

# JAIL POPULATION TRENDS DURING COVID-19

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



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CUNY INSTITUTE  
FOR STATE & LOCAL  
GOVERNANCE



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Throughout 2020, as the extensive impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic became clear, many municipalities—including those participating in the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation’s Safety and Justice Challenge (SJC) — implemented emergency measures to reduce their jail populations. This brief describes how those measures influenced jail populations in SJC sites between February and October 2020. Specifically, the charts and explanatory text that follow illustrate how jail populations and racial and ethnic disparities changed during the pandemic’s early months. The brief is divided into three sections: overall trends, trends by race and ethnicity, and disparities.

## ABOUT THE SAFETY AND JUSTICE CHALLENGE

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. The sites are in diverse geographic regions and operate jails that range from 140 beds to 20,000 beds. The 26 jurisdictions covered in this report receive funding from the Foundation and 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. 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 (CUNY).

## ABOUT THE DATA

SJC sites share aggregate jail population data with ISLG every month, including average daily population (ADP), bookings, and average length of stay (ALOS). Most sites report some or all of these measures by race and ethnicity. This report presents a brief analysis of the month-to-month changes in each site’s jail population from February 2020 to October 2020, including a comparison to February 2019. Changes of five percent or more are noted as increases or decreases in a specific measure, while any change under five percent is considered to be stable. In this brief, percent change is calculated using non-rounded values.

This purpose of this brief is to provide timely data on jail populations during the COVID-19 pandemic in SJC sites across the country. We caution that the trends presented here do not represent a full impact analysis of the SJC and should not be interpreted as such. For a more detailed analysis of jail trends in SJC sites before the pandemic, see ISLG’s report, *Reducing the Misuse and Overuse of Jails in Safety and Justice Challenge Sites*, which details progress in SJC sites through April 2019. Additional publications on post-pandemic trends will be forthcoming.

## SJC SITES FEATURED IN THIS BRIEF

Ada County, ID  
Allegheny County, PA  
Buncombe County, NC  
Charleston County, SC  
Clark County, NV  
Cook County, IL  
East Baton Rouge Parish, LA  
Harris County, TX  
Lake County, IL

Los Angeles County, CA  
Lucas County, OH  
Mecklenburg County, NC  
Milwaukee County, WI  
Minnehaha County, SD  
Missoula County, MT  
Multnomah County, OR  
New Orleans, LA  
New York, NY

Palm Beach County, FL  
Pennington County, SD  
Philadelphia, PA  
Pima County, AZ  
City and County of San Francisco, CA  
St. Louis County, MO  
Shelby County, TN  
Spokane County, WA

# KEY FINDINGS

**At the onset of the pandemic, the average jail population dropped 24 percent across sites, driven mostly by a substantial drop in bookings.** Most of the decline occurred between February and April, when many emergency measures went into effect. However, by the summer, average daily population (ADP) and bookings ticked back up— or their decline slowed— in many sites.

**Although jail populations trended upward over the summer, by October ADP and bookings were still below pre-COVID levels in most SJC sites.** In October, ADP was 14 percent below February levels across SJC sites, and five SJC sites maintained ADP declines of at least 25 percent. Bookings were down 28 percent in October from pre-pandemic levels across SJC sites.

**Though declines in ADP and bookings were prevalent across racial and ethnic groups, the declines were more pronounced for White People than for Black, Latinx, and Native American People.** As a result, racial and ethnic disparities persisted or worsened in many sites between February and October. The disparities were particularly striking for Black and Native American People.

**The average length of stay (ALOS) in jails fluctuated throughout the pandemic.** In the pandemic's early months, ALOS increased in many sites; over the summer, however, it declined in many sites. Multiple factors likely influenced these trends. The first is a possible delayed effect of release-specific strategies between April and June. The second is court closures and pauses on jail transfers. Finally, the ALOS trends may be explained in part by changes in bookings – specifically, fewer bookings on lower-level charges early in the pandemic (which left many sites with a more serious population of longer stayers), followed by a rise in the summer months. Further in-depth analysis is needed to better understand the dynamics that drove trends in ALOS.

