

REDUCING THE MISUSE AND OVERUSE OF JAILS IN SAFETY AND JUSTICE CHALLENGE SITES

An Interim Progress Report

A Report Prepared by the CUNY Institute for State and Local Governance



SAFETY+JUSTICE
CHALLENGE

Supported by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation



**CUNY INSTITUTE
FOR STATE & LOCAL
GOVERNANCE**



OVERVIEW

America has an over-incarceration problem, and it begins in its local jails. Each year, there are nearly 11 million jail admissions in the United States, nearly 18 times the number of yearly admissions to state and federal prisons. In many regions, jail populations have reached crisis levels.

The primary purpose of jails is to detain people who are awaiting court proceedings and are considered a flight risk or public safety threat. However, today, 75 percent of people across our nation's 3,100 local jails are being held for nonviolent offenses, and three out of five are legally presumed innocent. While most people admitted to jail are released within hours or days of their booking, many cannot afford to post bail and may remain behind bars for weeks, awaiting trial or case resolution through a plea agreement.

Our over-reliance on jails has negative consequences for people who are incarcerated, their families, and communities. Serious mental illness affects one-in-six men and one-in-three women in jail, and a significant number struggle with substance use disorders. Confinement without treatment, even for brief periods, can exacerbate such conditions. In addition, research shows that only a few days in jail can increase the likelihood of a sentence of incarceration, make such a sentence harsher, and promote future criminal behavior—making jail a gateway to deeper involvement with the criminal justice system. These and other burdens of jail fall disproportionately on Communities of Color. Black Americans, for example, are jailed at five times the rate of White Americans, and comprise a proportion of the jail population that is three times their representation in the general population.

In 2015, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation (Foundation) launched the Safety and Justice Challenge (SJC), a multi-year initiative to reduce jail populations and racial and ethnic disparities in jails. To date, the SJC has provided \$217 million to help jurisdictions use innovative, collaborative, and evidence-based strategies to create fairer, more effective justice systems. Together, these SJC sites represent 51 cities and counties across 32 states. The sites are in diverse geographic regions and operate jails that range from 140 beds to 20,000 beds. Collectively, they account for about 16 percent of the total confined jail population in the U.S.

The 14 jurisdictions covered in this report receive substantial funding from the Foundation, as well as support from a network of national experts and technical assistance providers, to implement comprehensive, systemwide criminal justice reforms toward reducing the use of jail incarceration and its disproportionate impacts on Communities of Color. Each of these implementation sites has set an ambitious three-year jail population reduction target, and they have been working to achieve or surpass these targets since 2016.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

To track the progress of reforms in the SJC jurisdictions, the Foundation engaged the Institute for State and Local Governance (ISLG) at the City University of New York. Using case-level data provided by the sites, ISLG developed a set of measures at the jail and at key stages where strategies have been implemented, such as the point of arrest, pretrial release, and court processing. In this report, we share the jail measures from each of the sites, along with accompanying analyses. Our report does not reflect the full range of progress in some sites, or the widespread jail population declines that have occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020.

THE REPORT INCLUDES FIVE SECTIONS AND MULTIPLE APPENDICES:

- Section 1 focuses on the average daily jail population (ADP), a key metric of success.
- Sections 2 and 3 look at the two primary determinants of ADP: jail bookings and average length of stay (ALOS) in jail.
- Section 4 is devoted to race and ethnicity and racial and ethnic disparities in ADP, bookings, and ALOS.
- Section 5 presents data related to several specific populations in focus. It examines frequent utilizers of the jail and people held only for a violation, and it compares population reductions for those held on felony versus misdemeanor charges.
- Appendices A through C provide data definitions, limitations, and additional context. Appendix D presents a synthesis of ADP, booking, and ALOS trends for each individual site, both overall and broken out by race and ethnicity. These syntheses show how the three metrics relate to one another, as a way to preliminarily examine what might be causing jail populations to change over time.

KEY TAKEAWAYS AFTER YEAR 3 OF THE SJC INCLUDE:

- Jail populations have been successfully reduced. From 2016 to 2019, ADP declined significantly across sites, especially for the pretrial population.
 - Overall ADP and pretrial/awaiting action ADP declined by 18 percent and 19 percent, respectively.
 - In addition to the reduction across sites, there were also significant declines in the overall and pretrial/awaiting action ADP in most individual sites.
- ADP reductions appear to have been driven more by bookings than by ALOS. Across all sites, bookings were down only 6 percent, but many sites (nine out of 14) showed notable reductions.¹ ALOS, by contrast, increased in many sites.
- Overall, across ADP, bookings, and ALOS metrics, sites made progress reducing the representation of misdemeanors in their jails. There is room for improvement for felonies.
- With respect to racial and ethnic disparities, while many sites saw improvements in outcomes for People of Color² as a group (e.g., reductions in incarceration and booking rates), disparities between People of Color and White People remained largely unchanged or, in some cases, worsened.
 - There are exceptions to this finding—specifically among the misdemeanor population, where some reductions in disparities were apparent. The disproportionate representation of People of Color in the misdemeanor jail population relative to the general population, for example, declined by 11 percent.
- There is no clear pattern of progress with respect to frequent jail utilizers. In some sites that population has increased, and in others it has decreased. Further analysis is required to determine whether these changes are tied to interventions underway at each site.

¹ Any mention of increases or decreases in this report refer to changes from Baseline to the end of Year 3 of 5 percent or more (up or down).

² The broad “People of Color” category is used in this report due to limitations in the ability to consistently track more specific categories of race and ethnicity across sites. We acknowledge that the specific racial and ethnic groups most affected by the system, including Black, Latinx, and Native American people, may differ across sites.

A WORD ABOUT DATA LIMITATIONS

The purpose of this report is to present high-level trends that can be measured consistently across sites, as opposed to a deeper site-by-site analysis. This distinction is particularly important for metrics related to race and ethnicity. Given both the variation in the quality and availability of data on racial and ethnic groups site-by-site, and the need to identify metrics that are meaningful across sites where the groups most affected by the system may be different (e.g. Black People, Native Americans), race and ethnicity comparisons in the main body of this report are limited to all People of Color compared to White People. This comparison provides only a narrow understanding of disparities between racial and ethnic groups, as it does not explore trends for individual groups – in particular, those for whom disparities are greatest in specific locations. More nuanced performance measures by individual racial and ethnic groups can be found in *Appendix D*.

All data included in this report have been reviewed by each of the sites to enhance the accuracy of the findings. Data definitions, limitations (e.g., case status or top charge breakdown are not available in some sites), and additional context can be found in *Appendices A through C*.

WHAT IS THE “BASELINE”?

Across all SJC reports, the “Baseline” period is a six-month timeframe before May 1, 2016, when the implementation phase of the initiative was officially launched. Each performance measure is compared with the site’s Baseline to better understand progress since implementation.

For measures that reflect counts, such as bookings, the Baseline is an average of the two three-month periods between November 2015 and April 2016. For measures that reflect averages, such as average daily population and average length of stay, the Baseline reflects the average figure across the entire six-month period.

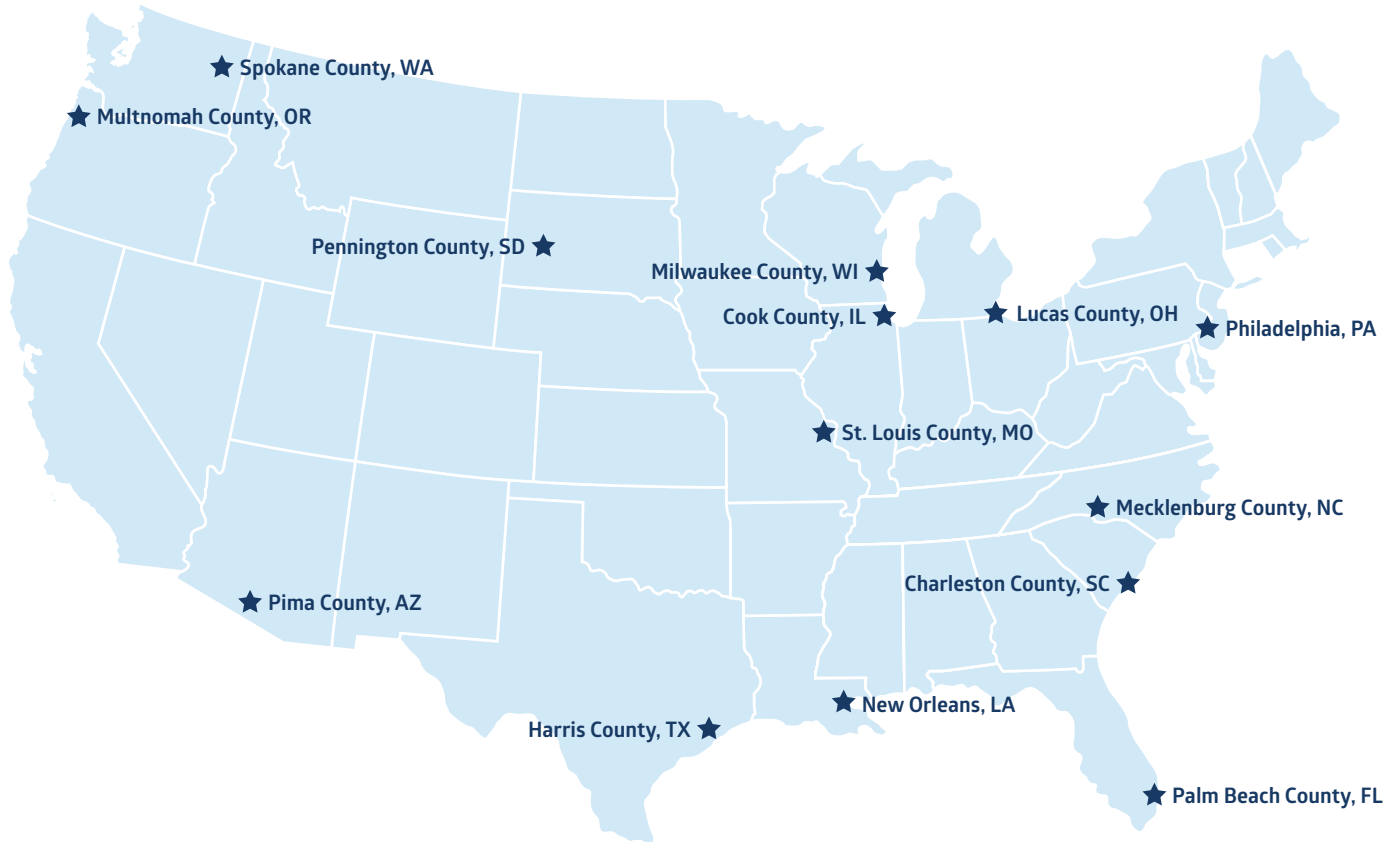
WHY ARE MEASURES PRESENTED BY QUARTER?

This report presents all indicators and performance measures in three-month periods, or “quarters,” over the span of each implementation year (a timeframe between May 1 to April 30). Performance measure results are presented quarterly because the interval allows for a better view of progress over the course of a year relative to six-month or yearly metrics, while at the same time reducing the potential for aberrant months to skew trends.

SAFETY AND JUSTICE CHALLENGE SITES

This report focuses on 14 local jurisdictions (shown in Figure 1) that began implementation work in 2016, have submitted case-level data to ISLG, and are three years out from their Baseline.³ Future reports will summarize findings from additional SJC sites that submit case-level data to ISLG.

FIGURE 1. MAP OF SJC JURISDICTIONS REPRESENTED IN THIS REPORT



³ While this report focuses on 14 jurisdictions, the MacArthur Foundation engaged RTI International to evaluate SJC processes, outcomes, and impacts. In its most recent report, RTI found that SJC sites successfully reduced ADP and annual admissions compared to the nation and similar jurisdictions. However, SJC sites experienced less progress relative to similar jurisdictions for average length of stay, the number of confined People of Color, and the pretrial proportion of the jail population.

SECTION 1: AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

This section presents trends in average daily jail population (ADP) from Baseline to Year 3.⁴ It begins with changes in the overall ADP, both across and within sites, followed by a comparison of ADP trends with incarceration rates, which places ADP findings in a broader context. The section ends with a presentation of ADP trends by case status (pretrial versus sentenced).

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Overall, ADP declined across all sites (-18 percent) and in most individual sites (10 of 14). (NOTE: Any reference in this report to increases or decreases refer to changes of 5 percent or more.)
- While declines continued to be more substantial among the sentenced population, by Year 3 the pretrial/awaiting action population had declined 19 percent across sites and had dropped in seven individual sites.
- The drop in the jail incarceration rates closely aligned with the drop in ADP: it was down 19 percent across sites, with 11 of 14 individual sites showing declines.

1.1: CHANGES IN OVERALL ADP

Since implementation of the initiative began in 2016, ADP has declined substantially in many SJC sites. Ten of the 14 sites represented in this report experienced ADP reductions by Year 3, for a combined reduction of 18 percent (Table 1).

Note: Throughout the report, the colors green and red indicate an improvement or worsening of five percent or more, respectively, and yellow indicates no change (between -5 percent and 5 percent).

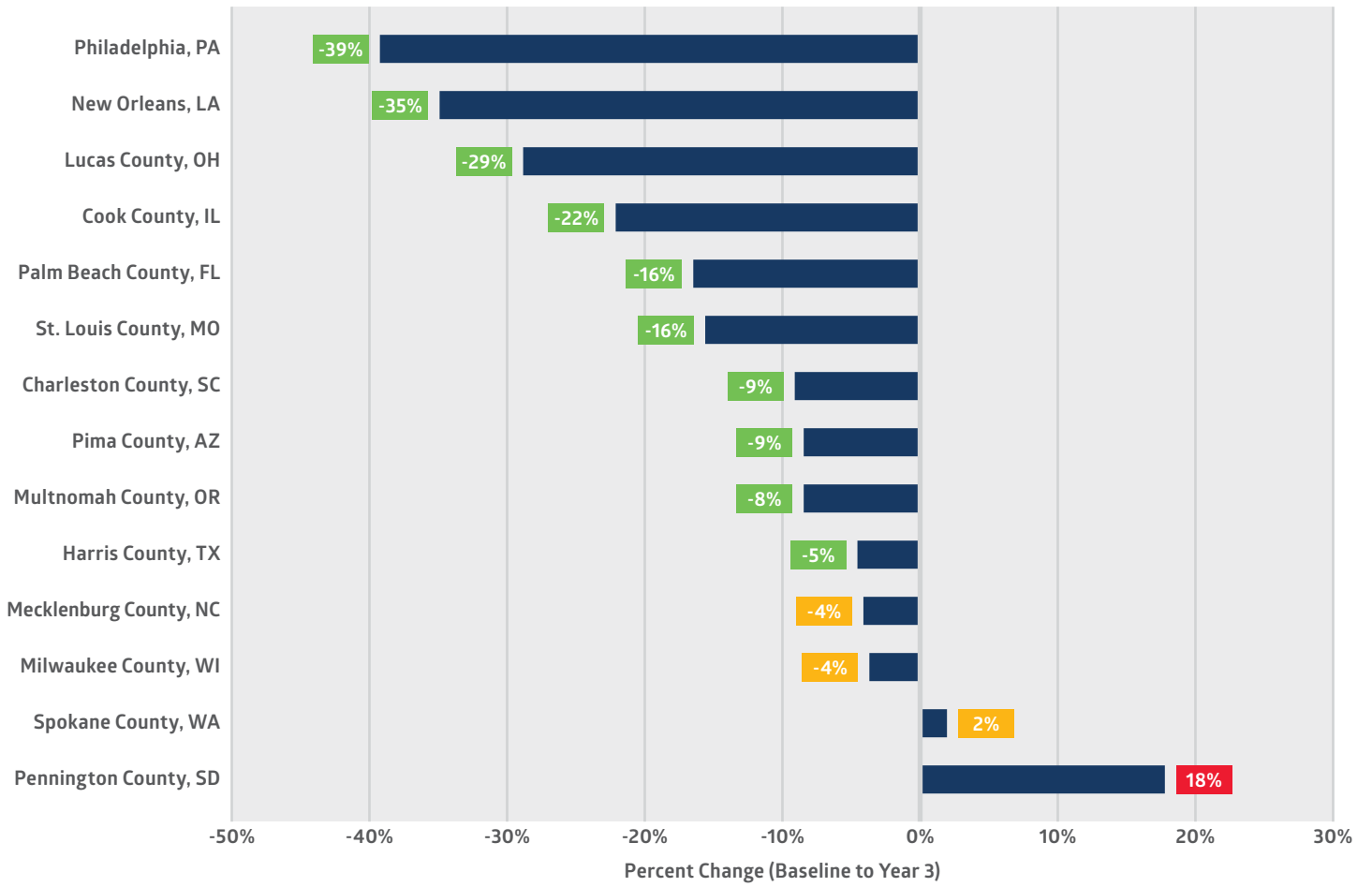
GREEN 5 PERCENT OR MORE IMPROVEMENT
RED 5 PERCENT OR MORE WORSENING
YELLOW CHANGE BELOW 5 PERCENT

TABLE 1. ADP BY SITE: BASELINE AND YEAR 3

SITE	BASELINE	YEAR 3	% CHANGE
Charleston County, SC	987	898	-9%
Cook County, IL	8,675	6,752	-22%
Harris County, TX	8,913	8,503	-5%
Lucas County, OH	830	592	-29%
Mecklenburg County, NC	993	949	-4%
Milwaukee County, WI	2,403	2,315	-4%
Multnomah County, OR	1,349	1,236	-8%
New Orleans, LA	1,753	1,141	-35%
Palm Beach County, FL	2,234	1,869	-16%
Pennington County, SD	374	441	18%
Philadelphia, PA	7,521	4,573	-39%
Pima County, AZ	1,922	1,759	-9%
Spokane County, WA	876	893	2%
St. Louis County, MO	1,245	1,052	-16%
Total	40,074	32,974	-18%

⁴ Unless otherwise stated, all references to Year 3 in this report refer to the last implementation quarter of Year 3 (February-April 2019).

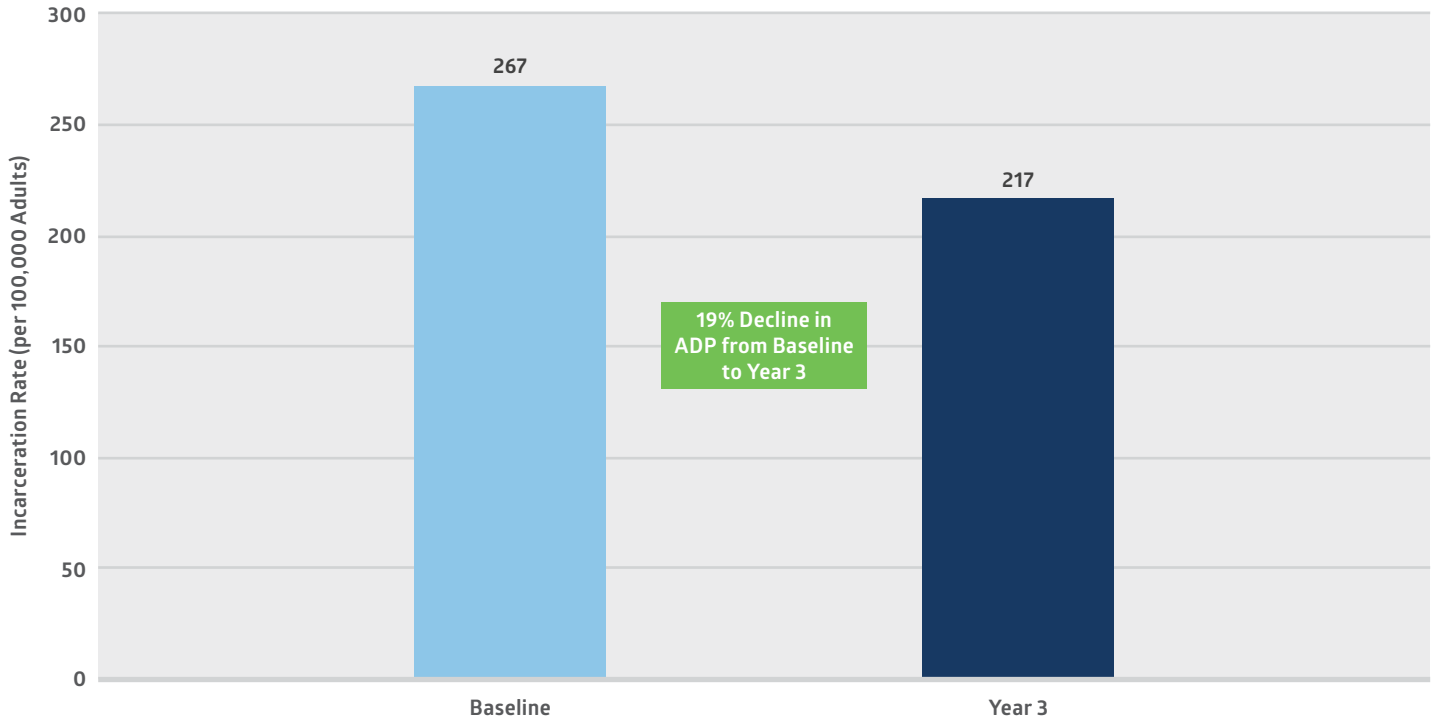
FIGURE 2. OVERALL CHANGE IN ADP: BASELINE TO YEAR 3



1.2: CHANGES IN INCARCERATION RATES

While jail population trends are a critical indicator of incarceration levels, they should be considered in the context of increases or decreases in the total population, which can affect the volume of criminal justice activity in a jurisdiction. Figures 3 through 5 present changes in incarceration rates per 100,000 adults between Baseline and Year 3.⁵ The reduction in the incarceration rate across sites was comparable to the reduction in ADP (down 19 percent and 18 percent, respectively), with almost all of the individual sites (11 out of 14) experiencing reductions as well. Not surprisingly, sites with the highest incarceration rates experienced the biggest declines.

FIGURE 3. JAIL INCARCERATION RATE ACROSS SITES: BASELINE AND YEAR 3



⁵ Incarceration rates were calculated by combining the ADP and general adult populations across all sites, dividing the combined ADP by the combined general adult population, and multiplying by 100,000. Underlying population estimates are available here: www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/. To provide a standard comparison between the Baseline and Year 3 incarceration rates, the Year 3 rates were calculated as the average of the last two quarters of Year 3.

FIGURE 4. JAIL INCARCERATION RATES BY SITE: BASELINE AND YEAR 3

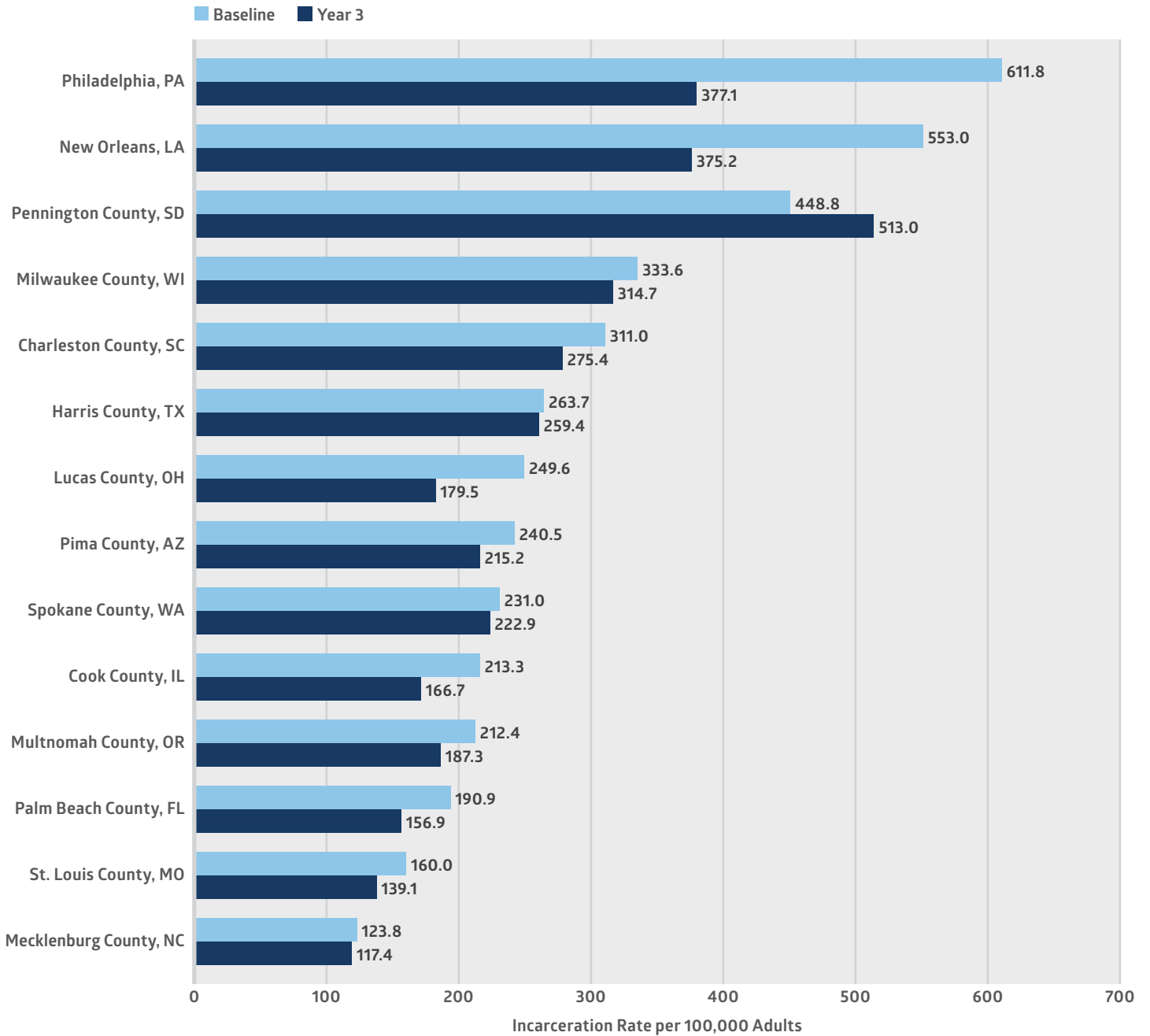
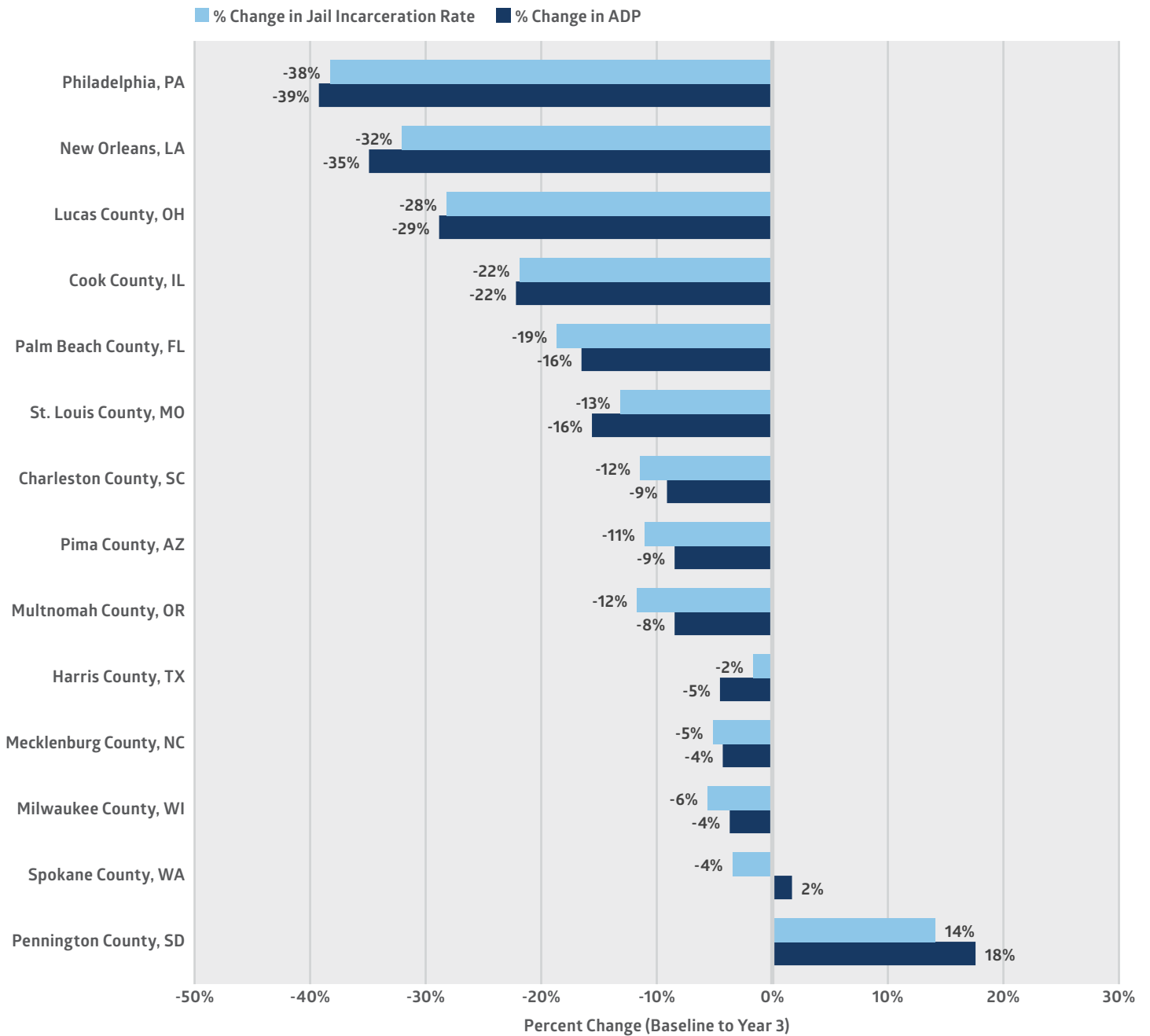


FIGURE 5. CHANGES IN JAIL ADP AND INCARCERATION RATES BY SITE: BASELINE TO YEAR 3

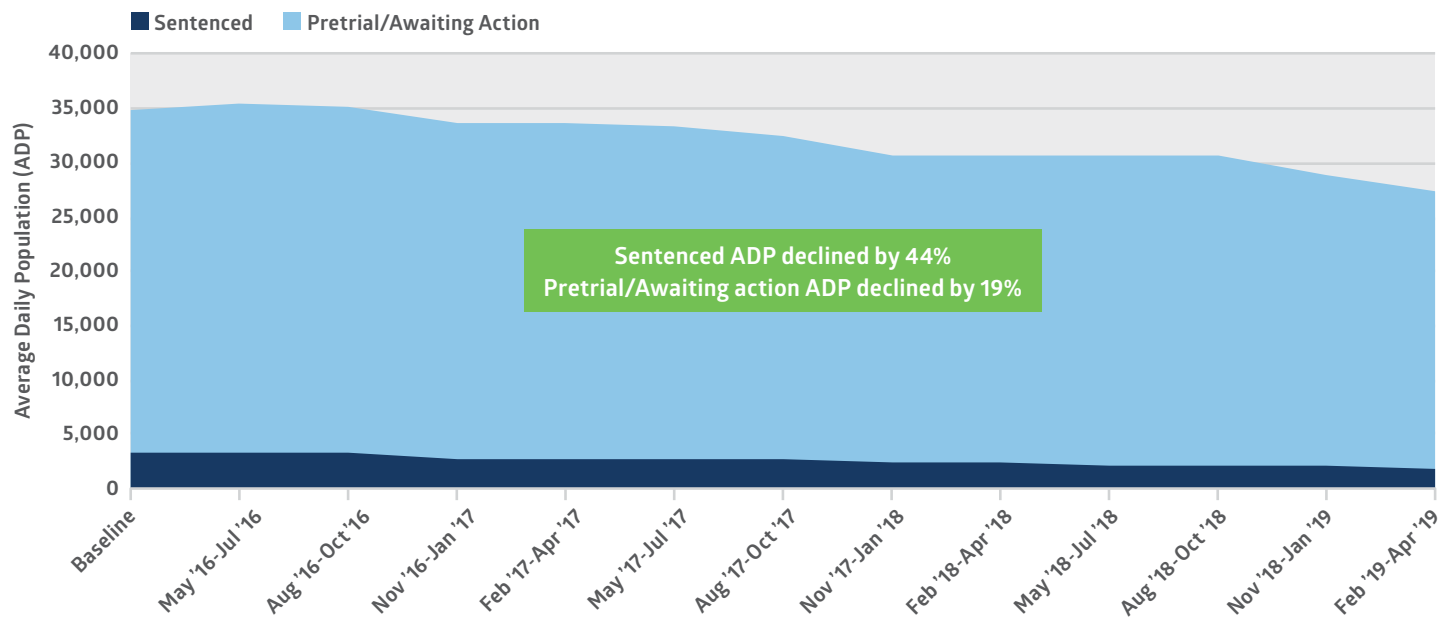


1.3: CHANGES IN ADP BY CASE STATUS

The next set of figures show changes in ADP by case status, comparing trends for people who are being held pretrial and are awaiting action on their cases with those who already have been sentenced. Changes in the population being held only on a pretrial charge – a subset of the pretrial/awaiting action population – are also presented. Due to data limitations, case status is measured at the time of booking. Given variations in available data across sites, however, there were exceptions to this approach. In addition, some sites were unable to provide any case-status breakdowns. These exceptions are detailed in *Appendix C*.

