

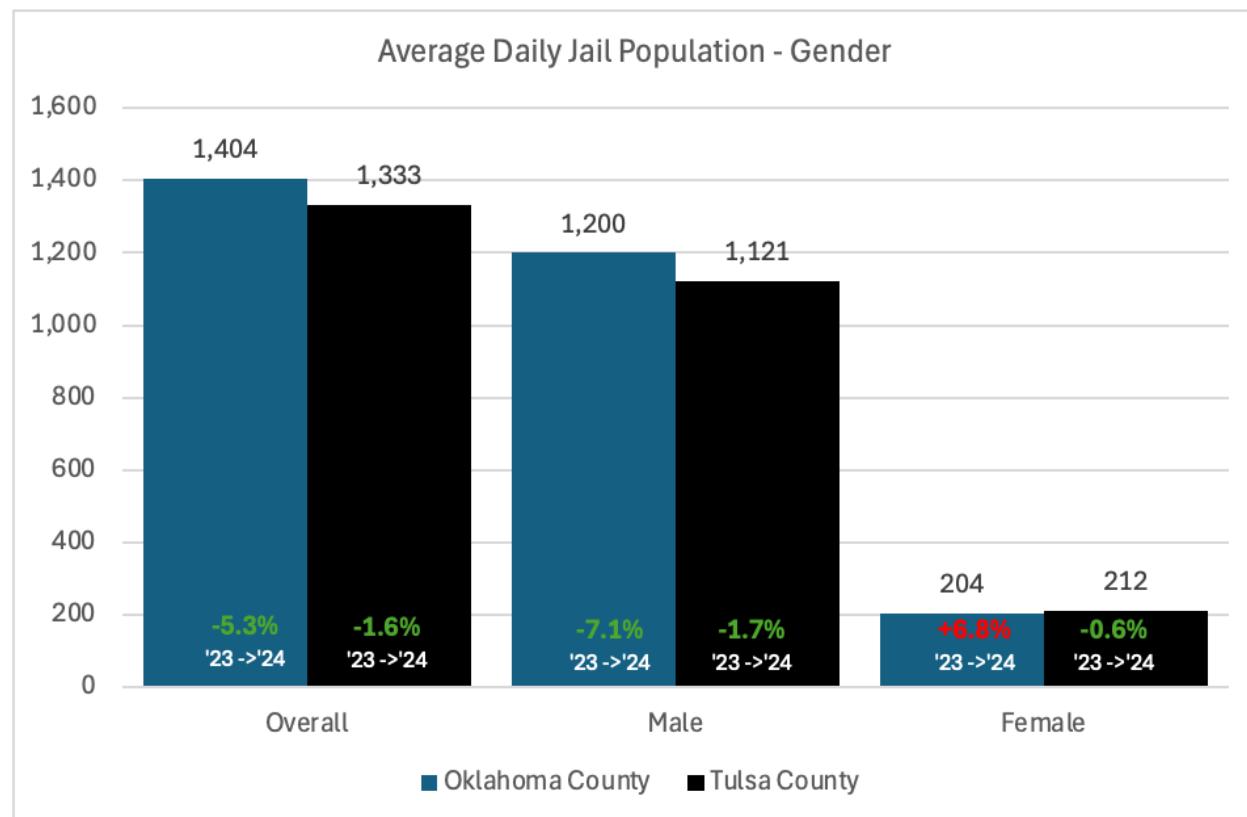
Oklahoma Criminal Justice System: Jail Executive Summary

Data obtained through Tulsa County's JailNet system highlight concerning disparities and systemic challenges in 2024, with notable contrasts to Oklahoma County. While Tulsa County achieved a modest **1.6% decline in average daily population (ADP)**, its rising bookings—particularly among Black (+8.0%) and Hispanic (+18.2%) populations—stand in stark contrast to Oklahoma County's broader declines. Women in Tulsa County are increasingly impacted, with bookings rising by **2.4%**, while Oklahoma County saw a significant **10.7% reduction**. Length of stay (LOS) in Tulsa County grew by **6.9%**, driven by a widening divide: many inmates exit quickly, while others face significantly prolonged detention, particularly Native American and Hispanic populations. Release practices also reveal disparities. While **Bond (Surety/Cash)** releases increased, more equitable alternatives like **PR bonds** declined, particularly for Black individuals. Furthermore, higher rebooking rates for Black residents (**28.6%**) underscores the need for reentry supports to break cycles of recidivism.

Average Daily Population (ADP)

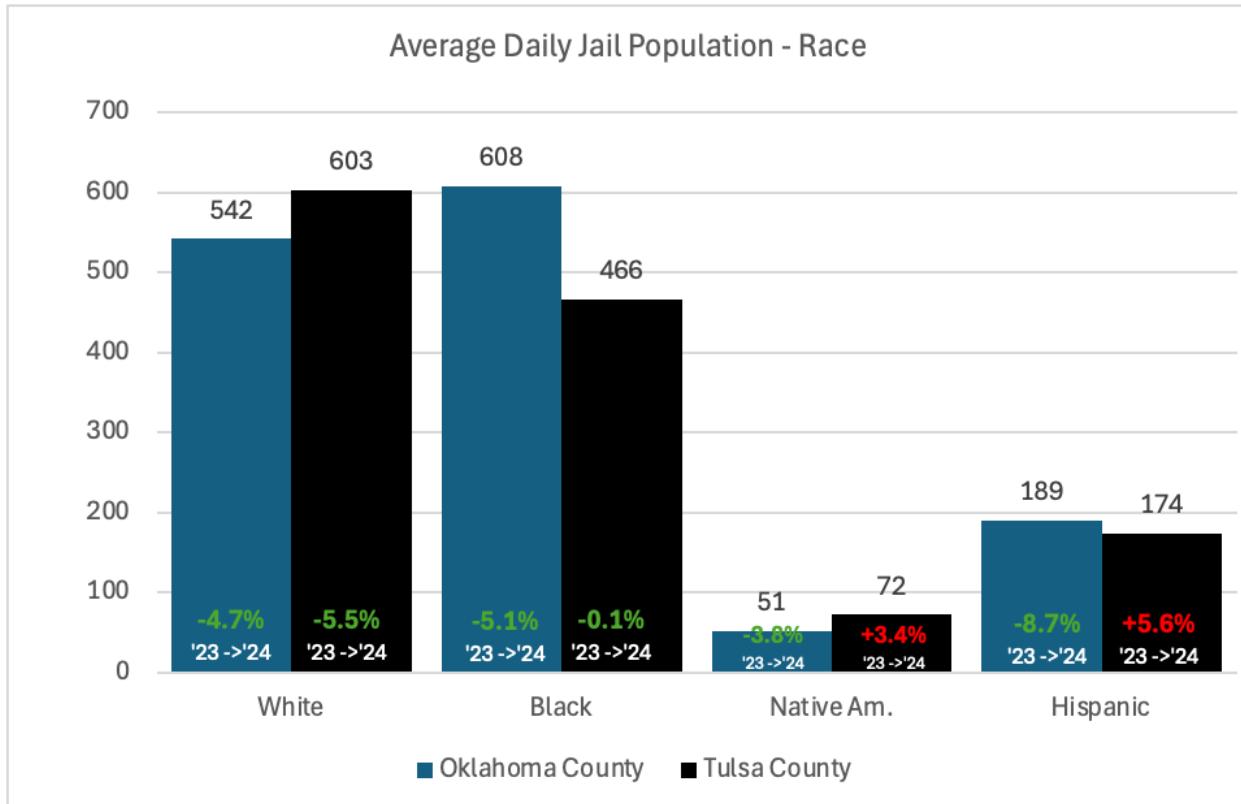
Overall Trends: Tulsa County's ADP was **1,333** in 2024, reflecting a **slight decline of 1.6% YoY**. Oklahoma County achieved a larger reduction in ADP, with a **5.3% YoY decrease to 1,404**.