# OVERALL TRENDS

## TRENDS IN JAIL POPULATION, BOOKINGS, AND LENGTH OF STAY

Tables 1-3 examine changes in ADP, bookings, and ALOS between February 2020 and October 2020, and provide data from February 2019 as a pre-pandemic reference month. Throughout this report, green and red cells indicate an improvement or worsening, respectively, of 5 percent or more, and yellow cells indicate little or no change (less than 5 percent).

As Table 1 shows, at the beginning of the pandemic (between February and April), ADP declined 24 percent across SJC sites. Between April and June, ADP in many sites began to level out or increase, a trend that continued into the summer. Between August and October, ADP increased in 16 SJC sites and stayed the same in ten sites. Despite these increases, ADP in October was below February levels in all but two sites.

**TABLE 1. AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (ADP) BY SITE**

	ADP			Percent Change in ADP					
	Feb. 2019	Feb. 2020	Oct. 2020	Feb. 2019 to Feb. 2020	Feb. to Apr. 2020	Apr. to Jun. 2020	Jun. to Aug. 2020	Aug. to Oct. 2020	Feb. to Oct. 2020
<b>Total Across Sites</b>	<b>70,804</b>	<b>68,055</b>	<b>58,490</b>	<b>-4%</b>	<b>-24%</b>	<b>-1%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>-14%</b>
Ada*	908	981	821	8%	-28%	-11%	25%	4%	-16%
Allegheny	2,232	2,290	1,669	3%	-35%	2%	4%	7%	-27%
Buncombe	446	423	323	-5%	-37%	3%	-3%	22%	-24%
Charleston*	929	879	602	-5%	-16%	-9%	-16%	7%	-32%
Clark	3,565	3,660	2,854	3%	-22%	-14%	11%	4%	-22%
Cook	5,725	5,680	5,384	-1%	-24%	4%	11%	7%	-5%
East Baton Rouge	1,821	1,546	1,188	-15%	-20%	-6%	-3%	5%	-23%
Harris	8,679	9,005	8,595	4%	-16%	8%	2%	3%	-5%
Lake	576	586	502	2%	-26%	11%	4%	-1%	-14%
Los Angeles	16,558	17,054	14,652	3%	-25%	-6%	9%	13%	-14%
Lucas	596	585	507	-2%	-32%	2%	9%	15%	-13%
Mecklenburg	963	1,101	987	14%	-18%	-5%	4%	11%	-10%
Milwaukee	2,103	1,850	1,415	-12%	-30%	2%	9%	-2%	-24%
Minnehaha	356	415	367	17%	-36%	11%	22%	3%	-12%
Missoula	196	189	170	-3%	-44%	28%	5%	18%	-10%
Multnomah	1,059	1,112	744	5%	-33%	-12%	-2%	16%	-33%
New Orleans	1,179	1,050	913	-11%	-23%	4%	4%	4%	-13%
New York City	8,123	5,435	4,505	-33%	-25%	-3%	3%	10%	-17%
Palm Beach	1,911	1,715	1,719	-10%	-12%	2%	3%	9%	0%
Pennington	418	424	311	2%	-41%	10%	12%	1%	-27%
Philadelphia	4,560	4,795	4,269	5%	-17%	-1%	-1%	9%	-11%
Pima	1,845	1,962	1,504	6%	-25%	-7%	10%	1%	-23%
San Francisco	1,356	1,164	791	-14%	-34%	1%	-5%	7%	-32%
Shelby	2,862	2,511	2,227	-12%	-22%	2%	8%	4%	-11%
Spokane	788	752	585	-5%	-40%	6%	7%	14%	-22%
St. Louis	1,050	890	887	-15%	-18%	4%	4%	13%	0%

Note: 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.  
\*Site reports the number of people present in the jail on or about the last day of the month.