As Figure 6 shows, while declines continued to be more dramatic in the sentenced population (down 44 percent through Year 3), the overall decline in ADP appeared to be driven in large part by a 19 percent decline in those in the pretrial/awaiting action group – a much larger proportion of the jail population compared to sentenced individuals. Figures 7 and 8 show that, for both populations, almost all sites experienced declines (seven of 11 in the case of pretrial/awaiting action, nine of 11 in the case of sentenced). Seven of the 11 sites experienced declines in the pretrial-only population as well.

FIGURE 6. TRENDS IN PRETRIAL/AWAITING ACTION AND SENTENCED ADP ACROSS SITES⁶



CASE STATUS CATEGORY DEFINITIONS *(See Glossary and Appendix C for details and site-specific explanations)*

Pretrial/awaiting action: Individuals with one or more pending criminal charge(s) and individuals in jail for a probation or parole violation. Individuals who have pending criminal charges and other statuses (for example, sentenced on another charge) are counted in this category. This category may also include those held on warrants and for failure to appear in court.

Pretrial only: Individuals with open/pending charges only (excluding sentenced charges, probation and parole violations, and holds). This category may include those held on warrants and for failure to appear.

Sentenced: Individuals who are serving a sentence, and who do not have any other open charges. Probation violators are counted as sentenced if they are in jail to serve a sentence relating to their probation violation and have no new charges. People held on charges related to warrants and for failure to appear were excluded, where possible.

⁶ This chart excludes Milwaukee, Multnomah, and Pennington counties due to data limitations in measuring case status in these sites. See *Appendix C* for further details.

FIGURE 7. CHANGES IN PRETRIAL/AWAITING ACTION AND PRETRIAL ONLY ADP: BASELINE TO YEAR 3

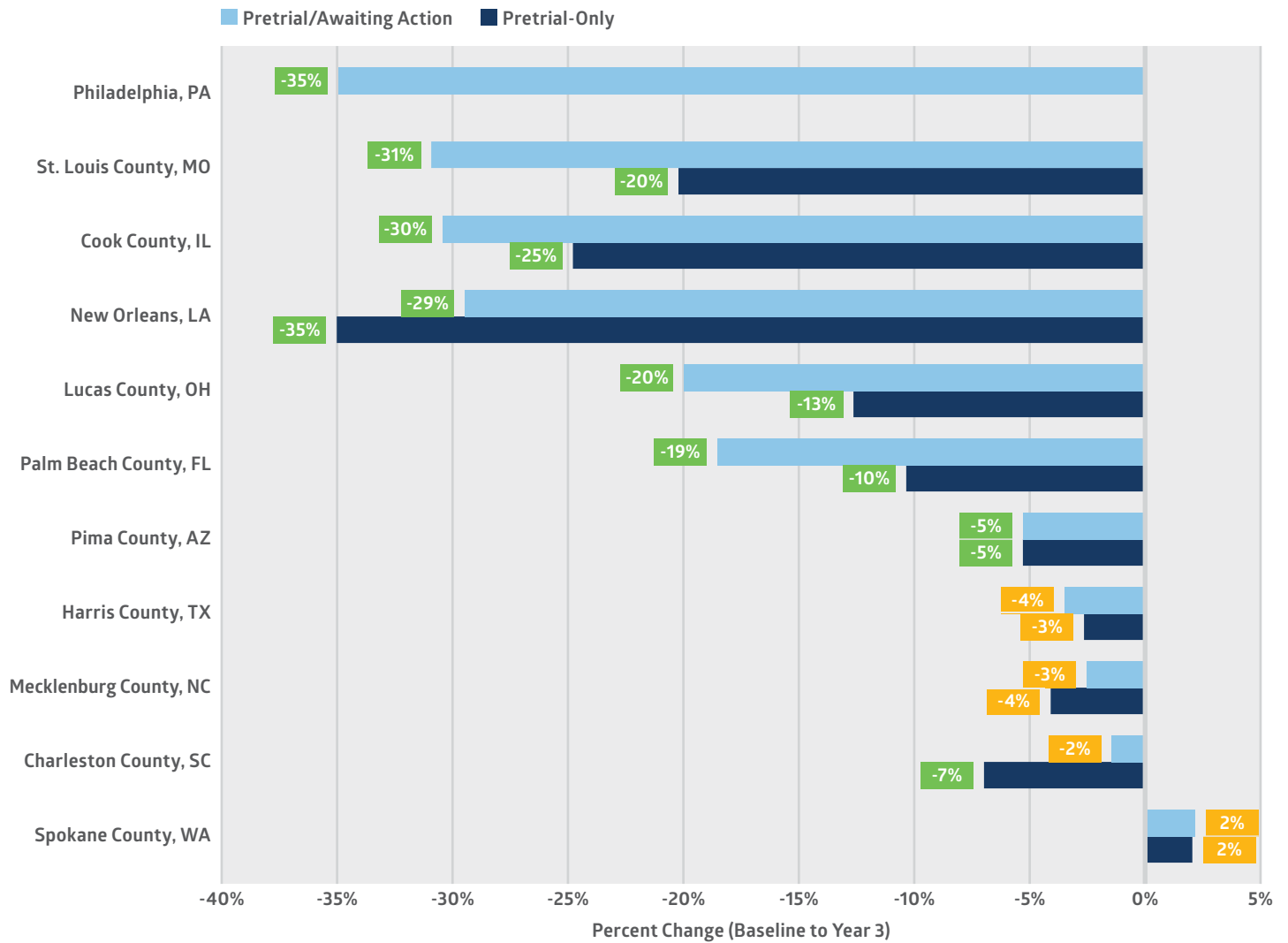
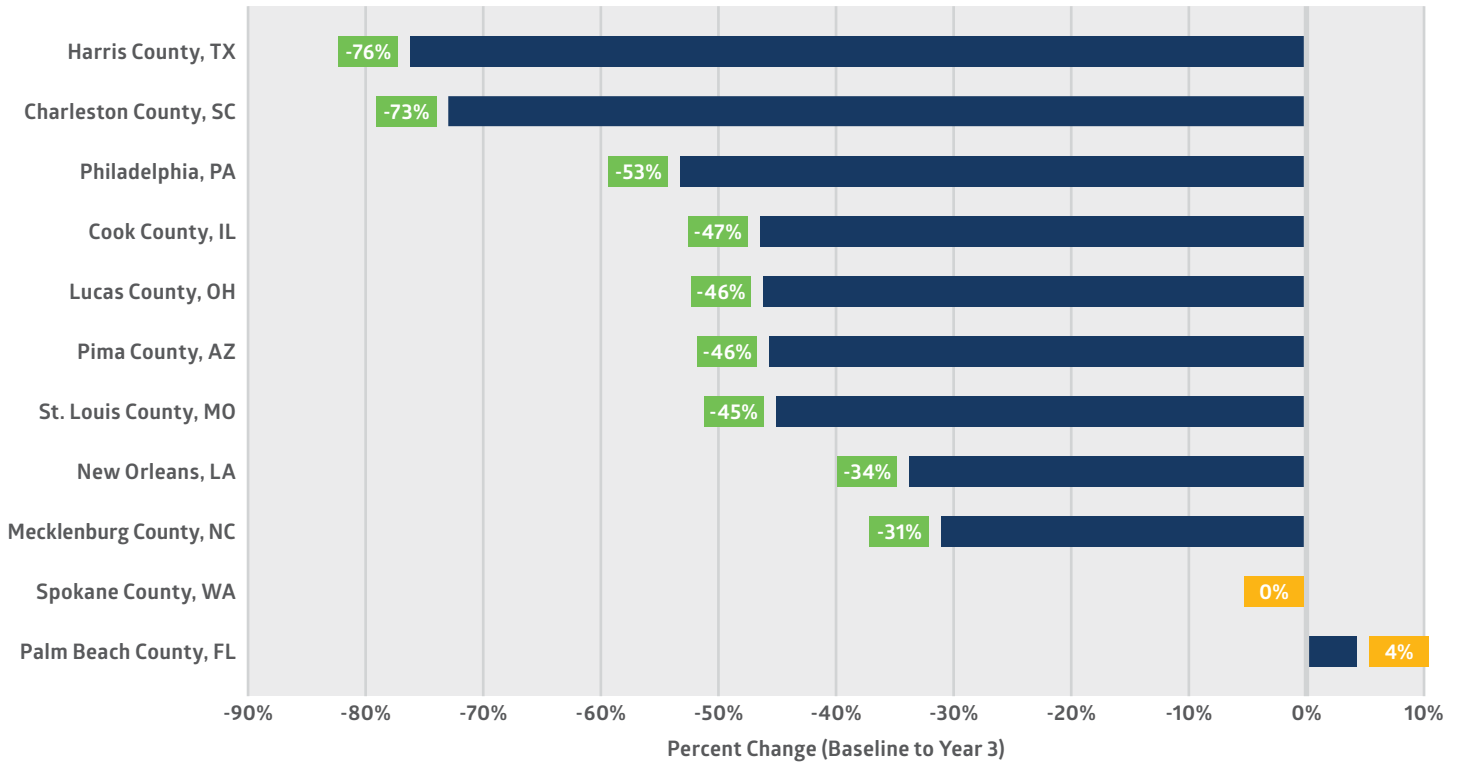


FIGURE 8. CHANGE IN SENTENCED ADP: BASELINE TO YEAR 3



SECTION 2: BOOKINGS

This section examines the first of the two determinants of jail ADP: jail bookings. Presented first is a portrait of changes in overall bookings across and within sites. Booking trends by case status categories are also explored here.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Across sites, bookings declined by 6 percent. The majority of sites (nine of 14) achieved declines, most of which exceeded the overall decline.
- As with ADP, declines in bookings were larger and more consistent among the sentenced population compared to the pretrial/awaiting action population. By Year 3, five of eight sites with case-status breakdowns had also achieved a reduction in the pretrial/awaiting action population.

2.1: CHANGES IN BOOKINGS

As shown in Figure 9, there was a modest decline in bookings (6 percent) for all sites combined between Baseline and Year 3. Individually, however, nine of 14 sites experienced a reduction of 6 percent or more (Figure 10).

FIGURE 9. CHANGE IN TOTAL BOOKINGS ACROSS SITES: BASELINE TO YEAR 3

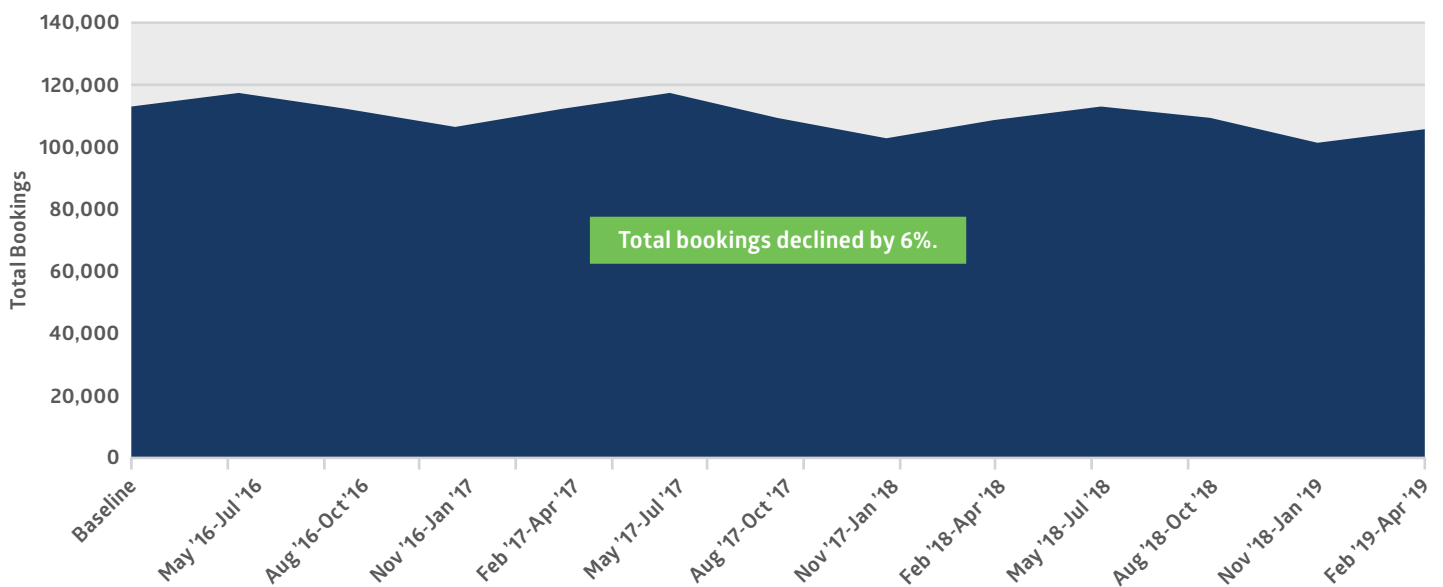


FIGURE 10. CHANGES IN OVERALL BOOKINGS BY SITE: BASELINE TO YEAR 3



2.2 CHANGES IN BOOKINGS BY CASE STATUS

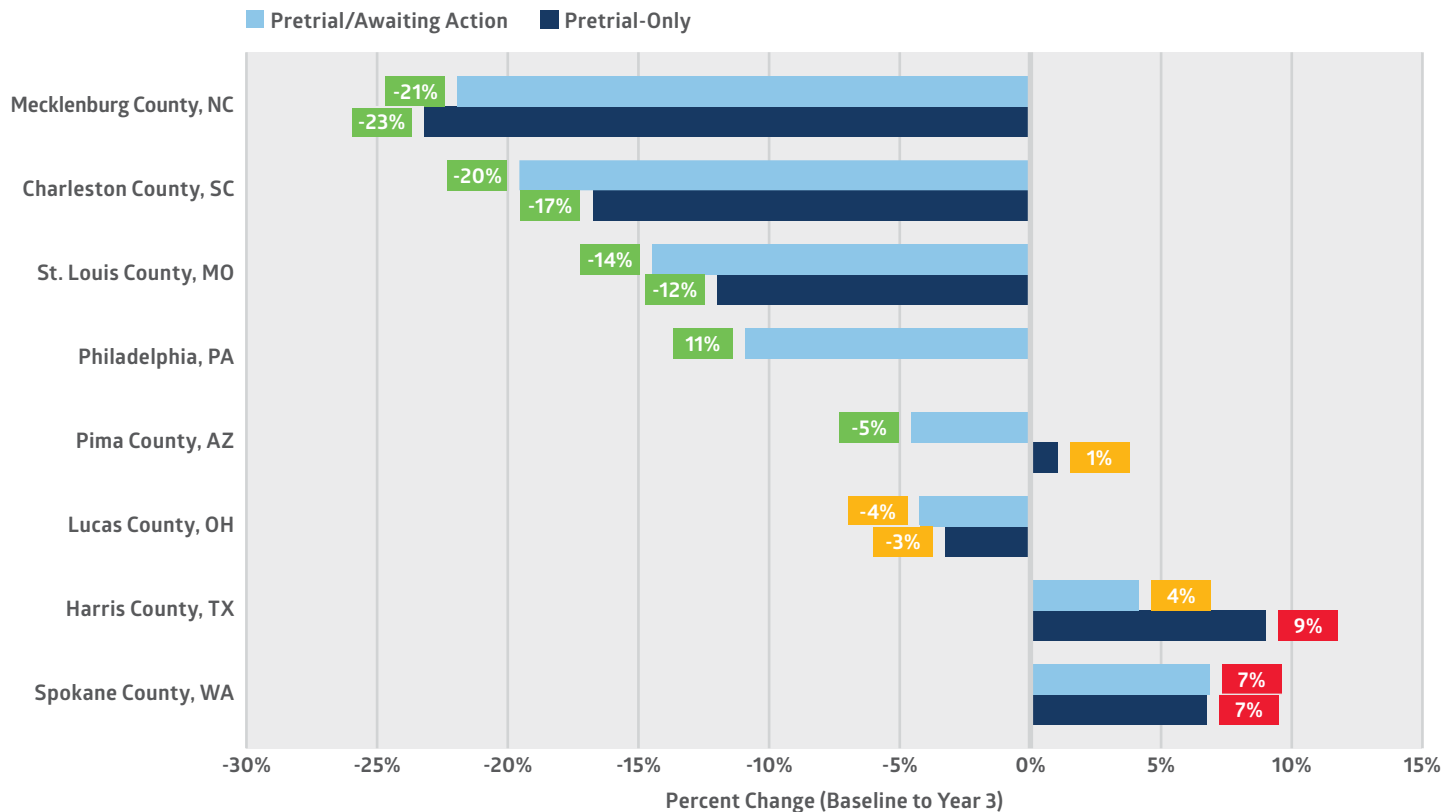
The next set of figures show how changes in bookings varied by case status, again looking at the pretrial/awaiting action, sentenced, and pretrial-only populations. These breakdowns were available for only eight of 14 sites at both Baseline and Year 3. See *Appendix C* for more detail on methodological limitations as well as site-specific explanations.

Of the eight sites with data on case status, a greater number of them (seven of eight) experienced reductions in the sentenced population than in the pretrial/awaiting action population (five of eight), as shown in Table 2. For those booked only on a pretrial charge – with no other holds, violations or sentenced charges – the patterns of decline were similar to the trends for the larger pretrial/awaiting action group (Figure 11).

TABLE 2. PRETRIAL/AWAITING ACTION AND SENTENCED BOOKINGS: BASELINE AND YEAR 3

SITE	Pretrial/Awaiting Action Bookings			Sentenced Bookings		
	BASELINE	YEAR 3	% CHANGE	BASELINE	YEAR 3	% CHANGE
Charleston County, SC	3,662	2,945	-20%	527	212	-60%
Harris County, TX	22,192	23,115	4%	2,670	950	-64%
Lucas County, OH	4,295	4,108	-4%	660	411	-38%
Mecklenburg County, NC	5,425	4,283	-21%	321	189	-41%
Philadelphia, PA	5,779	5,143	-11%	311	141	-55%
Pima County, AZ	6,566	6,263	-5%	793	555	-30%
Spokane County, WA	4,009	4,285	7%	193	213	10%
St. Louis County, MO	4,831	4,131	-14%	88	25	-72%
Total	56,835	54,279	-4%	5,526	2,681	-51%

FIGURE 11. CHANGE IN PRETRIAL/AWAITING ACTION AND PRETRIAL ONLY BOOKINGS: BASELINE TO YEAR 3



SECTION 3: AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY

This section presents trends in the second primary determinant of ADP: average length of stay (ALOS). It begins with overall changes in ALOS across and within sites before reviewing ALOS trends by case status.

For the analyses presented in this report, ALOS was measured in two ways. The first, *average length of stay at release*, is based on a cohort of people released from a jail during a given period, and reflects for those individuals the average number of days spent in custody from the point of booking to the point of release. While this is a standard way of understanding ALOS, it excludes people who are in custody but not released during the specified time frame. This means that individuals who stay in jail for long periods of time and contribute significantly to overall ADP are often not reflected in the ALOS estimate.

Given this limitation – and the implications for understanding how case processing affects the jail population – this report also includes an *average length of stay measure for the population in custody*, which includes long-stayers. Here, the ALOS metric for people in custody is based on a one-day snapshot of people in jail during Baseline and Year 3 (see cautionary footnote below).⁷ In combination, these two measures provide a more comprehensive view of how long individuals are spending in jail, allowing for a better understanding of the implications for case-processing times.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- By Year 3, the majority of sites had experienced either an increase or no change in ALOS, regardless of which metric was used.
 - When ALOS was calculated by the standard method, using the population being released from jail, only four of the 14 sites experienced a decrease of 5 percent or more. But these sites (including the two with the longest ALOS) did drive an overall decrease of 8 percent across all sites.
 - When ALOS was measured among the population in custody, nine out of 14 sites experienced an increase. The upward trends also were much more exaggerated, with six of the nine sites experiencing an increase of 20 percent or more. ALOS was much higher, because of the inclusion of long-stayers.
- The increases in ALOS should not necessarily be interpreted as a negative outcome. While they may suggest that case-processing times are becoming longer, they may also reflect a reduction in bookings among low-level defendants with shorter stays, a dynamic that would produce a higher ALOS for the population that remains. Deeper analysis is needed to fully understand the implications.

⁷ Due to limitations in some sites' ability to retrospectively obtain snapshot data files, snapshots for the population in custody were compared for April 2016 (Baseline) and April 2019 (end of Year 3). At each of these points, ALOS reflects an average of the ALOS from booking to the last day of the month snapshot for the population in custody (individuals booked and released *between* the last days of each month are not captured in these calculations). While focusing on a one-day snapshot from each year is not as robust as using a longer time period, it was the only way to include the majority of sites in the estimates. With that said, the findings from this analysis should be considered preliminary and exploratory.

3.1: CHANGES IN ALOS

More sites are increasing average length of stay than decreasing, regardless of which of the two measures is employed. Among releases, there was a modest decline of 8 percent across sites (Figure 12), though it appears to be driven largely by four sites with big declines (six sites experienced increases, as shown in Figure 13). Among the in-custody population, there were substantial increases in most sites (over 50 percent in two sites, as shown in Figure 14). The ALOS also skews higher among this population, as expected.

As noted above, while an increase in ALOS may suggest case-processing times are becoming longer, it may also reflect a reduction in bookings among low-level defendants with short stays, producing a higher ALOS for those who remain. Further analysis site-by-site is needed to fully illuminate the dynamics affecting these trends.

FIGURE 12. ALOS ACROSS SITES: BASELINE TO YEAR 3

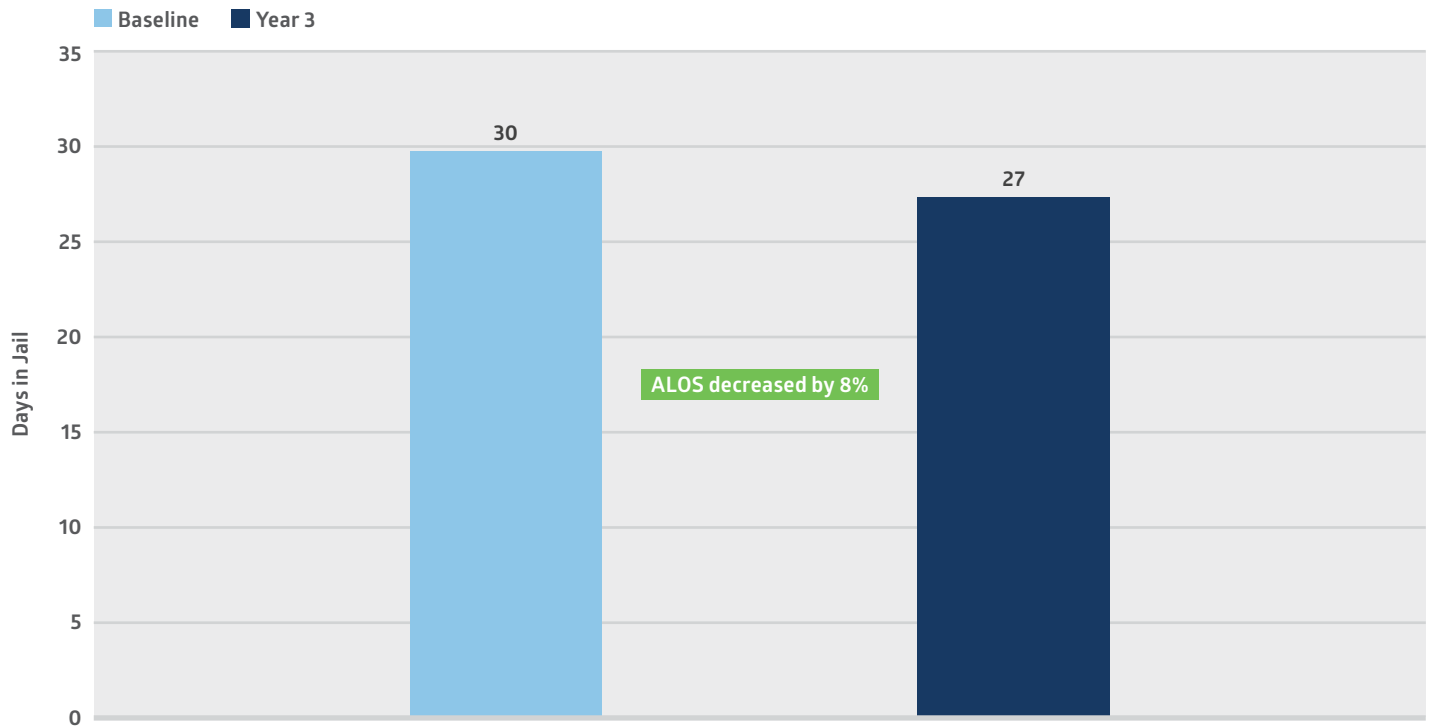


FIGURE 13. ALOS BY SITE: BASELINE TO YEAR 3

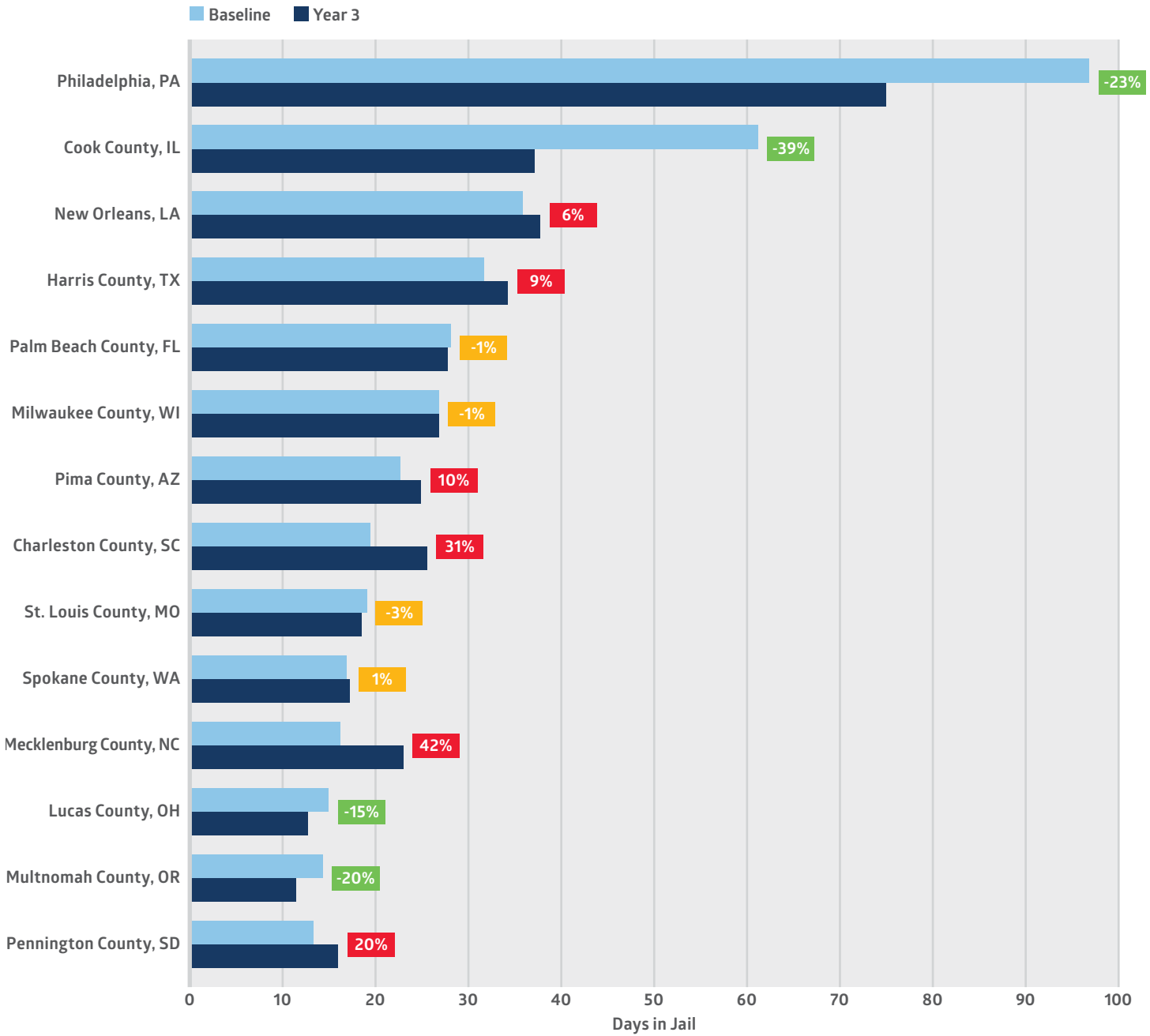
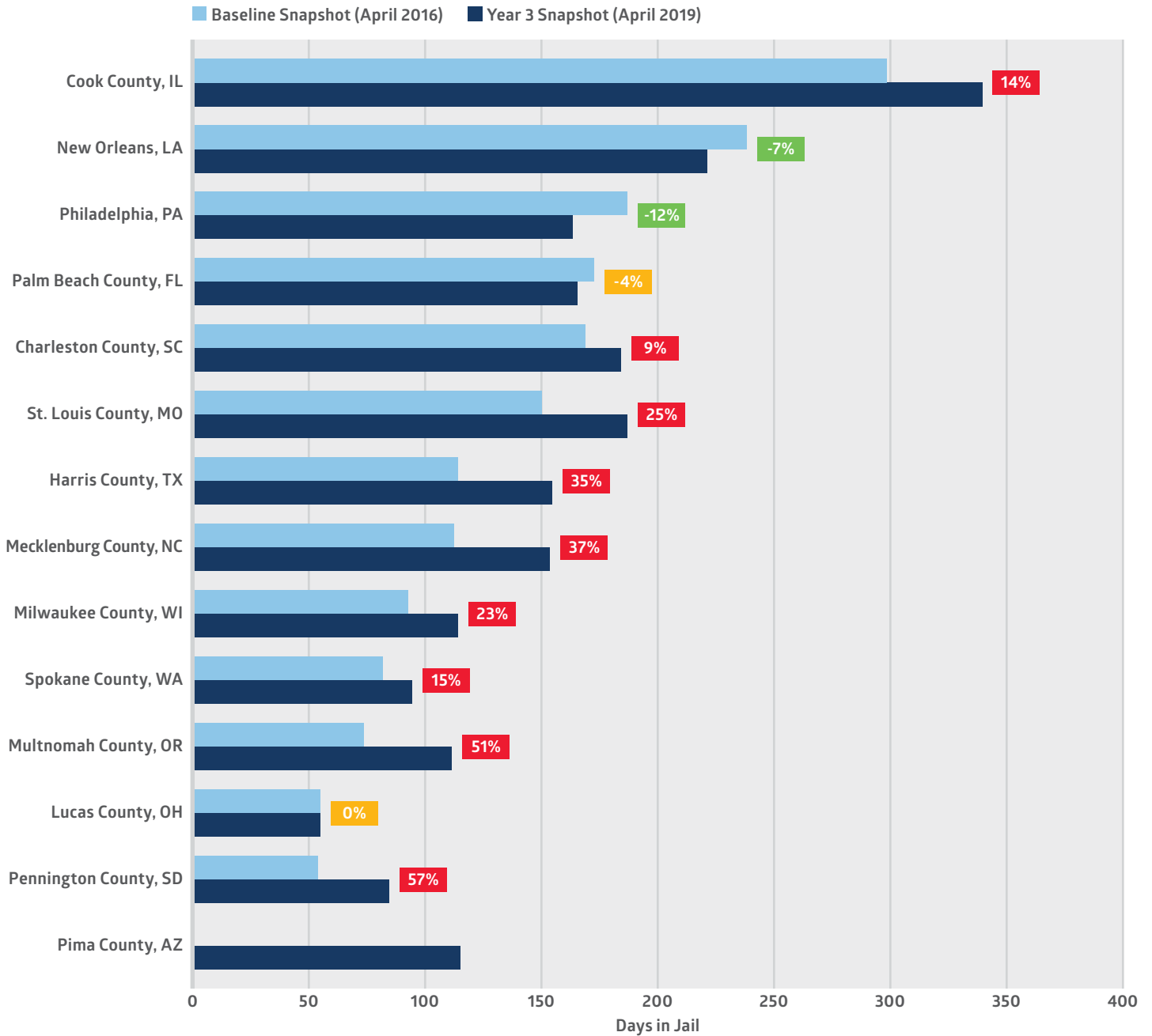


