WASHINGTON STATE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

Criminal Justice Research & Statistics Center

Informing a data-driven justice system

A Discussion on Washington State Jail Data Readiness

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Abstract

Jail populations continue to be under-evaluated and under-researched. While there is a plethora of research on correctional incarcerated populations, there is a need to better assess jail populations as more people interact with this incarcerated institution than any other carceral facility.

To evaluate and research this population, the Washington Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) applied for and received the 2021 State Justice Statistics (SJS) grant from Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). Under this grant from BJS, the SAC will draw on the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC)'s Jail Booking and Reporting System (JBRS) to evaluate the readiness (e.g., relevance, interpretability, coherence, and accuracy) of this data set.

Main conclusions:

1. It is important to recognize that the JBRS is, foremost, a law enforcement investigation tool, and its utility in informing policy and research is not at the utmost purpose. However, to better understand the jail population and its outcomes, a lack of standardization does not make it possible.

2. To support uniformed data, guidance measures, programs, and documents can help highlight effective strategies and opportunities to improve and develop better data quality and standards.

3. While the JBRS system does not give the full picture of the jail booking process in Washington, it does create a picture on most jails throughout the counties allowing this understudied population to be assessed and evaluated.

Background

The United States has incarcerated more individuals than any other country – this mass incarceration has reached unprecedent magnitudes. On average during one given day, since Spring 2021, an estimated 1.8 million individuals were incarcerated or detained. This includes local jails, state and federal prisons, and juvenile correctional facilities across the nation (Kang-Brown et al., 2021; Loeffler et al., 2022; Martyn et al., 2022; Nowotny et al., 2021; Western et al., 2022).

According to Vera (2021), "people are sent to jails and prisons more than 11 million times each year" (Kang-Brown et al., 2021, 1). While over 50% of the nation's incarcerated population is housed in prisons, a little under a third (27%) are housed in local jails, and about a fifth (17%) are housed in juvenile facilities, federal facilities, territorial prisons, or other detention facilities (Loeffler et al., 2022; Western et al., 2022). While the incarceration rates across these facilities highlight issues surrounding mass incarceration, these statistics do not showcase the pervasive and consistent changes within the jail populations. For example, local jails see far more individuals than state or federal prisons. Jails receive about 10.7 million new bookings equating to almost 5 million unique individuals jailed. Prisons, in comparisons, receive about 600,000 new bookings (Nowotny et al., 2021; Western et al., 2022).

Regardless of mass incarceration, the number of incarcerated individuals in local jails has decreased about a fourth (25%) from 2019 to 2020 (734,500 compared to 549,100, respectively), after a 10-year period of relative stability. However, COVID-19 impacts might have significantly reduced the population (Martyn et al., 2022; Nowotny et al., 2021). Nationally, the 2020 jail population make-up included mainly 18- to 34-year-olds (53%) and about 7% being individuals ages 55 or older.

In terms of racial make-up for the same 2020 jail population, Black individuals were incarcerated 3 times more than their white counterpart (465 per 100,000 persons as compared to the 133 per 100,000 persons). As reported by Vera researchers (2021), "although jail populations in the nation's biggest cities began to decline in the early 2000s, jail incarceration has risen dramatically in smaller cities and rural areas. Today, roughly half of all people incarcerated in local jails are in smaller cities and rural communities. The smaller city and rural jail boom have been fueled, in part, by federal- and state-level policies. But mass incarceration is also a local problem, driven by the policies and operations of over 3,000 local jails and justice systems" (Kang-Brown et al., 2021, 4). According to Western et al., (2022), the United States spends more than $80 billion a year to incarcerate individuals in public prisons and jails.

Jail populations are unique. While jail bookings are relatively associated to short-term stays when compared to juvenile detentions or prisons, the reasons behind jail bookings can span across a variety of purposes (Kang-Brown et al., 2021; Loeffler et al., 2022; Western et al., 2022). People can be booked or held in jail for a variety of reasons including but not limited to:

- If they have been charged with an offense and awaiting trial or sentencing.
- If they transfer to prison or community supervision to serve the rest of their sentence or to
- serve a short sentence in jail (sentences to confinement less than 12 months are served in local jails under the jurisdiction of the county).
- If they were released to community supervision, violated conditions of their release, and are waiting for a disciplinary hearing (Loeffler et al., 2022; Martyn et al., 2022; Nowotny et al., 2021; Western et al., 2022).

While these scenarios are true for Washington, this might not be generalizable throughout the country.

In Washington, a variety of offenses presumptively carry jail sentences (per RCW 9.94A.510 – note, this does not include unranked offenses with a presumptive range of 0-12 months; RCW 9.94A.190); Appendix A highlights the state's sentencing grid and the cells that presumptively carry jail sentences.

There is a need to reduce mass incarceration. There is also a need to better understand the correctional facilities that more people interact with than any other. To meet these needs, focusing on research efforts on local jail data is imperative. Within the criminal justice system, local jails continue to be under-evaluated and under-researched, regardless of how many individuals are impacted by them. Despite debate and conversations to reduce and prevent mass incarceration including the necessity to reform jail practices and policies, this criminal justice point lacks empirical research.

The Washington SAC applied for and received the 2021 SJS grant from BJS. Under this grant from BJS, the SAC will draw on the WASPC's JBRS to evaluate the readiness (e.g., relevance, interpretability, coherence, and accuracy) of this data set.

Data collection

Since 2005, the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC) implemented the Jail Booking and Reporting System (JBRS) (RCW 36.28A.040). According to WASPC (2022), "JBRS is a multi-jurisdictional database providing criminal justice professionals an instant, up-to-date database of booking and release records from all city and county jails in Washington state and the Washington Department of Corrections." It is important to note that JBRS does not specify the details of the booking/release record, but instead, that the record exists; a booking and release record would still be a "record" if the only data

provided was an identifier, booking date and release date. JBRS was intended to be a central repository and instant information source for offender information and jail statistical data across Washington counties. However, while two county jails (i.e., King County Jail and the Maleng Regional Justice Center in south King County) provide data to JBRS, this data is not shared with OFM. JBRS contains information related to an individual's booking into a county or local jail within Washington. While the JBRS serves as the repository for all booking data, JBRS interfaces with each jail's booking system to populate data.

