days, than did their counterparts in 1982, 65 days.
- Felons sentenced to a community sanction only served less total jail time in 1988, five days, than in 1982, 23 days.
- In 1988, almost one out of five felons sentenced to jail (19 percent) were re-jailed after release for violations of sentence conditions. Their average stay for violations was 65 days. Eighteen percent spent more time in jail for violations than the original jail sentence.

CLARK COUNTY

CLARK COUNTY

SUMMARY

- Felony convictions increased from 445 in 1982 to 823 in 1988, an increase of 85 percent, which is significantly above the statewide increase of 46 percent.
- Sentenced felons used 134 percent more jail beds in 1988 than in 1982.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to jail grew from 55 percent in 1982 to 84 percent in 1988.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to prison decreased from 27 percent in 1982 to 14 percent in 1988.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to a community sanction only decreased from 17 percent in 1982 to two percent in 1988.
- The average jail sentence imposed on felons in 1988 was 79 days. (The figure for 1982 is not comparable.)
- The average time served by felons sentenced to jail rose from 46 days in 1982 to 60 days in 1988, an increase of 30 percent.
- Felons sentenced to prison in 1988 spent more time in jail before transfer to prison, 77 days, than did their counterparts in 1982, 66 days.
- Felons sentenced to a community sanction only served less total jail time in 1988, eight days, than in 1982, 29 days.
- In 1988, almost four out of ten felons sentenced to jail (38 percent) were re-jailed after release for violations of sentence conditions. Their average stay for violations was 59 days. Forty-two percent spent more time in jail for violations than the original jail sentence.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

FRANKLIN COUNTY

SUMMARY

- Felony convictions grew from 136 in 1982 to 262 in 1988, an increase of 93 percent, which is significantly above the statewide increase of 46 percent.
- Sentenced felons used 81 percent more jail beds in 1988 than in 1982.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to jail grew from 69 percent in 1982 to 71 percent in 1988. This was the smallest change among the 18 counties.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to prison increased from 25 percent in 1982 to 28 percent in 1988.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to a community sanction only decreased from six percent in 1982 to one percent in 1988.
- The average jail sentence imposed on felons in 1988 was 81 days. (The figure for 1982 is not comparable.)
- The average time served by felons sentenced to jail decreased from 61 days in 1982 to 53 days in 1988, a drop of 13 percent.
- Felons sentenced to prison in 1988 spent less time in jail before transfer to prison, 54 days, than did their counterparts in 1982, 70 days.
- Felons sentenced to a community sanction only spent no time in jail in 1988, compared to 19 days in 1982.
- In 1988, almost one out of three felons sentenced to jail (28 percent) were re-jailed after release for violations of sentence conditions. Their average stay for violations was 38 days. Forty-two percent spent more time in jail for violations than the original jail sentence.

GRANT COUNTY

GRANT COUNTY

SUMMARY

- Felony convictions grew from 95 in 1982 to 124 in 1988, an increase of 31 percent, which is less than the statewide increase of 46 percent.
- Sentenced felons used 92 percent more jail beds in 1988 than in 1982.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to jail grew from 55 percent in 1982 to 77 percent in 1988.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to prison decreased from 32 percent in 1982 to 22 percent in 1988.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to a community sanction only decreased from 14 percent in 1982 to one percent in 1988.
- The average jail sentence imposed on felons in 1988 was 94 days. (The figure for 1982 is not comparable.)
- The average time served by felons sentenced to jail rose from 50 days in 1982 to 71 days in 1988, an increase of 42 percent.
- Felons sentenced to prison in 1988 spent less time in jail before transfer to prison, 58 days, than did their counterparts in 1982, 78 days.
- Felons sentenced to a community sanction only spent no time in jail in 1988, compared to 15 days in 1982.
- In 1988, one out of five felons sentenced to jail (20 percent) were re-jailed after release for violations of sentence conditions. Their average stay for violations was 36 days. Twenty-seven percent spent more time in jail for violations than the original jail sentence.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