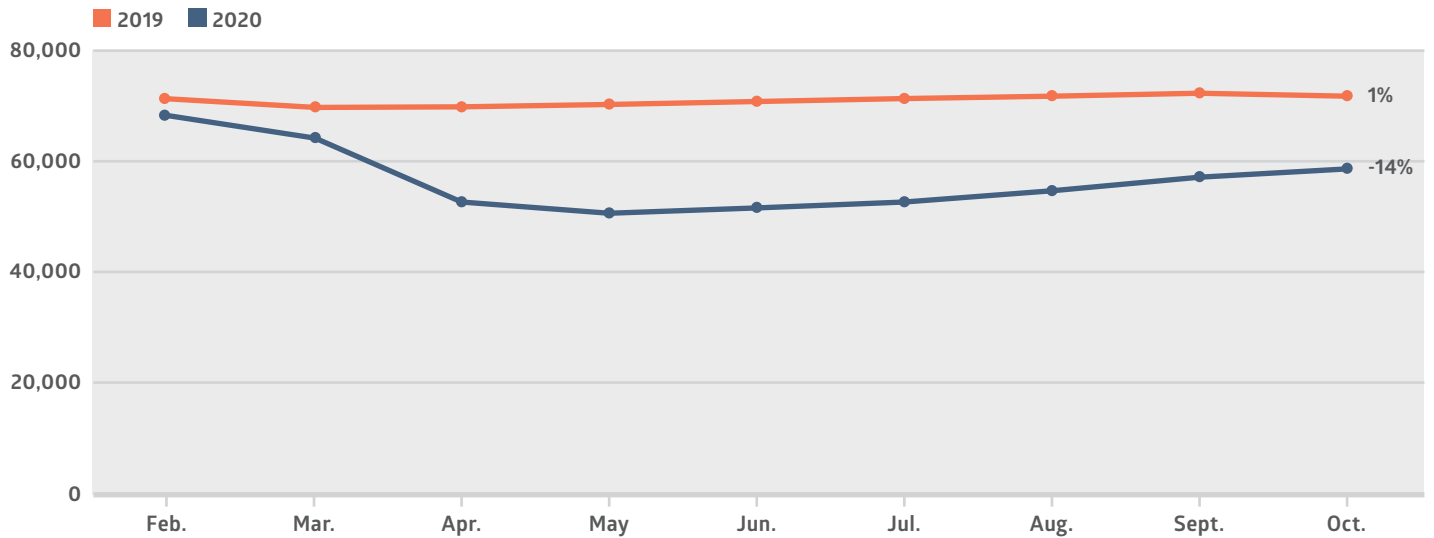
The decline in bookings largely drove the decline in ADP. As Table 2 shows, bookings dropped 56 percent across SJC sites between February and April. In 16 sites, bookings decreased more than 50 percent over the period. The majority of sites followed a similar month-to-month trend during the first few months of the pandemic – bookings decreased between February and April and increased between April and August. Only a few sites had a subsequent drop in bookings from August to October, when bookings in most sites continued to increase. Nonetheless, by October bookings in all sites were still well below pre-pandemic levels.