Gender Analysis: Male ADP in Tulsa County decreased by **1.7%**, and female ADP decreased by **0.6%**. Oklahoma County experienced a 7.1% decrease in male ADP and a 6.8% increase in female ADP, indicating that Oklahoma County may be shifting away from prison sentences for female offenders and towards jail sentences.



Prepared by Starling Analytics

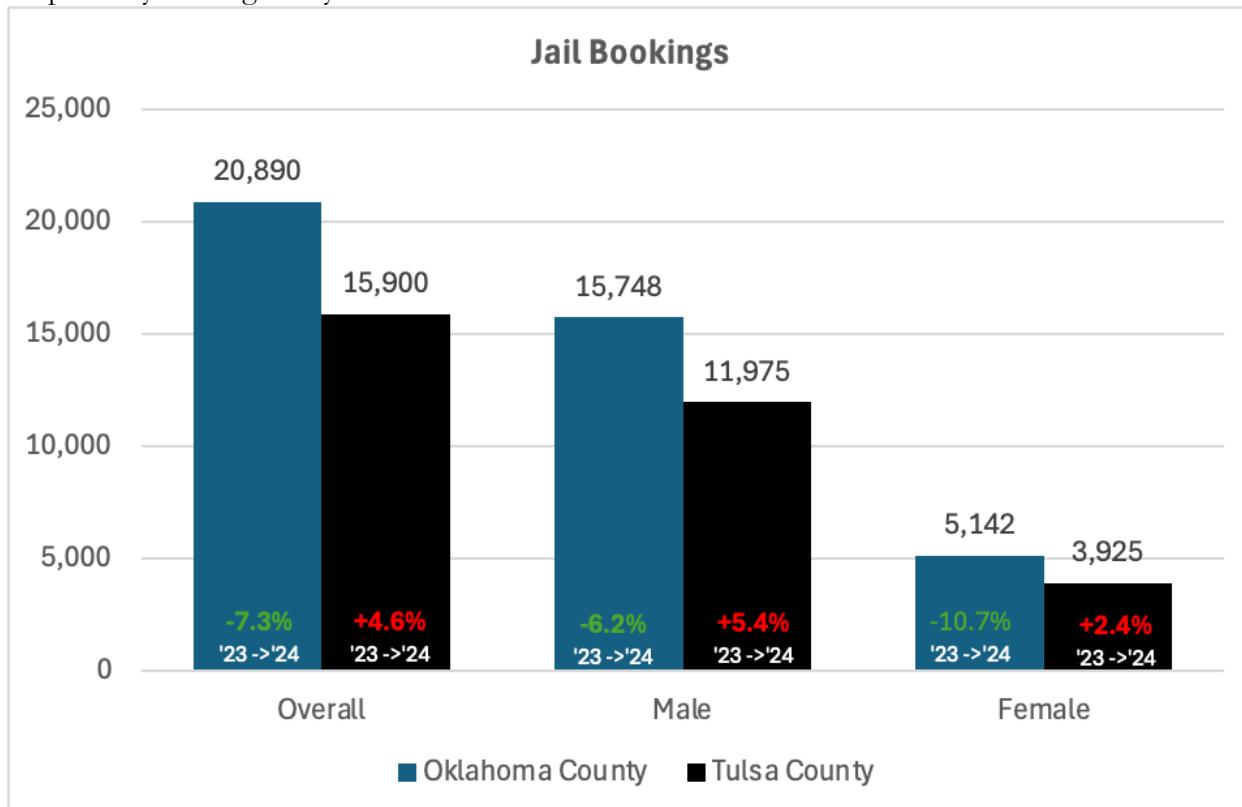
Racial Analysis: The White ADP in Tulsa County declined by **5.5%**, while Black ADP stayed flat. However, Native American ADP experienced a small increase of **3.4%**, and Hispanic ADP increased by **5.6%**, changes not seen in Oklahoma County.