JBRS dataset

To evaluate the readiness (e.g., relevance, interpretability, coherence, and accuracy) of the JBRS data set, the JBRS data from Dec. 1, 2018, to Nov. 30, 2019, was utilized. Utilizing the selected years' worth of data afforded the opportunity to dive deeper into a data set not impacted by COVID-19 and without significant changes to criminal sentencing laws and policies (e.g., Blake Decision, law enforcement reform). However, a single year of data might have limitations when reviewing for readiness.

The JBRS data set contracted to the Office of Financial Management (OFM) consists of 56 variables that are associated to individuals entering the jail system across Washington (See Appendix B). In the present data set, 542,005 unique booking entries. As this report intends to evaluate the JBRS data for readiness, the raw, non-manipulated, uncalculated JBRS booking entries were utilized. There may be multiple entries per booking if the person had multiple charging offenses and/or multiple aliases. While, the current analysis utilizes the expanded dataset, it is important to note there were 217,629 individual jail bookings when the duplicated entries were removed.

Table 1 shows the JBRS variables and the count and percentage of missing data elements per JBRS variable. While some crucial variables (e.g., booking data, holding facility) have no missing records, there are several other variables where most jail booking entries (58.9%) are missing some data elements. This emphasizes the potential that there is a lack of uniformity and standardization within how different jails collect and enter data, as well as any systematic guidelines to utilizing the system. It is noteworthy to mention that each jail might have their own guidelines, but there appears to be no universal set of practices; each jail utilizes their own system, so the need for uniformity might not be necessary as JBRS is an investigative tool, and not a research data tool. Additionally, different jails have different programs, jail management systems, staffing situations, etc., and the lack of uniformity within this, can impact the lack of uniformity within the data.

It is important to note that there is potential that the data might be incomplete or inconsistent instead of missing. For example, while 96.9% records appeared to be missing from the JBRS variable "DQ_suffix," it is highly likely that the data is not missing, instead, absent since most individuals do not have a suffix with their name. This would be the case for other variables such as driver's license, alias, or address. Additionally, if there are no statutory requirements to collect specific data elements, these elements will likely not be collected. As such, JBRS might not receive all data from every jail, and there is potential that the data might exist, but not specifically in the JBRS as it might not be necessary for the purpose of carrying out criminal justice duties.

### Table 1. Missing data elements per variable

Variable	N (%)	Variable	N (%)	Variable	N (%)
ADDRESS	55,901 (10.3%)	DLSTATE	226,040 (41.7%)	LAST_CHANGE_TS	0 (0%)
AGENCY	0 (0%)	DQ_DATE_OF_BIRTH	31 (<0.0%)	OFFENSE_DATE	358,716 (66.2%)
AGENCY_DESCRIPTION	0 (0%)	DQ_DAYS	0 (0%)	OID	0 (0%)
AGENCY_ORI	0 (0%)	DQ_DESCRIPTION	--	RACE	13,476 (2.5%)

ALIAS_DETAIL	440,835 (81.3%)	DQ_FIRST_NAME	23 (<0.0%)	RECORDID	--
ARREST_DATE	435,162 (80.3%)	DQ_LAST_NAME	5 (<0.0%)	RELEASE_DATE	131,704 (24.3%)
ARRESTING_AGENCY_NM	542,005 (100%)	DQ_MIDDLE_NAME	43,055 (7.9%)	RELEASED_IND	--
ARRESTING_ORI_NBR	542,005 (100%)	DQ_SUFFIX	525,380 (96.9%)	RREASON	131,705 (24.3%)
BOOKING_DATE	0 (0%)	ETHNICITY_CD	323,739 (59.7%)	SCHEDULED_RELEASE_DT	532,376 (98.2%)
BOOKING_NBR	0 (0%)	GENDER	56 (<0.0%)	SENTENCE_EXP_DATE	540,366 (99.7%)
BOOKING_SID	0 (0%)	HOLDING_FACILITY	0 (0%)	SITE_ID	0 (0%)
CITY	71,877 (13.3%)	HOLDING_FACILITY_DESC	0 (0%)	STATE	79,697 (14.7%)
CUSTODY_DETAIL_DESC	541,900 (99.9%)	HOLDING_FACILITY_ORI	0 (0%)	STATE_CD	0 (0%)
CUSTODY_STATUS_DESC	541,900 (99.9%)	INCIDENT_IND	542,005 (100%)	STATE_ID	62,221 (11.5%)
DESCRIPTION	1,912 (0.3%)	INMATE_NBR	30,757 (5.7%)	SURROGATE_KEY	--
DLNUMBER	219,264 (40.1%)	JUVENILE_IND	0 (0%)	ZIPCODE	90,142 (16.6%)

Note: Variables included are from the external facing list. Some naming conventions are changed through the data validation steps. Because a variable lacks data entries, this does not necessarily mean the data missing, it could also indicate that the absence of that variable specific to that unique booking entry. Not all data is statutory required. Due to potential missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, JBRS booking results may be under reported.

Figure 1 shows the count of unique JBRS booking entries by month, from December 2018 to November 2019. The first month of 2019 showed an increase (17.3%) in unique JBRS booking entries. March, May, and July showed increases in unique JBRS booking entries, while February, April, June, August to November showed decreases. It is important to note, seasonality (e.g., temperature, seasonal fluctuations, and other environmental factors) has shown to impact crime which can influence jail admissions (McDowall et al., 2012).