**TABLE 2. BOOKINGS BY SITE**

	Bookings			Percent Change in Bookings					
	Feb. 2019	Feb. 2020	Oct. 2020	Feb. 2019 to Feb. 2020	Feb. to Apr. 2020	Apr. to Jun. 2020	Jun. to Aug. 2020	Aug. to Oct. 2020	Feb. to Oct. 2020
<b>Total Across Sites</b>	<b>60,277</b>	<b>61,756</b>	<b>44,459</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>-56%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>-28%</b>
Ada	1,133	1,032	916	-9%	-72%	162%	10%	9%	-11%
Allegheny	1,137	1,000	640	-12%	-77%	108%	42%	-7%	-36%
Buncombe	958	1,028	682	7%	-52%	31%	13%	-5%	-34%
Charleston	1,432	1,203	870	-16%	-39%	8%	10%	0%	-28%
Clark	5,691	6,121	5,313	8%	-47%	6%	40%	11%	-13%
Cook	5,833	5,795	4,231	-1%	-71%	93%	25%	3%	-27%
East Baton Rouge	1,027	898	695	-13%	-67%	36%	48%	18%	-23%
Harris	7,098	9,184	6,964	29%	-49%	12%	21%	9%	-24%
Lake	523	643	564	23%	-72%	93%	62%	2%	-12%
Los Angeles	7,798	7,549	4,819	-3%	-62%	18%	28%	12%	-36%
Lucas	1,376	1,413	1,200	3%	-58%	40%	38%	6%	-15%
Mecklenburg	1,572	1,483	1,143	-6%	-48%	13%	18%	10%	-23%
Milwaukee	2,292	2,515	1,258	10%	-60%	-3%	32%	-2%	-50%
Minnehaha	1,269	1,495	1,160	18%	-36%	26%	0%	-4%	-22%
Missoula	362	414	219	14%	-71%	68%	22%	-11%	-47%
Multnomah	2,164	2,323	1,131	7%	-48%	-31%	34%	2%	-51%
New Orleans	1,197	1,027	655	-14%	-52%	0%	16%	15%	-36%
New York City	3,110	1,881	1,570	-40%	-67%	34%	45%	32%	-17%
Palm Beach	2,185	2,016	1,744	-8%	-43%	23%	13%	10%	-13%
Pennington	957	1,045	727	9%	-49%	40%	13%	-15%	-30%
Philadelphia	1,805	2,082	1,154	15%	-76%	56%	18%	25%	-45%
Pima	2,077	2,241	1,614	8%	-50%	16%	12%	11%	-28%
San Francisco	1,349	1,321	911	-2%	-45%	29%	-8%	5%	-31%
Shelby	2,577	2,522	1,969	-2%	-54%	27%	44%	-7%	-22%
Spokane	1,630	1,737	1,364	7%	-48%	21%	11%	13%	-21%
St. Louis	1,725	1,788	946	4%	-78%	87%	14%	12%	-47%

This analysis focuses on the month-to-month changes through the spring and summer, which may be affected by seasonality. Figures 1 and 2 below provide additional comparisons to changes in 2019 to illustrate the magnitude of the 2020 changes in bookings and ADP. ADP increased slightly between April and May in 2019 but decreased between those months in 2020. Bookings ticked up between April and May in 2019 and in 2020, but the overall reductions in 2020 far outpaced any seasonal upticks.