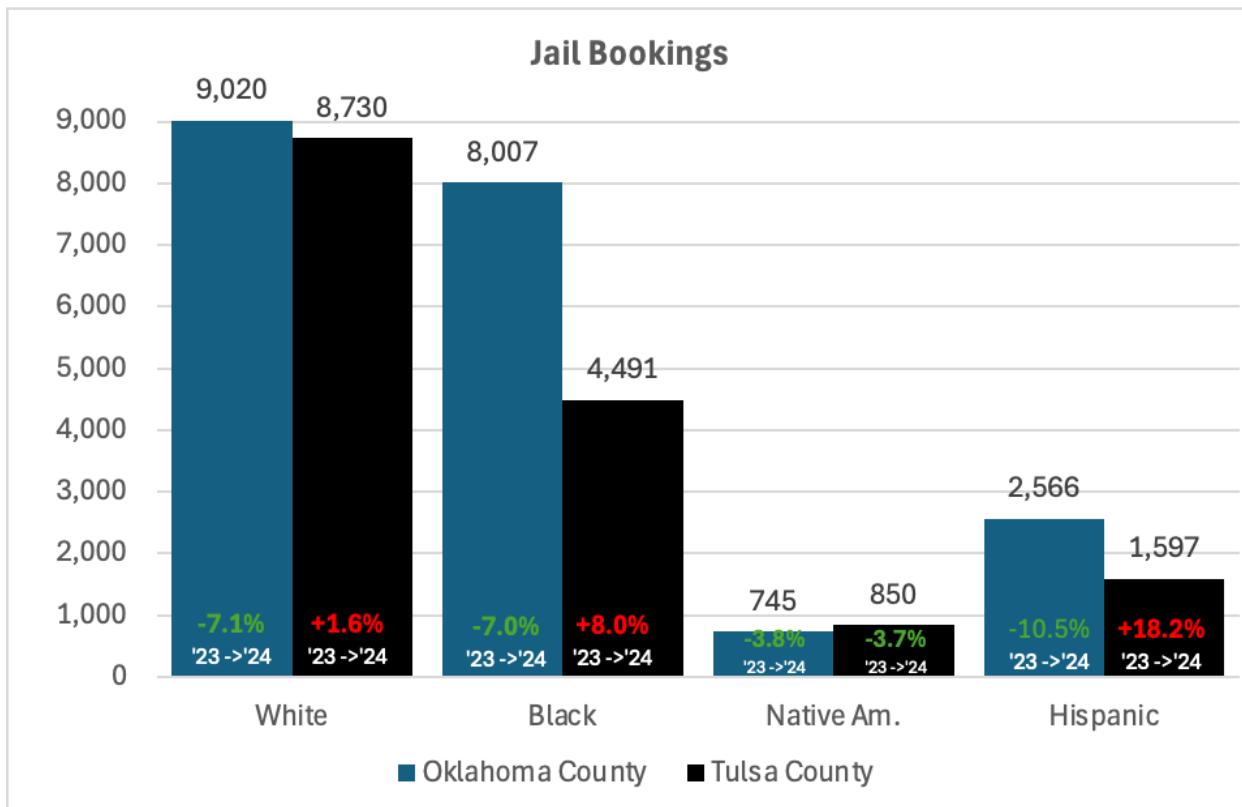
Jail Bookings and Releases

Overall Trends: Tulsa County reported **15,900 jail bookings in 2024**, with a **4.6% YoY increase**. Oklahoma County saw a **7.3% decrease** in bookings YoY, reflecting more progress in reducing jail system intake.

Gender Trends: Female bookings increased by **2.4%** in Tulsa County, a slower growth compared to **5.4% for males**. Conversely, Oklahoma County experienced a **10.7% decline in female bookings** YoY, with male bookings dropping by **6.2%**.

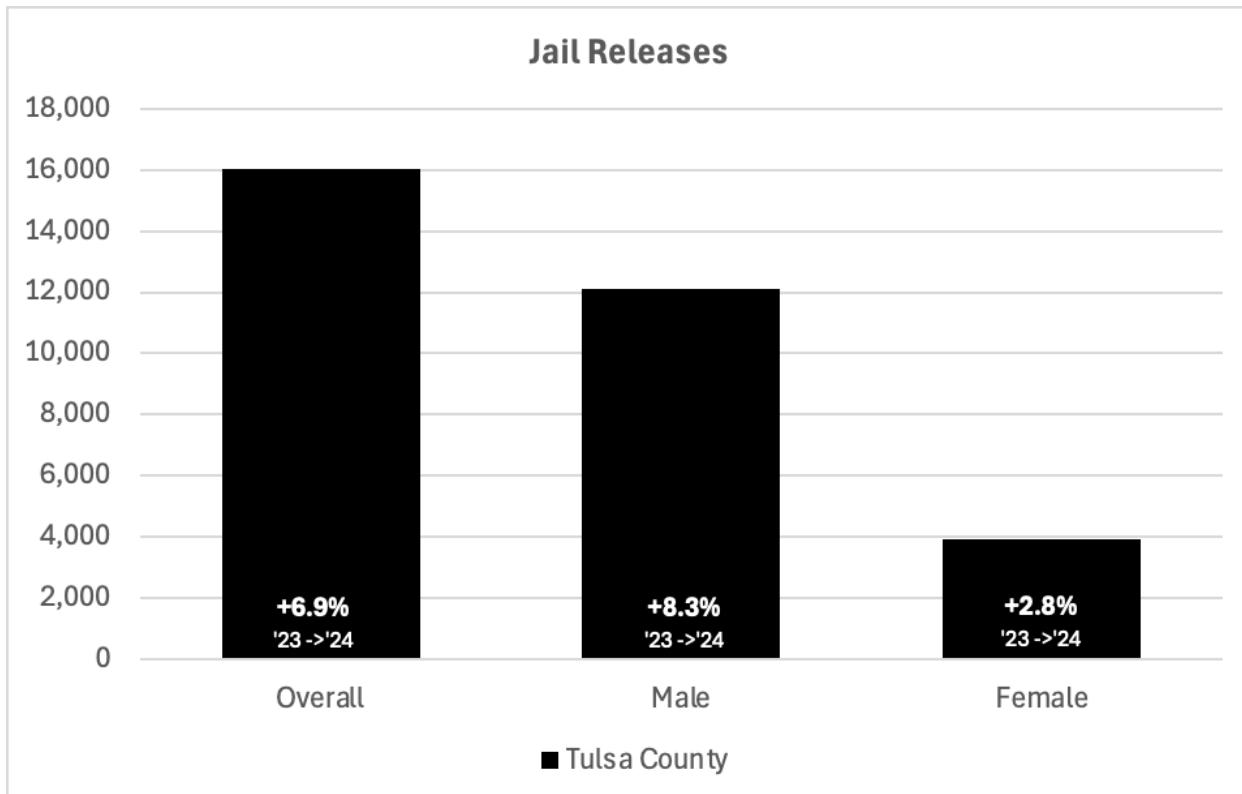


Racial Disparities: In Tulsa County, bookings for Black individuals increased **8.0%**, while White bookings rose **1.6%** YoY. Hispanic individuals saw the most significant increase in bookings at **18.2%**, compared to a **3.7% decline** in Native American bookings.