Figure 1. Count of unique JBRS booking entries by month, December 2018 to November 2019
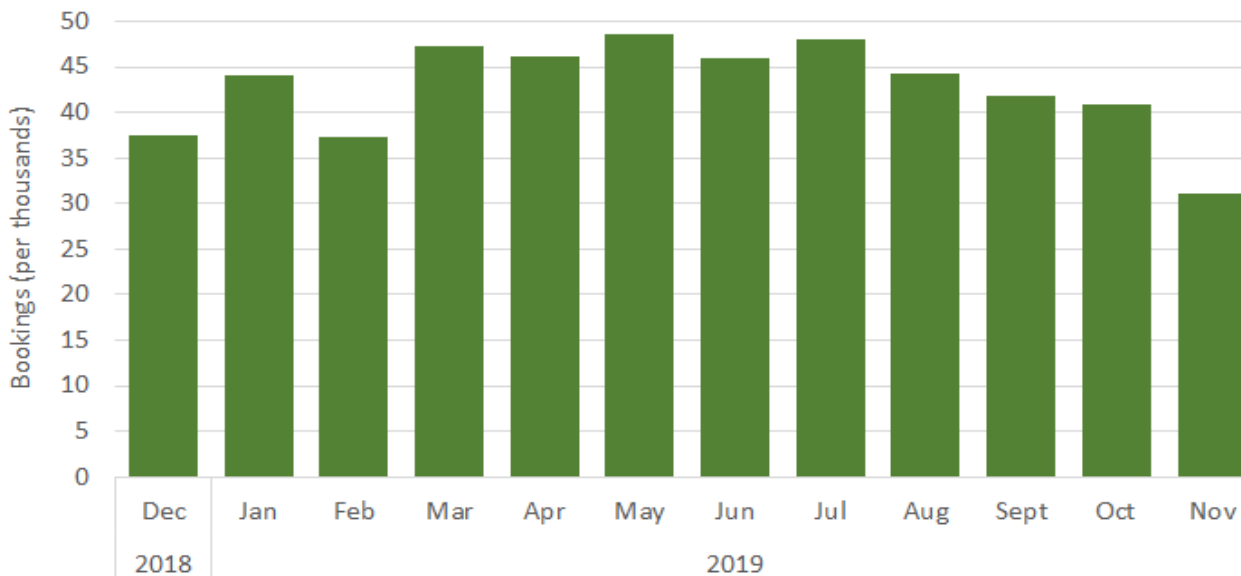
Note: Prior to December 2018 data are not graphed. Due to potential missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, JBRS booking results may be under reported.

Table 2 shows the demographics of the JBRS sample. While the overall state population is almost evenly distributed in terms of gender, the gender distribution in unique JBRS booking entries is skewed toward males (Georgoulas-Sherry, 2022). The majority of unique JBRS booking entries were more likely perpetuated by males (76.8%) than females (23.2%). Additionally, findings revealed most JBRS booking entries were perpetuated by individuals that were identified as white (75%) and as part of the BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, and/or people of color) community (18.7%).

Table 2. Demographics of the JBRS sample

	N	%			N	%
Sex				**Hispanic**		
Female	125,633	23.2		Yes	32,992	15.1
Male	415,778	76.8		No	141,056	64.6
Driver's License				**Race**		
Washington	298,922	55.2		AI/AN	24,530	4.5
Out-of-state	17,043	3.1		Asian/PI	14,994	2.8
				Black	62,011	11.4
				White	406,497	75.0

Note: Variables included are from the external facing list. Some naming conventions are changed through the data validation steps. Because a variable lacks data entries, this does not necessarily mean the data missing, it could also indicate that the absence of that variable specific to that unique booking entry. Not all data is statutory required. Due to potential missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, JBRS booking results may be under reported. Acronyms listed: AI/AN = American Indian/American Native; PI = Pacific Islander

Table 3 shows the count of unique JBRS booking entries by booking institution, revealing the top booking institutions as: (1) Snohomish County Corrections (10.0%), (2) Spokane County Corrections (9.6%), (3) Thurston County Sherriff's Office (8.8%), (4) Clark County Sherriff's Office (7.8%), and (5) Pierce County Sherriff's Office (7.3%). Appendix C shows the percentage of JBRS booking entries by county, revealing the top five counties as (1) Snohomish (12.3%), (2) King (10.5%), (3) Spokane (9.7%), (4) Thurston (9.0%), and (5) Pierce (8.5%).

Table 3. Count of unique JBRS booking entries by booking institution

	N	(%)		N	(%)
Aberdeen Plc Dept	2,780	0.5%	Lincoln Cty Shrf Off	1,054	0.2%
Adams Cty Shrf Off	1,121	0.2%	Lynnwood Plc Dept	5,895	1.1%
Asotin Cty Jail	2,999	0.6%	Marysville Plc Dept	6,079	1.1%
Benton Cty Jail	24,844	4.6%	Mason Cty Shrf Off	3,344	0.6%
Chelan Cty Reg Jail	10,838	2.0%	Oak Harbor Plc Dept	630	0.1%
Clallam Cty Shrf Off	6,285	1.2%	Okanogan Cty Shrf Off	6,356	1.2%
Clark Cty Shrf Off	42,418	7.8%	Olympia Plc Dept	1,132	0.2%
Columbia Cty Shrf Off	328	0.1%	Pacific Cty Shrf Off	1,901	0.4%
Cowlitz Cty Cor	17,368	3.2%	Pend Oreille Cty Shrf Off	1,043	0.2%
Enumclaw Plc Dept	1,496	0.3%	Pierce Cty Shrf Dept	39,735	7.3%
Ferry Cty Shrf Off	700	0.1%	Puyallup Plc Dept	6,362	1.2%
Forks Plc Dept	1,031	0.2%	Score South Cor Ent	29,046	5.4%
Franklin Cty Shrf Dept	8,883	1.6%	Skagit Cty Shrf Off	17,128	3.2%
Garfield Cty Shrf Off	364	0.1%	Skamania Cty Shrf Off	964	0.2%
Grant Cty Shrf Off	7,124	1.3%	Snohomish Cty Cor	54,422	10.0%
Grays Harbor Cty Shrf Dept	7,601	1.4%	Spokane Cty Cor	52,281	9.6%
Hoquiam Plc Dept	1,700	0.3%	Stevens Cty Shrf Dept	2,434	0.4%
Island Cty Shrf Dept	2,292	0.4%	Sunnyside Plc Dept	4,096	0.8%
Issaquah Plc Dept	2,905	0.5%	Thurston Cty Shrf Off	47,487	8.8%
Jefferson Cty Shrf Off	3,239	0.6%	Wahkiakum Cty Shrf Off	250	0.0%
Kent Plc Dept	20,647	3.8%	Walla Walla Cty Cor	5,524	1.0%
Kirkland Plc Dept	2,600	0.5%	Whatcom Cty Shrf Off	15,028	2.8%
Kitsap Cty Shrf Off	17,323	3.2%	Whitman Cty Shrf Dept	2,099	0.4%
Kittitas Cty Shrf Dept	4,772	0.9%	Yakima Cty Cor	31,608	5.8%
Klickitat Cty Shrf Dept	1,639	0.3%	Yakima Plc Dept	3,743	0.7%