**FIGURE 1. ADP FOR ALL SITES BY MONTH, 2019 VERSUS 2020**



**FIGURE 2. BOOKINGS FOR ALL SITES BY MONTH, 2019 VERSUS 2020**

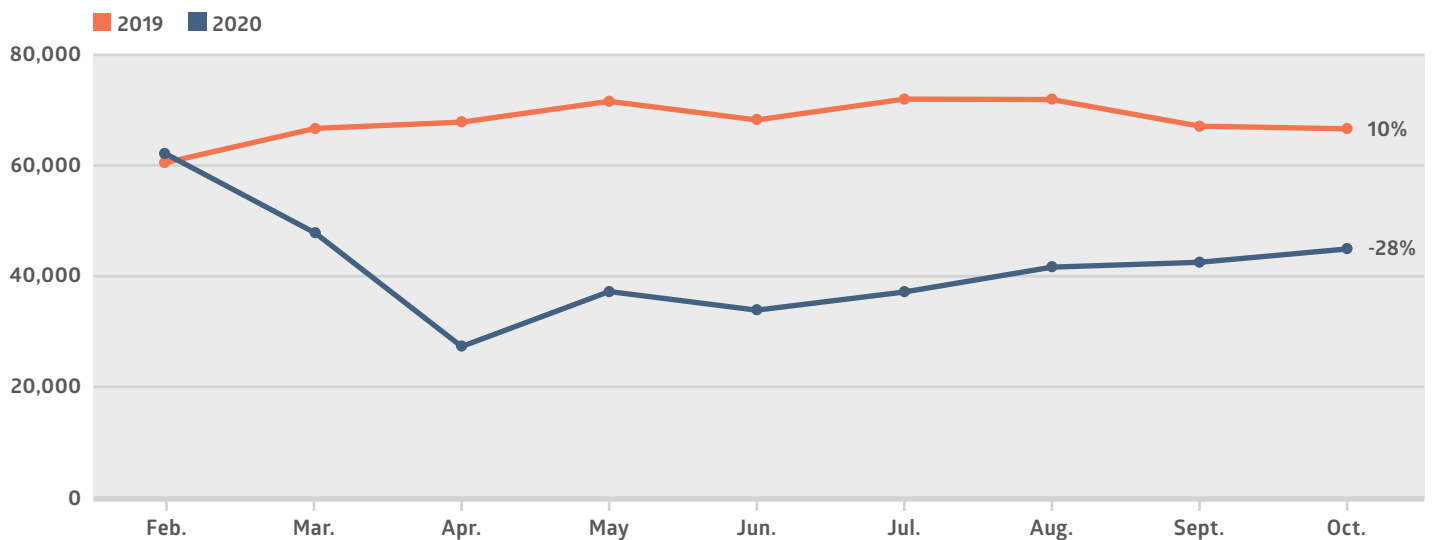


Table 3 shows changes in ALOS at release, as opposed to ALOS among anyone in jail on a given day (referred to as the “in-custody population”). This distinction is important in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and changes in jail populations. Changes in ALOS at release are more likely to reflect COVID-19 strategies focused on releasing people from jail (e.g., changes in bail practices, releases of people held on technical violations or those who have served most of their jail sentence) and changes in arrest and booking practices that prevent lower-level charges from touching the jail in the first place. While ALOS for the in-custody population is affected by these changes as well, ALOS is also impacted by the court shutdowns that took place during the pandemic, which increased case processing times and jail stays for many people.

Between February and October, change in ALOS at release varied considerably by site: ALOS increased in 11 sites, decreased in 11 sites, and stayed about the same in four sites. Most sites experienced a decline in ALOS between April and June, again likely due to upticks in bookings for lower-level charges following the dramatic measures that were taken in the earliest months of the pandemic. Further analysis is needed to explore ALOS, both at release and for the in-custody population, in more detail.

**TABLE 3. AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (DAYS) AT RELEASE BY SITE**

	ALOS (Days)			Percent Change in ALOS					
	Feb. 2019	Feb. 2020	Oct. 2020	Feb. 2019 to Feb. 2020	Feb. to Apr. 2020	Apr. to Jun. 2020	Jun. to Aug. 2020	Aug. to Oct. 2020	Feb. to Oct. 2020
<b>Total Across Sites</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>-17%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>-10%</b>	<b>4%</b>
Ada	29	27	22	-8%	111%	1%	-61%	0%	-18%
Allegheny	59	82	68	38%	60%	-3%	-27%	-27%	-17%
Buncombe	17	16	19	-8%	-31%	165%	-18%	-20%	21%
Charleston	25	26	20	6%	38%	-28%	-19%	-4%	-24%
Clark	18	17	14	-3%	78%	-40%	-8%	-14%	-16%
Cook	29	25	35	-14%	110%	-66%	67%	21%	42%
East Baton Rouge	54	44	50	-18%	32%	18%	-20%	-9%	14%
Harris	37	28	44	-24%	29%	-24%	6%	54%	59%
Lake	40	40	27	0%	-3%	-20%	140%	-63%	-32%
Los Angeles	60	75	80	25%	1%	-5%	-11%	25%	7%
Lucas	13	13	13	-2%	50%	-23%	-18%	8%	3%
Mecklenburg	29	40	37	41%	-30%	7%	-21%	53%	-9%
Milwaukee	26	23	45	-12%	65%	-31%	39%	21%	91%
Minnehaha	8	9	8	10%	10%	-47%	57%	-8%	-17%
Missoula	14	12	24	-13%	19%	170%	-48%	17%	93%
Multnomah	15	13	11	-8%	63%	-11%	-15%	-31%	-13%
New Orleans	44	30	29	-32%	17%	0%	-31%	21%	-3%
New York City	74	101	73	37%	5%	-31%	29%	-22%	-28%
Palm Beach	25	25	24	-1%	6%	-3%	-20%	15%	-5%
Pennington	20	15	16	-22%	23%	-14%	32%	-26%	4%
Philadelphia	83	70	100	-16%	76%	-49%	44%	10%	43%
Pima	27	25	27	-5%	64%	-39%	81%	-40%	8%
San Francisco	24	27	22	12%	100%	-46%	1%	-26%	-20%
Shelby	33	29	35	-11%	65%	-14%	-20%	6%	19%
Spokane	16	17	17	6%	18%	-30%	29%	-6%	0%
St. Louis	45	33	40	-27%	41%	6%	55%	-47%	23%