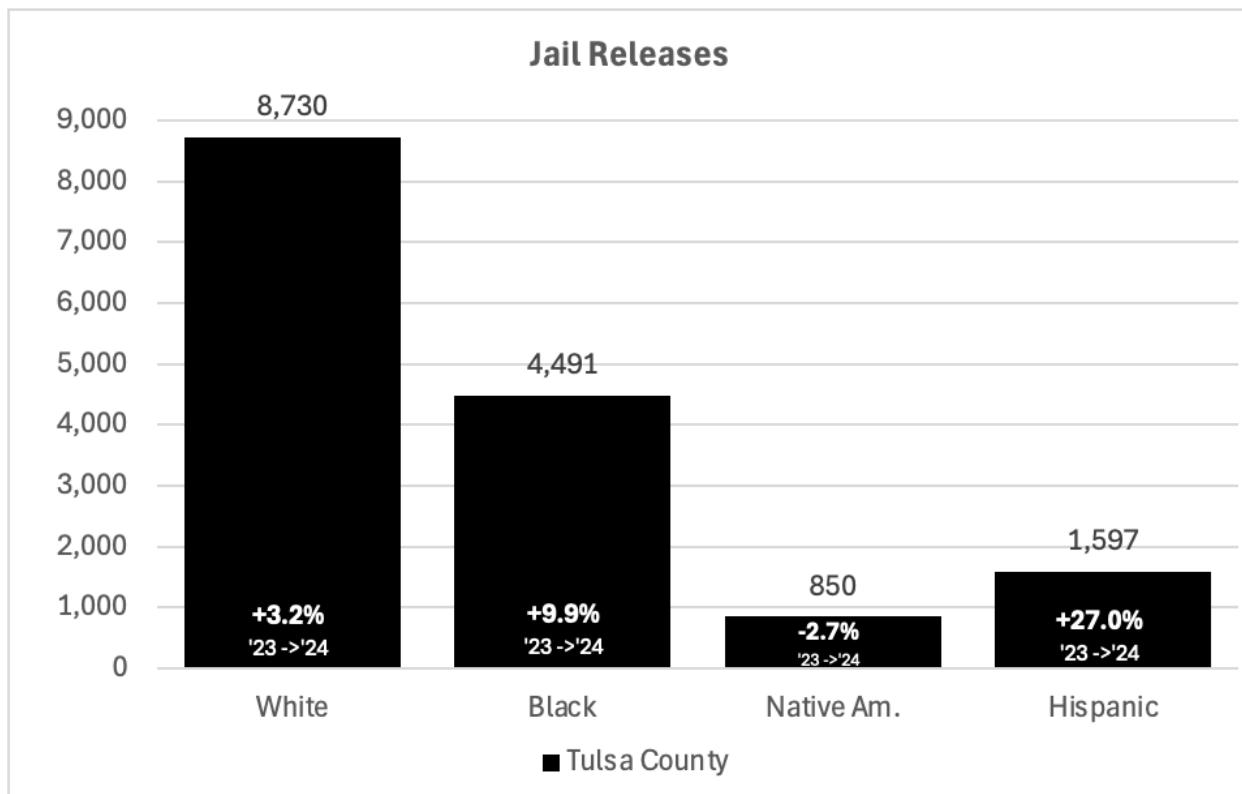


Prepared by Starling Analytics

Gender Disparities: In Tulsa County, male releases increased **8.3% YoY** (nearly 3% higher than the change in bookings), while female increased by only **2.8% YoY** (~equal to the YoY change in bookings)



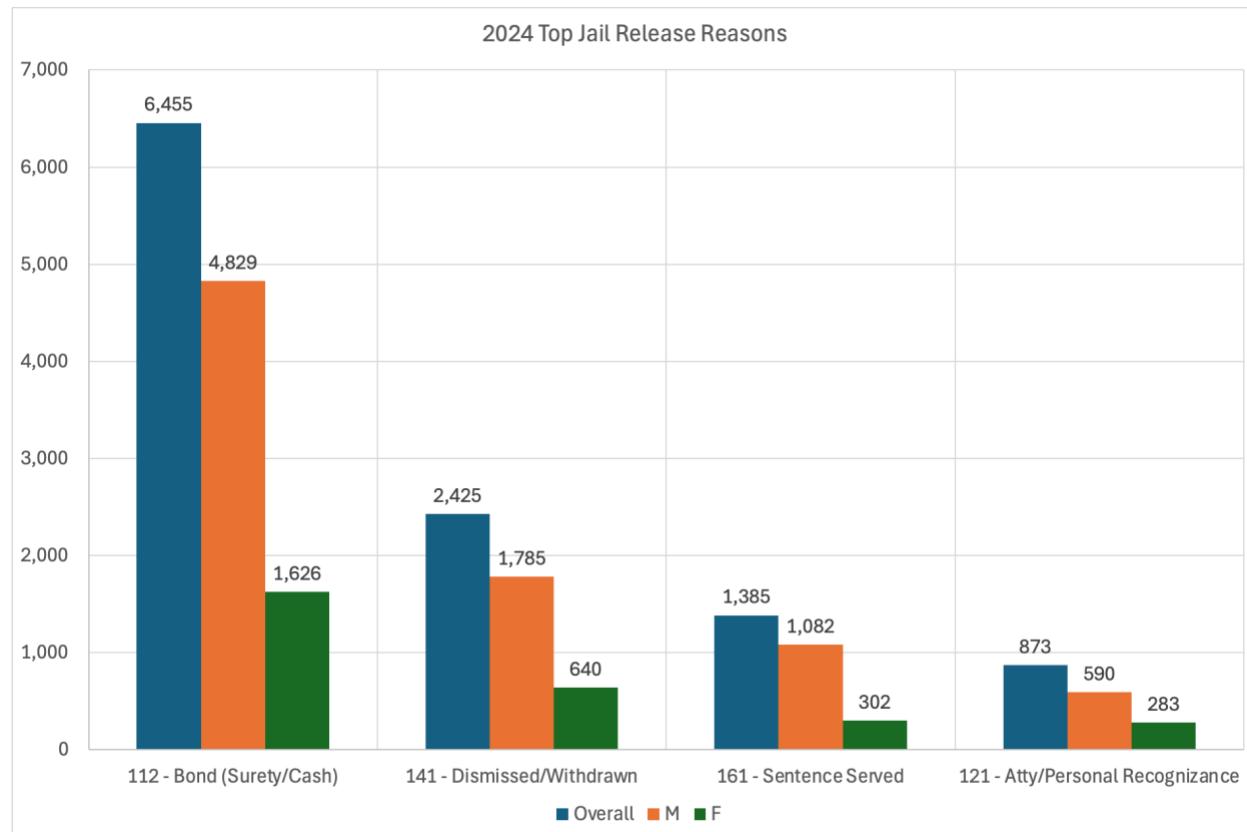
Racial Disparities: In Tulsa County, Hispanic bookings increased **18.2%**, while releases increased by **27.0% YoY**.