	N	(%)		N	(%)
Lewis Cty Shrf Dept	9,067	1.7%			

Note: Only booking institutions that utilize JBRS are listed on the table. Due to potential missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, results may be under reported. Acronyms listed: Corrections (Cor), County (Cty), Department (Dept), Office (Off), Police (Plc), Sherriff (Shrf).

Data Readiness

To evaluate the readiness of the JBRS data set, the relevance, interpretability, coherence, and accuracy of the JBRS data were assessed. Criteria includes:

- how well the JBRS data meets the needs of requests including but not limited to data definitions and concepts, and population coverage, any known sources of errors in the administrative data such as missing or unreported data elements, missing values of individual data items, and keying, coding and duplication errors
- how clear the JBRS data is to ensure that the data is utilized in an appropriate way including but not limited to data collection processes and instructions, the agency's credibility for producing high quality and reliable administrative data, and the agency's quality standards and processes for assuring adherence to standards
- how comparable the JBRS data is with other data sources and consistent over time and across geographical areas and this includes but is not limited to evaluation of data concepts, classifications, data collection, reference period, and the target population.

Demographics

Variables pertinent to demographic information include name (e.g., first, middle, and last name, suffix), date of birth, ethnicity, gender, race, driving license, and home location/address. Collecting demographics across criminal justice data (including JBRS booking data) can be negatively impacted by true reliability and validity. For example, demographic data are often misclassified (due to the potential tense situation during arrests and bookings) so it is possible that gender, race, and ethnicity data could be misinterpreted.

While much of the local jail booking data are uploaded into JBRS, there is little standardization related to the input or coding of the data being entered by jail staff. The other known errors include non-response, human errors, and typos. This can be seen in much of the data, but even more so among names and dates of birth. This is a critical concern because these two variables are essential in linking JBRS data to other data, including Washington state criminal justice data.

There were 23 records missing a first name, which is a minimal number of entries being impacted. Of those entries, 14 included full names in the last name variable, with one record that shows "[NO NAME BOOKING]" as the last name, one that shows "TEST", and two that show "OMNI" as the last name, and five are lacking last name records. There were 31 individuals lacking a date of birth. Out of these, five were missing a last name entry and seven were missing a first name. It is important to note, that this is an administrative data system intended to be utilized as an investigate tool and not for conducting research so this data may be appropriate for the intended purpose.

Each piece of the address is entered as a new variable (e.g., street address, city, state, and zip code are separate variables). As a majority, each of these variables has some missing data elements. While 22.6% of the unique JBRS booking entries have a complete address available, the home address might not be accurate. This percentage also includes records that were populated as "homeless" or "transient." Since

this data is manually typed in, this causes a variety of spellings and variations. Manual entry of data does not support uniformity and makes it possible to create more data errors. While the home address of the individual is arbitrary to jail standards and research, knowing whether the individual is homeless or not would be central in connecting them to services.

Finally, Washington has 281 towns/cities. However, there were 3,800 unique entries. This was primarily due to spelling errors and the occasional out-of-state individuals. The spelling inconsistencies can hinder the ability to evaluate assessments, including whether individuals commit crimes in their own county or not. Appendix D offers an excerpt of these entries.

Booking information

The most crucial variables to booking information include:
- The name of booking facility (i.e., agency_description)
- Name of the arresting agency (i.e., arresting_agency_name)
- Name of holding facility (i.e., holding_facility_desc)
- State postal code for holding facility (i.e., state_cd)
- Booking date (i.e., booking_date)
- Arrest date (i.e., arrest_date)
- Description of custody detail (i.e., custody_detail_desc)
- Charging offense(s) at the time of booking (i.e., description)
- Number of days incarcerated as provided by the jail (i.e., dq_days)
- Date of release (i.e., release_date)
- Reason for released (i.e., reason)

Four variables that entities use to identify the facilities related to the individual's justice involvement are:
- The name of booking facility (i.e., agency_description)
- Name of the arresting agency (i.e., arresting_agency_name)
- Name of holding facility (i.e., holding_facility_desc)
- State postal code for holding facility (i.e., state_cd)

Due to manual entry for numerous data variables, like charging offense(s) at the time of booking (i.e., description), it can be complex to evaluate the data. For example, some jails referenced the charging offense by its statutory code (i.e., RCW 94A.44.130), while other jails used their own internal codes like 74307 to record charging offense(s). Others typed out the offense, (e.g., Theft, Theft 1, Theft I, Theft in the First Degree), while others used abbreviations (e.g., Malicious Misch, Malicious Mis, Mal Mis, Mal Misc, Mal Mischief). Additionally, some jails had separate multiple entries for the charging offenses while others entered in multiple offenses in a single entry. Because of this free-hand style of entry (and misspellings) – in this dataset, findings revealed over 11,170 different values for the charging offense variable. It is important to note that as jails are different, so are the ways data is entered.

The timing of bookings and releases could be impacted as bookings and releases; for example, the monthly files we receive are from, Oct 1 00:00 hrs through Nov 1 00:00 hrs, as an example. Furthermore, some records may have release dates prior to the booking date (i.e., this means there was a loading error for those records). Some records may have an additional entry with the same booking date and correct release date, some may not (referred to as orphan bookings). There is a potential for duplicate records.

