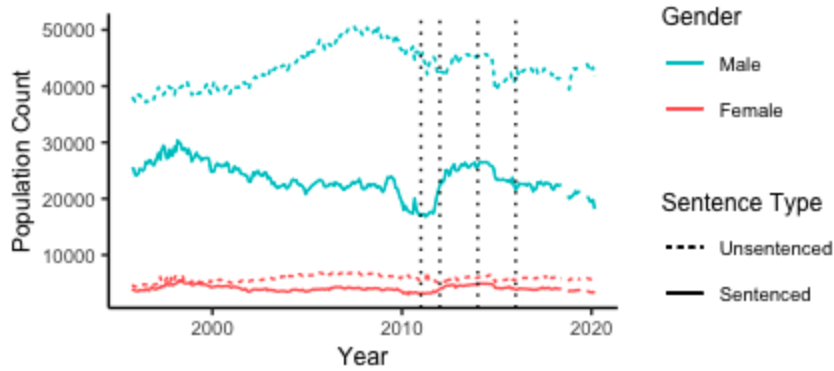


Using data scraped from the California Jail Profile Survey, we analyze how jail populations and lengths of stay have changed over time, particularly in the wake of policy changes like realignment in 2011. We also analyze what county characteristics drive such a change.

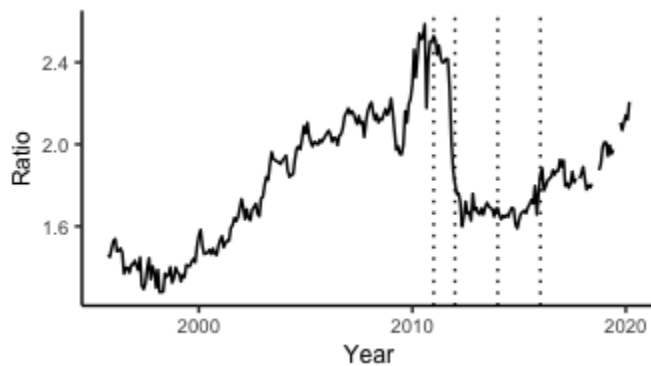
First, we analyze average daily jail populations statewide over time. We note when realignment happened, as well as one, three, and five years afterwards.



The percent change in populations after realignment was as follows.

Year	25th Percentile	Median	75th Percentile
2012	-4.37	2.53	8.82
2014	4.30	14.2	24.6
2016	-6.46	8.45	19.3

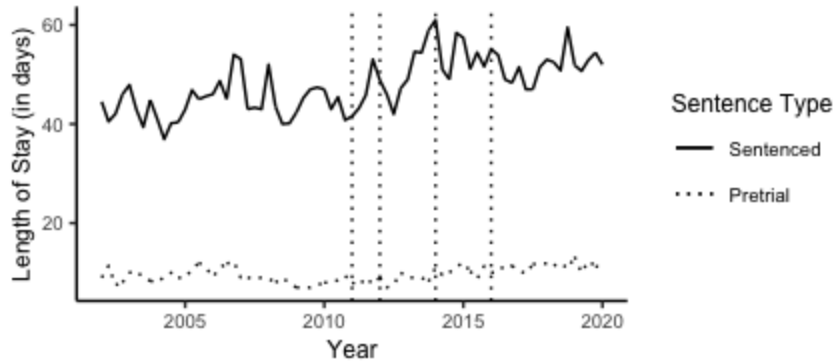
Next, we analyze ratios of unsentenced to sentenced jail populations.



The change in ratios after realignment was as follows.

Year	25th Percentile	Median	75th Percentile
2012	-1.05	-0.236	0.0988
2014	-1.15	-0.531	0.142
2016	-1.00	-0.259	0.405

Next, we analyze median average quarterly lengths of stay, noting that only 24 counties have less than 25% missingness.



The changes in length of stay after realignment were as follows.

Year	Pretrial			Sentenced		
	25th Percentile	Median	75th Percentile	25th Percentile	Median	75th Percentile
2012	-1.25	0	1.5	-0.5	5.98	10.8
2014	-1	2.35	5	2.16	10.8	23.7
2016	-0.25	2.06	4.58	2.7	10.5	26.0

For each analyzed year, a majority of California’s 57 counties experienced increasing populations, decreasing ratios of unsentenced to sentenced, and increasing lengths of stay in comparison to 2011. Given that realignment shifted responsibility for those who had committed certain crimes from the state to individual counties, these changes track. Over time, more people who had already received their sentences were incarcerated in county jails.