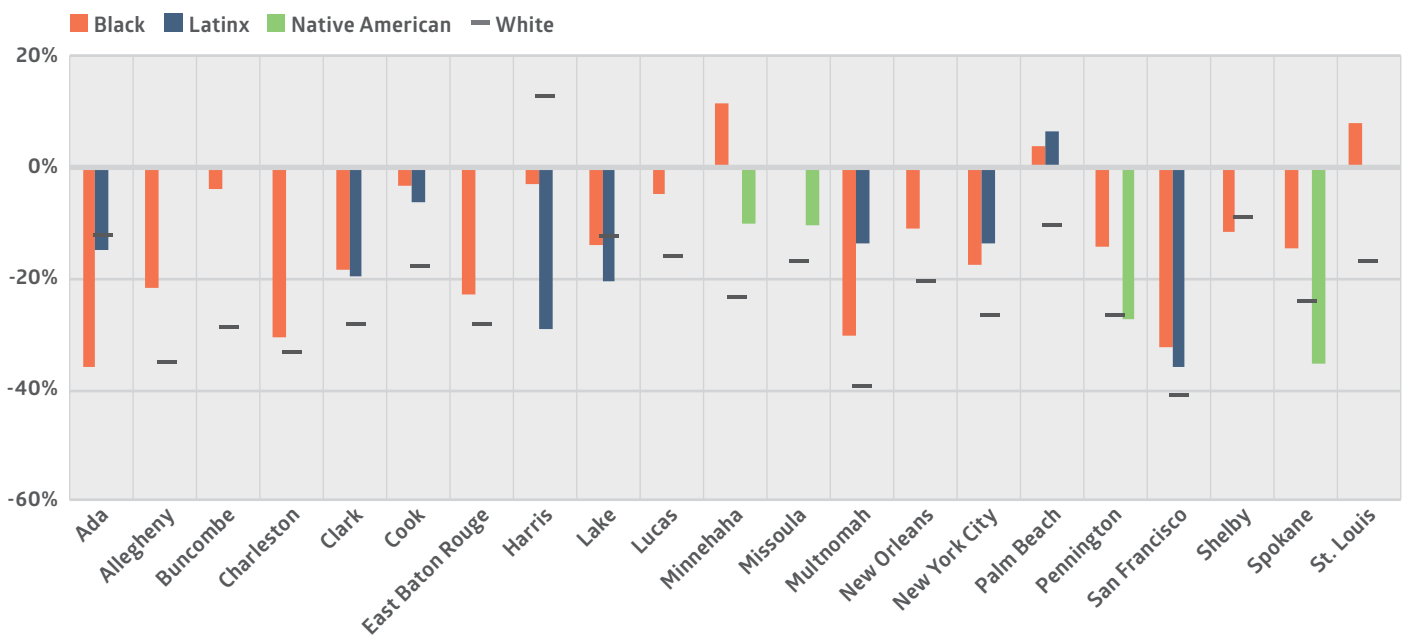
# TRENDS BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

## OUTCOMES BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

In general, ADP and bookings decreased for Black People, Latinx People, and Native Americans in most sites during the pandemic.<sup>1</sup> However, decreases for White People were generally more pronounced than those for People of Color.