Additionally, while this dataset contains bookings and releases, it does not include cases where a person was detained and released without being booked into jail. As the JBRS data extracts take a snapshot of the records at the time of the generated report, this can also impact data – for example, if June's report is generated on July 1, the report will also consist of individuals who have been booked or released during that timeframe. While booking information captures a glimpse of what the jails record in Washington, JBRS data is not inclusive of all counties and there is minimal standardization for how these counties enter data. Due to these discrepancies, it is difficult to ensure consistency within the jail booking process. Appendix E offers an excerpt of the entries for reference.

Discussion and Conclusion

The JBRS system is an invaluable resource for criminal justice agencies in Washington. According to WASPC (2022), "JBRS allows local agencies to track custody status changes for a variety of individuals in the community including registered sex offenders; individuals on pre-trial release; and individuals on probation." It is imperative that this system stays up-to-date and accurate. Jails are a crucial component of the criminal justice system since they can be considered the entry point or "gateway" to the United States correctional system. They must be further studied and evaluated.

In evaluating the JBRS data set readiness, a number of findings and recommendations can be made.

First, missing, incomplete, or inconsistent data yields poor data quality and standards which can weaken and challenge a jail's capacity to operate in a data-informed framework. To support better data, guidance measures, programs, and documents can help highlight effective strategies and opportunities to improve and develop better data quality and standards.

Second, the absence of common operationalizations and terminology is also likely impeding the ability to truly evaluate the data in a holistic manner as many different jails assess a variety of terms different (note, the charging offense(s) descriptions). Recommendations to better leverage data for research purposes include developing state standards in how data is collected and how terms and values of data is defined and assessed. Specifically, standardization within the jails, and then within these carceral institutions would allow for better comparisons amongst the jails with similar characteristics, as well as for performance metrics tracking and monitoring. It is important to recognize that the JBRS data sets are, first, and foremost, a law enforcement investigation tool, therefore, its utility in informing policy and research is not at the utmost purpose. However, to better understand the jail population and its outcomes, a lack of standardization does not make it possible.

Third, a lack of data literacy can hinder the use of data, which can impact the benefits of data when not effective. Creating a culture that values data driven decisions can help empower the need for standardization in collecting and assessing data. Furthermore, the prevention of open-ended fields/values, and instead a more quantitative approach (i.e., while not always possible, the use of predefined fields in drop-down menus, etc.) to values can support a better standardization and uniformity of data values.

While the JBRS system does not give the full picture of the jail booking process in Washington, it does create a picture on most jails throughout the counties allowing this understudied population to be assessed and evaluated.

Disclaimer

This material utilizes data from WASPC. The views expressed here are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent those of the WASPC. Any errors are attributable to the author(s).

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Appendix A. Washington State's sentencing grid (RCW 9.94A.510)

Seriousness Level	Offender Score									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 or more
XVI	Life sentence without parole/death penalty for offenders at or over the age of eighteen. For offenders under the age of eighteen, a term of twenty-five years to life.									
XV	23y4m 240-320	24y4m 250-333	25y4m 261-347	26y4m 271-361	27y4m 281-374	28y4m 291-388	30y4m 312-416	32y10m 338-450	36y 370-493	40y 411-548
XIV	14y4m 123-220	15y4m 134-234	16y2m 144-244	17y 154-254	17y11m 165-265	18y9m 175-275	20y5m 195-295	22y2m 216-316	25y7m 257-357	29y 298-3897
XIII	12y 123-164	13y 134-178	14y 144-192	15y 154-205	16y 165-219	17y 175-233	19y 195-260	21y 216-288	25y 257-342	29y 298-397
XII	9y 93-123	9y11m 102-136	10y9m 111-147	11y8m 120-160	12y6m 129-171	13y5m 138-184	15y9m 162-216	17y3m 178-236	20y3m 209-277	23y3m 240-318
XI	7y6m 78-102	8y4m 86-114	9y2m 95-125	9y11m 102-136	10y9m 111-147	11y7m 120-158	14y2m 146-194	15y5m 159-211	17y11m 185-245	20y5m 210-280
X	5y 51-68	5y6m 57-75	6y 62-82	6y6m 67-89	7y 72-96	7y6m 77-102	9y6m 98-130	10y6m 108-144	12y6m 129-171	14y6m 149-198
IX	3y 31-41	3y6m 36-48	4y 41-54	4y6m 46-61	5y 51-68	5y6m 57-75	7y6m 77-102	8y6m 87-116	10y6m 108-144	12y6m 129-171
VIII	2y 21-27	2y6m 26-34	3y 31-41	3y6m 36-48	4y 41-54	4y6m 46-61	6y6m 67-89	7y6m 77-102	8y6m 87-116	10y6m 108-144
VII	18m 15-20	2y 21-27	2y6m 26-34	3y 31-41	3y6m 36-48	4y 41-54	5y6m 57-75	6y6m 67-89	7y6m 77-102	8y6m 87-116
VI	13m 12+-14	18m 15-20	2y 21-27	2y6m 26-34	3y 31-41	3y6m 36-48	4y6m 46-61	5y6m 57-75	6y6m 67-89	7y6m 77-102
V	9m 6-12	13m 12+-14	15m 13-17	18m 15-20	2y2m 22-29	3y2m 33-43	4y 41-54	5y 51-68	6y 62-82	7y 72-96
IV	6m 3-9	9m 6-12	13m 12+-14	15m 13-17	18m 15-20	2y2m 22-29	3y2m 33-43	4y2m 43-57	5y2m 53-70	6y2m 63-84
III	2m 1-3	5m 3-8	8m 4-12	11m 9-12	14m 12+-16	20m 17-22	2y2m 22-29	3y2m 33-43	4y2m 43-57	5y 51-68
II	0-90 days	4m 2-6	6m 3-9	8m 4-12	13m 12+-14	16m 14-18	18m 15-20	2y2m 22-29	3y2m 33-43	4y2m 43-57
I	0-60 days	0-90 days	3m 2-5	4m 2-6	5m 3-8	8m 4-12	13m 12+-14	16m 14-18	18m 15-20	2y2m 22-29

Numbers in the first horizontal row of each seriousness category represent sentencing midpoints in years(y) and months(m). Numbers in the second and third rows represent standard sentence ranges in months, or in days if so designated. 12+ equals one year and one day.