JEFFERSON COUNTY

SUMMARY

- Felony convictions grew from 29 in 1982 to 55 in 1988, an increase of 90 percent, which is significantly above the statewide increase of 46 percent.
- Sentenced felons used 133 percent more jail beds in 1988 than in 1982.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to jail grew from 66 percent in 1982 to 89 percent in 1988.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to prison increased slightly from 10 percent in 1982 to 11 percent in 1988.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to a community sanction only decreased from 24 percent in 1982 to none in 1988.
- The average jail sentence imposed on felons in 1988 was 91 days. (The figure for 1982 is not comparable.)
- The average time served by felons sentenced to jail rose from 39 days in 1982 to 45 days in 1988, an increase of 15 percent.
- Felons sentenced to prison in 1988 spent less time in jail before transfer to prison, 67 days, than did their counterparts in 1982, 89 days.
- Felons sentenced to a community sanction only served an average of 18 days in jail in 1982.
- In 1988, one out of five felons sentenced to jail (20 percent) were re-jailed after release for violations of sentence conditions. Their average stay for violations was 22 days. Twenty percent spent more time in jail for violations than the original jail sentence.

KING COUNTY

KING COUNTY

SUMMARY

- Felony convictions grew from 2,764 in 1982 to 4,044 in 1988, an increase of 46 percent, which is the same as the statewide increase of 46 percent.
- Sentenced felons used 61 percent more jail beds in 1988 than in 1982.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to jail grew from 51 percent in 1982 to 68 percent in 1988.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to prison increased from 21 percent in 1982 to 23 percent in 1988.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to a community sanction only decreased from 28 percent in 1982 to nine percent in 1988.
- The average jail sentence imposed on felons in 1988 was 97 days. (The figure for 1982 is not comparable.)
- The average time served by felons sentenced to jail dropped from 78 days in 1982 to 69 days in 1988, a decrease of 12 percent.
- Felons sentenced to prison in 1988 spent more time in jail before transfer to prison, 99 days, than did their counterparts in 1982, 86 days.
- Felons sentenced to a community sanction only served less total jail time in 1988, three days, than in 1982, 19 days.
- In 1988, one out of three felons sentenced to jail (33 percent) were re-jailed after release for violations of sentence conditions. Their average stay for violations was 34 days. Thirty-six percent spent more time in jail for violations than the original jail sentence.

KITSAP COUNTY

KITSAP COUNTY

SUMMARY

- Felony convictions grew from 316 in 1982 to 413 in 1988, an increase of 31 percent, which is below the statewide increase of 46 percent.
- Sentenced felons used 59 percent more jail beds in 1988 than in 1982.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to jail grew from 51 percent in 1982 to 74 percent in 1988.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to prison increased from 16 percent in 1982 to 20 percent in 1988.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to a community sanction only decreased from 33 percent in 1982 to six percent in 1988.
- The average jail sentence imposed on felons in 1988 was 69 days, one of the shortest found among the eighteen counties. (The figure for 1982 is not comparable.)
- The average time served by felons sentenced to jail decreased from 37 days in 1982 to 35 days in 1988, a decline of five percent.
- Felons sentenced to prison in 1988 spent less time in jail before transfer to prison, 69 days, than did their counterparts in 1982, 78 days.
- Felons sentenced to a community sanction only served more total jail time in 1988, 13 days, than in 1982, 10 days.
- In 1988, almost one out of five felons sentenced to jail (19 percent) were re-jailed after release for violations of sentence conditions. Their average stay for violations was 23 days. Forty-seven percent spent more time in jail for violations than the original jail sentence.