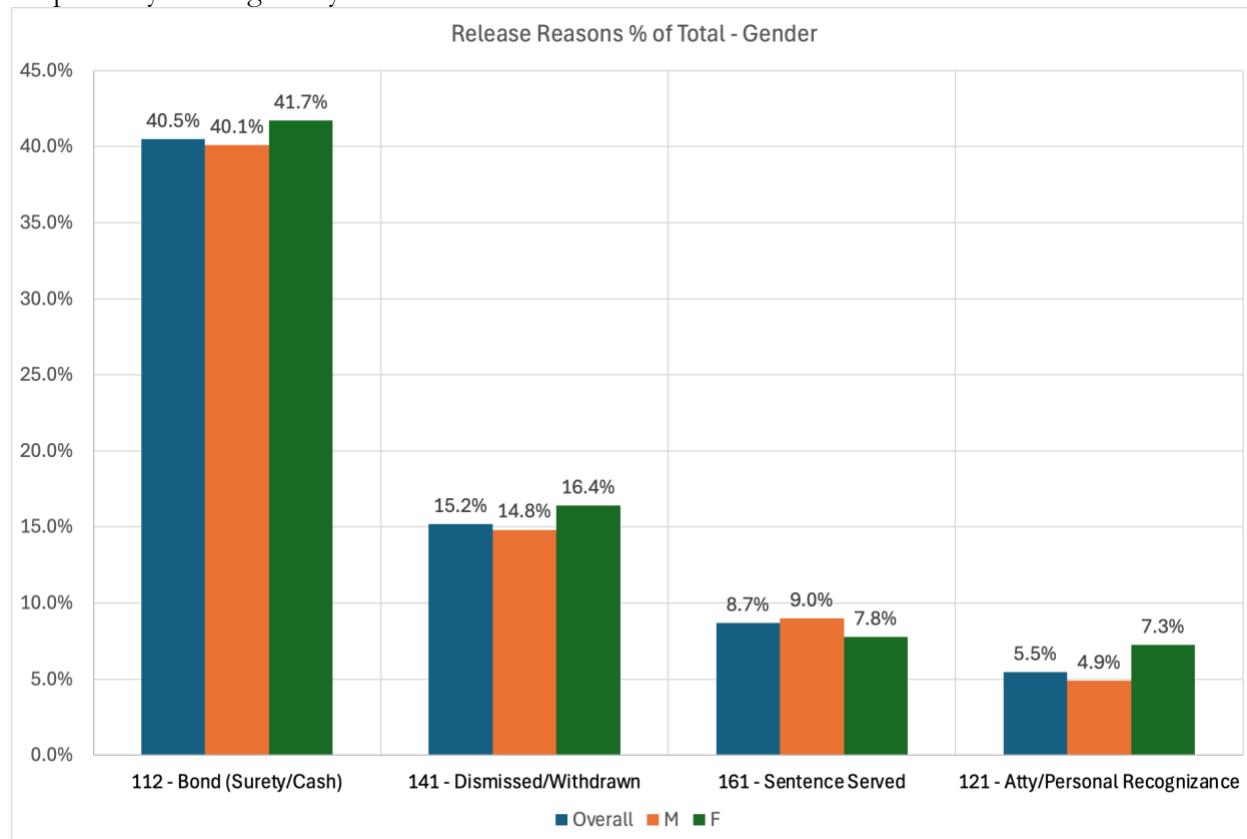


Release Dispositions

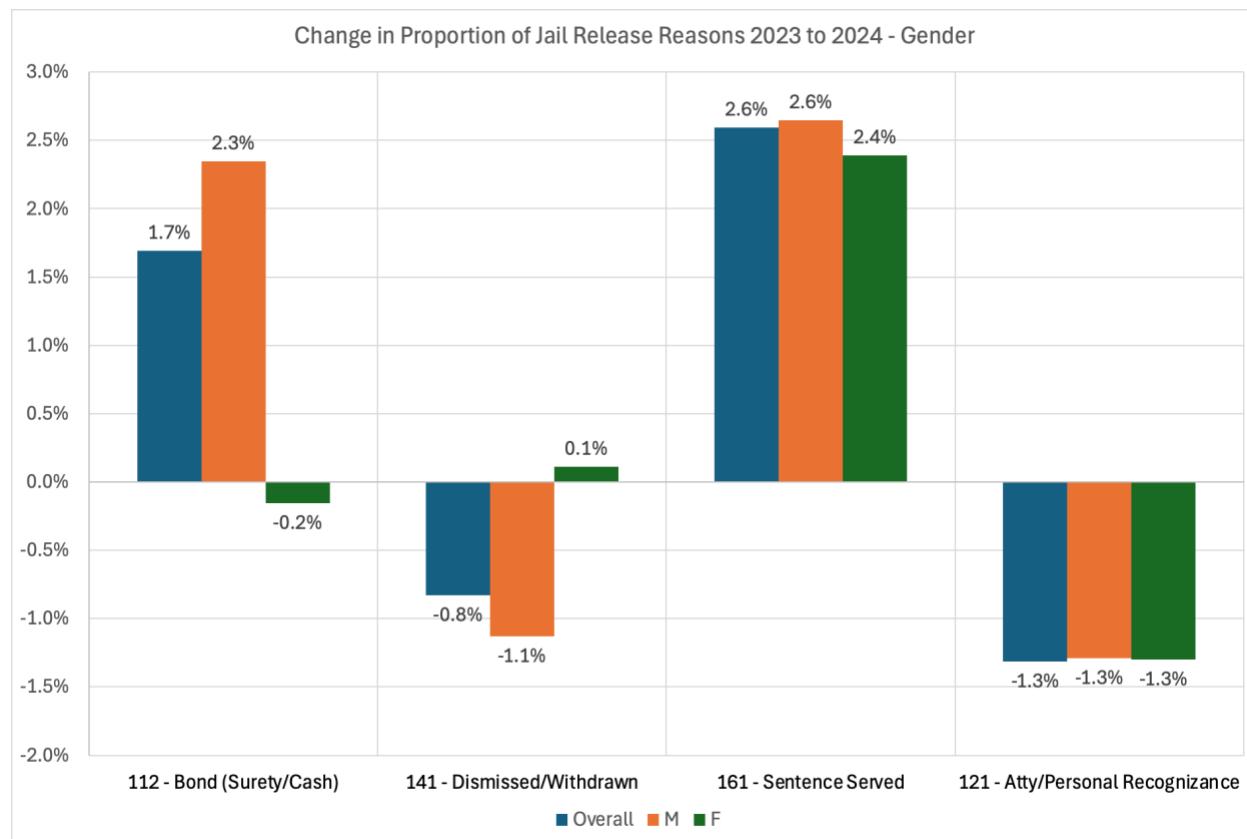
Common Dispositions: The most frequent release type in Tulsa County was **Bond (Surety/Cash)**, accounting for **6,455 releases (~40% of all releases)**. Dismissals and withdrawals constituted **2,425 releases**, indicating alternative resolution methods.

Gender Breakdown: Male releases through bonds totaled **4,829**, while female bond releases numbered **1,626**, reflecting differences in release accessibility.