FIGURE 14. ALOS BY SITE, POPULATION IN CUSTODY: BASELINE TO YEAR 3

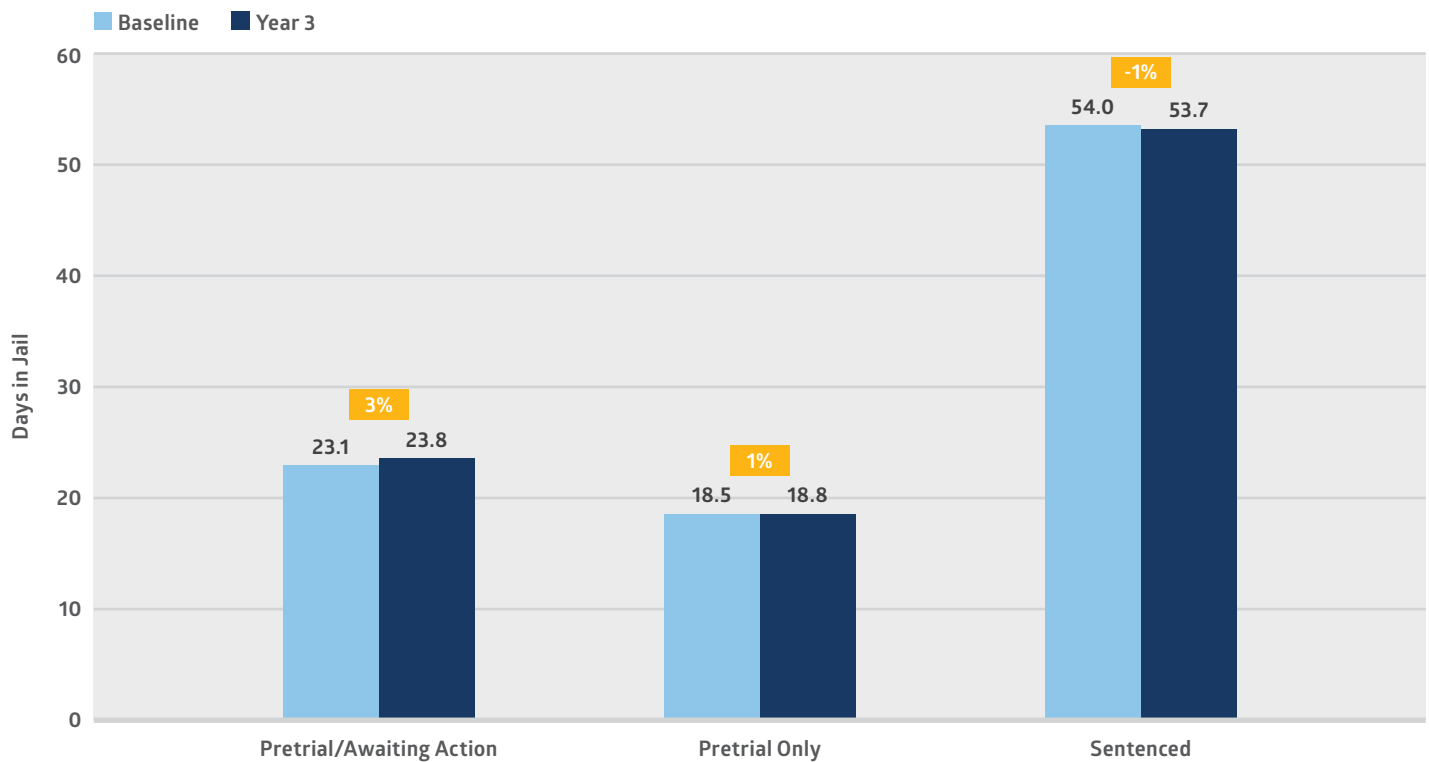


3.2: CHANGES IN ALOS BY CASE STATUS

The figures in this section detail changes in ALOS between Baseline and Year 3 by case status, including those categorized as pretrial/awaiting action and sentenced only. Case status is measured at the time of booking. The case status measures presented below were available for only eight of 14 sites at both Baseline and Year 3 for ALOS at release. See *Appendix C* for methodological limitations and explanations by site.

For all sites combined, the pretrial/awaiting action ALOS among those released remained largely unchanged from Baseline to Year 3 (Figure 15), and the majority of sites either stayed the same or increased, regardless of how ALOS was measured. When measured at release, only two of eight sites showed decreases for the pretrial/awaiting action population (Figure 16); among the population in custody, ALOS for those being held pretrial/awaiting action decreased in only two of 11 sites with data (Figure 17).

FIGURE 15. ALOS AT RELEASE BY CASE STATUS, ACROSS SITES: BASELINE AND YEAR 3⁸



⁸ Due to data limitations, case status breakdowns do not include New Orleans or Cook, Multnomah, Palm Beach, Pennington, or Milwaukee counties. In those sites, ALOS by case status figures were only available for February 2019 – April 2019).

FIGURE 16. ALOS AT RELEASE BY CASE STATUS: BASELINE AND YEAR 3

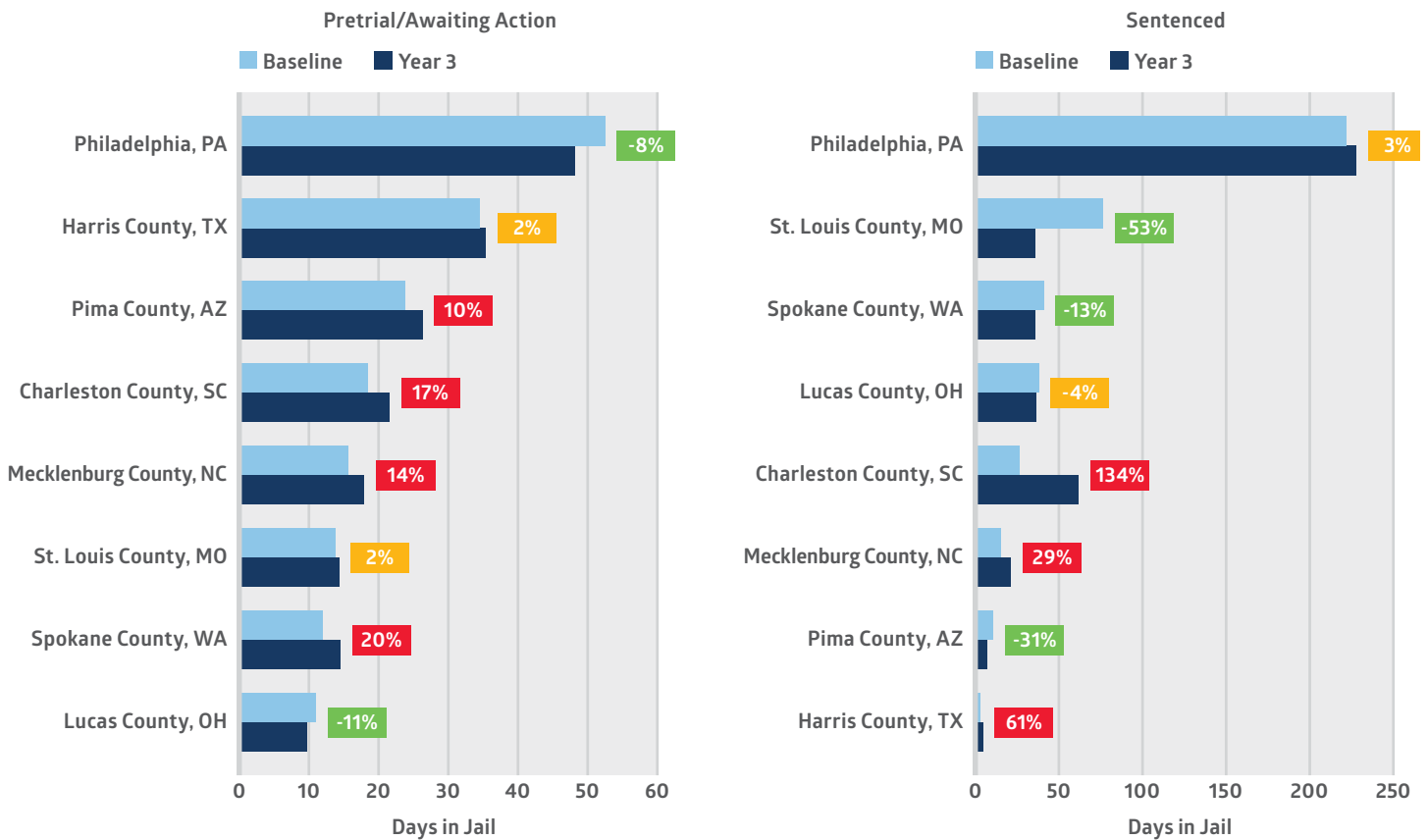


FIGURE 17. CHANGES IN PRETRIAL/AWAITING ACTION AND PRETRIAL ONLY ALOS AT RELEASE: BASELINE TO YEAR 3

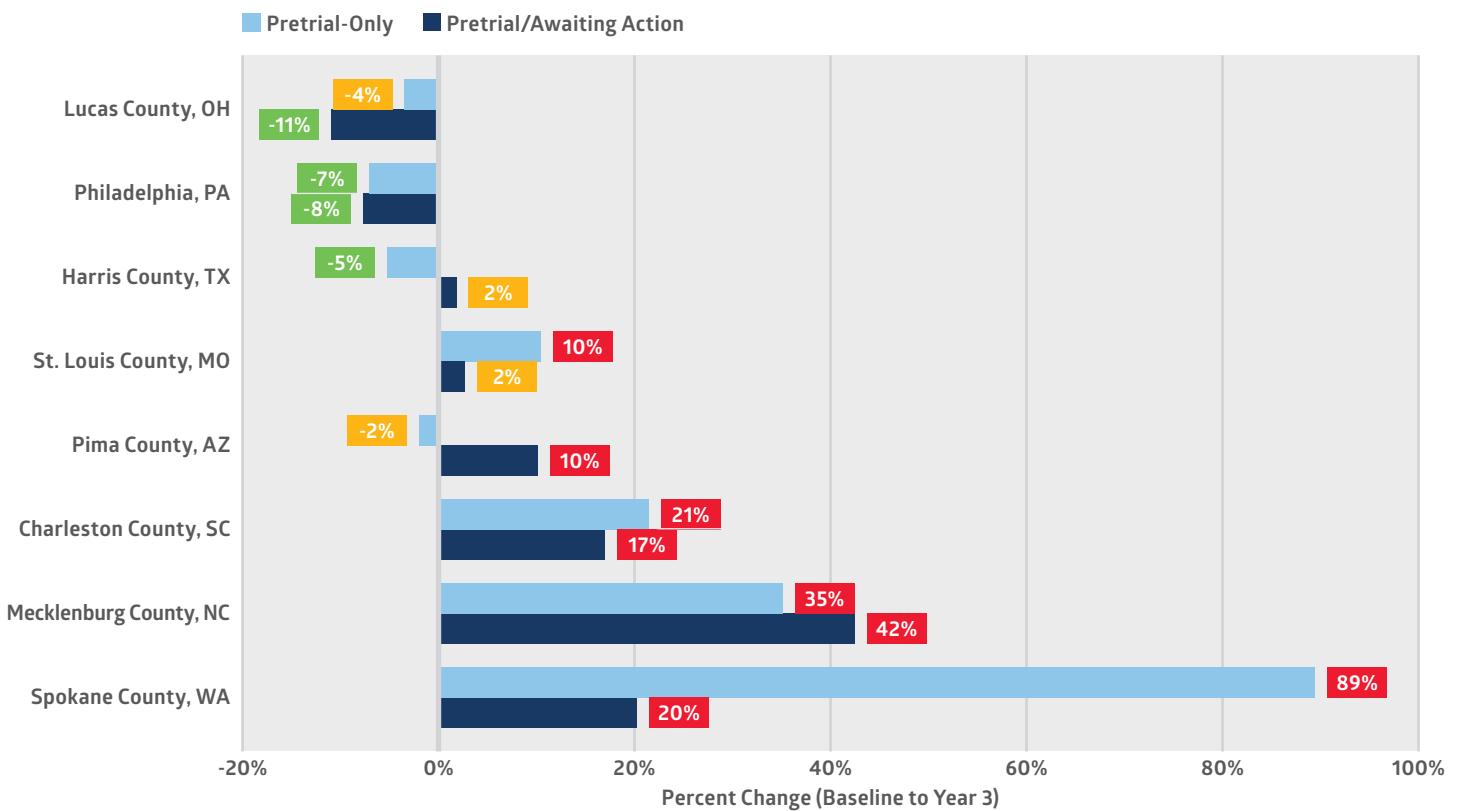


FIGURE 18. ALOS IN CUSTODY BY CASE STATUS: BASELINE AND YEAR 3

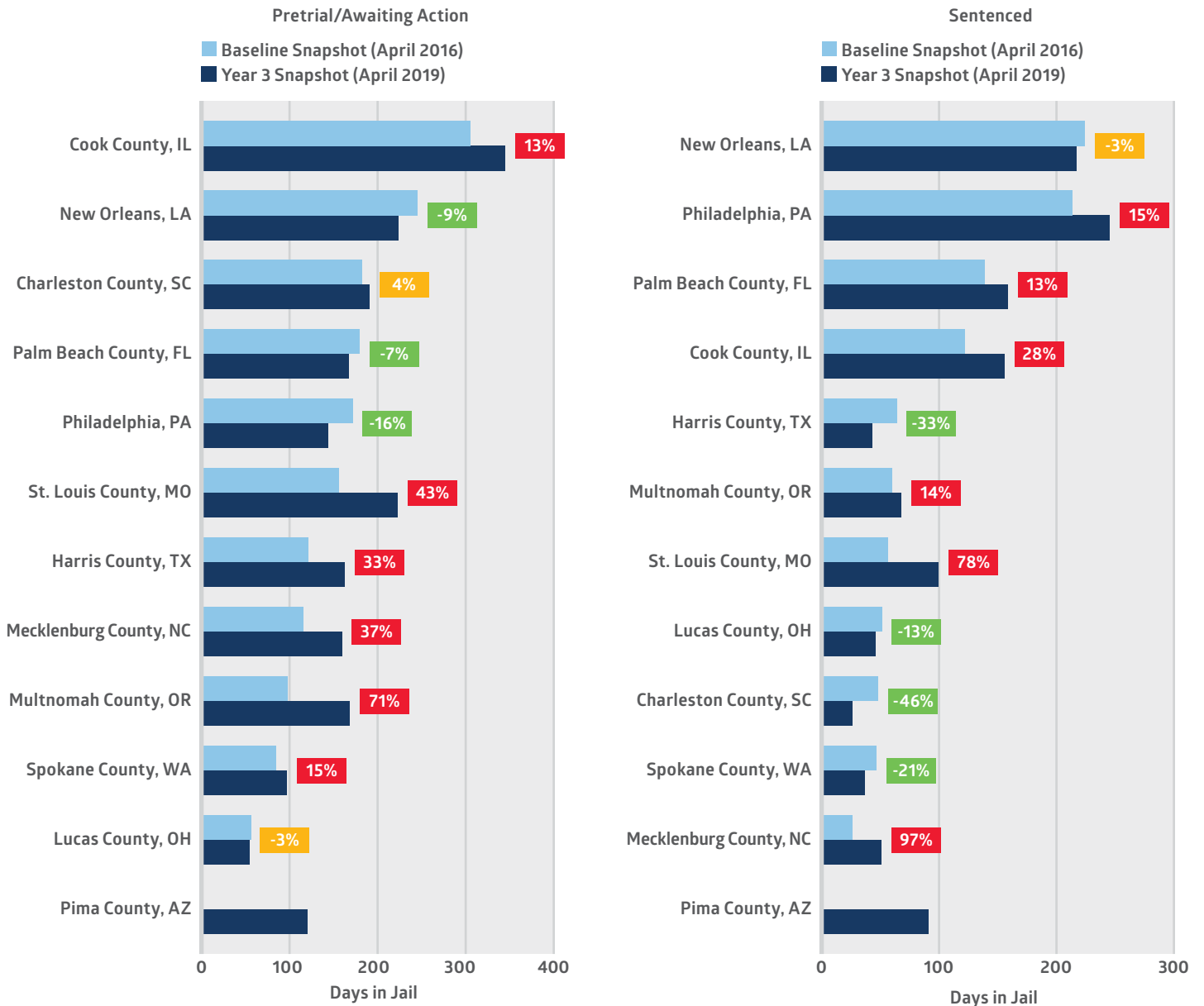
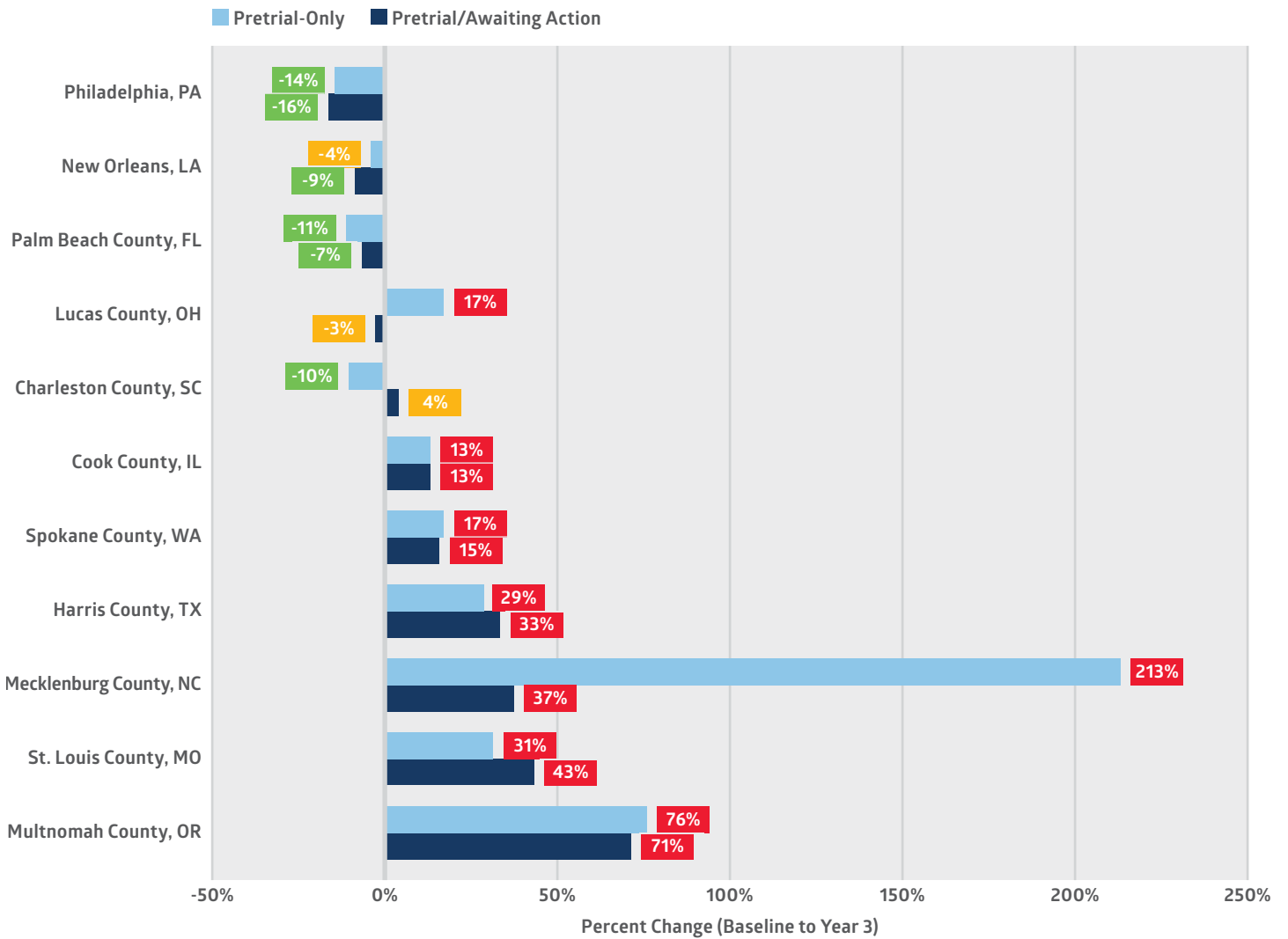


FIGURE 19. CHANGES IN PRETRIAL/AWAITING ACTION AND PRETRIAL ONLY ALOS IN CUSTODY: BASELINE TO YEAR 3



SECTION 4: RACE AND ETHNICITY

Section 4 outlines trends in key jail indicators by racial and ethnic status, and explores how racial and ethnic disparities related to these indicators have changed over time. It begins with an analysis of the representation of People of Color in the jail population. From there, it details outcome and disparity trends related to bookings, and ends with a similar analysis of ALOS trends.

As noted in the report overview, this analysis compares all People of Color to White (Non-Latinx) People. The broad comparison was necessary due to limitations in the ability to consistently track more specific categories of race and ethnicity across sites, and the need for a general measure that is meaningful in a variety of sites where the specific racial and ethnic groups most affected by the system may differ. Appendix D includes further breakdowns of measures by race and ethnicity.

ALOS increased by 8 percent for the pretrial/awaiting action population. But trends were mixed across individual sites, and, as previously noted, interpreting ALOS is complicated.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Many sites saw improvements in ADP, booking, and ALOS outcomes for People of Color, especially among misdemeanor populations.
 - Incarceration rates declined in 13 of 14 sites.
 - Booking rates declined across sites (by 11 percent) and in 10 of 14 individual sites. These trends were more pronounced among misdemeanors, for which all but one site experienced a decline and six experienced a decline of 15 percent or more.
 - ALOS declined 7 percent overall across sites, with 8 percent and 19 percent reductions for felonies and misdemeanors, respectively.
- Despite these improvements, People of Color continued to be overrepresented in the jail population, and disparities remained largely unchanged or, in some cases, worsened.
 - The proportion of the jail population composed of People of Color either stayed the same or increased in the majority of sites. Across sites, the disproportionality ratio (which compares the proportion in the jail population to the proportion in the general adult population) stayed the same for the overall and felony jail populations.
 - Disparities in booking rates stayed the same or went up in 11 of 14 sites.
 - Both ALOS and disparities increased by 8 percent for the pretrial/awaiting action population. But trends were mixed across individual sites, and, as previously noted, interpreting ALOS is complicated.
- Though disparities generally increased, some reductions in disproportionalities/disparities are apparent among the misdemeanor population.
 - The disproportionate representation of People of Color in the misdemeanor jail population relative to the general population declined by 11 percent.

4.1: RACIAL AND ETHNIC DISPARITIES IN ADP

Overrepresentation of People of Color, relative to their representation in the general adult population, remains a significant issue in jails. In 11 of the 14 sites, the proportion of the jail population composed of People of Color stayed the same or increased (Figure 20) even as jail incarceration rates for People of Color fell in nearly every site (Figure 21). There was, however, a notable decrease (-11 percent) in the disproportionate representation of People of Color among the misdemeanor population (Figure 22). Table 3 summarizes the changes in disproportionality ratios for each site.

FIGURE 20. PEOPLE OF COLOR AS A PROPORTION OF OVERALL JAIL ADP BY SITE: BASELINE AND YEAR 3

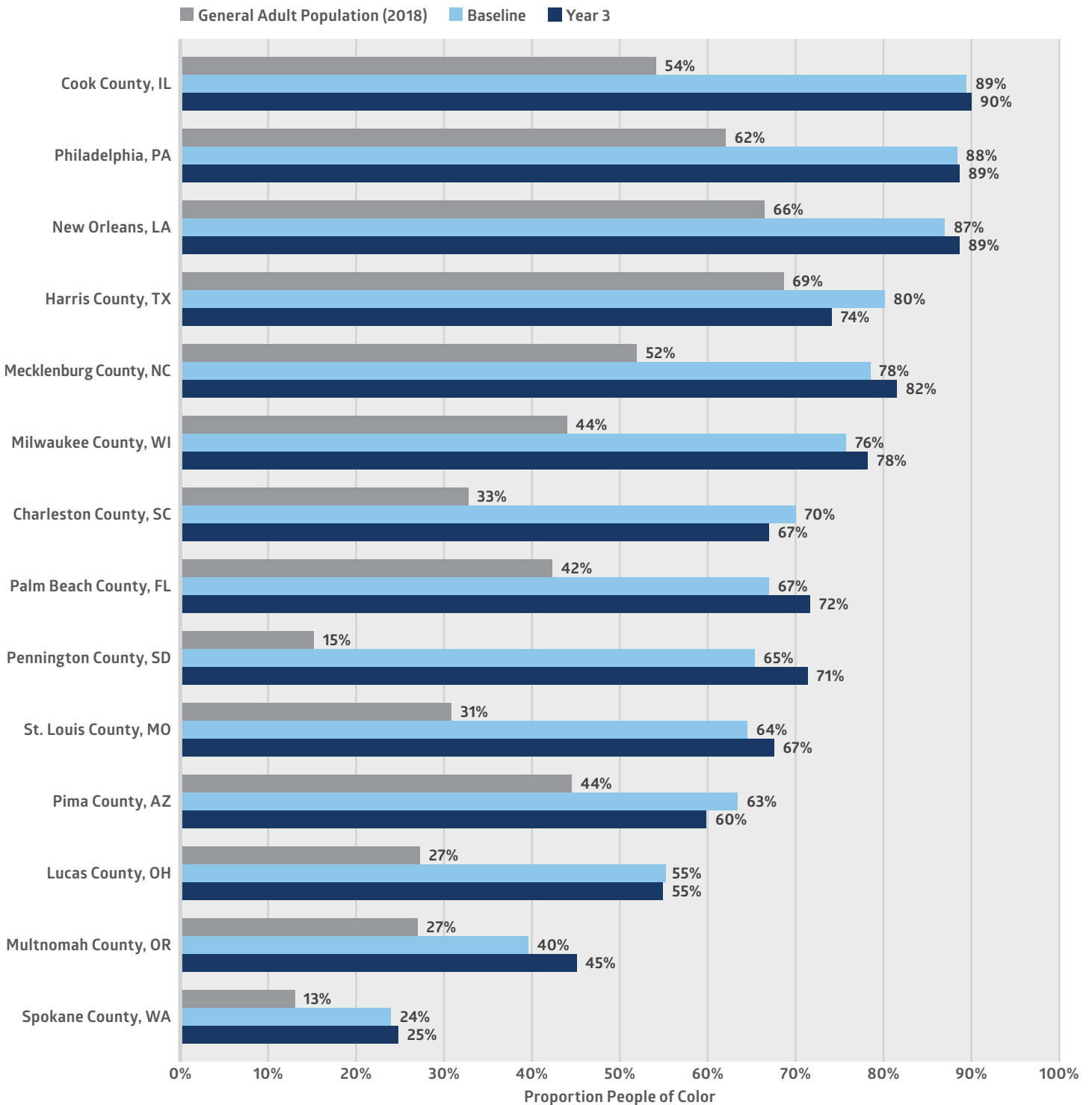
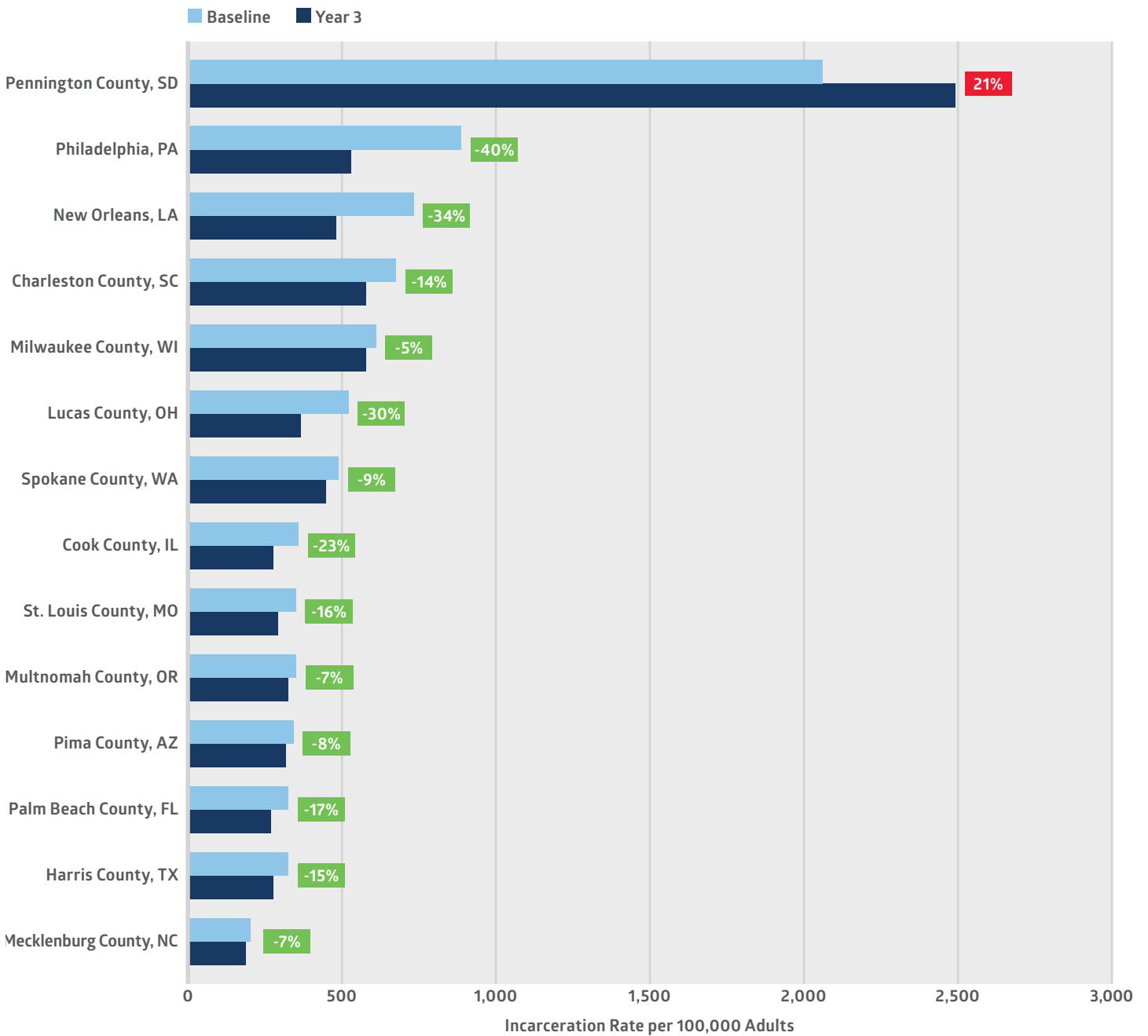


FIGURE 21. JAIL INCARCERATION RATES FOR PEOPLE OF COLOR (PER 100,000 ADULTS OF COLOR) BY SITE: BASELINE AND YEAR 3



WHAT IS A DISPROPORTIONALITY RATIO?