As explained by WSIPP "the 16 cells in the lower left-hand corner of the guidelines grid include presumptive sentences to local jails. These cells are often referred to as the "southwest corner of the grid." While the majority of cells on the guidelines grid correspond with a prison sentence (i.e., 119 out of 135 cells include confinement terms longer than 12 months), the southwest corner of the grid typically accounts for roughly half of the sentences for ranked offenses.

https://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=9.94A.510

Appendix B. Variable List for the Jail Booking Reporting System

VARIABLE	DESCRIPTION
ADDRESS1	Home address of the offender
AGENCY	Internal code for agency
AGENCY_DESCRIPTION	Name of booking facility
AGENCY_ORI	Agency originating identification number
ALIAS_DETAIL	List of offender aliases
ARREST_DATE	Representing arrest date
ARRESTING_AGENCY_NAME	Name of the arresting agency
ARRESTING_ORI_NBR	Arresting agency's originating identification number
BOOKING_DATE	Representing booking date.
BOOKING_NBR	An offender ID number issued by the facility in which the offender is housed.
BOOKING_SID	Internal number issued by the jail for this booking
BOOKING_TS_RAW	Booking date and time stamp.
CITY	Home address of the offender
CREATION_TS	Date and time the record was created
CUSTODY_DETAIL_DESC	Description of custody detail
CUSTODY_STATUS_CD	Custody status code
CUSTODY_STATUS_DESC	Description of custody status
DESCRIPTION	Charging offense(s) at the time of booking
DLNUMBER	Offender's driver's license number
DLSTATE	State in which offender's driver's license was issued
DQ_DATE_OF_BIRTH	Offender date of birth
DQ_DAYS	Number of days incarcerated as provided by the jail
DQ_DESCRIPTION	Umbrella crime category for most serious offense listed (last updated in 2016)
DQ_FIRST_NAME	First Name
DQ_LAST_NAME	Last Name
DQ_MIDDLE_NAME	Middle Name
DQ_NICKNAME	
DQ_SUFFIX	Name Suffix
ETHNICITY_CD	Ethnicity of offender
GENDER	Gender of offender
HOLDING_FACILITY	Internal code indicating holding facility
HOLDING_FACILITY_DESC	Name of holding facility
HOLDING_FACILITY_ORI	Originating agency number (ORI) of holding facility
INCIDENT_IND	Indicates if there was an incident in jail
INMATE_NBR	An ID number supplied by the facility to this offender. Specific to this facility.
JUVENILE_IND	Flag if offender is a juvenile
KEY_ETHNICITY_CD	Ethnicity of offender
KEY_GENDER	Gender of offender
KEY_RACE	Race of offender
LAST_CHANGE_TS	Date and time the record was updated
OFFENSE_DATE	Date of offense
OID	Offender ID number created by the agency to identify this offender for life
RACE	Race of offender
RECORDID	Created by OFM
RELEASE_DATE	Date of offender release
RELEASE_TS	Time of offender release
RELEASED_IND	Flag if offender was released
RREASON	Reason offender was released
SCHEDULED_RELEASE_DATE	Offender's scheduled release date
SENTENCE_EXP_DATE	Sentence expiration date
SITE_ID	Internal ID representing a statewide system
STATE	Home address of the offender
STATE_CD	State postal code for holding facility
STATE_ID	Offender's state ID number
SURROGATE_KEY	
ZIPCODE	Home address of the offender

Appendix C. Percentage of JBRS Bookings by County

> 0.0%   12.3%
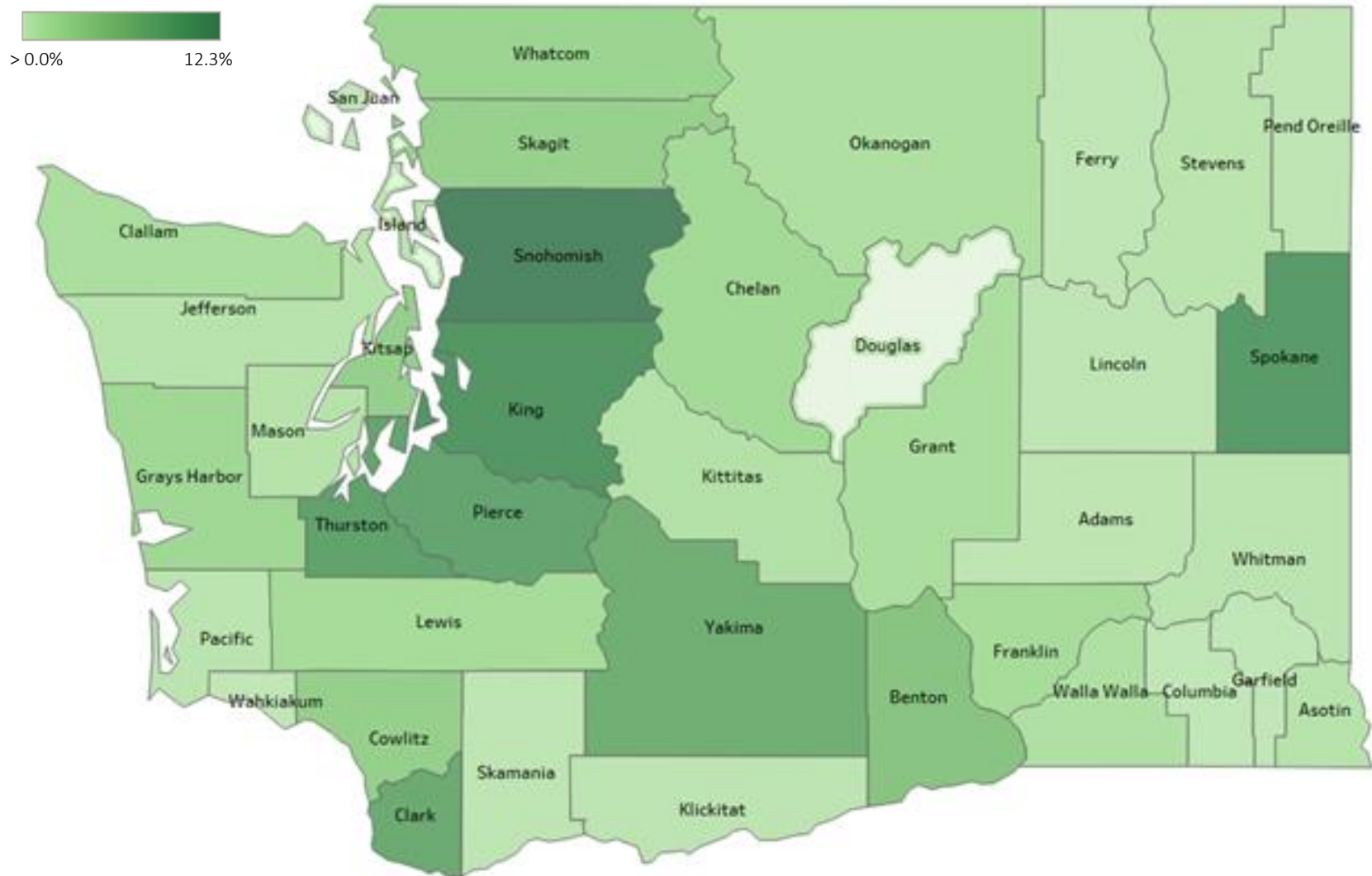
Appendix D. Excerpt of City Entries