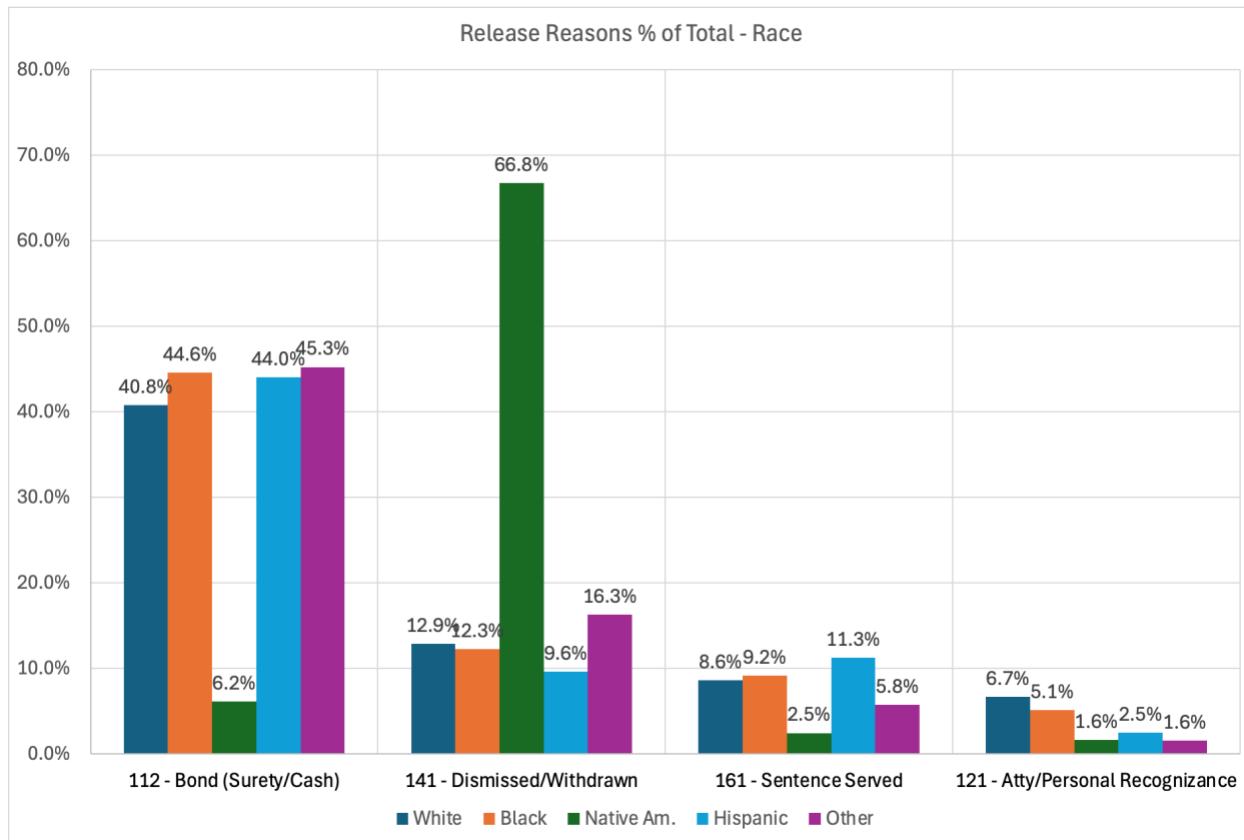
Change in Dispositions: 2024 saw a shift in the occurrence of some DLM jail release types. Most notably, **Bond (Surety/Cash)** increased by **2.3% over 2023**, while **PR bonds decreased by 1.3% over 2023**. We also saw an increase in releases completing a jail sentence.

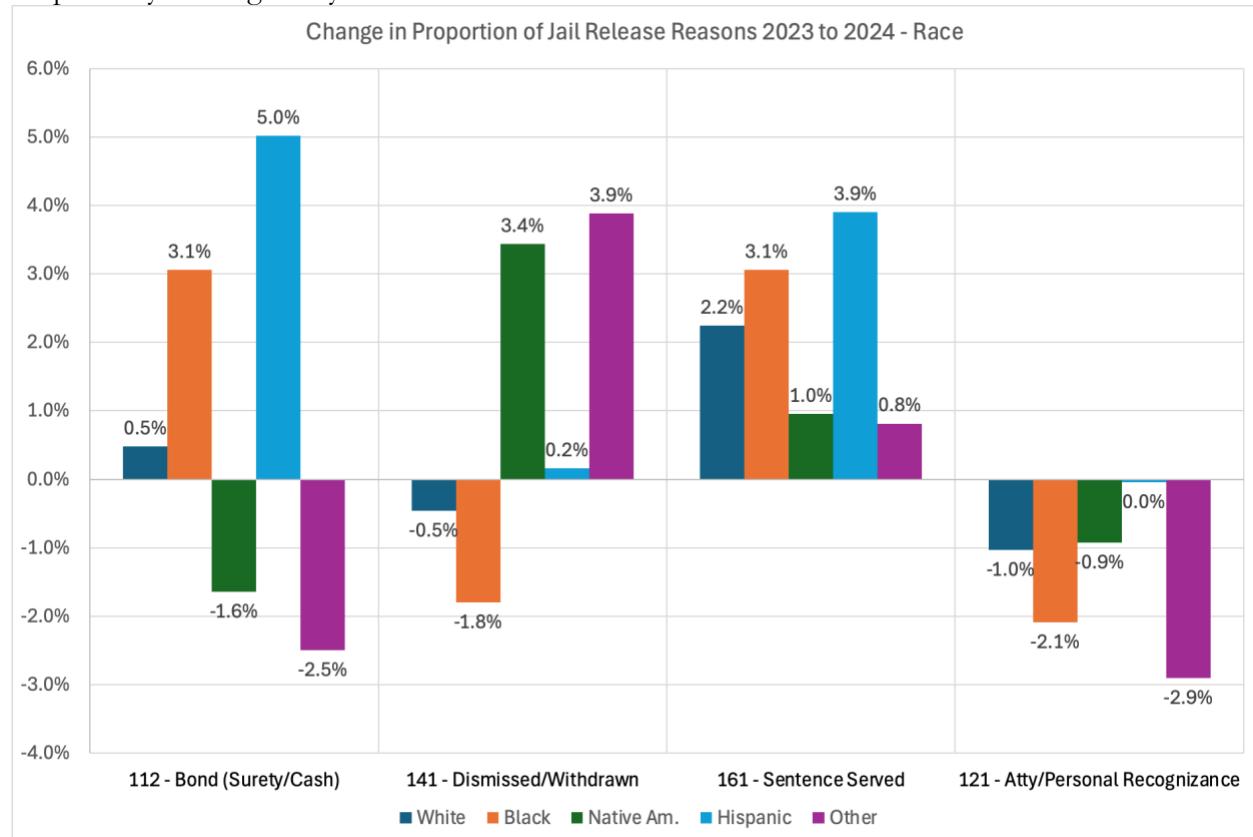


Prepared by Starling Analytics

Race Breakdown: Interesting trends emerge when looking at release dispositions by race.