A disproportionality ratio is a measure of over- or under-representation of People of Color in the jail on any given day, compared to their representation in the general adult population. It is calculated as the ratio of two measures: the proportion of People of Color in the jail on any given day, and the proportion of People of Color in the general adult population.

A disproportionality ratio higher than one reflects a disproportionately higher representation of People of Color in the jail on a given day (the higher the number, the greater the disproportionality). Numbers below one reflect disproportionately lower representation of People of Color.

As Figure 22 and Table 3 illustrate, disproportionality ratios fell more steeply among misdemeanor populations than among felony populations.

FIGURE 22. DISPROPORTIONALITY RATIOS: REPRESENTATION OF PEOPLE OF COLOR IN THE JAIL POPULATION COMPARED TO THE GENERAL POPULATION ACROSS SITES: BASELINE AND YEAR 3

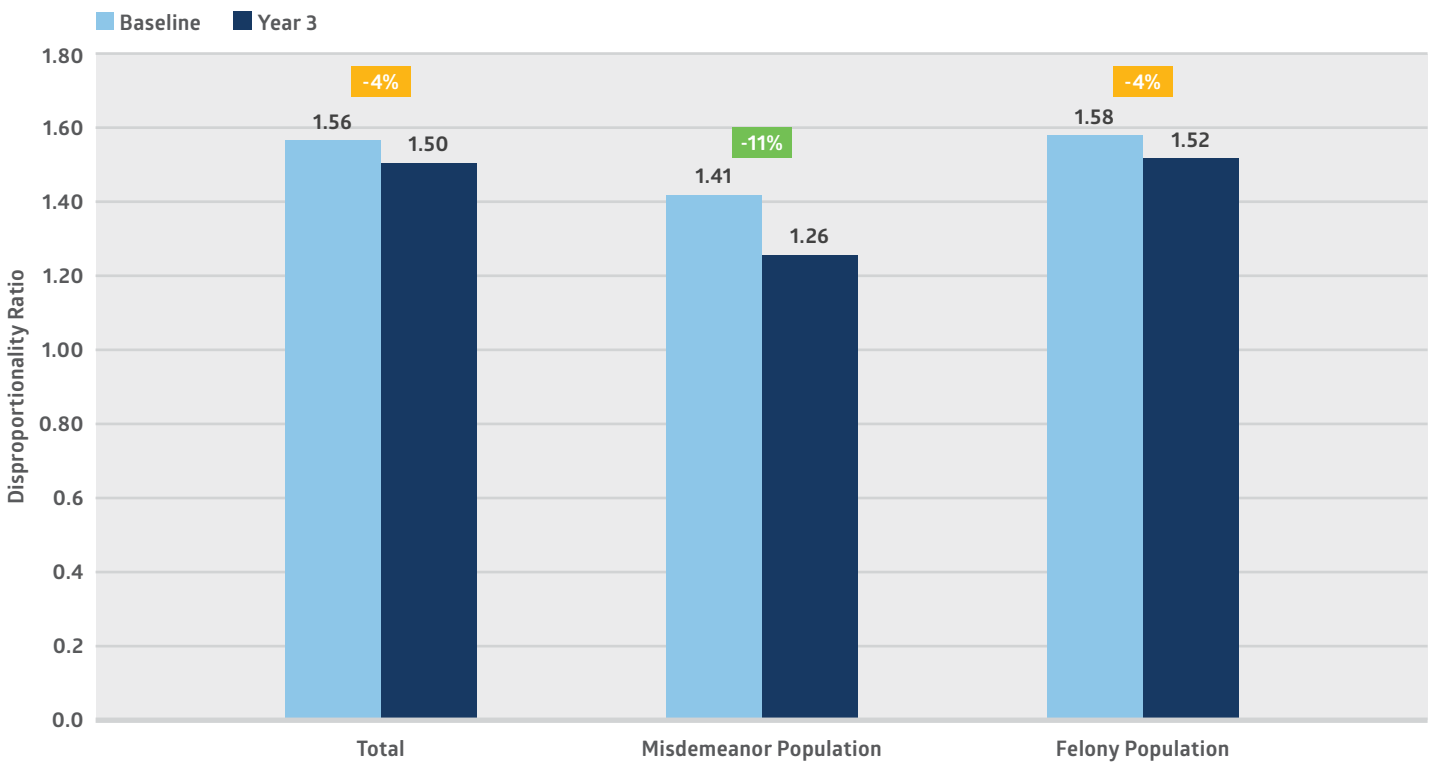


TABLE 3. DISPROPORTIONALITY RATIOS BY SITE: BASELINE AND YEAR 3

SITE	Total Population			Misdemeanor Population			Felony Population		
	BASELINE	YEAR 3	% CHANGE	BASELINE	YEAR 3	% CHANGE	BASELINE	YEAR 3	% CHANGE
Charleston County, SC	2.16	2.09	-3%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cook County, IL	1.67	1.66	-1%	1.51	1.57	4%	1.69	1.67	-1%
Harris County, TX	1.21	1.10	-9%	1.21	0.98	-19%	1.21	1.12	-8%
Lucas County, OH	2.07	2.02	-2%	1.90	1.62	-15%	2.21	2.20	0%
Mecklenburg County, NC	1.62	1.64	1%	1.56	1.47	-6%	1.65	1.67	1%
Milwaukee County, WI	1.82	1.81	-1%	1.73	1.60	-8%	1.91	1.87	-2%
Multnomah County, OR	1.64	1.73	5%	1.63	1.58	-4%	1.70	1.73	2%
New Orleans, LA	1.32	1.34	2%	1.29	1.31	2%	1.36	1.37	1%
Palm Beach County, FL	1.69	1.73	2%	1.39	1.52	9%	1.75	1.81	3%
Pennington County, SD	4.59	4.87	6%	5.06	5.15	2%	4.40	4.80	9%
Philadelphia, PA	1.45	1.44	-1%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pima County, AZ	1.42	1.47	4%	1.45	1.40	-3%	1.43	1.48	3%
Spokane County, WA	2.12	2.01	-5%	2.08	1.75	-16%	2.18	2.11	-3%
St. Louis County, MO	2.19	2.18	0%	1.92	1.66	-13%	2.21	2.20	0%
Total	1.56	1.50	-4%	1.41	1.26	-11%	1.58	1.52	-4%

SPOTLIGHT: A DISPROPORTIONALITY RATIO EXAMPLE

As seen in Table 3, People of Color in Lucas County have a representation in jail that is about twice as high as their representation in the county’s general population.

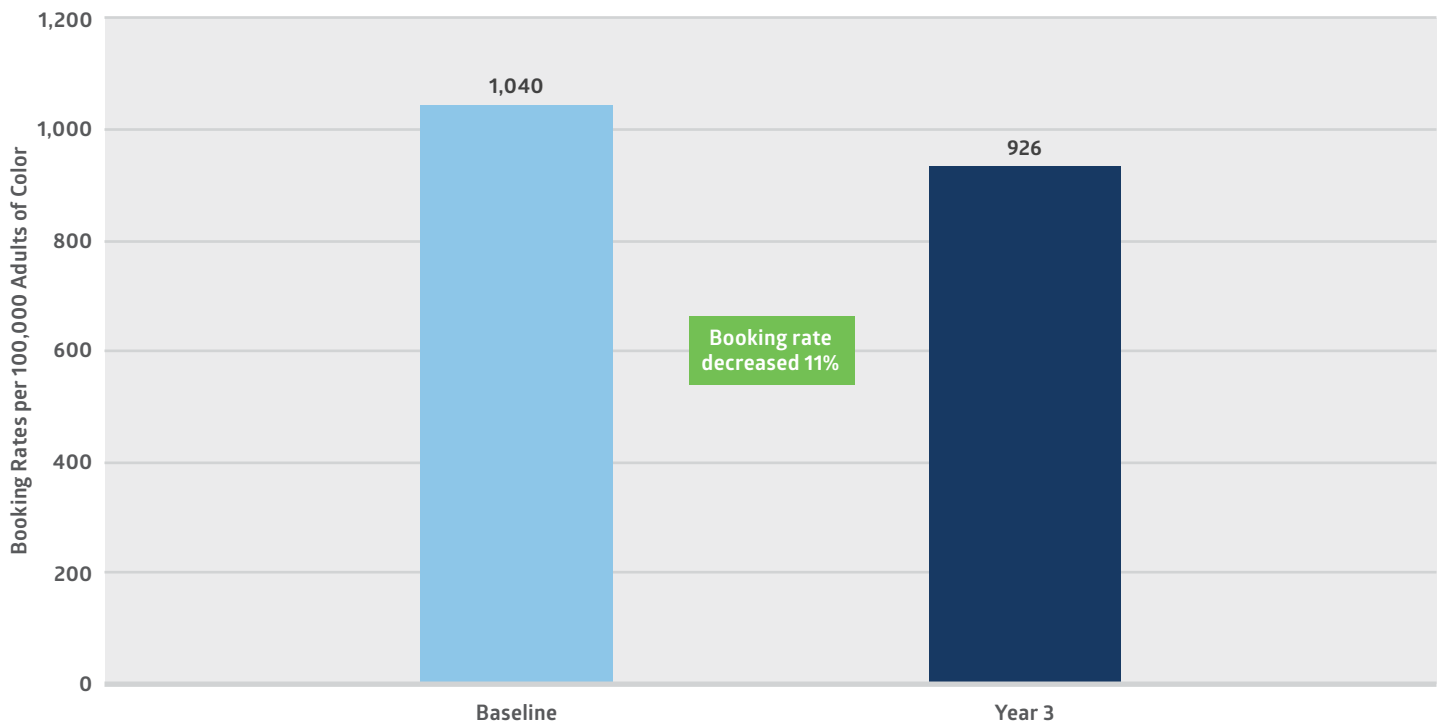
4.2: RACIAL AND ETHNIC DISPARITIES IN BOOKINGS

The figures below illustrate booking rates (per 100,000 adults in the general population) and disparities in booking rates (relative to White People) for People of Color. Booking rates declined for People of Color, but disparities persist, suggesting that declines in booking rates among White People outpaced those of People of Color.

4.2.1 BOOKING RATES FOR PEOPLE OF COLOR

As shown in Figures 23 and 24, booking rates for People of Color fell by 11 percent between Baseline and Year 3, with the majority of individual sites (10 of 14) seeing reductions. These declines were particularly pronounced among misdemeanor populations, where 11 of 12 individual sites experienced a decline. Seven sites saw declines in bookings for the felony population, as described in Figure 25.⁹

FIGURE 23. BOOKING RATES FOR PEOPLE OF COLOR (PER 100,000 ADULTS OF COLOR) ACROSS SITES: BASELINE AND YEAR 3



⁹ Additional top charge (felony/misdemeanor) breakdowns are presented in Section 5.

FIGURE 24. BOOKING RATES FOR PEOPLE OF COLOR (PER 100,000 ADULTS OF COLOR) BY SITE: BASELINE AND YEAR 3



SPOTLIGHT: INTERPRETATION OF A BOOKING RATE

As seen in Figure 24, just under 1,500 People of Color were in jail for every 100,000 Adults of Color in the New Orleans general population (down from nearly 1,700 per 100,000 at Baseline).

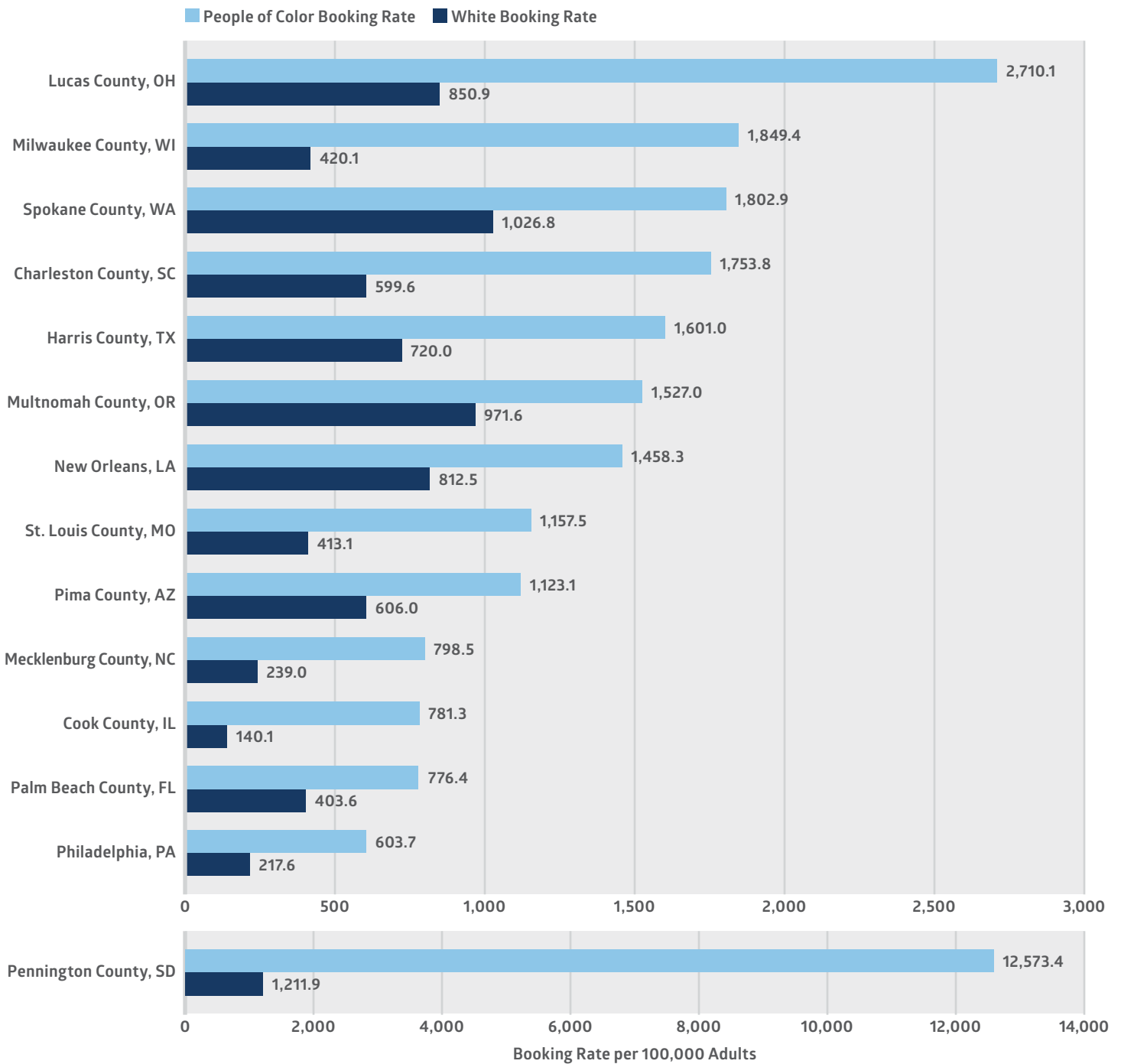
FIGURE 25. BOOKING RATES BY TOP CHARGE FOR PEOPLE OF COLOR (PER 100,000 ADULTS OF COLOR) BY SITE: BASELINE AND YEAR 3



4.2.2 DISPARITIES IN JAIL BOOKINGS

The following set of figures show how booking rates for People of Color compared to those for White People. The subsection starts with a comparison of booking rates for People of Color and White People, and then presents Relative Rate Indices (RRIs). An RRI is the ratio of those two booking rates (People of Color divided by White People), which serves as a measure of disparity. These findings show that a reduction in booking rates for People of Color does not lead to a reduction in disparities if White People have an even greater reduction in such rates. Although Figures 23 and 24 show that there were declines in booking rates for People of Color in most sites, Figure 26 shows that in Year 3, overall booking rates for People of Color remained much higher than rates for White People in every site. It is therefore not surprising that RRIs stayed roughly the same or increased in 11 sites (Figure 27). This trend was most apparent among felony bookings, for which RRIs stayed about the same or increased in all but one site. Trends in misdemeanor RRIs were somewhat more encouraging, with five of 12 sites experiencing a decline by Year 3.

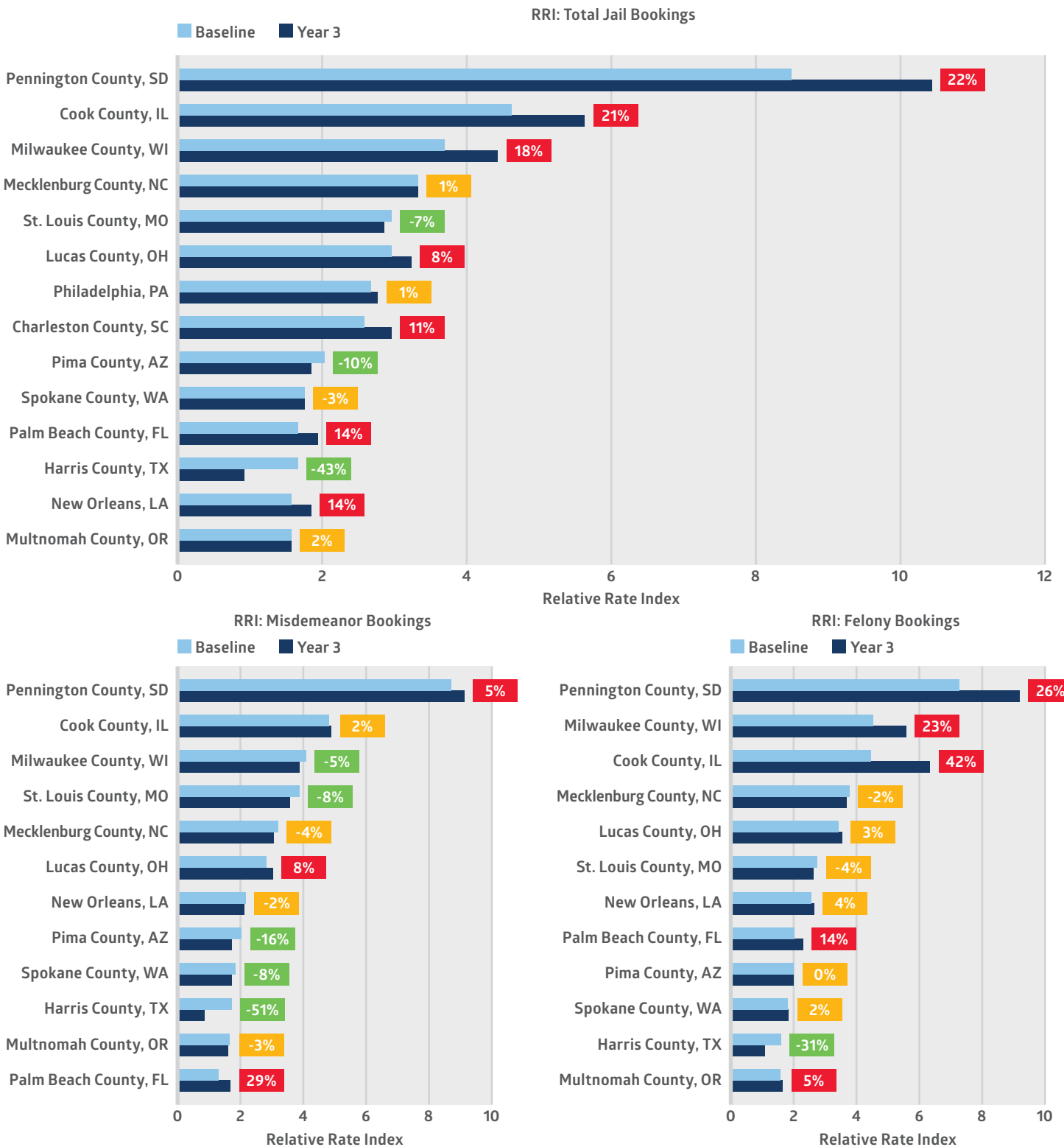
FIGURE 26. BOOKING RATES FOR PEOPLE OF COLOR AND WHITE PEOPLE (PER 100,000 ADULTS) BY SITE: YEAR 3



WHAT IS AN RRI VALUE?

A Relative Rate Index (RRI) serves as a measure of racial disparity. RRIs are the ratio of two booking rates: the rate for People of Color divided by the rate for White People. RRI values equal to one indicate that People of Color are booked into jail at the same rate as White People. RRI values over one indicate that People of Color are booked at a *higher* rate (the higher the number, the greater the disparity). Values under one indicate that People of Color are booked at a lower rate. See *Appendix A* for additional details.

FIGURE 27. RELATIVE RATE INDEX (RRI), PEOPLE OF COLOR TO WHITE PEOPLE: BASELINE AND YEAR 3



SPOTLIGHT: INTERPRETATION OF A RELATIVE RATE INDEX (RRI)

As seen in Figure 27, Spokane revealed an RRI of just under two at both Baseline and Year 3 among total jail bookings. This indicates that People of Color were nearly twice as likely as White People to be booked into jail.

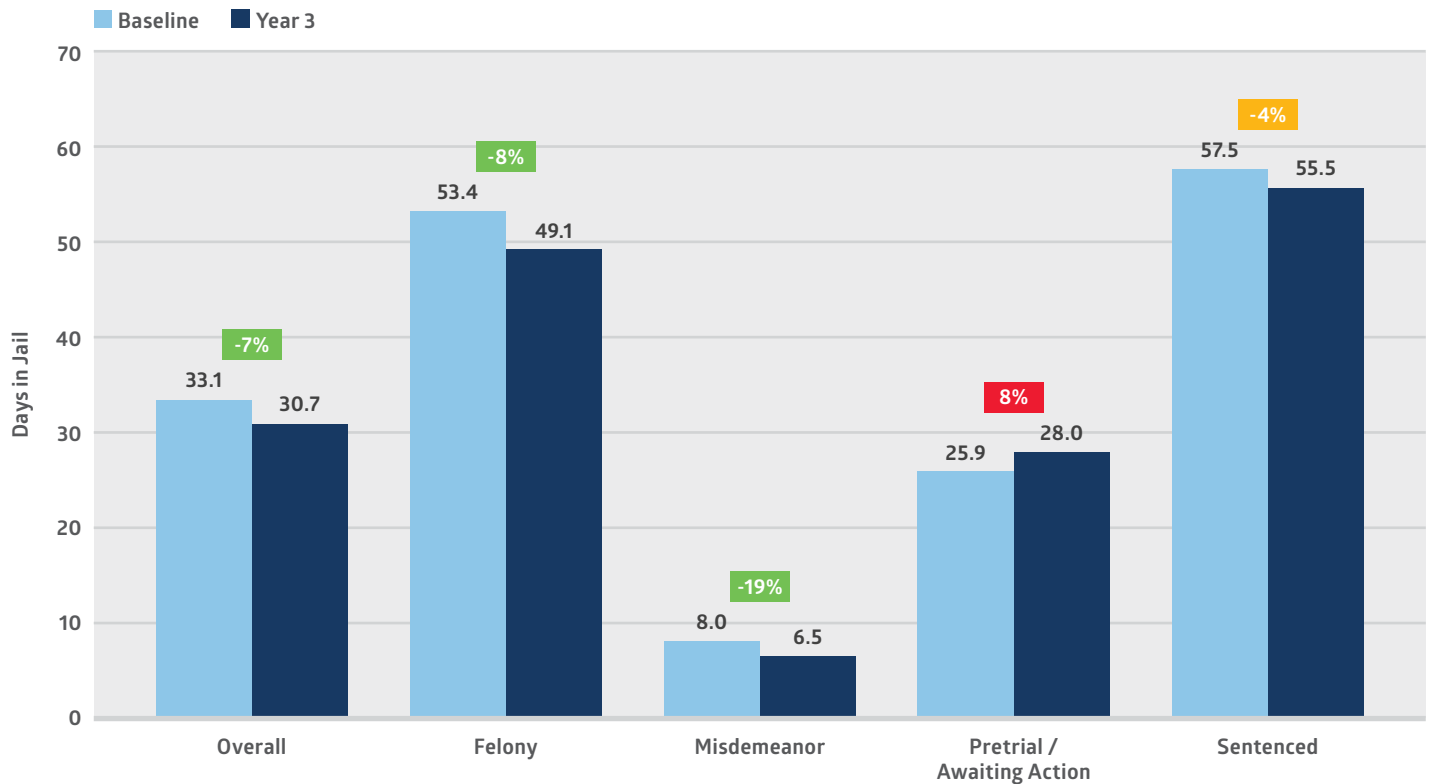
4.3: RACIAL AND ETHNIC DISPARITIES IN AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY

This portion of the report explores changes in the ALOS for People of Color and compares them to changes for White People.

4.3.1: AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY CHANGES FOR PEOPLE OF COLOR

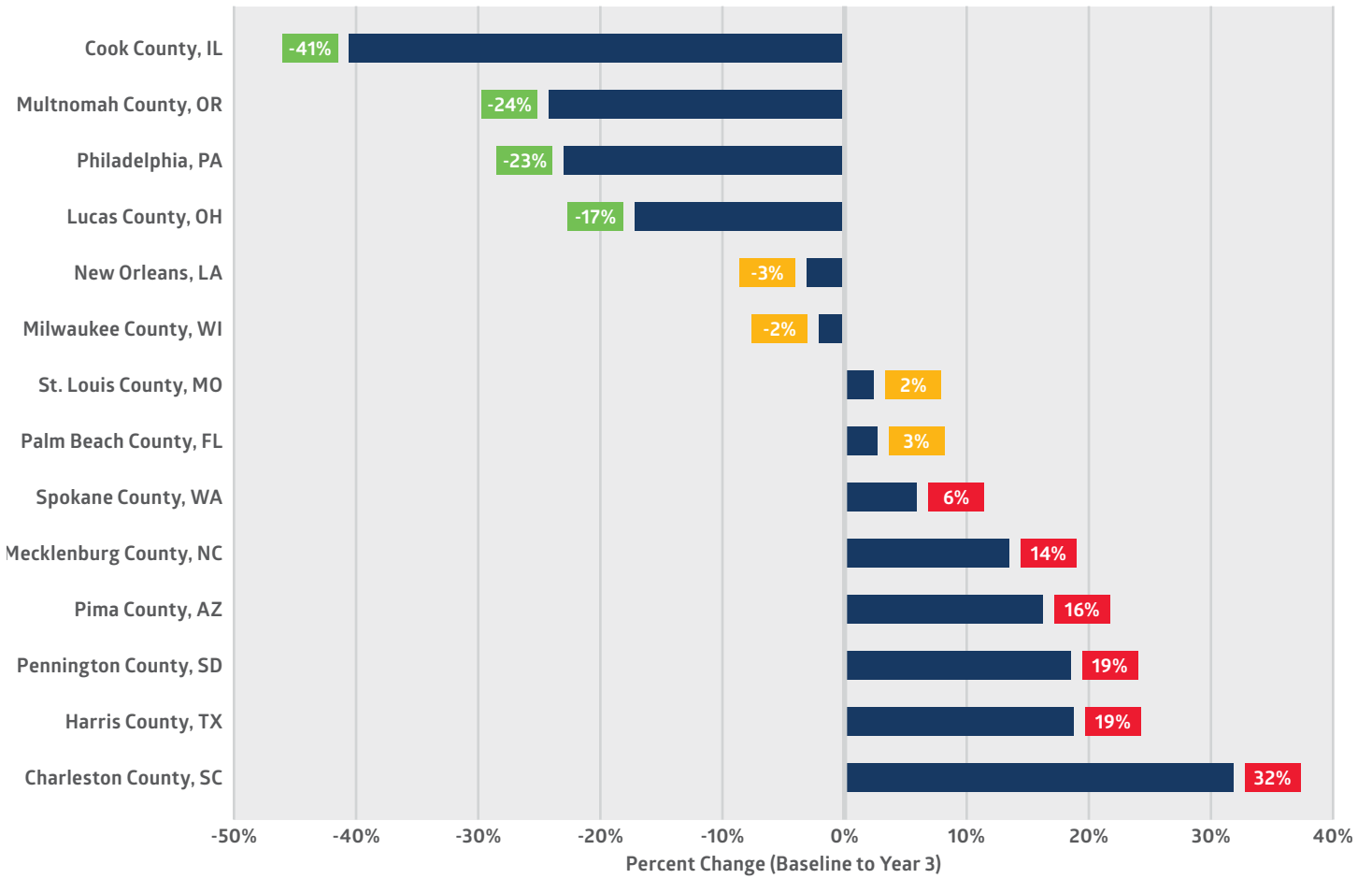
As Figure 28 shows, when measured across all sites, ALOS decreased for People of Color both overall and in two subcategories, with the biggest decrease occurring among the misdemeanor population (-19 percent). The exception was the pretrial/awaiting action population, for which there was an increase of 8 percent. The decrease in ALOS was not universal among sites; more sites showed an increase in ALOS (six) than showed a decrease (four) (Figure 29).

FIGURE 28. ALOS FOR PEOPLE OF COLOR BY TOP CHARGE AND CASE STATUS ACROSS SITES: BASELINE AND YEAR 3¹⁰



¹⁰ Due to data limitations, top charge breakdowns do not include Philadelphia and Charleston County. Case status breakdowns do not include New Orleans and Cook, Multnomah, Palm Beach, Pennington, and Milwaukee counties.

FIGURE 29. CHANGE IN ALOS BETWEEN BASELINE AND YEAR 3: PEOPLE OF COLOR



4.3.2: DISPARITIES IN AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY AT RELEASE

When ALOS for People of Color is considered relative to ALOS for White People, a pattern similar to that seen with bookings is evident. Despite an overall decline in ALOS for People of Color from Baseline to Year 3, their ALOS in Year 3 was still higher across all sites than the ALOS for White People (Figure 30) – and the disparity ratio (ALOS of People of Color/ALOS of White People) remained unchanged overall (Figure 31). The disparity ratio among the pretrial/awaiting action population rose by 8 percent across sites, with five of eight sites experiencing an increase of 5 percent or more (Table 4).