City	N (%)	City	N (%)	City	N (%)	City	N (%)
ABBOTSFORD	--	ALBION	38 (<0.0%)	ANACORTUS	--	ARLIONGTON	--
ABDERDEEN	--	ALBUQUERQUE	--	ANAHEIM	--	ARROYO GRANDE	--
ABDEREEN	--	Albuquerque	--	ANATONE	20 (<0.0%)	ARVIN	--
ABERDEAN	--	ALDERGROVE	--	ANBOY	--	ASHEVILLE	--
ABERDEEN	4803 (1.0%)	ALEXANDER	--	ANCH	--	ASHFORD	11 (<0.0%)
Aberdeen	1590 (0.3%)	ALEXANDER VALLEY	--	ANCHORAGE	55 (<0.0%)	Ashford	--
ABERDENN	--	ALGER	22 (<0.0%)	ANCORTAS	--	ASHFORK	--
ABLION	--	ALGONA	227 (0.1%)	ANDERSON	--	ASHLAND	--
ABOTTSFORD	--	ALGONE	--	ANDERSON ISLAND	10 (<0.0%)	ASHLAND`	--
ABRERDY	--	ALLAN	--	Anderson Island	--	ASHTUCKNA	--
ABSAROKEE	--	ALLEN	24 (<0.0%)	ANGHEIM	--	ASK	12 (<0.0%)
ABURN	23 (0.1%)	ALLEN PARK	--	ANKORAGE	--	ASOTIN	104 (<0.0%)
ACME	--	ALLENTOWN	--	ANNACORTES	--	Asotin	--
ACME	31 (<0.0%)	ALLOY	--	ANNISTON	--	ASTORIA	101 (<0.0%)
ACTON	--	ALLYN	68 (<0.0%)	ANTHEM	--	Astoria	--
ADAMS	--	Allyn	32 (<0.0%)	ANTIOCH	11 (<0.0%)	astoria	--
ADDY	71 (<0.0%)	ALMIRA	18 (<0.0%)	APACHE JUNCTION	--	ATHENA	38 (<0.0%)
Addy	36 (<0.0%)	ALOHA	24(<0.0%)	APOKANE	--	ATHOL	47 (<0.0%)
Adel	--	ALPHARETTA	--	APPACHEE	--	ATLANTA	--
ADELANTO	--	ALRINGTON	--	APPLEGATE	--	ATOKA	--
ADRIAN	--	ALTHA	--	APPLETON	16 (<0.0%)	AUB	--
AIMES LAKE	--	AMANDA PARK	38 (<0.0%)	APT	12 (<0.0%)	AUBERRY	--
AIRWAY	--	Amanda Park	--	APT 102, SEATTLE	--	AUBRUN	29 (<0.0%)
AIRWAY HEIGHSTS	--	AMAPLE VALLEY	--	ARBIN	--	AUBUN	--
AIRWAY HEIGHTS	637	AMARILLO	--	ARBURN	--	AUBUNR	43 (<0.0%)
Airway Heights	81 (<0.0%)	AMBOY	200 (<0.0%)	ARCADIA	--	AUBURN	5539 (1.2%)
airway heights	--	Amboy	--	ARCATA	--	Auburn	69 (<0.0%)
AIRWAY HEIGHTS	--	AMERICA FALLS	--	ARCH CAPE	--	AUBURNB	--
AIRWAY HEIGTS	--	AMERICAN FALLS	--	ARDEN	--	AUBUTN	--
AIRWAY HEOGHTS	--	AMERICAN FORGE	--	ARDENVIOR	--	AUMSVILLE	--
AIRWAY HEUGHTS	--	AMERILLO	--	ARDENVOIR	--	AURBURN	--
AIRWAY HIEGHTS	--	AMITE	--	ARGYLE	--	AURORA	10 (<0.0%)
AIRWAY HIGHTS	--	AMITY	--	ARIEL	80 (<0.0%)	AURWAY HEIGHTS	--
AIRWAY HTS	94 (<0.0%)	AMMON	--	Ariel	--	AUSBURN	--
AIRWAY HTTS	--	AMSTERDAM	--	ARIMO	--	AUSTEN	--
AIRWAYHEIGHTS	--	ANACONDA	--	ARLEE	--	AUSTIN	33 (<0.0%)
AIRWAYS HEIGHTS	--	ANACORDAS	--	ARLETA	--	AVENAL	22 (<0.0%)
AKRON	--	ANACORTER	--	ARLI NGTON	--	AVONDALE	--
ALABAMA	--	ANACORTES	1472 (0.3%)	ARLINGTON	3776 (0.8%)	AZUSA	--
ALBANY	35 (<0.0%)	Anacortes	--	Arlington	--		
ALBERQURQUE	--	ANACORTIS	--	ARLINTON	--		

Note: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, results may be under reported. Due to low N standards, cells with N < 10 have been redacted.