LEWIS COUNTY

LEWIS COUNTY

SUMMARY

- Felony convictions grew from 208 in 1982 to 245 in 1988, an increase of 18 percent, which is significantly below the statewide increase of 46 percent.
- Sentenced felons used 100 percent more jail beds in 1988 than in 1982.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to jail grew from 63 percent in 1982 to 71 percent in 1988.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to prison decreased slightly from 23 percent in 1982 to 20 percent in 1988.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to a community sanction only decreased from 14 percent in 1982 to nine percent in 1988.
- The average jail sentence imposed on felons in 1988 was 65 days, the shortest sentence among the 18 counties in this study. (The figure for 1982 is not comparable.)
- The average time served by felons sentenced to jail rose from 29 days in 1982 to 47 days in 1988, an increase of 62 percent.
- Felons sentenced to prison in 1988 spent more time in jail before transfer to prison, 61 days, than did their counterparts in 1982, 39 days.
- Felons sentenced to a community sanction only served more total jail time in 1988, 19 days, than in 1982, 13 days.
- In 1988, more than one out of four felons sentenced to jail (27 percent) were re-jailed after release for violations of sentence conditions. Their average stay for violations was 45 days. Fifty percent spent more time in jail for violations than the original jail sentence.

MASON COUNTY

MASON COUNTY

SUMMARY

- Felony convictions grew from 81 in 1982 to 110 in 1988, an increase of 35 percent, which is below the statewide increase of 46 percent.
- Sentenced felons used 67 percent more jail beds in 1988 than in 1982.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to jail grew from 61 percent in 1982 to 80 percent in 1988.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to prison increased slightly from 17 percent in 1982 to 18 percent in 1988.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to a community sanction only decreased from 22 percent in 1982 to two percent in 1988.
- The average jail sentence imposed on felons in 1988 was 122 days, the longest found among the eighteen counties. (The figure for 1982 is not comparable.)
- The average time served by felons sentenced to jail rose from 65 days in 1982 to 71 days in 1988, an increase of nine percent.
- Felons sentenced to prison in 1988 spent less time in jail before transfer to prison, 55 days, than did their counterparts in 1982, 70 days.
- Felons sentenced to a community sanction only served no jail time in 1988; in 1982 five days were served by this population.
- In 1988, virtually one out of five felons sentenced to jail (19 percent) were re-jailed after release for violations of sentence conditions. Their average stay for violations was 53 days. Fifty-seven percent spent more time in jail for violations than the original jail sentence.

PACIFIC COUNTY

PACIFIC COUNTY

SUMMARY

- Felony convictions declined from 69 in 1982 to 50 in 1988, a decrease of 28 percent. This is a remarkable departure from the statewide increase of 46 percent.
- Sentenced felons used 14 percent more jail beds in 1988 than in 1982.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to jail grew from 64 percent in 1982 to 80 percent in 1988.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to prison decreased from 25 percent in 1982 to 20 percent in 1988.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to a community sanction only decreased from 11 percent in 1982 to none in 1988.
- The average jail sentence imposed on felons in 1988 was 84 days. (The figure for 1982 is not comparable.)
- The average time served by felons sentenced to jail rose from 39 days in 1982 to 62 days in 1988, an increase of 59 percent.
- Felons sentenced to prison in 1988 spent more time in jail before transfer to prison, 54 days, than did their counterparts in 1982, 34 days.
- Felons sentenced to a community sanction only served no jail time in 1988; in 1982 they served an average of four days.
- In 1988, one out of four felons sentenced to jail (28 percent) were re-jailed after release for violations of sentence conditions. Their average stay for violations was 35 days. Twenty-seven percent spent more time in jail for violations than the original jail sentence.

PEND OREILLE COUNTY

PEND OREILLE COUNTY

SUMMARY

- Felony convictions grew from eight in 1982 to 19 in 1988, an increase of 138 percent, which is significantly above the statewide increase of 46 percent.
- Sentenced felons used 50 percent more jail beds in 1988 than in 1982.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to jail grew from 50 percent in 1982 to 89 percent in 1988.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to prison decreased from 12 percent in 1982 to five percent in 1988.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to a community sanction only decreased from 38 percent in 1982 to six percent in 1988.
- The average jail sentence imposed on felons in 1988 was 112 days. (The figure for 1982 is not comparable.)
- The average time served by felons sentenced to jail decreased from 108 days in 1982 to 55 days in 1988.
- Felons sentenced to prison in 1988 spent 90 days in jail before transfer to prison. Their counterparts in 1982 served no days in jail.
- Felons sentenced to a community sanction only served less total jail time in 1988, three days, than in 1982, 62 days.
- In 1988, almost one out of five felons sentenced to jail (22 percent) were re-jailed after release for violations of sentence conditions. Their average stay for violations was 31 days.