FIGURE 30. ALOS FOR PEOPLE OF COLOR AND WHITE PEOPLE: YEAR 3

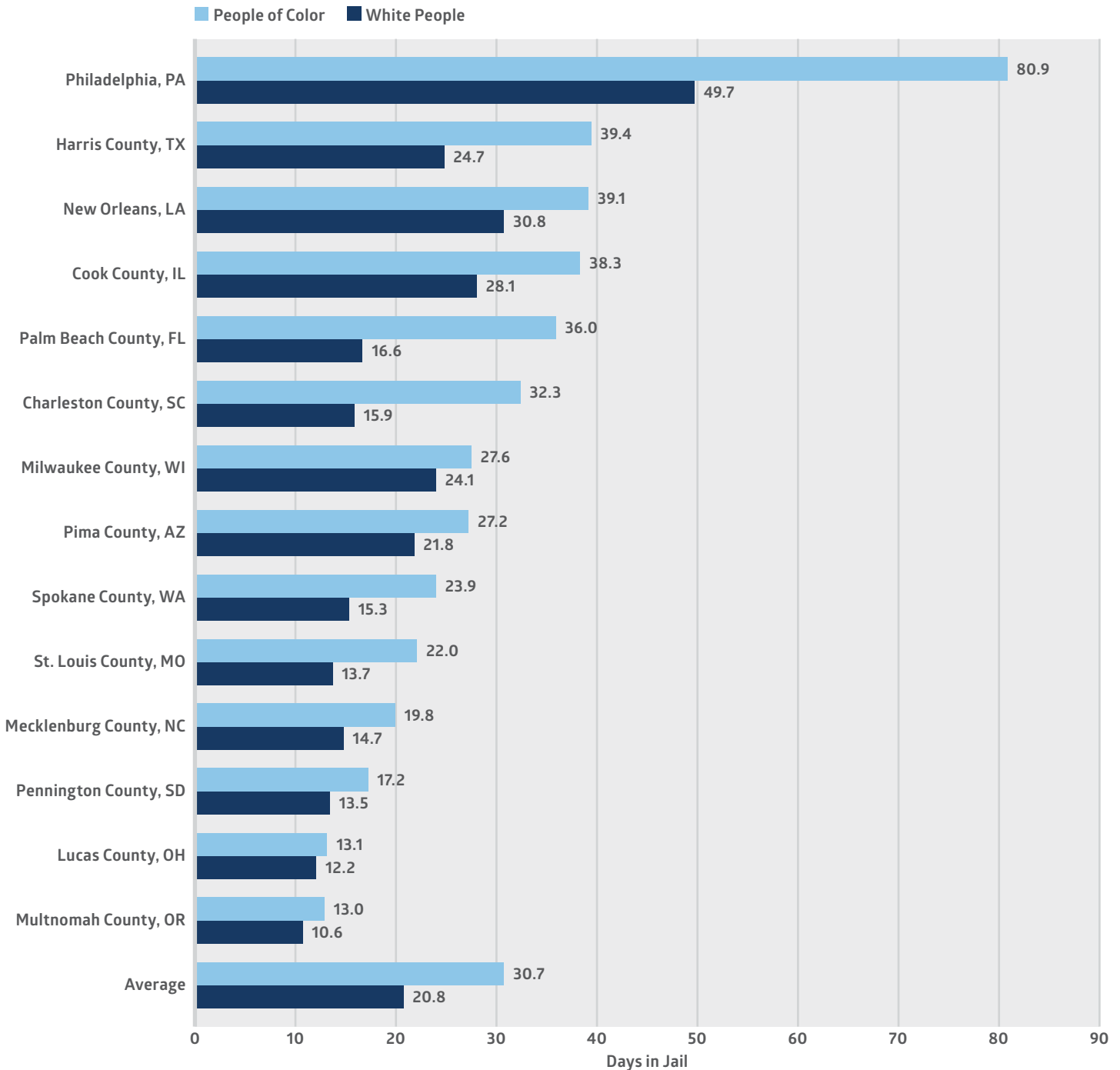


FIGURE 31. ALOS DISPARITIES ACROSS SITES, PEOPLE OF COLOR TO WHITE: BASELINE AND YEAR 3

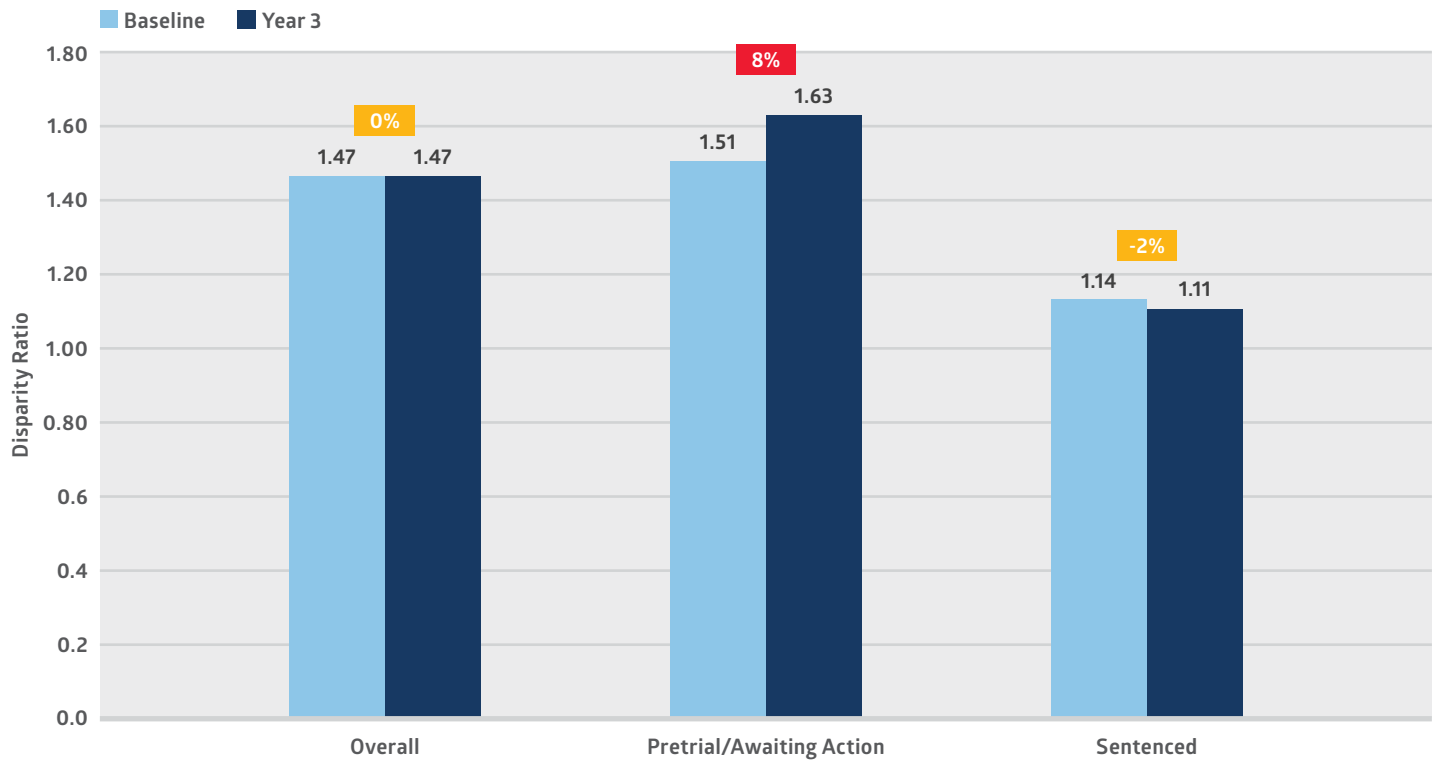


TABLE 4. DISPARITIES IN ALOS, PEOPLE OF COLOR TO WHITE PEOPLE: BASELINE AND YEAR 3

SITE	Overall			Pretrial/Awaiting Action			Sentenced		
	BASELINE	YEAR 3	% CHANGE	BASELINE	YEAR 3	% CHANGE	BASELINE	YEAR 3	% CHANGE
Charleston County, SC	1.87	2.03	8.8%	2.05	2.13	3.8%	1.11	1.51	36.5%
Cook County, IL	1.57	1.37	-12.9%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harris County, TX	1.25	1.59	27.5%	1.25	1.60	28.1%	0.98	1.11	13.2%
Lucas County, OH	1.13	1.08	-5.1%	1.21	1.19	-1.2%	1.28	1.10	-13.5%
Mecklenburg County, NC	1.65	1.35	-18.5%	1.72	1.42	-17.5%	0.98	0.63	-35.0%
Milwaukee County, WI	1.19	1.15	-4.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multnomah County, OR	1.33	1.22	-8.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Orleans, LA	1.93	1.27	-34.3%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palm Beach County, FL	1.74	2.17	25.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennington County, SD	1.27	1.28	0.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philadelphia, PA	1.69	1.63	-3.6%	1.69	2.24	32.4%	1.47	1.29	-11.9%
Pima County, AZ	1.09	1.25	15.0%	1.08	1.24	15.0%	1.00	1.26	26.8%
Spokane County, WA	1.45	1.57	7.8%	1.50	1.77	18.0%	1.22	0.88	-27.9%
St. Louis County, MO	1.36	1.61	18.2%	1.59	1.83	15.0%	1.07	1.07	-0.3%
Average	1.47	1.47	0.1%	1.51	1.63	7.7%	1.14	1.11	-2.1%

SPOTLIGHT: AN ALOS DISPARITY RATIO

As seen in Table 4, Mecklenburg County revealed an ALOS disparity ratio of 1.65 at Baseline. This means that People of Color had an ALOS that was just over one and a half times higher than their White counterparts. By Year 3, the ratio had decreased to 1.35.

SECTION 5: POPULATIONS IN FOCUS

Along with assessing broad trends in jail populations, the SJC is gathering data documenting changes for several special populations that are of interest to stakeholders. These subgroups were selected either because they are populations targeted by site strategies, or because they have been identified more generally as populations that should be minimized in jail. In this section, the three special populations examined are: frequent utilizers, defined as people who have been booked three or more times in a one-year period; defendants who are booked on a probation or parole violation and have no other pending charges related to the booking; and felony and misdemeanor charges, as measured by the top charge associated with a booking.

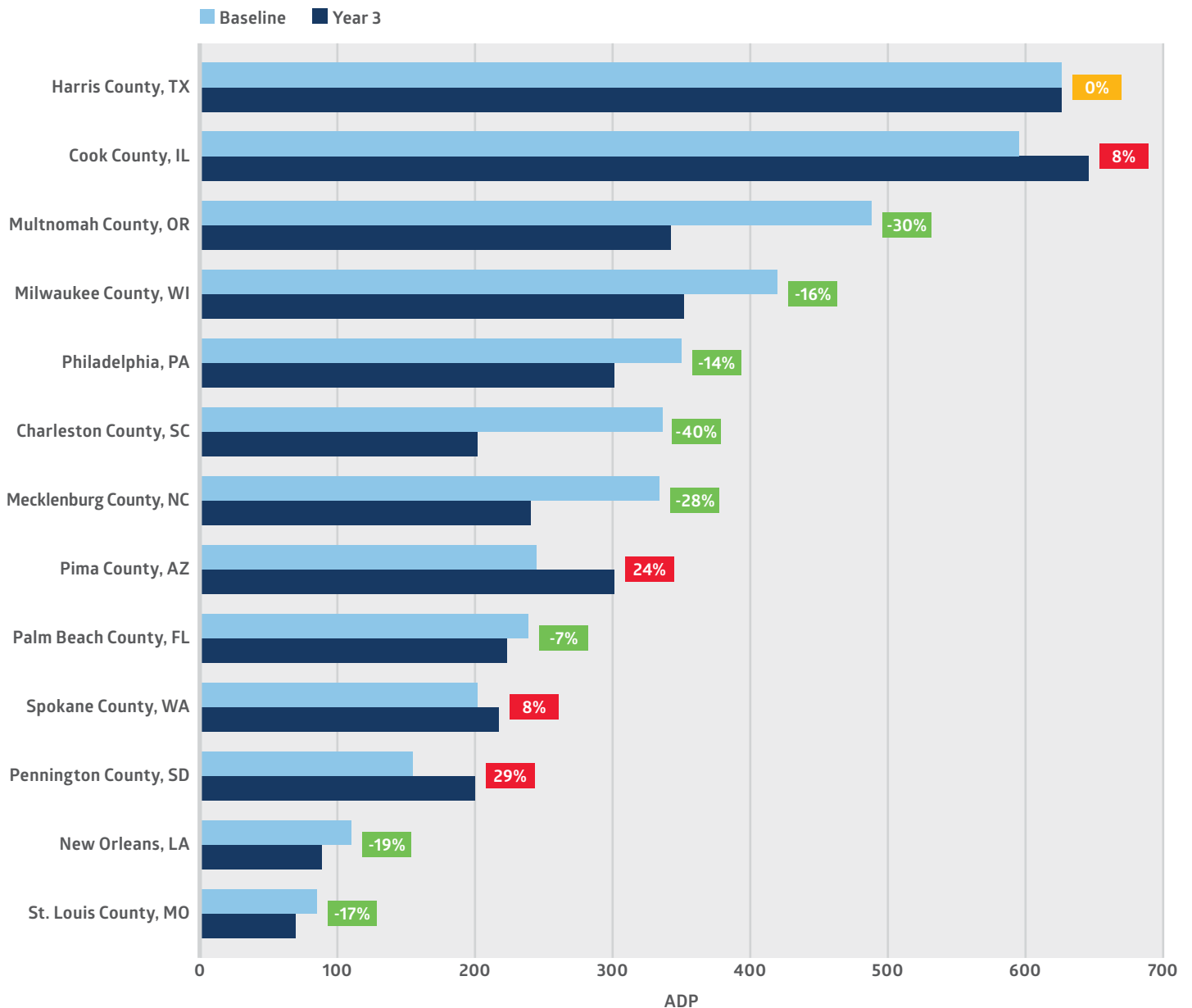
HIGHLIGHTS:

- There is no clear pattern of progress with respect to reducing the representation of frequent utilizers in the jail. The population is up in some sites, and down in others.
- While in some sites it is difficult to identify those in jail for violations only (as opposed to violations and new charges), among the nine sites where it was possible, the majority of those sites experienced reductions in the violations-only population. Some of the significant percentage reductions may be a product of small populations. Further analysis is needed to better understand what drove the declines.
- There has been more progress on reducing the representation of misdemeanors in jails than with felonies. More sites have reduced ADP, bookings, and ALOS for misdemeanors than they have for felonies. The difference is most pronounced for bookings.

5.1: FREQUENT UTILIZERS

Eight of the 13 sites experienced declines in ADP among those defined as frequent utilizers, while four saw an increase (Figure 32). The representation of frequent utilizers, measured as a percentage of the overall population, increased in about half (six of 13) of the sites (Figure 33). There is no clear pattern in changes in frequent utilizer bookings (Figure 34), but more sites than not showed an increase in the percentage of total bookings attributed to frequent utilizers (Figure 35). As frequent utilizers tend to stay in jail for short periods of time, this section does not include a trend analysis of ALOS.

FIGURE 32. ADP OF FREQUENT UTILIZERS (3+ BOOKINGS IN ONE YEAR): BASELINE AND YEAR 3



FREQUENT UTILIZERS

Frequent utilizers of jails are defined as individuals who have been booked three or more times in a year. Here we compare frequent utilizers for the period of May 2015-April 2016 and May 2018-April 2019.

FIGURE 33. PERCENTAGE OF OVERALL ADP ATTRIBUTABLE TO FREQUENT UTILIZERS (3+ BOOKINGS IN ONE YEAR): BASELINE AND YEAR 3

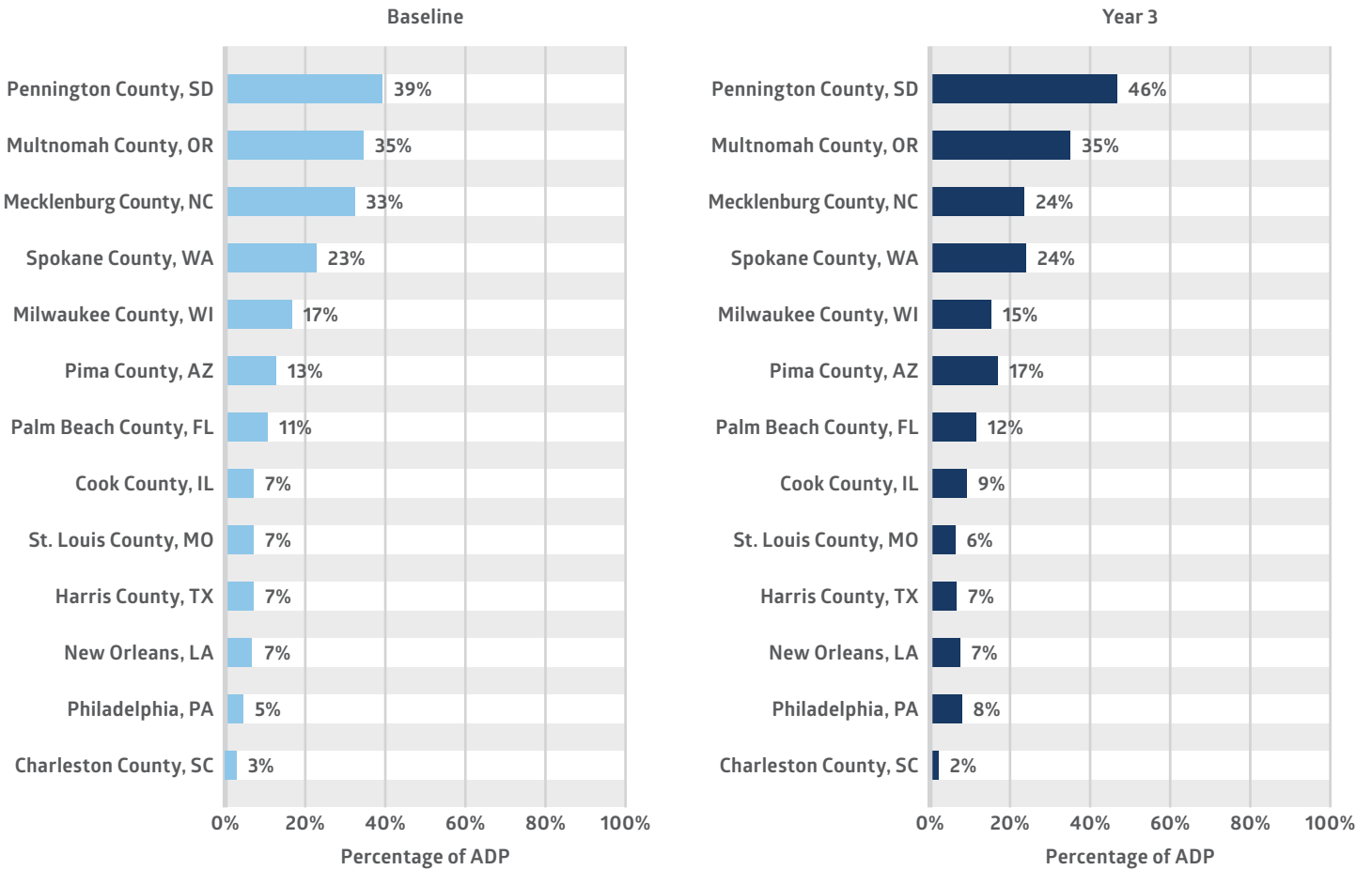


FIGURE 34. BOOKINGS FOR FREQUENT UTILIZERS (3+ BOOKINGS IN ONE YEAR) BY SITE: BASELINE AND YEAR 3

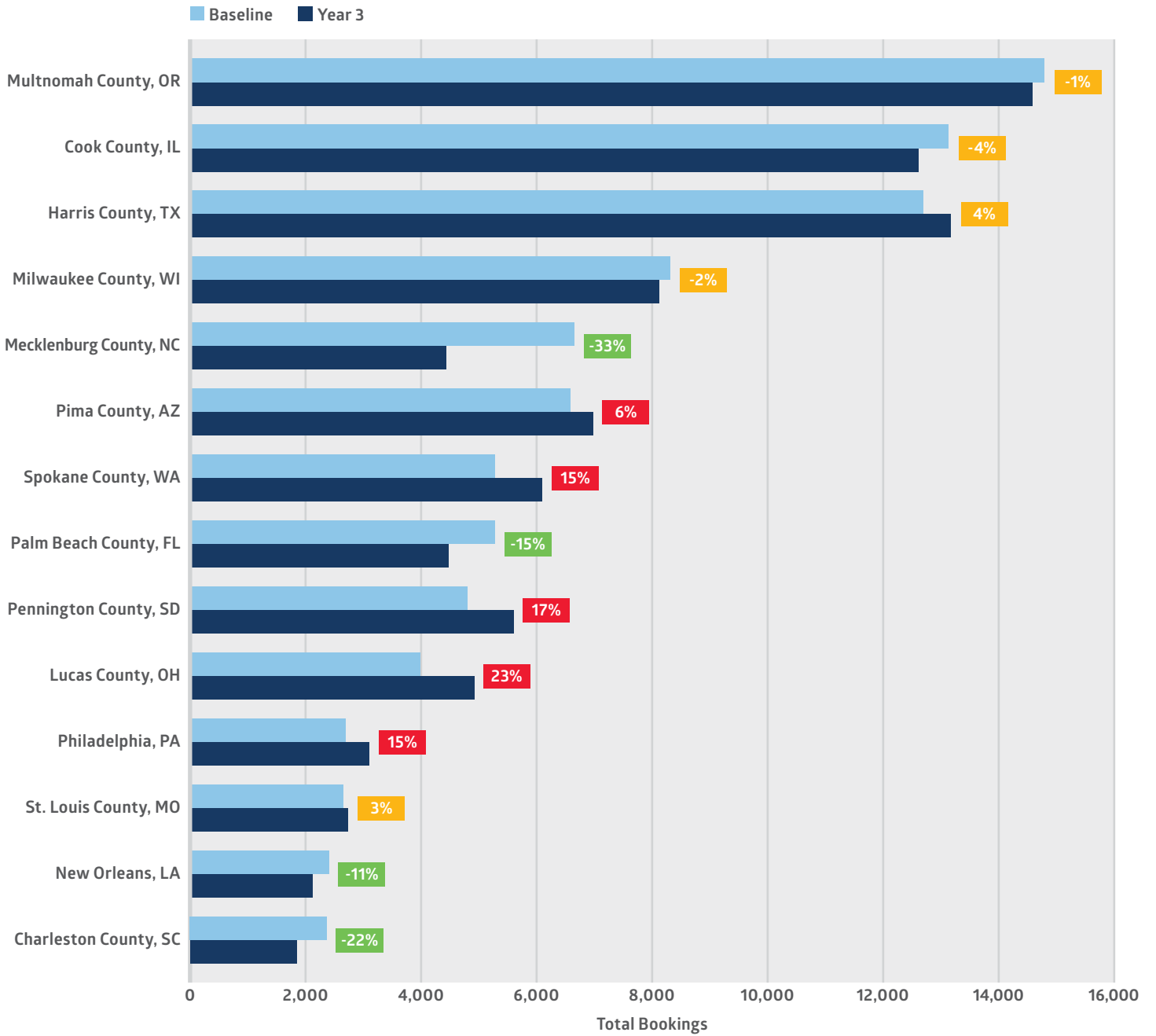
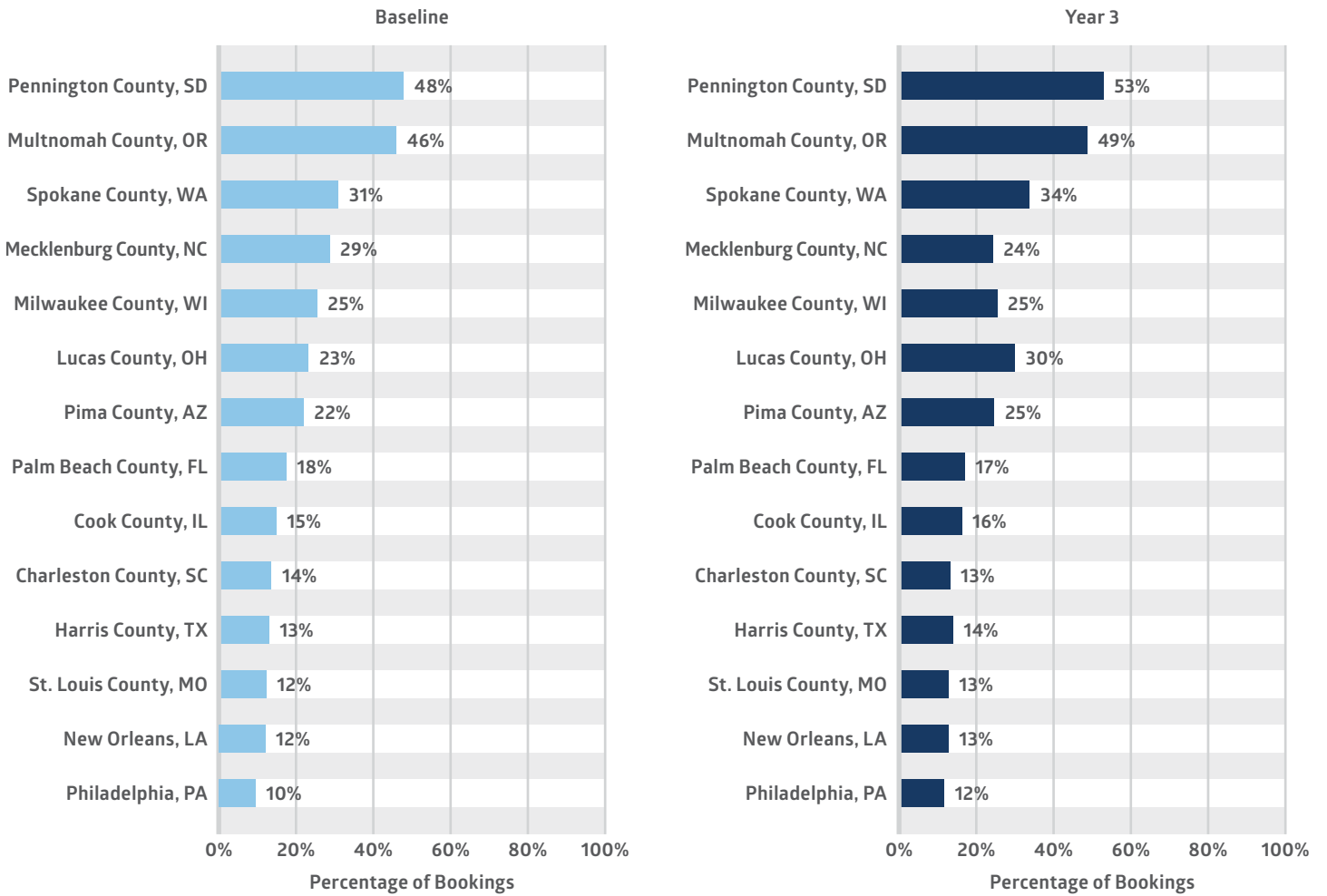


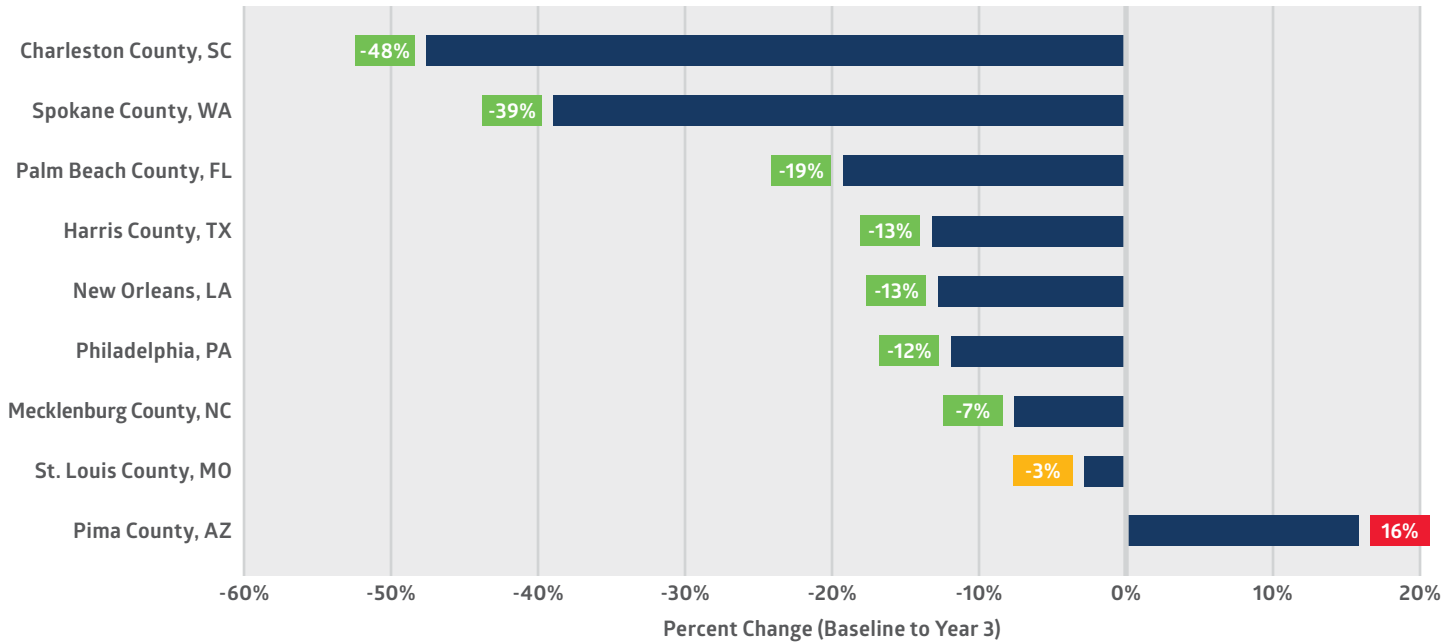
FIGURE 35. PERCENTAGE OF OVERALL BOOKINGS ATTRIBUTABLE TO FREQUENT UTILIZERS (3+ BOOKINGS IN ONE YEAR): BASELINE AND YEAR 3



5.2: VIOLATION-ONLY POPULATION

Only nine sites were able to identify a population held exclusively for probation or parole violations. The majority of those sites (seven) experienced reductions in this population through Year 3 (Figure 36). Similarly, five of seven sites with available booking data for this population revealed declines by Year 3 (Figure 38), as did six of seven sites with available ALOS data at release (Figure 39), although ALOS in custody went up in half of the sites, as shown in Figure 40. It is possible that some of these dramatic reductions reflect the relatively small proportion of the population composed of people held only on violations. By Year 3 this population accounted for less than 10 percent of the overall ADP in seven of nine sites.

FIGURE 36. CHANGE IN VIOLATION-ONLY ADP BY SITE: BASELINE TO YEAR 3



VIOLATION-ONLY POPULATION:

The violation-only population is composed of individuals held on probation or parole violations and excludes those in jail on sentenced charges, open or pending charges, and holds. This category may include people held on warrants and for failure to appear in court.