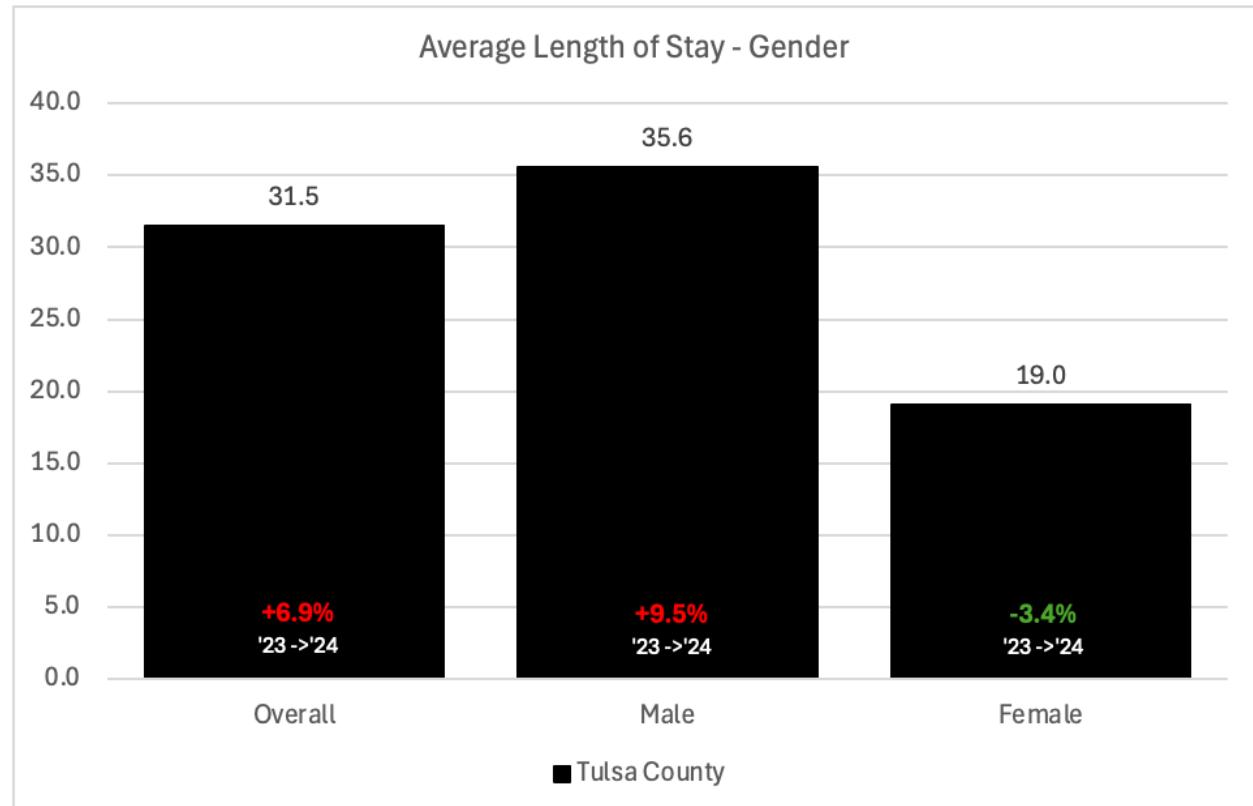
66.8% of all Native American releases occur **due to a charge dismissal or withdrawal**. We also see very significant shifts in 2024 release types by race. Hispanics experienced a 5% increase in Bond (Surety/Cash) releases. A **2.1% decrease in PR release** for Blacks.