SKAGIT COUNTY

SKAGIT COUNTY

SUMMARY

- Felony convictions grew from 100 in 1982 to 163 in 1988, an increase of 63 percent, which is above the statewide increase of 46 percent.
- Sentenced felons used 123 percent more jail beds in 1988 than in 1982.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to jail grew from 67 percent in 1982 to 84 percent in 1988.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to prison decreased from 21 percent in 1982 to 12 percent in 1988.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to a community sanction only decreased from 12 percent in 1982 to four percent in 1988.
- The average jail sentence imposed for felons in 1988 was 90 days. (The figure for 1982 is not comparable.)
- The average time served by felons sentenced to jail rose from 49 days in 1982 to 66 days in 1988, an increase of 35 percent.
- Felons sentenced to prison in 1988 spent more time in jail before transfer to prison, 80 days, than did their counterparts in 1982, 46 days.
- Felons sentenced to a community sanction only served no jail time in 1988, whereas in 1982, 42 days were served by this population.
- In 1988, one out of five felons sentenced to jail (20 percent) were re-jailed after release for violations of sentence conditions. Their average stay for violations was 23 days. Twenty-nine percent spent more time in jail for violations than the original jail sentence.

SNOHOMISH COUNTY

SNOHOMISH COUNTY

SUMMARY

- Felony convictions grew from 490 in 1982 to 989 in 1988, an increase of 102 percent, which is significantly above the statewide increase of 46 percent.
- Sentenced felons used 126 percent more jail beds in 1988 than in 1982.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to jail grew from 55 percent in 1982 to 67 percent in 1988.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to prison increased from 22 percent in 1982 to 25 percent in 1988.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to a community sanction only decreased from 23 percent in 1982 to eight percent in 1988.
- The average jail sentence imposed on felons in 1988 was 95 days. (The figure for 1982 is not comparable.)
- The average time served by felons sentenced to jail rose from 58 days in 1982 to 60 days in 1988, an increase of three percent.
- Felons sentenced to prison in 1988 spent more time in jail before transfer to prison, 83 days, than did their counterparts in 1982, 72 days.
- Felons sentenced to a community sanction only served less total jail time in 1988, 3 days, than in 1982, 26 days.
- In 1988, approximately one out of five felons sentenced to jail (22 percent) were re-jailed after release for violations of sentence conditions. Their average stay for violations was 30 days. Thirty-eight percent spent more time in jail for violations than the original jail sentence.

SPOKANE COUNTY

SPOKANE COUNTY

SUMMARY

- Felony convictions decreased from 623 in 1982 to 607 in 1988, a decline of three percent. This is a remarkable departure from the statewide increase of 46 percent in felony convictions.
- Sentenced felons used seven percent fewer jail beds in 1988 than in 1982.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to jail grew from 59 percent in 1982 to 72 percent in 1988.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to prison increased from 13 percent in 1982 to 16 percent in 1988.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to a community sanction only decreased from 28 percent in 1982 to 12 percent in 1988.
- The average jail sentence imposed on felons in 1988 was 113 days. (The figure for 1982 is not comparable.)
- The average time served by felons sentenced to jail decreased from 102 days in 1982 to 77 days in 1988, a drop of 25 percent.
- Felons sentenced to prison in 1988 spent more time in jail before transfer to prison, 127 days, than did their counterparts in 1982, 81 days.
- Felons sentenced to a community sanction only served less total jail time in 1988, .4 days, than in 1982, 34 days.
- In 1988, roughly one out of three felons sentenced to jail (34 percent) were re-jailed after release for violations of sentence conditions. Their average stay for violations was 54 days. Forty-four percent spent more time in jail for violations than the original jail sentence.