FIGURE 37. PERCENTAGE OF OVERALL ADP ATTRIBUTABLE TO VIOLATION-ONLY CASE STATUS BY SITE: BASELINE AND YEAR 3

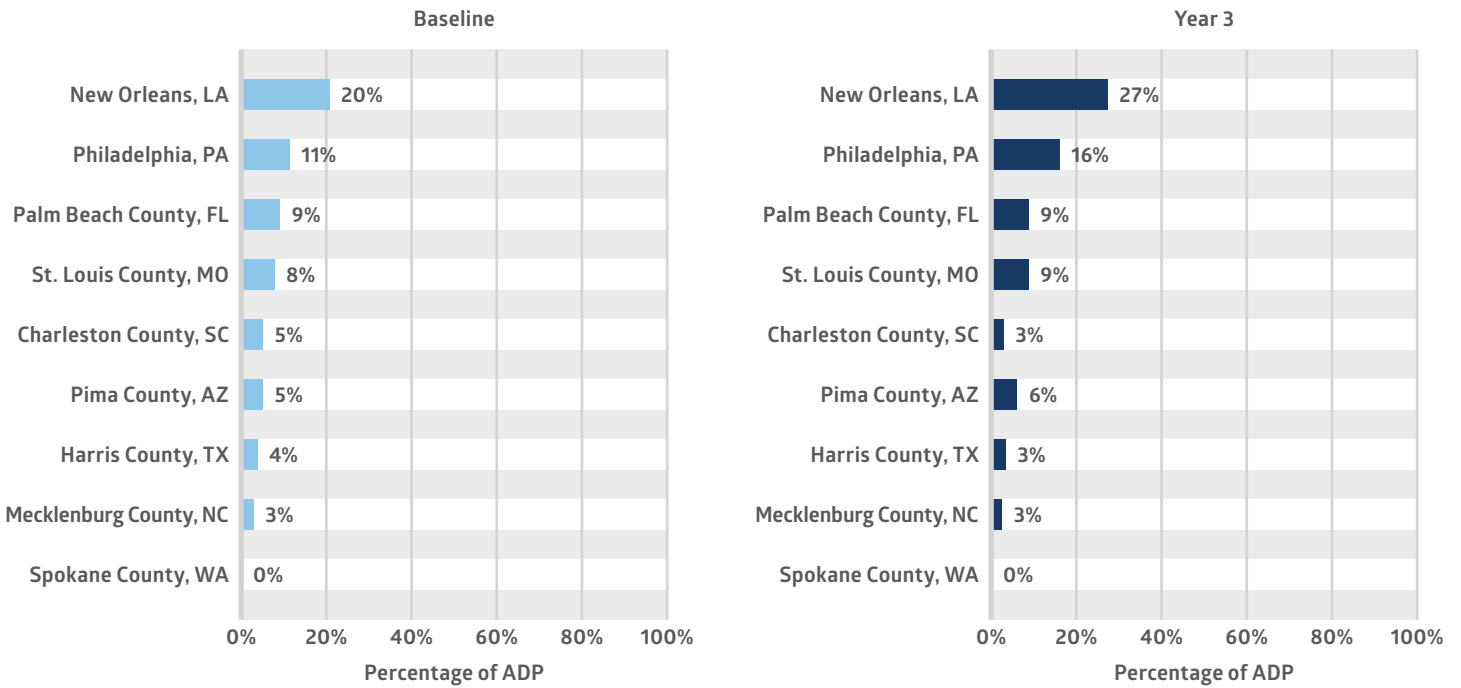


FIGURE 38. CHANGE IN VIOLATION-ONLY BOOKINGS BY SITE: BASELINE TO YEAR 3

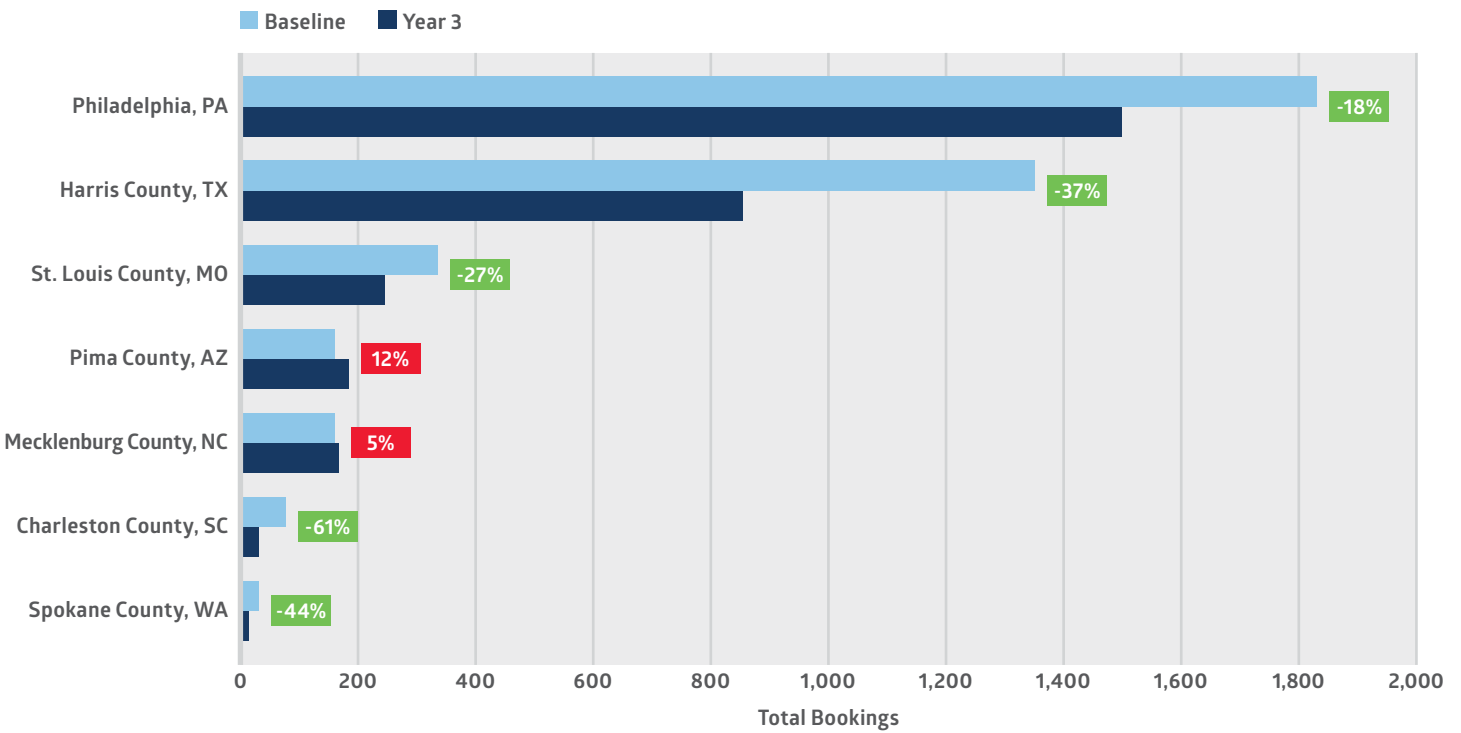


FIGURE 39. ALOS AT RELEASE, VIOLATION-ONLY CASE STATUS BY SITE: BASELINE AND YEAR 3

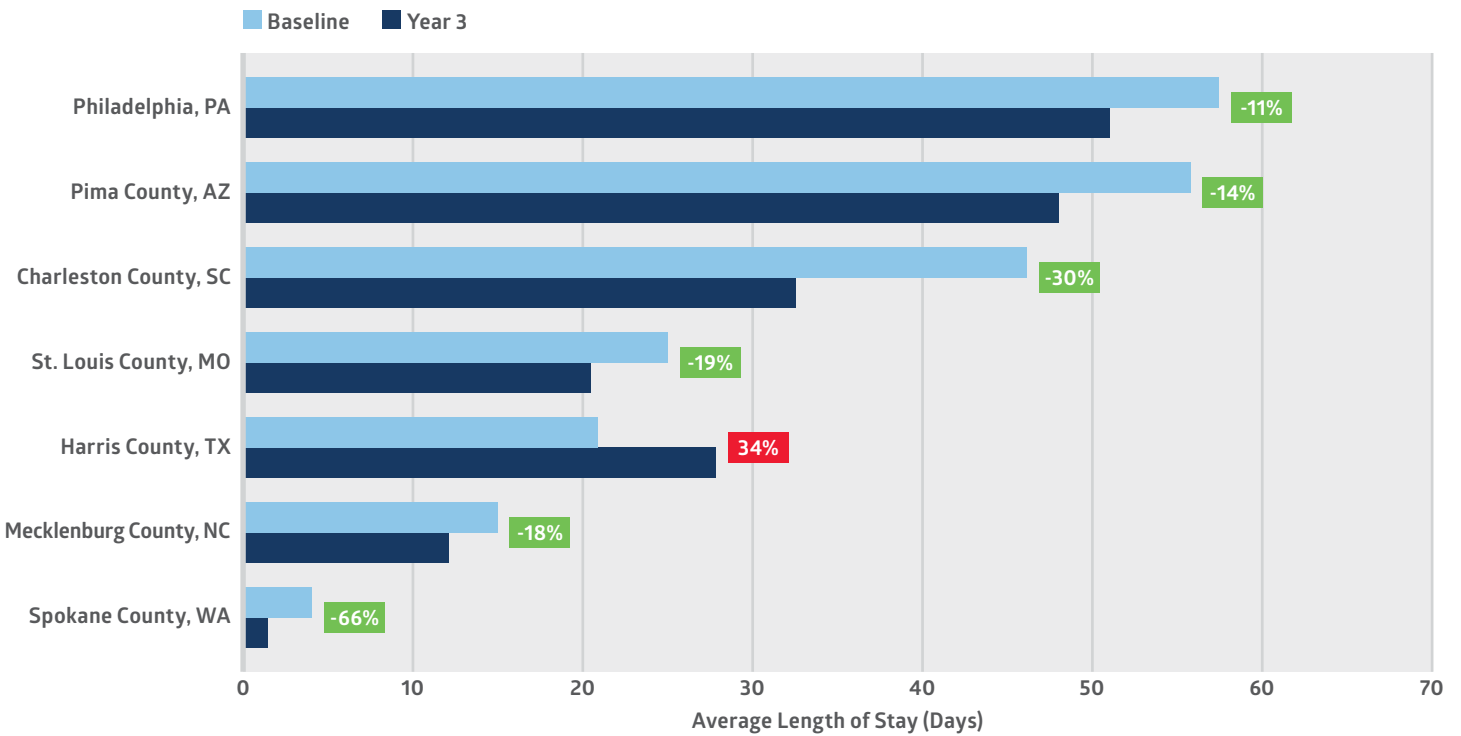
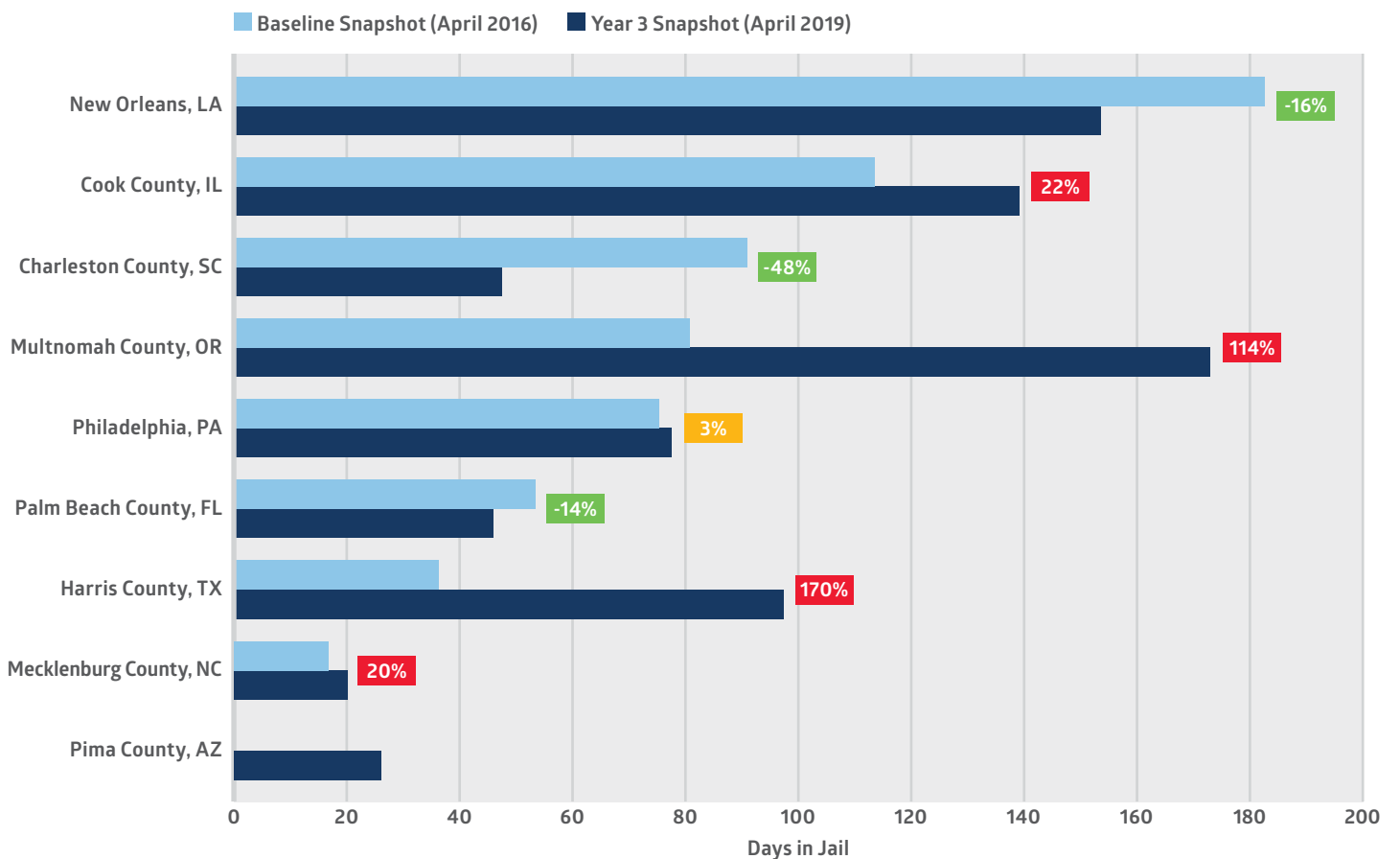


FIGURE 40. ALOS IN CUSTODY, VIOLATION-ONLY CASE STATUS BY SITE: BASELINE AND YEAR 3

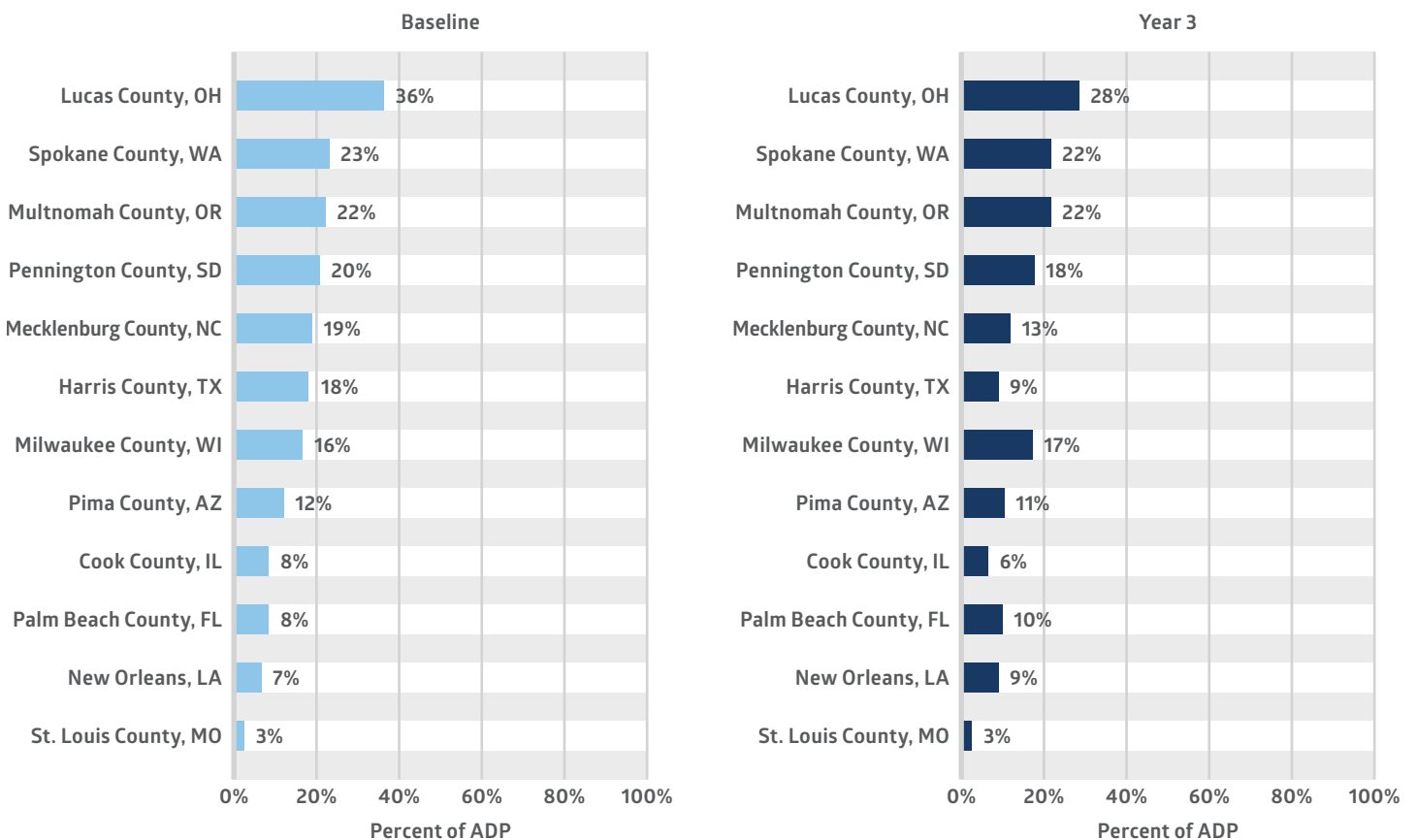


5.3: FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR CHARGES

Whether the metric is ADP, bookings, or ALOS (among releases), the sites included for this report made more progress in reducing the representation of misdemeanors than felonies in the jail population. For each of these metrics, the majority of sites (at least eight of 12) experienced decreases among misdemeanors. Improvements were also seen among the felony population, as half of the sites experienced a decrease in ADP and/or LOS. There was less progress recorded among bookings on felony charges, however, where only four of the 12 sites experienced decreases. Misdemeanors represent a much smaller proportion of the jail population than felonies in all sites, and in many cases, a very small share of the ADP. These changes should be considered in this context.

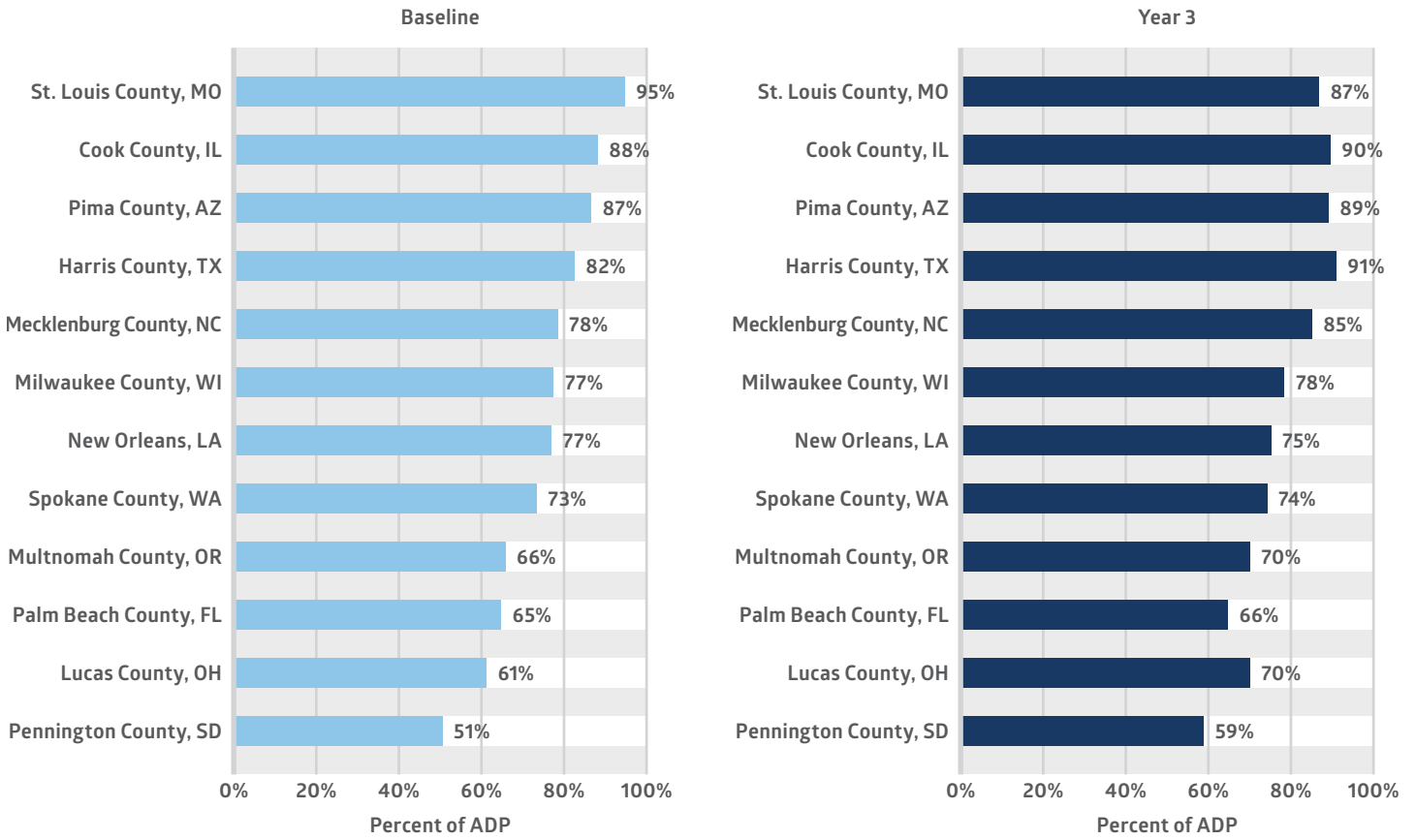
While the same general pattern emerges for the in-custody population — more decreases/fewer increases among the misdemeanor population compared to the felony population — there were more sites with increases for both populations, and those increases were larger. Given the complications associated with interpreting this metric, further analysis is necessary to fully understand the meaning of these findings.

FIGURE 41. PERCENTAGE OF OVERALL ADP ATTRIBUTABLE TO MISDEMEANORS BY SITE: BASELINE AND YEAR 3¹¹



¹¹ Misdemeanors and felonies may not add up to 100 percent of overall ADP in each site due to unclassified or non-felony/non-misdemeanor top charges.

FIGURE 42. PERCENTAGE OF OVERALL ADP ATTRIBUTABLE TO FELONIES BY SITE: BASELINE AND YEAR 3¹²



¹² Felonies and misdemeanors may not add to 100 percent of overall ADP in each site due to unclassified or non-felony/non-misdemeanor top charges.

FIGURE 43. PERCENT CHANGE IN BOOKINGS BY TOP CHARGE BY SITE: BASELINE TO YEAR 3

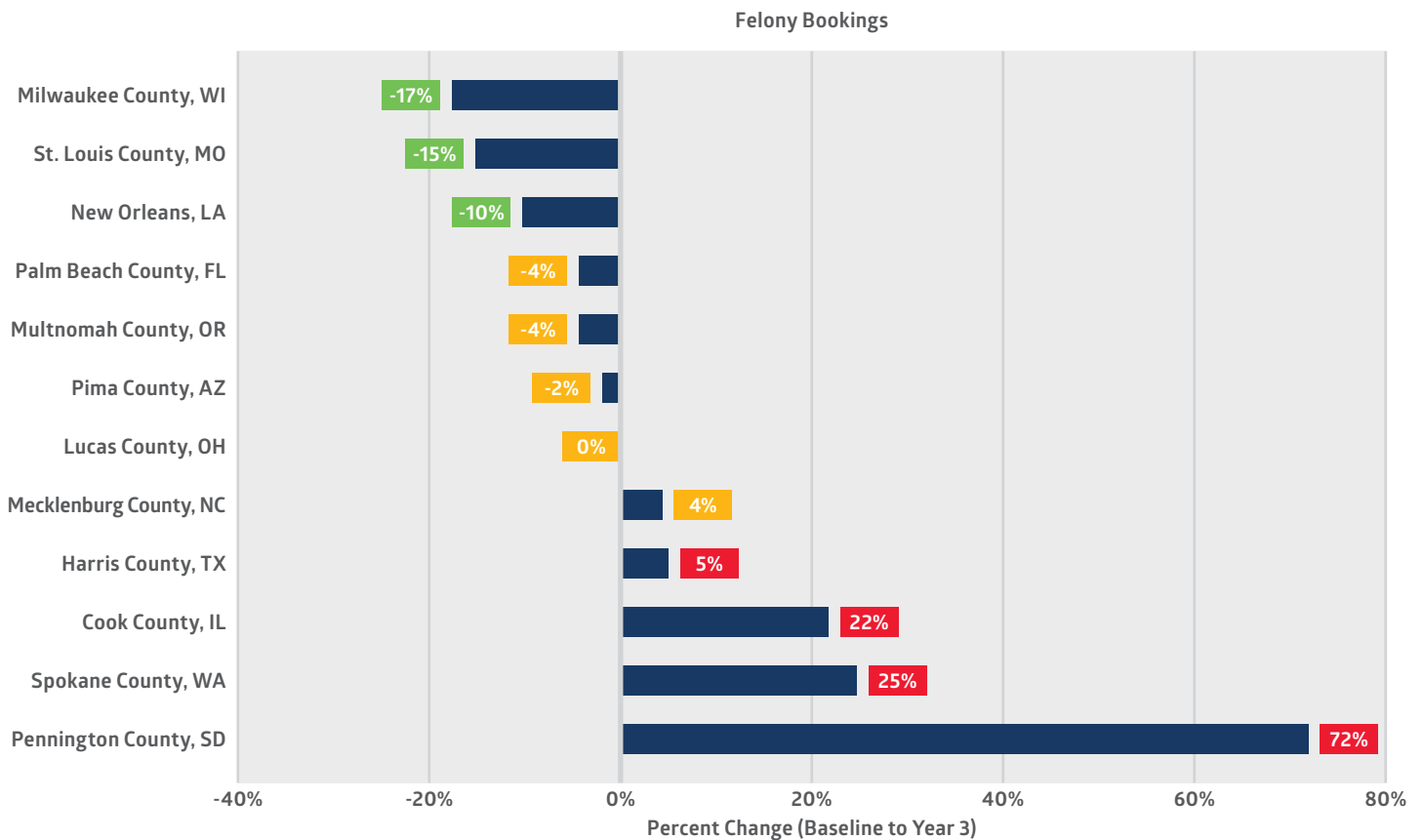
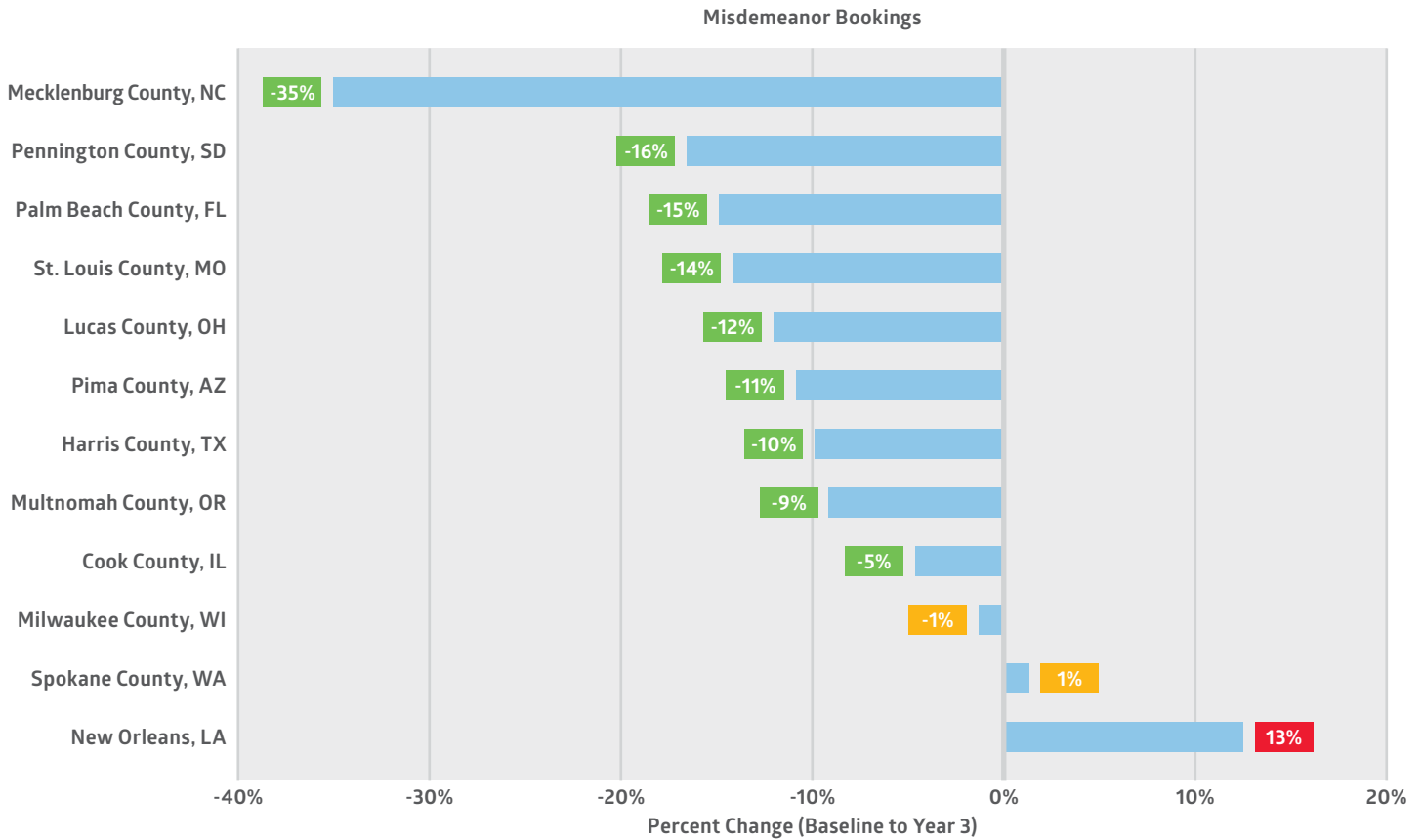