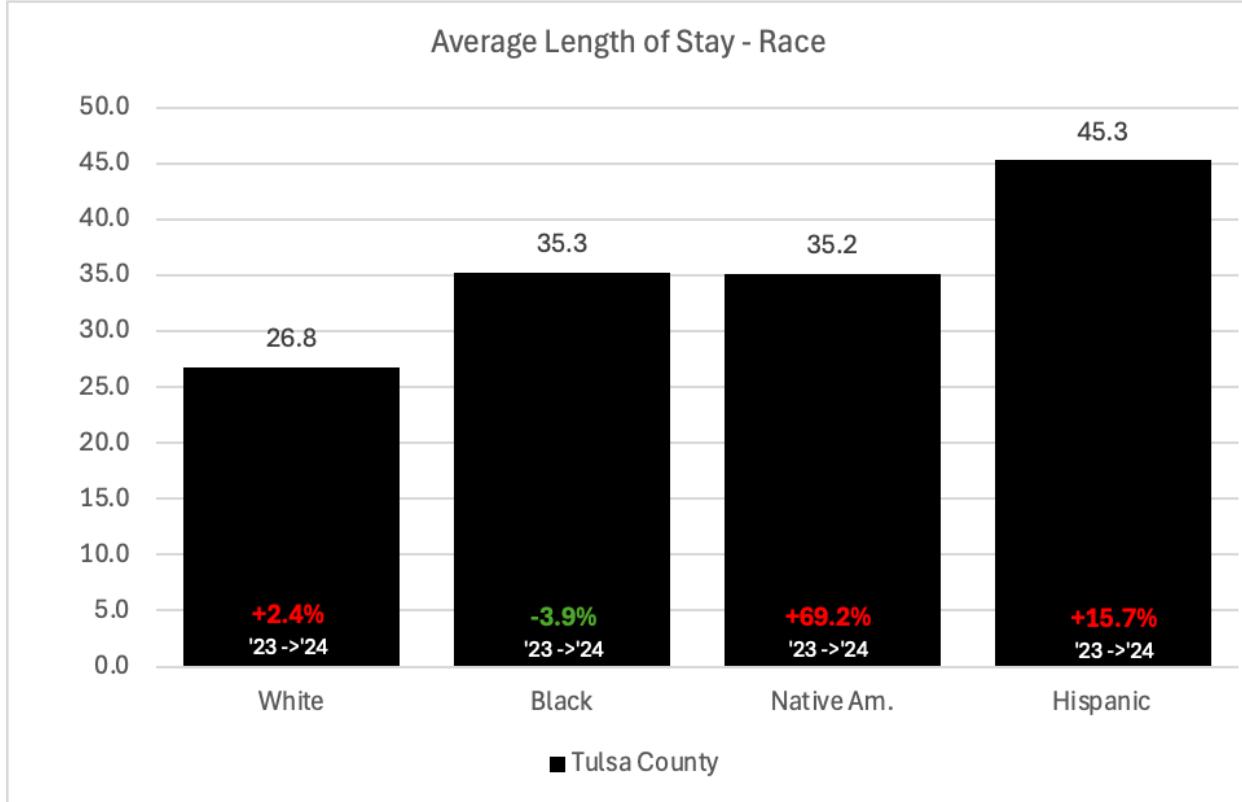


Length of Stay

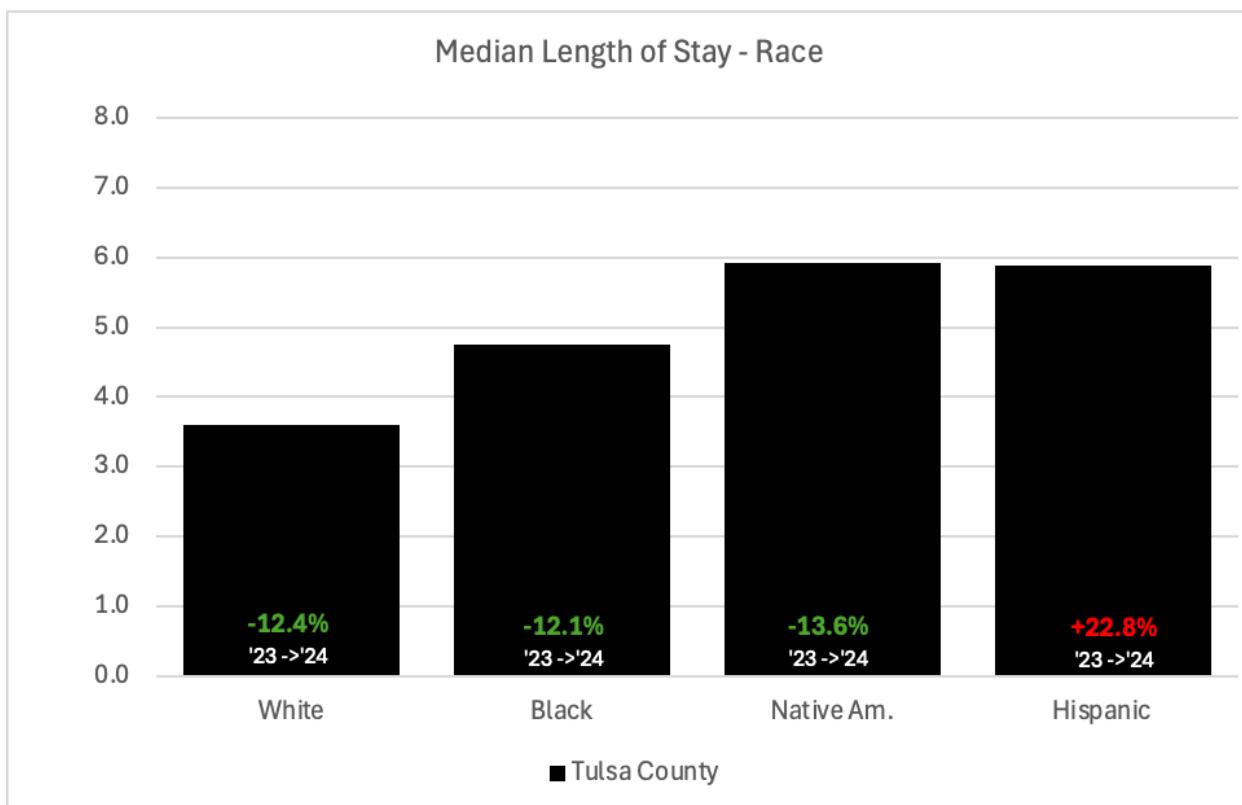
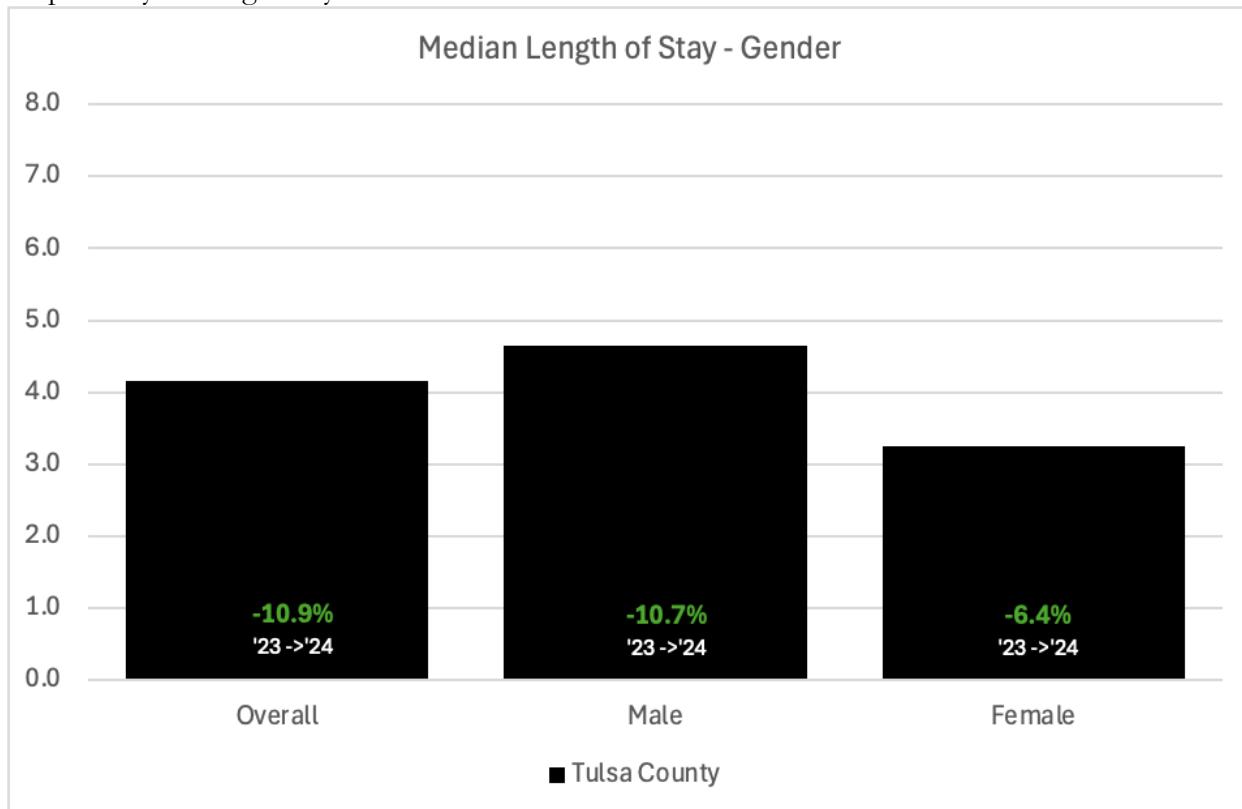
Overall LOS: The average length of stay in Tulsa County was **31.5 days**, a slight YoY increase of **6.9%**. Male inmates had longer stays, averaging **35.6 days**, compared to **19.0 days** for females.



Racial Disparities: Both Native Americans and Hispanics experienced a large increase in LOS in 2024.



Shifts in Median LOS: The increases in average length of stay and simultaneous decreases in median length of stay indicate that there is a dramatic increase in jail bookings. In particular, this is driven by the increase in jail bookings. Most inmates are staying shorter periods of time and while those that don't get out quickly end up languishing in jail for long periods of time, driving up the overall average length of stay.



Rebooking Rates

Overall Trends: Tulsa County's rebooking rate was **24.7%**, indicating that nearly a quarter of individuals released are rebooked at least once within a year.

Prepared by Starling Analytics

Gender and Racial Trends: Male rebooking rates were higher at **25.1%**, compared to females at **23.6%**.

Black individuals had the highest rebooking rate of **28.6%**, while Hispanic and White individuals had lower rates of **18.9%** and **23.9%**, respectively.