THURSTON COUNTY

THURSTON COUNTY

SUMMARY

- Felony convictions grew from 314 in 1982 to 419 in 1988, an increase of 33 percent, which is less than the statewide increase of 46 percent.
- Sentenced felons used 51 percent more jail beds in 1988 than in 1982.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to jail grew from 56 percent in 1982 to 84 percent in 1988.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to prison decreased from 17 percent in 1982 to 12 percent in 1988.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to a community sanction only decreased from 27 percent in 1982 to four percent in 1988.
- The average jail sentence imposed on felons in 1988 was 80 days. (The figure for 1982 is not comparable.)
- The average time served by felons sentenced to jail rose from 46 days in 1982 to 53 days in 1988, an increase of 15 percent.
- Felons sentenced to prison in 1988 spent less time in jail before transfer to prison, 79 days, than did their counterparts in 1982, 89 days.
- Felons sentenced to a community sanction only served less total jail time in 1988, four days, than in 1982, 27 days.
- In 1988, almost one out of five felons sentenced to jail (18 percent) were re-jailed after release for violations of sentence conditions. Their average stay for violations was 17 days. Twenty-two percent spent more time in jail for violations than the original jail sentence.

WALLA WALLA COUNTY

WALLA WALLA COUNTY

SUMMARY

- Felony convictions grew from 70 in 1982 to 166 in 1988, an increase of 137 percent, which is significantly above the statewide increase of 46 percent.
- Sentenced felons used 286 percent more jail beds in 1988 than in 1982.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to jail grew from 24 percent in 1982 to 82 percent in 1988.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to prison increased from seven percent in 1982 to 13 percent in 1988.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to a community sanction only decreased from 69 percent in 1982 to five percent in 1988.
- The average jail sentence imposed on felons in 1988 was 99 days. (The figure for 1982 is not comparable.)
- The average time served by felons sentenced to jail declined from 97 days in 1982 to 61 days in 1988, a decrease of 37 percent.
- Felons sentenced to prison in 1988 spent more time in jail before transfer to prison, 62 days, than did their counterparts in 1982, 54 days.
- Felons sentenced to a community sanction only served less total jail time in 1988, .3 days, than in 1982, eight days.
- In 1988, almost one out of three felons sentenced to jail (28 percent) were re-jailed after release for violations of sentence conditions. Their average stay for violations was 25 days. Thirty percent spent more time in jail for violations than the original jail sentence.

YAKIMA COUNTY

YAKIMA COUNTY

SUMMARY

- Felony convictions grew from 522 in 1982 to 1,226 in 1988, an increase of 135 percent, which is significantly above the statewide increase of 46 percent.
- Sentenced felons used 186 percent more jail beds in 1988 than in 1982.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to jail grew from 57 percent in 1982 to 79 percent in 1988.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to prison decreased from 23 percent in 1982 to 17 percent in 1988.
- The proportion of felons sentenced to a community sanction only decreased from 20 percent in 1982 to four percent in 1988.
- The average jail sentence imposed on felons in 1988 was 72 days. This is one of the shorter average sentence lengths among the group of counties in this study. (The figure for 1982 is not comparable.)
- The average time served by felons sentenced to jail rose from 42 days in 1982 to 47 days in 1988, an increase of 12 percent.
- Felons sentenced to prison in 1988 spent more time in jail before transfer to prison, 66 days, than did their counterparts in 1982, 51 days.
- Felons sentenced to a community sanction only served less total jail time in 1988, two days, than in 1982, 20 days.
- In 1988, one out of three felons sentenced to jail were re-jailed after release for violations of sentence conditions. Their average stay for violations was 42 days. Thirty-eight percent spent more time in jail for violations than the original jail sentence.