FIGURE 44. PERCENT CHANGE IN ALOS AT RELEASE BY TOP CHARGE BY SITE: BASELINE TO YEAR 3

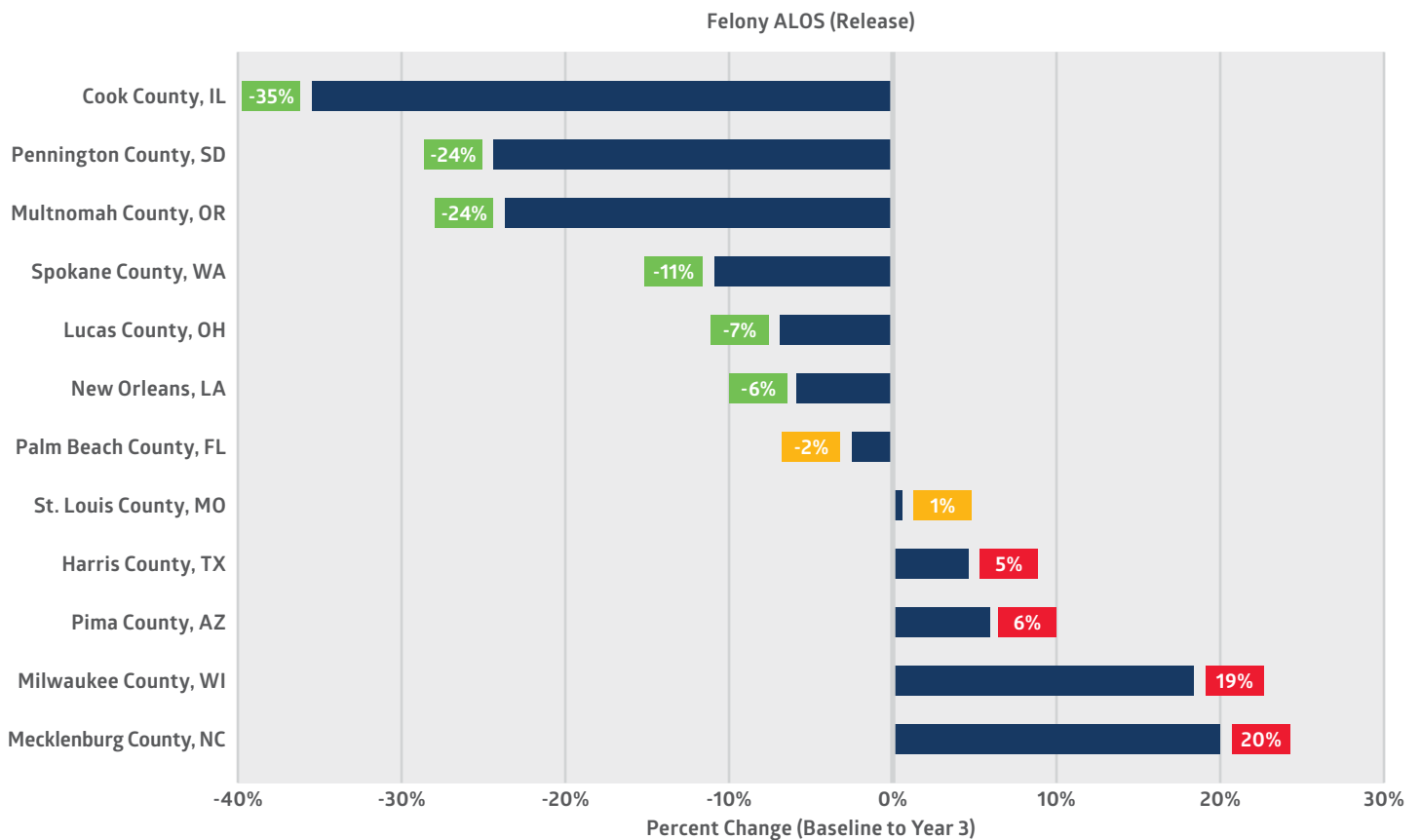
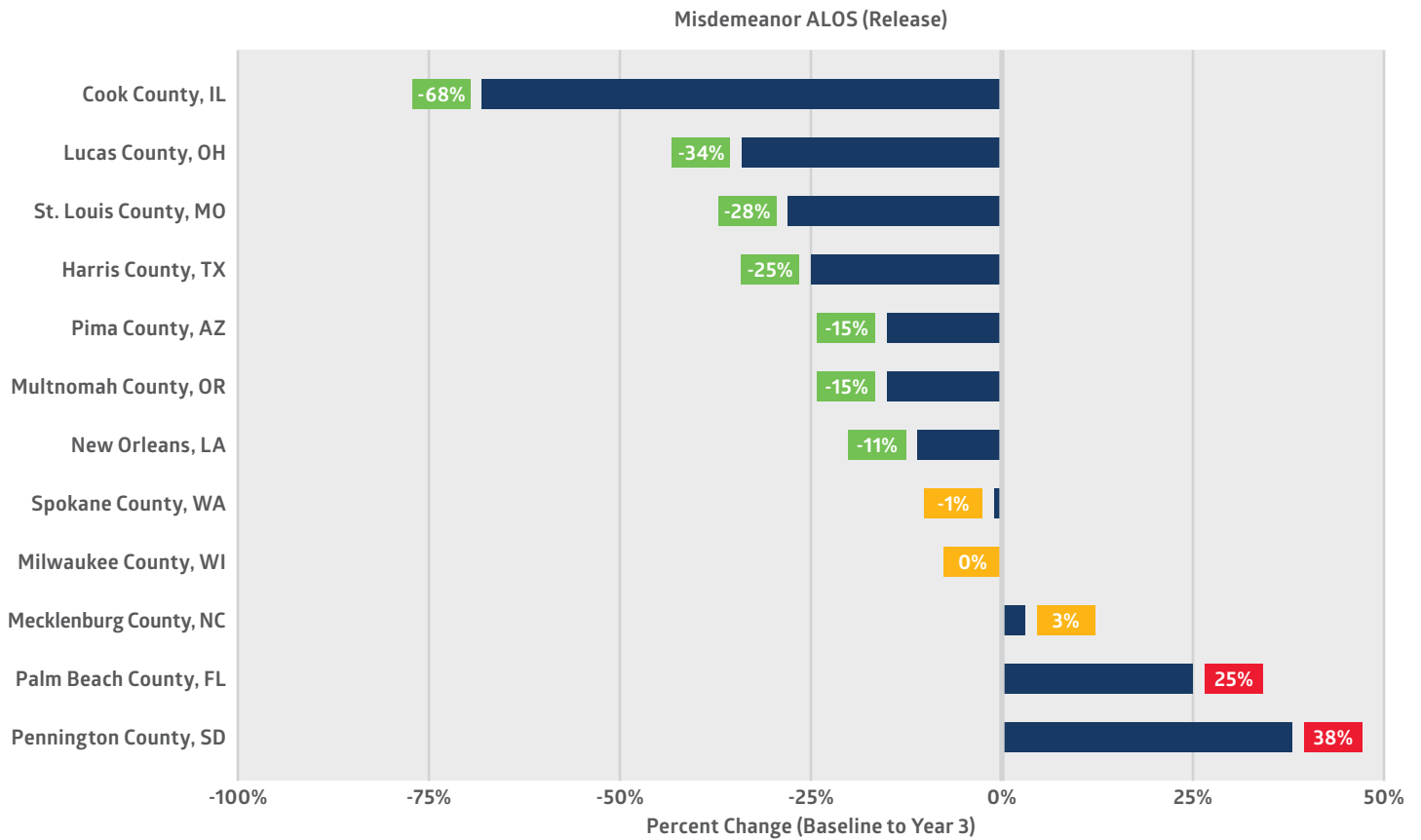
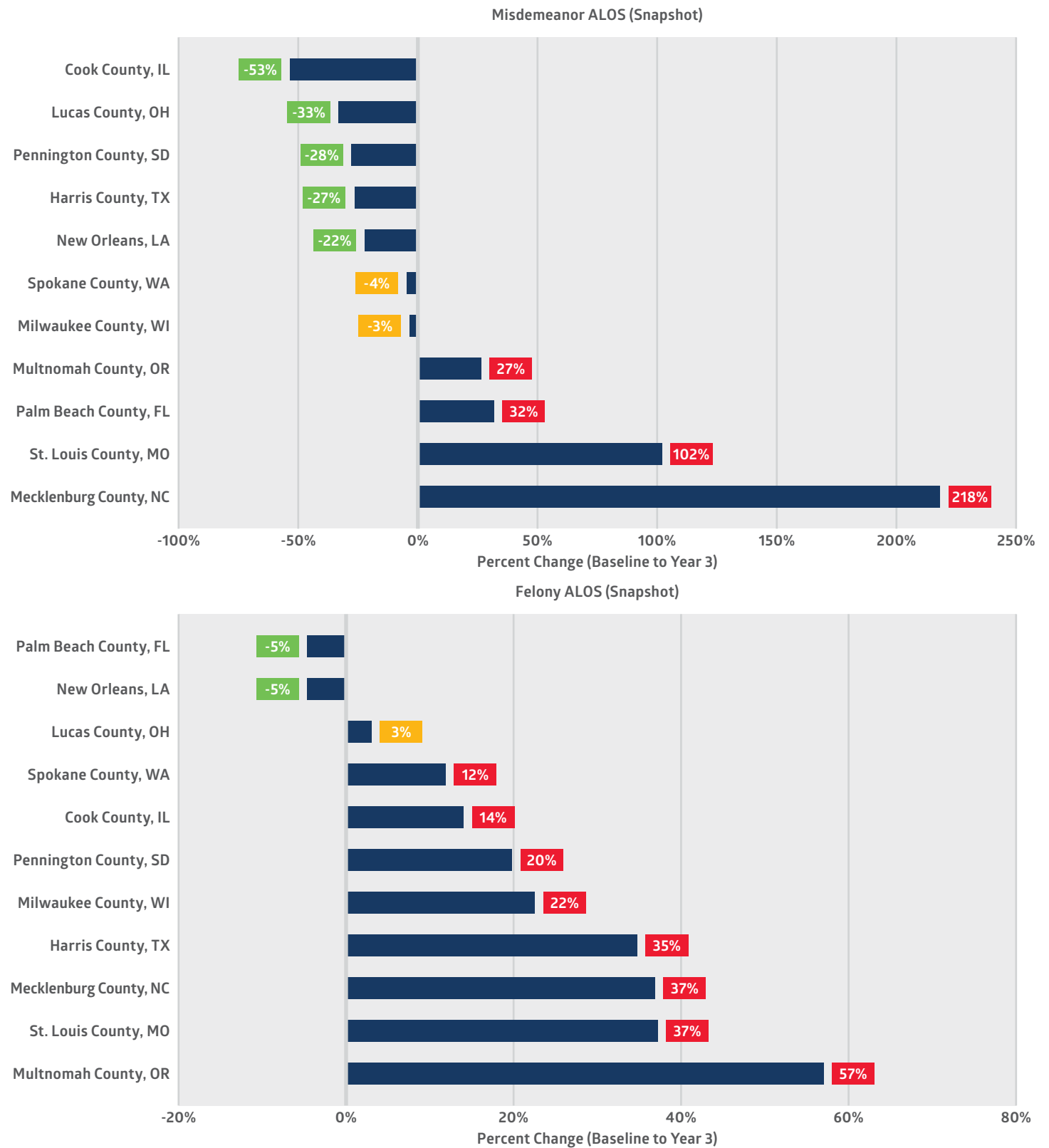


FIGURE 45. PERCENT CHANGE IN ALOS BY TOP CHARGE, POPULATION IN CUSTODY, BY SITE: BASELINE (APRIL 2016) TO YEAR 3 (APRIL 2019)



APPENDIX A. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

This appendix provides details on how ISLG defined and applied performance measures and other key terms for this report. Not all sites were able to provide the same data. Here, we describe key components of the measures to clarify how they are defined, who they include, and, in the case of measures that require a calculation, how that calculation was made.

ADP: Average Daily Population in jail. The ADP is calculated by adding up the number of people in the jail population in each day of a given period and dividing that figure by the total number of days in the period.

Average Length of Stay (ALOS) at release: Average length of stay (in days) for individuals who are released during a given period (e.g. released during the month). ALOS at release is counted as zero for individuals who are booked and released on the same day and one for individuals released the next day.

Average Length of Stay (ALOS) in custody: Average length of stay (in days) for individuals in custody at a snapshot point-in-time, usually the last day of a month.

Baseline: The reference point for progress in this initiative, based on the period between November 2015 and April 2016 – the six months leading up to the official start of the SJC implementation phase. For measures that reflect counts, such as bookings, the Baseline is an average of the two three-month periods between November 2015 and April 2016. For measures that reflect averages, such as average daily population (ADP) and average length of stay (ALOS), the Baseline reflects the average figure across the six-month period.

Black: Any individual whose race is listed as “Black.” For sites that track ethnicity separately from race, this will include individuals whose race is listed as “Black” and whose ethnicity is listed as “Non-Latinx” or “Unknown.”

Bookings: Any individual who is booked into the jail (for a pending charge, sentence, warrant, other hold, etc.) during a given period. Bookings are defined to include anyone who is booked and admitted into the jail, booked and released, or transferred to a jail from another facility. Individuals who are booked multiple times in a given period are counted as multiple bookings.

Disparity ratio for ALOS: Reflects disparities in ALOS between People of Color and White (Non-Latinx) people. The disparity ratio is calculated through a two-step process. The first step is to calculate average ALOS (as described above under the ALOS definition) for both groups. The second step is to divide the ALOS for People of Color by the ALOS for White (Non-Latinx) people. Numbers higher than one reflect disparately higher ALOS for People of Color (the higher the number the greater the disparity). Numbers below one reflect disparately lower ALOS for People of Color.

Disproportionality ratio for ADP: A measure of over- or under-representation of People of Color in the jail on any given day, compared to their representation in the general adult population. The disproportionality ratio is calculated through a two-step process. The first step is to divide the ADP for People of Color in the jail by the total number of people in the jail, and the number of People of Color in the general adult population by the total adult population in the jurisdiction. The second step is to divide the proportion of People of Color in the jail by the proportion of People of Color in the general adult population. Numbers higher than one reflect disproportionately higher representation of People of Color in the jail on a given day (the higher the number the greater the disproportionality). Numbers below one reflect disproportionately lower representation of People of Color.

Felony population: Individuals whose top charge associated with booking is a felony.

Frequent Utilizer: Individuals booked into jail three or more times within a given one-year period.

Incarceration rate: Incarceration rates were calculated by combining the ADP and general adult populations across all sites, dividing the combined ADP by the combined general adult population, and multiplying by 100,000. Underlying population estimates are available here: www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/.

Jail population: Individuals who are physically confined in jail all or part of the time, with the exception of individuals who are held on contract for another jurisdiction (federal, state, or other), individuals who are held for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement with no other pending or sentenced charges, and juveniles. In addition to those confined full-time, the jail population is defined to include anyone who is released during the day for work or treatment but who returns at night, along with individuals awaiting transfers to other facilities. Excluded are individuals who are under the jurisdiction of the jail but who remain in the community, such as those on electronic monitoring or home detention. Individuals who are in custody only on weekends are also excluded.

Latinx: Any individual whose race and/or ethnicity is listed as Latinx, regardless of any other racial identification.

Misdemeanor population: Individuals whose top charge associated with booking is a misdemeanor.

People of Color: Any individual whose race is listed as something other than “White” in jail data. For sites that track ethnicity separately from race, this includes individuals whose race is listed as “White” but whose ethnicity is listed as “Latinx.”

Pretrial/awaiting action: Individuals with one or more pending criminal charge, including those in jail for a probation or parole violation. Individuals who have pending criminal charges and other statuses (e.g., they were sentenced on another charge) are counted in this category. This category may also include people held on warrants and for failure to appear in court.

Pretrial only: Individuals with open/pending charges only, and excluding sentenced charges, probation and parole violations, and holds. This category may include people held on warrants and for failure to appear in court.

Relative Rate Index (RRI): The RRI is a measure of over- or under-representation of particular racial and/or ethnic groups, compared to a reference group, in the rate of jail bookings in a given jurisdiction. For this report, the reference group is White People. The RRI is calculated through a two-step process. First, separate booking rates per 100,000 county residents for groups of interest (e.g., People of Color, Black, Latinx and White people) are calculated. Next, the booking rate per 100,000 for each racial/ethnic group of interest is divided by the booking rate for White People to determine the RRI. RRI numbers higher than one reflect disparately higher booking rates for the racial/ethnic group of interest, relative to White People (the higher the number the greater the disparity). Numbers below one reflect disparately lower rates for the racial/ethnic group of interest, relative to White People.

Sentenced: Individuals who are serving a sentence and who do not have any other open charges. The sentenced population is not limited to people serving a local jail sentence — it also includes individuals in jail who have been sentenced to prison and are awaiting transfer. People confined on probation violations are counted as sentenced if they are in jail to serve a sentence relating to that violation and are not facing new charges.

Violation only: Individuals held on probation or parole violations, excluding sentenced charges, open/pending charges, and holds. This category may include people held on warrants and for failure to appear in court.

White: Any individual whose race is listed as “White.” For sites that track ethnicity separately from race, this will include individuals whose race is listed as “White” and whose ethnicity is listed as “Non-Latinx” or “Unknown.”

APPENDIX B. DATA COLLECTION ON RACE/ETHNICITY BY SITE

Agencies across SJC sites capture race and ethnicity data in different ways. This variance sometimes limits the ability of researchers to capture trends and disparities in Latinx populations, specifically. Here is how each site records race and ethnicity data within jail data, with a focus on how sites capture Latinx populations.

TABLE 5. TRACKING OF RACE AND ETHNICITY IN JAIL DATA

SITE	ABLE TO REPORT ON LATINX/HISPANIC POPULATIONS?	SEPARATE ETHNICITY FIELD (I.E., LATINX, NON-LATINX)	NOTES
Charleston County, SC	Yes	Yes	
Cook County, IL	Yes	No	Cook County captures both race and ethnicity in the same variable, but includes categories for race/ethnicity combinations.
Harris County, TX	Yes	Yes	
Lucas County, OH	Yes	Yes	
Mecklenburg County, NC	Yes	No	Ethnicity information is captured in the same variable as race information, limiting the ability to distinguish between race and ethnicity groups (e.g., unable to distinguish between Black, Latinx and Black, Non-Latinx individuals).
Milwaukee County, WI	Yes	Yes	
Multnomah County, OR	Yes	No	Ethnicity information is captured in the same variable as race information, limiting the ability to distinguish between race and ethnicity groups (e.g., unable to distinguish between Black, Latinx and Black, Non-Latinx individuals).
New Orleans, LA	Yes	No	Ethnicity information is captured in the same variable as race information, limiting the ability to distinguish between race and ethnicity groups (e.g., unable to distinguish between Black, Latinx and Black, Non-Latinx individuals).
Palm Beach County, FL	Yes	Yes	
Pennington County, SD	Yes	Yes	
Philadelphia, PA	Yes	No	Ethnicity information is captured in the same variable as race information, limiting the ability to distinguish between race and ethnicity groups (e.g., unable to distinguish between Black, Latinx and Black, Non-Latinx individuals).
Pima County, AZ	Yes	No	Ethnicity information is captured in the same variable as race information, limiting the ability to distinguish between race and ethnicity groups (e.g., unable to distinguish between Black, Latinx and Black, Non-Latinx individuals).
Spokane County, WA	Yes	Yes	
St. Louis County, MO	No	No	St Louis County's jail does not capture information on ethnicity. All disparity measures are based only on race data.

APPENDIX C. METHODOLOGICAL NOTES BY SITE

CHARLESTON COUNTY, SC

All jail population figures, including ADP and ALOS, are reported for the local jail population only, excluding any identifiable contracts and holds. Currently, there is no reliable way to distinguish charge information as a felony or misdemeanor, and, as a result, we do not include breakdowns for any analyses by charge class for Charleston.

ADP: Average daily population in Charleston is calculated using monthly snapshots from the site, rather than the admission and release files.

Case Status: Given that ADP is calculated using monthly snapshot files, case status breakdowns for ADP represent the status in each month, rather than at the time of admission.

COOK COUNTY, IL

ADP: In Cook County, bookings and release data used to calculate ADP include cases where an individual was remanded to jail after bond court, regardless of whether they were assigned a bed in jail (e.g. we include those who were booked into the jail and promptly released without staying overnight). However, we exclude cases for individuals who were released directly at bond court (defined as a “pre-booking” population). While this is somewhat comparable to the measure that Cook County reports to ISLG, the county only reports an ADP for the confined population (e.g. individuals remanded to the jail and subsequently processed for a bed assignment).

Case Status: Snapshot case status was used as a proxy for ADP by case status at admission for Cook County because case status is overwritten in the county’s data systems and therefore does not reliably represent case status at the time of admission. For snapshot case status, determination of whether a given case is a violation is unreliable in Cook County jail data. While we report snapshot counts of violations, these likely reflect an undercount of actual violations.

Bookings: Bookings data include all levels of cases, including those released directly at bond court (defined as a “pre-booking” population) and those remanded to the jail after bond court, regardless of bed assignment. This is comparable to the measure that Cook County reports to ISLG.

ALOS: Similar to ADP, data used to calculate ALOS include cases where an individual was remanded to jail after bond court regardless of whether they were assigned a bed in jail and excludes cases released directly at bond court (defined as a “pre-booking” population). This is comparable to the measure that Cook County reports to ISLG.

Populations in Focus: As with the overall ADP, data used for calculations pertaining to focus populations include cases where an individual was remanded to jail after bond court regardless of whether they were assigned a bed in jail and exclude cases for individuals released directly from bond court (defined as a “pre-booking” population). However, for frequent utilizer calculations, the full booking population was included as defined in the “bookings” population definition above.

HARRIS COUNTY, TX

No caveats to add.

LUCAS COUNTY, OH

ADP: Average daily population in Lucas County is calculated using daily snapshots from the site, rather than the admission and release files.

Case Status: Given that ADP is calculated using daily snapshot files, case status breakdowns for ADP represent the status on each day, rather than at the time of admission. Further, while the jail data does contain information about violators, it comes from a text field that does not consistently capture violation information. Therefore, we do not include breakdowns of violators in this report.

Snapshot ALOS: The snapshot files do not allow us to isolate a person's physical time in custody. Given that some defendants may not be in custody for the entire period (from booking date to snapshot date), the snapshot ALOS here is likely inflated slightly.

Bookings: Lucas County has a facility for people being held pretrial and one for people serving sentences. When people move from the pretrial facility to serve their local jail sentence at the other facility, they receive a new booking number. This differs from most other SJC jurisdictions, where defendants keep the same booking number even if they move to another local facility. As a result, Lucas County's bookings may look higher than other similarly sized jurisdictions, given that defendants are double counted if they spent time in both facilities. The site requested that we maintain this distinction in the analysis.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NC

ADP: ISLG's calculations for ADP in Year 3 diverge from what Mecklenburg reports. The trend and overall ADP decline by Year 3 closely align, therefore we are confident in the underlying data. We suspect discrepancies have arisen from technical issues in the calculation of ADP.

ALOS: ISLG's calculations for ALOS in Year 3 diverge from what Mecklenburg reports. The trend and overall ALOS decline by Year 3 closely align, therefore we are confident in the underlying data. We suspect discrepancies have arisen from technical issues in the calculation of ALOS.

Snapshot ALOS: The data provided by Mecklenburg for the snapshot ALOS contains some substantial outliers. Some officials in Mecklenburg believe these outliers are due to data errors; the average length of stay figures may be slightly influenced by these possible data errors.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY, WI

Case Status: In Milwaukee County's new data management system (implemented in December 2017), case status is overwritten when it changes and does not comport with how case status was captured in the prior data management system. As a result, we do not include breakdowns by case status for ADP, bookings, or ALOS. Given this challenge, ISLG is working with Milwaukee County to identify a reliable way to estimate case status for ADP.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OR

Case Status: The Multnomah County Sheriff's Office does not have data available to determine case status at admission to or release from jail. Ascertaining case status among individuals admitted or released from jail would have required merging data from other county agencies, which was not possible. Some case status information was available in Multnomah's snapshot data. ISLG separated the two available subcategories – "sentenced" and "pretrial/awaiting action" – and further subdivided the "pretrial/awaiting action" group into people who had a parole violation ("pure violation") and those who did not have holds or violations ("pure pretrial").

Snapshot ALOS: The snapshot files, which count individuals who are in the jail on the last day of each month, did not allow for the determination of an individual's actual time in custody. Some defendants may be in custody for at least one day but as many as 30 days beyond the snapshot date, so the snapshot ALOS here could be an underestimate. Unlike ALOS that is calculated using booking and release dates, the snapshot ALOS includes individuals who have been in the jail for long periods of time, which explains why snapshot ALOS numbers were considerably higher than ALOS among individuals who have been booked and eventually released.

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Case Status: New Orleans' case status is reported via monthly snapshot files, as this variable is otherwise overwritten as statuses change up to the point of the data pull. Additionally, ADP figures exclude all contracts identifiable in the data; however, in consultation with the site, an additional 140 individuals per month are removed from November 2015 through January 2016 to account for contracts that are not otherwise identifiable in that timeframe.

Population Estimates: Population estimates used to calculate rates include those age 17 and older to account for the age of criminal responsibility in Louisiana. However, as of March 2019 — at the end of the period covered here — 17-year-olds arrested for nonviolent offenses are kept within the juvenile system (17-year-olds arrested for violent offenses followed in July 2020). Future reports will adjust population estimates to account for this change.

PALM BEACH COUNTY, FL

Case status: Palm Beach County's case status variable is overwritten when it changes. Because of that, we do not include breakdowns by case status for bookings and ALOS, as the overwriting leads to an overrepresentation of the sentenced population and an underrepresentation of the pretrial/awaiting action population. However, since the monthly snapshot files contained case status on the day of each snapshot, we used that data as a proxy for the case status breakdowns in ADP.

Snapshot ALOS: The snapshot files do not allow us to isolate a person's physical time in custody. Given that some defendants may not have been in custody for the entire period from booking date to snapshot date, the snapshot ALOS presented here likely was inflated slightly.

PENNINGTON COUNTY, SD

Case Status: Case status determined by the site is the status of the individual when they are first booked; if the status changes, then the original status is overwritten. Therefore, when ISLG receives the data, the case status no longer represents the case status at admission, but rather at the time of the data pull. Due to this overwriting, the sentenced population is inflated while the pretrial/awaiting action population is diminished. Further, when exploring proxy ways of determining case status using sentence end dates, we discovered that once a sentence end date is entered, it auto-populates all charges for a person, effectively over-counting the sentenced population. Until these issues are resolved, case status will be excluded.

PHILADELPHIA, PA

ADP: Philadelphia's ADP (including case status breakdowns) is calculated from daily snapshot files. Jail data do not include reliable charge information, so top charge breakdowns are not reported.

Case status: Due to difficulties in matching jail data confinement categories to ISLG reporting categories, breakdowns in case status reflect some limitations. The largest caveat concerns detainers – orders to keep people incarcerated pending further action on their case, often as a result of an alleged technical violation of probation, or a new arrest involving someone already under probation supervision. We can only identify detainers in snapshot data from Year 3. For this reason, we do not report "pretrial only" breakdowns prior to Year 3. To enable us to look at change over time, Philadelphia's sentenced and violation case status categories include detainers.

Bookings: Philadelphia's booking breakdowns continue to include detainers, as we only have detainer information in snapshot files. As noted, jail data do not include reliable charge information, so top charge breakdowns are not reported.

Snapshot ALOS: ALOS measures continue to include detainers, as we only have detainer information in snapshot files. ALOS excludes individuals with a recorded stay of 1,000 days or more based on an understanding, via data staff, that they are unlikely to reflect actual in-custody periods of that length. Again, jail data do not include reliable charge information, so top charge breakdowns are not reported.

PIMA COUNTY, AZ

ADP: ISLG's calculated ADP did not always match Pima County's reported ADP each month. Pima uses a daily snapshot (three times a day) to produce their ADP, while ISLG used actual admission and release dates to calculate ADP. Therefore, ISLG may be capturing more book-and-release defendants and may also be capturing some defendants who are not actually in jail on the days we count them, given the difficulty in assessing physical custody.

Snapshot ALOS: Pima County was able to provide only retrospective snapshot files going back to June 2017. Therefore, we were unable to calculate a change in this metric from Baseline, as county officials did not have an April 2016 snapshot file available.

SPOKANE COUNTY, WA

Snapshot ALOS: Snapshot data from August 2017-April 2019 (in Year 2) used for the one-day length of stay analyses were missing more than 10 percent of each month's data when matched back to the main analysis file (n=988 non-matched individuals). Snapshot data provided in other months did not contain any non-matching information and are considered reliable.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MO

ADP: ADP figures reported here differ from aggregate indicators that the site submits to ISLG each month. These ADP results diverge primarily in Year 3 of the initiative, and the figures reported in this report are generally higher than those reported by the site. There are several possible reasons for this difference in data: ISLG's population includes all bookings into detention for its analysis, while the site excludes bookings that are not admitted into the Main Jail from its indicators; and ISLG methods for calculating ADP count each day a given booking was present in custody, regardless of release date. The site generates its ADP figures from a count conducted at 3:00 a.m.

ALOS: Average length of stay is calculated as the difference in days from the booking date to the release date for all bookings that are not placed on an alternative to incarceration program (e.g., pretrial supervision, modified work release). For bookings placed on alternative to incarceration programs, the average length of stay is calculated as the difference in days from the booking date to the first date placed onto the program.

Other Notes: The age of criminal responsibility in Missouri is 17. Population figures used in ratio measures for average daily population and booking rates are based on the adult population, people ages 18 and older.

APPENDIX D. SITE SUMMARY TABLES

This appendix provides a condensed look at key trends through Year 3 for each site. Because the size of the jail population is governed by two factors—the number of individuals booked into jail, and how long they stay—comparing ADP trends with trends in bookings and average length of stay may help illustrate how the latter two are influencing the first. To the extent possible, key trends are broken out by race and ethnicity by site.

CHARLESTON COUNTY, SC

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (ADP), BOOKINGS, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (ALOS) BY CASE STATUS, RACE, AND ETHNICITY

	OVERALL			BLACK			WHITE		
	Baseline	Year 3	% Change	Baseline	Year 3	% Change	Baseline	Year 3	% Change
ADP									
Total	987	898	-9%	687	581	-15%	297	297	0%
Pretrial/Awaiting Action	883	870	-1%	619	561	-9%	262	289	10%
Violations	50	26	-48%						
Sentenced	104	28	-73%	68	19	-72%	35	9	-74%
BOOKINGS									
Total	4,135	3,157	-24%	2,280	1,683	-26%	1,855	1,407	-24%
Pretrial/Awaiting Action	3,615	2,945	-19%	1,937	1,551	-20%	1,668	1,329	-20%
Sentenced	527	212	-60%	347	132	-62%	174	78	-55%
ALOS AT RELEASE									
Total	20	25	30%	25	33	33%	13	17	28%
Pretrial/Awaiting Action	19	22	17%	25	29	17%	12	14	15%
Sentenced	27	62	134%	28	65	131%	27	54	99%

DISPARITIES BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

	Baseline	Year 3	
PROPORTION OF ADP			
Black	70%	65%	
White	30%	33%	
DISPROPORTIONALITY AND DISPARITY			
Disproportionality of ADP Compared to the General Adult Population	Black	2.7	2.6
Disparity of Bookings Compared to White People	Black	3.2	3.2
Disparity of ALOS Compared to White People	Black	1.9	2.0

NOTES:

- The “Baseline” period is a six-month timeframe before May 1, 2016, when the implementation phase of the initiative officially launched.
- “Year 3” refers to the last implementation quarter of Year 3 (February - April 2019)
- Values in the table, including percent change, are rounded.
- Case Status definitions:
 - Pretrial/awaiting action: Includes individuals with one or more pending criminal charge(s) and individuals in jail for a probation or parole violation. Note that individuals who have pending criminal charges and other statuses (for example, sentenced on another charge) are counted in this category. This category may also include warrants and FTAs.
 - Violations: Individuals held on probation or parole violations (excluding sentenced charges, open/pending charges, and holds). Note this category may include warrants and FTAs.
 - Sentenced: Individuals who are serving a sentence, and who do not have any other open charges. Note, probation violators are counted as sentenced if they are in jail to serve a sentenced relating to their probation violation and have no new charges. FTAs and warrant-related charges were excluded, if possible.
- A disproportionality ratio is a measure of over- or under-representation of a specific racial/ethnic group in the jail on any given day, compared to their representation in the general adult population.
- Disparity ratios are measured here using a Relative Rate Index (RRI) which is a ratio of the booking rate for individuals of a specific racial/ethnic group to that for White individuals.
- Black and White racial groups listed here are non-Latinx.

COOK COUNTY, IL

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (ADP), BOOKINGS, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (ALOS) BY CASE STATUS, RACE, AND ETHNICITY

	OVERALL			BLACK			LATINX			WHITE		
	Baseline	Year 3	% Change	Baseline	Year 3	% Change	Baseline	Year 3	% Change	Baseline	Year 3	% Change
ADP												
Total	8,675	6,752	-22%	6,166	4,759	-23%	1,535	1,251	-19%	914	678	-26%
Pretrial/Awaiting Action	7,899	5,490	-30%	5,791	4,045	-30%	1,254	852	-32%	798	544	-32%
Sentenced	296	158	-47%	176	103	-41%	69	33	-52%	48	19	-60%
BOOKINGS												
Total	19,735	19,776	0%	12,642	13,316	5%	3,705	3,584	-3%	3,115	2,594	-17%
ALOS AT RELEASE												
Total	61	37	-39%	68	38	-43%	56	41	-27%	41	28	-32%

DISPARITIES BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

	Baseline	Year 3
PROPORTION OF ADP		
Black	71%	70%
Latinx	18%	19%
White	11%	10%
DISPROPORTIONALITY AND DISPARITY		
Disproportionality of ADP Compared to the General Adult Population		
Black	3.1	3.1
Latinx	0.8	0.8
Disparity of Bookings Compared to White People		
Black	8.1	10.2
Latinx	2.5	2.8
Disparity of ALOS Compared to White People		
Black	1.6	1.4
Latinx	1.3	1.4

NOTES:

- The “Baseline” period is a six-month timeframe before May 1, 2016, when the implementation phase of the initiative officially launched.
- “Year 3” refers to the last implementation quarter of Year 3 (February – April 2019)
- Values in the table, including percent change, are rounded.
- Case Status definitions:
 - Pretrial/awaiting action: Includes individuals with one or more pending criminal charge(s) and individuals in jail for a probation or parole violation. Note that individuals who have pending criminal charges and other statuses (for example, sentenced on another charge) are counted in this category. This category may also include warrants and FTAs.
 - Sentenced: Individuals who are serving a sentence, and who do not have any other open charges. Note: probation violators are counted as sentenced if they are in jail to serve a sentence relating to their probation violation and have no new charges. FTAs and warrant-related charges were excluded, if possible.
- A disproportionality ratio is a measure of over- or under-representation of a specific racial/ethnic group in the jail on any given day, compared to their representation in the general adult population.
- Disparity ratios are measured here using a Relative Rate Index (RRI) which is a ratio of the booking rate for individuals of a specific racial/ethnic group to that for White individuals.
- Black and White racial groups listed here are non-Latinx.