Appendix E. Excerpt of Charging Offense(s) Entries

Charging Offense	N (%)	Charging Offense	N (%)
AIM OR DISCHARGING FIREARMS	--	ANIM CRUEL-1D	--
AIM/DISCHARGE FIREARM	13 (<0.0%)	ANIMAL - DANGEROUS DOG	--
AIM/DISCHARGE FIREARM/DANG WEAPON	--	ANIMAL ABUSE	--
AIM/DISCHARGE FIREARMS	--	ANIMAL AT LARGE OLD OR DISEASED	--
AIMING DISCHARGING FIREARMS	--	ANIMAL BITE	--
AIMING OR DISCHARGIN FIREARM-K127644	--	ANIMAL CRUEL-2D	--
AIMING OR DISCHARGING A FIREARM	--	ANIMAL CRUEL-2D(INFLICT)	--
AIMING OR DISCHARGING FIREARM	23 (<0.0%)	ANIMAL CRUELTY	--
AIMING OR DISCHARGING FIREARMS, DANGEROUS WEAPONS	--	ANIMAL CRUELTY - HUMANE CARE	--
AIMING-DISCHARGING FIREARM	--	ANIMAL CRUELTY 1	18 (<0.0%)
AIMING-DISCHARGING FIREARM-DANGEROUS WEA	24 (<0.0%)	ANIMAL CRUELTY 1 (C)	--
AIMING/DISCHARGING FIREARMS	--	ANIMAL CRUELTY 1ST	--
AIMING/DISCHARGING FIREARMS, DEADLY WPN	--	ANIMAL CRUELTY 1ST DEGREE	--
AIRWAY HEIGHTS CORT COMMIT	--	ANIMAL CRUELTY-1	--
AIRWAY HEIGHTS COURT COMMIT	--	ANIMAL PROBLEM	--
AIRWAY HEIGHTS DETAINER	10 (<0.0%)	ANIMAL VIOLATION	--
ALARM	--	ANIMAL (DANGEROUS DOG)	--
ALCOHOL - MINOR MIP	--	ANIMAL, CRUELTY TO	--
ALCOHOL IN PARK	--	ANIMAL/BIRD POISON-ATMPT	--
ALCOHOL INCIDENT	--	ANIMAL/BIRD(POISON)	--
ALCOHOL OFFENSE	46 (<0.0%)	ARSON	--
ALCOHOL OFFENSE, MINOR	--	ARSON I	12 (<0.0%)
ALCOHOL PROBLEM	20 (<0.0%)	ARSON II	--
ALCOHOL, OFFENSE	14 (<0.0%)	ARSON 1	--
ALIEN CARRY OR POSSESS FIREARM	--	ARSON 1 [BUSINESS-ENDANGER LIFE]	--
ALIEN CARRY POSS FIREARM W O A LIC	--	ARSON 1 [RESID-ENDANGER LIFE]	--
ALIEN IN POSSESSION OF FIREARM	--	ARSON 1 [RESID]	--
ALIEN POSS FIREARM	--	ARSON 1D-DV	--
ALIEN UNLAWFUL POSS OF FIREARM	--	ARSON 1ST	--
ALIEN UNLAWFUL POSSESS FIREARM	--	ARSON 1ST DEGREE	12 (<0.0%)
ALL CHARGES	29,035 (5.4%)	ARSON 1ST DEGREE DOMESTIC VIOL	--
ALL OTHER OFFENSES	94 (<0.0%)	ARSON	--
ALL OTHER REPORTABLE OFFENSES	973 (0.2%)	ARSON I	12 (<0.0%)
ALLOW MINOR TO UNLAWFL USE FIREARM	--	ARSON-1	--
ALLOW UNAUTHORIZED DRIVER	--	ARSON-1D	--
ALLOW UNAUTHORIZED PERSON TO DRIVE	11 (<0.0%)	ARSON-1D(DAMAGE DWELLING)	--
ALLOW UNAUTHORZED PERSON TO DRIVE	--	ARSON-1D(DAMAGE DWELLING)DV	--
ALLOWING UNAUTHORIZED PERSON TO DRIVE	--	ARSON-1D(MANIF DANG LIFE)ATMPT	--
ALT ID MARKS	--	ARSON-1D(MANIFESTLY DANG LIFE)	--
ALTER ID MARKS ON FIREARM	--	ASSAULT	91 (<0.0%)
ALTER IDENTIFIYING MARKS ON FIREARM	--	ASSAULT (FELONY-AGGRAVATED)	--
ALTER IDENTIFYING MARKS ON FIREARM	13 (<0.0%)	ASSAULT (PT GAMBLE TRIBE)	--
ALTER MARKS-PISTOL	--	ASSAULT – DV	24 (<0.0%)
ALTERATION OF IDENTIFYING MARKS ON FIREA	11 (<0.0%)	ASSAULT 1	59 (<0.0%)
ALTERATION OF IDENTIFYING MARKS(GUN)	--	ASSAULT 1 - DEADLY WEAPON	57 (<0.0%)
ALTERATION OR FORGERY	--	ASSAULT 1 - DEADLY WEAPON - DV	20 (<0.0%)
ALTERING IDENTIFYING MARKS ON FIREARM	--	ASSAULT 1 CHILD	--

Note: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, results may be under reported. Due to low N standards, cells with N < 10 have been redacted.