HARRIS COUNTY, TX

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (ADP), BOOKINGS, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (ALOS) BY CASE STATUS, RACE, AND ETHNICITY

	OVERALL			BLACK			LATINX			WHITE		
	Baseline	Year 3	% Change	Baseline	Year 3	% Change	Baseline	Year 3	% Change	Baseline	Year 3	% Change
ADP												
Total	8,913	8,503	-5%	4,493	4,255	-5%	2,521	1,956	-22%	1,781	2,187	23%
Pretrial/Awaiting Action	8,780	8,472	-4%	4,440	4,241	-4%	2,475	1,948	-21%	1,751	2,178	24%
Violations	321	279	-13%									
Sentenced	133	32	-76%	54	13	-75%	47	8	-83%	31	10	-68%
BOOKINGS												
Total	24,862	24,065	-3%	11,218	10,590	-6%	7,288	4,820	-34%	5,888	8,125	38%
Pretrial/Awaiting Action	22,192	23,115	4%	9,953	10,155	2%	6,569	4,600	-30%	5,255	7,846	49%
Sentenced	2,670	950	-64%	1,265	435	-66%	719	220	-69%	634	279	-56%
ALOS AT RELEASE												
Total	32	34	9%	35	40	15%	31	39	26%	27	25	-7%
Pretrial/Awaiting Action	35	36	2%	39	42	7%	34	41	20%	29	26	-13%
Sentenced	3	2	-38%	3	2	-41%	5	4	-29%	4	2	-43%

DISPARITIES BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

	Baseline	Year 3	
PROPORTION OF ADP			
Black	50%	50%	
Latinx	28%	23%	
White	20%	26%	
DISPROPORTIONALITY AND DISPARITY			
Disproportionality of ADP Compared to the General Adult Population	Black	2.7	2.6
	Latinx	0.7	0.6
Disparity of Bookings Compared to White People	Black	3.4	2.2
	Latinx	1.1	0.5
Disparity of ALOS Compared to White People	Black	1.3	1.6
	Latinx	1.2	1.6

NOTES:

- The "Baseline" period is a six-month timeframe before May 1, 2016, when the implementation phase of the initiative officially launched.
- "Year 3" refers to the last implementation quarter of Year 3 (February – April 2019)
- Values in the table, including percent change, are rounded.
- Case Status definitions:
 - Pretrial/awaiting action: Includes individuals with one or more pending criminal charge(s) and individuals in jail for a probation or parole violation. Note that individuals who have pending criminal charges and other statuses (for example, sentenced on another charge) are counted in this category. This category may also include warrants and FTAs.
 - Violations: Individuals held on probation or parole violations (excluding sentenced charges, open/pending charges, and holds). Note this category may include warrants and FTAs.
 - Sentenced: Individuals who are serving a sentence, and who do not have any other open charges. Note: probation violators are counted as sentenced if they are in jail to serve a sentence relating to their probation violation and have no new charges. FTAs and warrant-related charges were excluded, if possible.
- A disproportionality ratio is a measure of over- or under-representation of a specific racial/ethnic group in the jail on any given day, compared to their representation in the general adult population.
- Disparity ratios are measured here using a Relative Rate Index (RRI) which is a ratio of the booking rate for individuals of a specific racial/ethnic group to that for White individuals.
- Black and White racial groups listed here are non-Latinx.

LUCAS COUNTY, OH

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (ADP), BOOKINGS, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (ALOS) BY CASE STATUS, RACE, AND ETHNICITY

	OVERALL			BLACK			LATINX			WHITE		
	Baseline	Year 3	% Change	Baseline	Year 3	% Change	Baseline	Year 3	% Change	Baseline	Year 3	% Change
ADP												
Total	830	592	-29%	426	311	-27%	31	14	-55%	369	264	-29%
Pretrial/Awaiting Action	556	444	-20%	300	249	-17%	20	8	-61%	231	185	-20%
Sentenced	274	147	-46%	126	62	51%	11	6	-45%	137	79	-42%
BOOKINGS												
Total	4,954	4,519	-9%	2,392	2,365	-1%	158	79	-50%	2,379	2,051	-14%
Pretrial/Awaiting Action	4,295	4,108	-4%	2,135	2,193	3%	132	69	-48%	2,004	1,823	-9%
Sentenced	660	411	-38%	257	172	-33%	26	10	-61%	375	228	-39%
ALOS AT RELEASE												
Total	15	13	-15%	16	13	-18%	19	22	19%	14	12	-13%
Pretrial/Awaiting Action	11	10	-11%	12	11	-12%	15	16	2%	10	9	-11%
Sentenced	38	36	-5%	44	37	-15%	34	54	62%	34	35	3%

DISPARITIES BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

	Baseline	Year 3	
PROPORTION OF ADP			
Black	44%	45%	
Latinx	4%	2%	
White	51%	53%	
DISPROPORTIONALITY AND DISPARITY			
Disproportionality of ADP Compared to the General Adult Population	Black	2.7	2.8
	Latinx	0.7	0.4
Disparity of Bookings Compared to White People	Black	3.9	4.4
	Latinx	0.9	0.5
Disparity of ALOS Compared to White People	Black	1.1	1.1
	Latinx	1.3	1.8

NOTES:

- The "Baseline" period is a six-month timeframe before May 1, 2016, when the implementation phase of the initiative officially launched.
- "Year 3" refers to the last implementation quarter of Year 3 (February – April 2019)
- Values in the table, including percent change, are rounded.
- Case Status definitions:
 - Pretrial/awaiting action: Includes individuals with one or more pending criminal charge(s) and individuals in jail for a probation or parole violation. Note that individuals who have pending criminal charges and other statuses (for example, sentenced on another charge) are counted in this category. This category may also include warrants and FTAs.
 - Sentenced: Individuals who are serving a sentence, and who do not have any other open charges. Note: probation violators are counted as sentenced if they are in jail to serve a sentence relating to their probation violation and have no new charges. FTAs and warrant-related charges were excluded, if possible.
- A disproportionality ratio is a measure of over- or under-representation of a specific racial/ethnic group in the jail on any given day, compared to their representation in the general adult population.
- Disparity ratios are measured here using a Relative Rate Index (RRI) which is a ratio of the booking rate for individuals of a specific racial/ethnic group to that for White individuals.
- Black and White racial groups listed here are non-Latinx.
- Many of the Latinx breakdowns rely on very small numbers and therefore percent change should be interpreted with caution.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NC

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (ADP), BOOKINGS, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (ALOS) BY CASE STATUS, RACE, AND ETHNICITY

	OVERALL			BLACK			LATINX			WHITE		
	Baseline	Year 3	% Change	Baseline	Year 3	% Change	Baseline	Year 3	% Change	Baseline	Year 3	% Change
ADP												
Total	993	949	-4%	736	741	1%	54	52	-4%	193	149	-23%
Pretrial/Awaiting Action	932	907	-3%	696	710	2%	52	50	-4%	176	141	-20%
Violations	28	26	-7%									
Sentenced	61	42	-31%	40	31	-23%	2	1	-50%	18	8	-56%
BOOKINGS												
Total	5,746	4,472	-22%	4,030	3,203	-21%	273	203	-26%	1,380	1,008	-27%
Pretrial/Awaiting Action	5,425	4,283	-21%	3,808	3,056	-20%	260	198	-24%	1,298	974	-25%
Sentenced	321	189	-41%	222	147	-34%	13	5	-62%	82	34	-59%
ALOS AT RELEASE												
Total	16	23	42%	18	24	38%	16	18	13%	11	18	70%
Pretrial/Awaiting Action	16	23	42%	18	25	39%	16	17	70%	10	17	70%
Sentenced	16	20	29%	16	18	11%	13	34	160%	16	29	82%

DISPARITIES BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

	Baseline	Year 3
PROPORTION OF ADP		
Black	74%	78%
Latinx	5%	5%
White	19%	16%
DISPROPORTIONALITY AND DISPARITY		
Disproportionality of ADP Compared to the General Adult Population	Black 2.4	2.5
	Latinx 0.5	0.6
Disparity of Bookings Compared to White People	Black 4.8	5.1
	Latinx 0.9	1.1
Disparity of ALOS Compared to White People	Black 1.7	1.4
	Latinx 1.5	1.0

NOTES:

- The “Baseline” period is a six-month timeframe before May 1, 2016, when the implementation phase of the initiative officially launched.
- “Year 3” refers to the last implementation quarter of Year 3 (February – April 2019)
- Values in the table, including percent change, are rounded.
- Case Status definitions:
 - Pretrial/awaiting action: Includes individuals with one or more pending criminal charge(s) and individuals in jail for a probation or parole violation. Note that individuals who have pending criminal charges and other statuses (for example, sentenced on another charge) are counted in this category. This category may also include warrants and FTAs.
 - Violations: Individuals held on probation or parole violations (excluding sentenced charges, open/pending charges, and holds). Note this category may include warrants and FTAs.
 - Sentenced: Individuals who are serving a sentence, and who do not have any other open charges. Note: probation violators are counted as sentenced if they are in jail to serve a sentence relating to their probation violation and have no new charges. FTAs and warrant-related charges were excluded, if possible.
- A disproportionality ratio is a measure of over- or under-representation of a specific racial/ethnic group in the jail on any given day, compared to their representation in the general adult population.
- Disparity ratios are measured here using a Relative Rate Index (RRI) which is a ratio of the booking rate for individuals of a specific racial/ethnic group to that for White individuals.
- Black and White racial groups listed here are non-Latinx.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY, WI

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (ADP), BOOKINGS, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (ALOS) BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

	OVERALL			BLACK			LATINX			WHITE		
	Baseline	Year 3	% Change	Baseline	Year 3	% Change	Baseline	Year 3	% Change	Baseline	Year 3	% Change
ADP												
Total	2,403	2,315	-4%	1,630	1,554	-5%	172	223	30%	562	488	-13%
BOOKINGS												
Total	7,976	7,776	-3%	5,081	5,017	-1%	594	732	23%	2,152	1,753	-19%
ALOS AT RELEASE												
Total	27	27	-1%	29	28	-1%	27	23	-14%	24	24	2%

DISPARITIES BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

	Baseline	Year 3	
PROPORTION OF ADP			
Black	68%	67%	
Latinx	7%	10%	
White	23%	21%	
DISPROPORTIONALITY AND DISPARITY			
Disproportionality of ADP Compared to the General Adult Population	Black	2.7	2.7
	Latinx	0.6	0.7
Disparity of Bookings Compared to White People	Black	5.4	6.6
	Latinx	1.3	1.8
Disparity of ALOS Compared to White People	Black	1.2	1.2
	Latinx	1.1	0.9

NOTES:

- The “Baseline” period is a six-month timeframe before May 1, 2016, when the implementation phase of the initiative officially launched.
- “Year 3” refers to the last implementation quarter of Year 3 (February – April 2019)
- Values in the table, including percent change, are rounded.
- A disproportionality ratio is a measure of over- or under-representation of a specific racial/ethnic group in the jail on any given day, compared to their representation in the general adult population.
- Disparity ratios are measured here using a Relative Rate Index (RRI) which is a ratio of the booking rate for individuals of a specific racial/ethnic group to that for White individuals.
- Black and White racial groups listed here are non-Latinx.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OR

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (ADP), BOOKINGS, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (ALOS) BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

	OVERALL			BLACK			LATINX			WHITE		
	Baseline	Year 3	% Change	Baseline	Year 3	% Change	Baseline	Year 3	% Change	Baseline	Year 3	% Change
ADP												
Total	1,349	1,236	-8%	356	346	3%	119	139	17%	814	680	-16%
BOOKINGS												
Total	7,808	7,353	-6%	1,598	1,594	0%	643	662	3%	5,231	4,740	-9%
ALOS AT RELEASE												
Total	14	11	-20%	18	14	-25%	17	11	-33%	13	11	-17%

DISPARITIES BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

	Baseline	Year 3
PROPORTION OF ADP		
Black	26%	28%
Latinx	9%	11%
White	60%	55%
DISPROPORTIONALITY AND DISPARITY		
Disproportionality of ADP Compared to the General Adult Population	Black 4.8	4.8
	Latinx 1.0	1.1
Disparity of Bookings Compared to White People	Black 4.2	4.3
	Latinx 1.0	1.0
Disparity of ALOS Compared to White People	Black 1.4	1.3
	Latinx 1.3	1.0

NOTES:

- The “Baseline” period is a six-month timeframe before May 1, 2016, when the implementation phase of the initiative officially launched.
- “Year 3” refers to the last implementation quarter of Year 3 (February – April 2019)
- Values in the table, including percent change, are rounded.
- A disproportionality ratio is a measure of over- or under-representation of a specific racial/ethnic group in the jail on any given day, compared to their representation in the general adult population.
- Disparity ratios are measured here using a Relative Rate Index (RRI) which is a ratio of the booking rate for individuals of a specific racial/ethnic group to that for White individuals.
- In Multnomah, the ethnicity category of Latinx is captured in the same variable as race information, limiting the ability to distinguish between racial and ethnic groups (e.g., unable to distinguish between Black, Latinx and Black, Non-Latinx individuals).

NEW ORLEANS, LA

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (ADP), BOOKINGS, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (ALOS) BY CASE STATUS, RACE, AND ETHNICITY

	OVERALL			BLACK			WHITE		
	Baseline	Year 3	% Change	Baseline	Year 3	% Change	Baseline	Year 3	% Change
ADP									
Total	1,753	1,141	-35%	1,510	1,004	-34%	230	129	-44%
Pretrial/Awaiting Action	1,433	1,010	-30%	1,255	901	-28%	166	101	-39%
Violations	359	313	-13%						
Sentenced	205	136	-34%	245	118	-52%	49	18	-63%
BOOKINGS									
Total	4,694	3,938	-16%	3,492	3,017	-14%	1,160	867	-25%
ALOS AT RELEASE									
Total	36	38	6%	40	40	-2%	21	31	47%

DISPARITIES BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

	Baseline	Year 3	
PROPORTION OF ADP			
Black	86%	88%	
White	13%	11%	
DISPROPORTIONALITY AND DISPARITY			
Disproportionality of ADP Compared to the General Adult Population	Black	1.5	1.5
Disparity of Bookings Compared to White People	Black	1.8	2.1
Disparity of ALOS Compared to White People	Black	1.9	1.3

NOTES:

- The “Baseline” period is a six-month timeframe before May 1, 2016, when the implementation phase of the initiative officially launched.
- “Year 3” refers to the last implementation quarter of Year 3 (February – April 2019)
- Values in the table, including percent change, are rounded.
- Case Status definitions:
 - Pretrial/awaiting action: Includes individuals with one or more pending criminal charge(s) and individuals in jail for a probation or parole violation. Note that individuals who have pending criminal charges and other statuses (for example, sentenced on another charge) are counted in this category. This category may also include warrants and FTAs.
 - Violations: Individuals held on probation or parole violations (excluding sentenced charges, open/pending charges, and holds).
 - Sentenced: Individuals who are serving a sentence, and who do not have any other open charges. Note: probation violators are counted as sentenced if they are in jail to serve a sentence relating to their probation violation and have no new charges. FTAs and warrant-related charges were excluded, if possible.
- A disproportionality ratio is a measure of over- or under-representation of a specific racial/ethnic group in the jail on any given day, compared to its representation in the general adult population.
- Disparity ratios are measured here using a Relative Rate Index (RRI), which is a ratio of the booking rate for individuals of a specific racial/ethnic group to that for White individuals.
- In New Orleans, the ethnicity category of Latinx is captured in the same variable as race information, limiting the ability to distinguish between racial and ethnic groups (e.g., unable to distinguish between Black, Latinx and Black, Non-Latinx individuals).
- Data on violations was not available/not reported by race in this report.

PALM BEACH COUNTY, FL

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (ADP), BOOKINGS, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (ALOS) BY CASE STATUS, RACE, AND ETHNICITY

	OVERALL			BLACK			LATINX			WHITE		
	Baseline	Year 3	% Change	Baseline	Year 3	% Change	Baseline	Year 3	% Change	Baseline	Year 3	% Change
ADP												
Total	2,234	1,869	-16%	1,085	1,003	-8%	409	334	-18%	740	532	-28%
Pretrial/Awaiting Action	1,723	1,404	-19%	910	810	-11%	326	265	-19%	533	392	-27%
Violations	204	165	-19%									
Sentenced	396	413	4%	164	174	6%	61	60	-2%	125	115	-8%
BOOKINGS												
Total	7,309	6,702	-8%	2,759	2,880	4%	1,079	970	-10%	3,470	2,851	-18%
ALOS AT RELEASE												
Total	28	28	-1%	35	35	0%	35	38	9%	20	17	-18%

DISPARITIES BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

	Baseline	Year 3
PROPORTION OF ADP		
Black	49%	54%
Latinx	18%	18%
White	33%	28%
DISPROPORTIONALITY AND DISPARITY		
Disproportionality of ADP Compared to the General Adult Population	Black 2.9	3.1
	Latinx 0.9	0.9
Disparity of Bookings Compared to White People	Black 2.9	3.4
	Latinx 1.0	1.0
Disparity of ALOS Compared to White People	Black 1.7	2.1
	Latinx 1.7	2.3

NOTES:

- The "Baseline" period is a six-month timeframe before May 1, 2016, when the implementation phase of the initiative officially launched.
- "Year 3" refers to the last implementation quarter of Year 3 (February – April 2019)
- Values in the table, including percent change, are rounded.
- Case Status definitions:
 - Pretrial/awaiting action: Includes individuals with one or more pending criminal charge(s) and individuals in jail for a probation or parole violation. Note that individuals who have pending criminal charges and other statuses (for example, sentenced on another charge) are counted in this category. This category may also include warrants and FTAs.
 - Violations: Individuals held on probation or parole violations (excluding sentenced charges, open/pending charges, and holds). Data on violations was not available by race and ethnicity.
 - Sentenced: Individuals who are serving a sentence, and who do not have any other open charges. Note: probation violators are counted as sentenced if they are in jail to serve a sentence relating to their probation violation and have no new charges. FTAs and warrant-related charges were excluded, if possible.
- Bookings and ALOS: Breakdowns by case status are not included since the booking and release files do not include a static case status field. It is updated in real time as the status changes and therefore not suitable for trend analysis here.
- A disproportionality ratio is a measure of over- or under-representation of a specific racial/ethnic group in the jail on any given day, compared to their representation in the general adult population.
- Disparity ratios are measured here using a Relative Rate Index (RRI) which is a ratio of the booking rate for individuals of a specific racial/ethnic group to that for White individuals.
- Black and White racial groups listed here are non-Latinx.

PENNINGTON COUNTY, SD

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (ADP), BOOKINGS, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (ALOS) BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

	OVERALL			NATIVE AMERICAN			WHITE		
	Baseline	Year 3	% Change	Baseline	Year 3	% Change	Baseline	Year 3	% Change
ADP									
Total	374	441	18%	218	292	34%	130	127	-3%
BOOKINGS									
Total	2,427	2,476	2%	1,275	1,432	12%	1,007	891	-12%
ALOS AT RELEASE									
Total	13	16	20%	15	17	16%	12	14	14%

DISPARITIES BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

		Baseline	Year 3
PROPORTION OF ADP			
	Native American	58%	66%
	White	35%	29%
DISPROPORTIONALITY AND DISPARITY			
Disproportionality of ADP Compared to the General Adult Population	Native American	6.9	7.8
Disparity of Bookings Compared to White People	Native American	12.8	16.2
Disparity of ALOS Compared to White People	Native American	1.2	1.3

NOTES:

- The “Baseline” period is a six-month timeframe before May 1, 2016, when the implementation phase of the initiative officially launched.
- “Year 3” refers to the last implementation quarter of Year 3 (February – April 2019)
- Values in the table, including percent change, are rounded.
- A disproportionality ratio is a measure of over- or under-representation of a specific racial/ethnic group in the jail on any given day, compared to their representation in the general adult population.
- Disparity ratios are measured here using a Relative Rate Index (RRI) which is a ratio of the booking rate for individuals of a specific racial/ethnic group to that for White individuals.
- Native American and White racial groups listed here are non-Latinx.

PHILADELPHIA, PA

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (ADP), BOOKINGS, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (ALOS) BY CASE STATUS, RACE, AND ETHNICITY

	OVERALL			BLACK			LATINX			WHITE		
	Baseline	Year 3	% Change	Baseline	Year 3	% Change	Baseline	Year 3	% Change	Baseline	Year 3	% Change
ADP												
Total	7,521	4,573	-39%	5,177	3,060	-41%	1,293	942	-27%	882	514	-42%
Pretrial/Awaiting Action	5,500	3,583	-35%	3,879	2,431	-37%	922	727	-21%	585	380	-35%
Violations	839	738	-12%									
Sentenced	1,586	742	-53%	977	471	-52%	303	170	-44%	242	96	-60%
BOOKINGS												
Total	6,607	5,652	-14%	4,139	3,469	-16%	1,086	1,028	-5%	1,244	1,037	-17%
Pretrial/Awaiting Action	5,779	5,143	-11%	3,611	3,137	-13%	961	939	-2%	1,095	969	-12%
Sentenced	311	141	-55%	208	94	-55%	44	26	-40%	51	17	-67%
ALOS AT RELEASE												
Total	97	75	-23%	106	81	-24%	105	84	-20%	62	50	-20%
Pretrial/Awaiting Action	53	49	-8%	58	53	-10%	55	57	3%	34	24	-29%
Sentenced	222	228	3%	234	249	6%	232	205	-11%	159	184	15%

DISPARITIES BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

	Baseline	Year 3	
PROPORTION OF ADP			
Black	69%	67%	
Latinx	17%	21%	
White	12%	11%	
DISPROPORTIONALITY AND DISPARITY			
Disproportionality of ADP Compared to the General Adult Population	Black	1.7	1.7
	Latinx	1.4	1.6
Disparity of Bookings Compared to White People	Black	3.2	3.2
	Latinx	0.9	1.0
Disparity of ALOS Compared to White People	Black	1.7	1.6
	Latinx	1.7	1.7

NOTES:

- The “Baseline” period is a six-month timeframe before May 1, 2016, when the implementation phase of the initiative officially launched.
- “Year 3” refers to the last implementation quarter of Year 3 (February – April 2019)
- Values in the table, including percent change, are rounded.
- Case Status definitions:
 - Pretrial/awaiting action: Includes individuals with one or more pending criminal charge(s) and individuals in jail for a probation or parole violation. Note that individuals who have pending criminal charges and other statuses (for example, sentenced on another charge) are counted in this category. This category may also include warrants and FTAs.
 - Violations: Individuals held on probation or parole violations (excluding sentenced charges, open/pending charges, and holds). Note this category may include warrants and FTAs.
 - Sentenced: Individuals who are serving a sentence, and who do not have any other open charges. Note: probation violators are counted as sentenced if they are in jail to serve a sentence relating to their probation violation and have no new charges. FTAs and warrant-related charges were excluded, if possible.
- A disproportionality ratio is a measure of over- or under-representation of a specific racial/ethnic group in the jail on any given day, compared to their representation in the general adult population.
- Disparity ratios are measured here using a Relative Rate Index (RRI) which is a ratio of the booking rate for individuals of a specific racial/ethnic group to that for White individuals.
- In Philadelphia, the ethnicity category of Latinx is captured in the same variable as race information, limiting the ability to distinguish between racial and ethnic groups (e.g., unable to distinguish between Black, Latinx and Black, Non-Latinx individuals).
- Figures for Philadelphia include people held on detainers, which are orders to keep people incarcerated pending further action on their case, often as a result of an alleged technical violation of probation, or a new arrest involving someone already under probation supervision.

PIMA COUNTY, AZ

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (ADP), BOOKINGS, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (ALOS) BY CASE STATUS, RACE, AND ETHNICITY

	OVERALL			BLACK			LATINX			Native American			WHITE		
	Baseline	Year 3	% Change	Baseline	Year 3	% Change	Baseline	Year 3	% Change	Baseline	Year 3	% Change	Baseline	Year 3	% Change
ADP															
Total	1,922	1,759	-8%	237	205	-13%	796	797	0%	106	98	-8%	748	644	-14%
Pretrial/Awaiting Action	1,801	1,706	-5%	230	202	-12%	756	771	2%	102	96	-5%	699	621	-11%
Violations	96	111	16%												
Sentenced	98	53	-46%	7	3	-58%	40	26	-36%	5	1	-69%	48	23	-52%
BOOKINGS															
Total	7,358	6,818	-7%	751	733	-2%	3,141	2,789	-11%	451	379	-16%	2,945	2,833	-4%
Pretrial/Awaiting Action	6,566	6,263	-5%	709	691	-3%	2,808	2,549	-9%	415	361	-13%	2,577	2,587	0%
Sentenced	793	555	-30%	42	42	0%	333	240	-28%	36	18	-50%	368	246	-33%
ALOS AT RELEASE															
Total	23	25	10%	28	27	-4%	22	28	25%	25	24	-4%	22	22	1%
Pretrial/Awaiting Action	24	27	10%	29	28	-2%	24	30	25%	26	25	-5%	23	23	1%
Sentenced	11	7	-31%	11	5	-52%	10	8	-20%	11	5	-53%	11	7	-40%

DISPARITIES BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

	Baseline	Year 3
PROPORTION OF ADP		
Black	12%	12%
Latinx	41%	45%
Native American	6%	6%
White	39%	37%
DISPROPORTIONALITY AND DISPARITY		
Disproportionality of ADP Compared to the General Adult Population		
Black	3.4	3.2
Latinx	1.3	1.4
Native American	1.4	1.3
Disparity of Bookings Compared to White People		
Black	4.1	4.0
Latinx	2.0	1.8
Native American	2.2	1.8
Disparity of ALOS Compared to White People		
Black	1.3	1.2
Latinx	1.0	1.3
Native American	1.1	1.1

NOTES:

- The “Baseline” period is a six-month timeframe before May 1, 2016, when the implementation phase of the initiative officially launched.
- “Year 3” refers to the last implementation quarter of Year 3 (February – April 2019)
- Values in the table, including percent change, are rounded.
- Case Status definitions:
 - Pretrial/awaiting action: Includes individuals with one or more pending criminal charge(s) and individuals in jail for a probation or parole violation. Note that individuals who have pending criminal charges and other statuses (for example, sentenced on another charge) are counted in this category. This category may also include warrants and FTAs.
 - Violations: Individuals held on probation or parole violations (excluding sentenced charges, open/pending charges, and holds). Note this category may include warrants and FTAs.
 - Sentenced: Individuals who are serving a sentence, and who do not have any other open charges. Note: probation violators are counted as sentenced if they are in jail to serve a sentence relating to their probation violation and have no new charges. FTAs and warrant-related charges were excluded, if possible.
- A disproportionality ratio is a measure of over- or under-representation of a specific racial/ethnic group in the jail on any given day, compared to their representation in the general adult population.
- Disparity ratios are measured here using a Relative Rate Index (RRI) which is a ratio of the booking rate for individuals of a specific racial/ethnic group to that for White individuals.
- In Pima, the ethnicity category of Latinx is captured in the same variable as race information, limiting the ability to distinguish between racial and ethnic groups (e.g., unable to distinguish between Black, Latinx and Black, Non-Latinx individuals).
- Given some differences in methodology and definitions, ISLG’s numbers do not exactly match Pima’s internal numbers, particularly for ADP.

SPOKANE COUNTY, WA

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (ADP), BOOKINGS, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (ALOS) BY CASE STATUS, RACE, AND ETHNICITY

	OVERALL			BLACK			LATINX			NATIVE AMERICAN			WHITE		
	Baseline	Year 3	% Change	Baseline	Year 3	% Change	Baseline	Year 3	% Change	Baseline	Year 3	% Change	Baseline	Year 3	% Change
ADP															
Total	876	893	2%	108	113	5%	31	42	35%	64	52	-19%	666	670	1%
Pretrial/Awaiting Action	831	849	2%	105	109	4%	29	39	35%	62	51	-19%	629	636	1%
Violations	3	2	-33%												
Sentenced	44	42	-5%	3	4	44%	2	2	31%	2	2	-30%	36	34	-6%
BOOKINGS															
Total	4,206	4,498	7%	357	367	3%	149	194	30%	222	249	12%	3,411	3,607	6%
Pretrial/Awaiting Action	4,009	4,285	7%	340	345	2%	141	184	30%	215	240	12%	3,250	3,443	6%
Sentenced	197	212	8%	17	22	33%	8	10	25%	7	9	29%	159	164	3%
ALOS AT RELEASE															
Total	17	17	1%	26	32	25%	20	18	-13%	22	19	-13%	16	15	-2%
Pretrial/Awaiting Action	12	15	20%	21	33	52%	16	16	4%	15	18	13%	11	13	13%
Sentenced	41	35	-15%	47	30	-37%	40	28	-32%	47	34	-29%	39	36	-7%

DISPARITIES BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

	Baseline	Year 3
PROPORTION OF ADP		
Black	12%	13%
Latinx	4%	5%
Native American	7%	6%
White	76%	75%
DISPROPORTIONALITY AND DISPARITY		
Disproportionality of ADP Compared to the General Adult Population		
Black	5.7	5.5
Latinx	0.8	0.9
Native American	4.8	3.8
Disparity of Bookings Compared to White People		
Black	4.3	3.8
Latinx	0.9	0.9
Native American	3.7	3.9
Disparity of ALOS Compared to White People		
Black	1.7	2.1
Latinx	1.3	1.2
Native American	1.4	1.3

NOTES:

- The “Baseline” period is a six-month timeframe before May 1, 2016, when the implementation phase of the initiative officially launched.
- “Year 3” refers to the last implementation quarter of Year 3 (February – April 2019)
- Values in the table, including percent change, are rounded.
- Case Status definitions:
 - Pretrial/awaiting action: Includes individuals with one or more pending criminal charge(s) and individuals in jail for a probation or parole violation. Note that individuals who have pending criminal charges and other statuses (for example, sentenced on another charge) are counted in this category. This category may also include warrants and FTAs.
 - Violations: Individuals held on probation or parole violations (excluding sentenced charges, open/pending charges, and holds). This excludes DOC Community Custody sanctions.
 - Sentenced: Individuals who are serving a sentence, and who do not have any other open charges. Note: probation violators are counted as sentenced if they are in jail to serve a sentence relating to their probation violation and have no new charges. FTAs and warrant-related charges were excluded, if possible.
- A disproportionality ratio is a measure of over- or under-representation of a specific racial/ethnic group in the jail on any given day, compared to their representation in the general adult population.
- Disparity ratios are measured here using a Relative Rate Index (RRI) which is a ratio of the booking rate for individuals of a specific racial/ethnic group to that for White individuals.
- Black, Native American, and White racial groups listed here are non-Latinx.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MO

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (ADP), BOOKINGS, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (ALOS) BY CASE STATUS, RACE, AND ETHNICITY

	OVERALL			BLACK			WHITE		
	Baseline	Year 3	% Change	Baseline	Year 3	% Change	Baseline	Year 3	% Change
ADP									
Total	1,245	1,052	-16%	798	705	-12%	443	343	-23%
Pretrial/Awaiting Action	1,166	804	-31%	762	552	-28%	399	249	-38%
Violations	99	96	-3%						
Sentenced	50	27	-46%	23	15	-37%	29	14	-51%
BOOKINGS									
Total	5,553	5,002	-10%	3,078	2,765	-10%	2,458	2,218	-10%
Pretrial/Awaiting Action	4,831	4,131	-15%	2,721	2,323	-15%	2,094	1,790	-15%
Sentenced	88	25	-72%	38	15	-61%	59	12	-80%
ALOS AT RELEASE									
Total	19	18	-4%	22	22	2%	16	14	-13%
Pretrial/Awaiting Action	14	15	3%	17	18	6%	11	10	-7%
Sentenced	77	36	-53%	76	38	-50%	63	37	-41%

DISPARITIES BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

	Baseline	Year 3	
PROPORTION OF ADP			
Black	64%	67%	
White	36%	33%	
DISPROPORTIONALITY AND DISPARITY			
Disproportionality of ADP Compared to the General Adult Population	Black	2.8	2.9
Disparity of Bookings Compared to White People	Black	3.9	3.7
Disparity of ALOS Compared to White People	Black	1.4	1.6

NOTES:

- The “Baseline” period is a six-month timeframe before May 1, 2016, when the implementation phase of the initiative officially launched.
- “Year 3” refers to the last implementation quarter of Year 3 (February – April 2019)
- Values in the table, including percent change, are rounded.
- Case Status definitions:
 - Pretrial/awaiting action: Includes individuals with one or more pending criminal charge(s) and individuals in jail for a probation or parole violation. Note that individuals who have pending criminal charges and other statuses (for example, sentenced on another charge) are counted in this category. This category may also include warrants and FTAs.
 - Violations: Individuals held on probation or parole violations (excluding sentenced charges, open/pending charges, and holds). Note this category may include warrants and FTAs.
 - Sentenced: Individuals who are serving a sentence, and who do not have any other open charges. Note: probation violators are counted as sentenced if they are in jail to serve a sentence relating to their probation violation and have no new charges. FTAs and warrant-related charges were excluded, if possible.
- A disproportionality ratio is a measure of over- or under-representation of a specific racial/ethnic group in the jail on any given day, compared to their representation in the general adult population.
- Disparity ratios are measured here using a Relative Rate Index (RRI) which is a ratio of the booking rate for individuals of a specific racial/ethnic group to that for White individuals.
- In St. Louis, the ethnicity category of Latinx is not captured. Thus, only Black and White racial groups are reported, and Latinx individuals are likely in one or more of these racial groups. Due to the small Asian population in St. Louis, these numbers were not reported.

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More information is available at www.SafetyandJusticeChallenge.org.



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