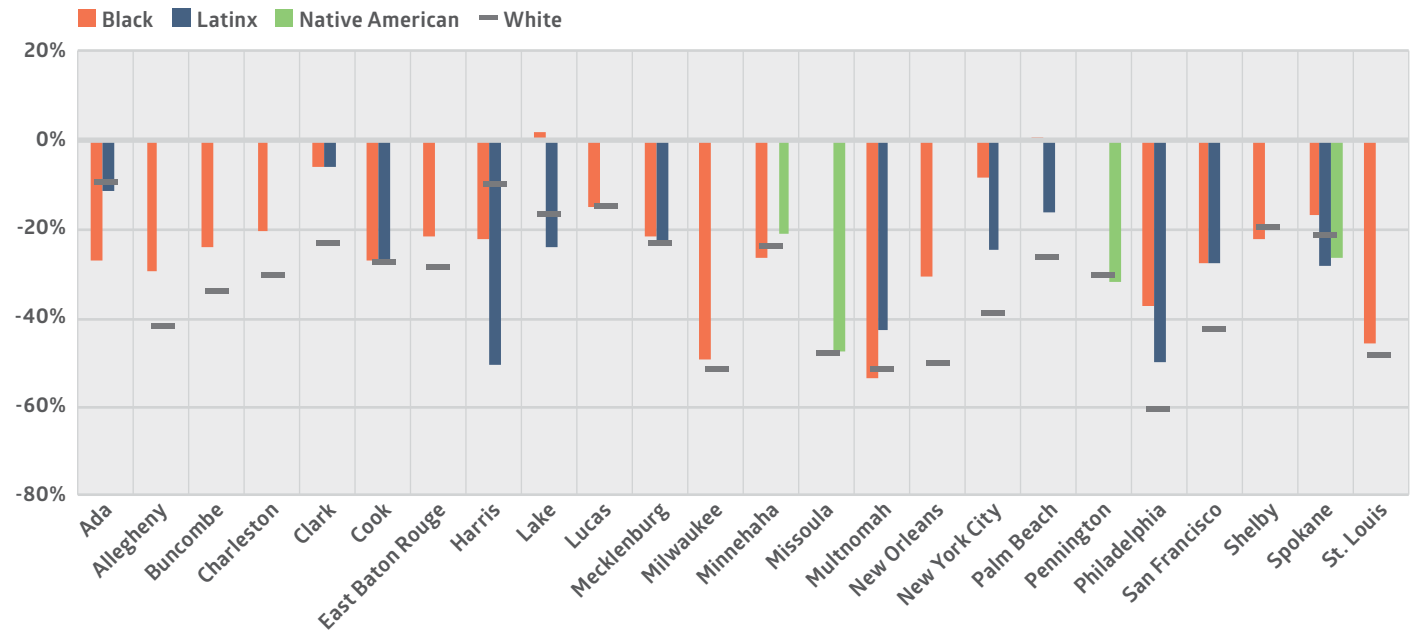
Figures 3 and 4 show the percent change in ADP and bookings, respectively, between February and October 2020, broken out by race and ethnicity. Overall, outcomes improved across the board. ADP and bookings declined for Black and Latinx People in all but a few sites. There also was a drop in both ADP and bookings for Native American People in four sites. In most sites, however, declines in ADP and bookings for White People (represented by the gray horizontal dash in Figures 3 and 4) outpaced declines for Black People, Latinx People, and Native Americans.

**FIGURE 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN ADP BETWEEN FEBRUARY AND OCTOBER 2020 BY RACE AND ETHNICITY**



<sup>1</sup> SJC sites collect data on various races and ethnicities, not all of which are reflected here. In order to look at trends across sites, we chose to highlight the most commonly reported races and ethnicities (Black, Non-Latinx; Latinx; Native American, Non-Latinx; and White, Non-Latinx). We only report values for a group if the group represents at least five percent of the jail's population. Further, some jurisdictions do not capture ethnicity as a separate data field, and therefore only race categories are presented for these sites. Because of limitations in the ability to consistently track nuanced categories of race and ethnicity across sites, this section does not aggregate measures across SJC sites by race and ethnicity. Because of limited data, change in ALOS by race and ethnicity is not reported.

**FIGURE 4. PERCENT CHANGE IN BOOKINGS BETWEEN FEBRUARY AND OCTOBER 2020 BY RACE AND ETHNICITY**



# DISPARITIES IN OUTCOMES

Despite the overall improvements in ADP and bookings for People of Color during the pandemic, disparities remained the same or worsened. Tables 4 through 6 show the disproportionality ratio of Black People, Latinx People, and Native Americans prior to the pandemic (October 2019-February 2020) and during the pandemic (May 2020-October 2020).

## WHAT IS A DISPROPORTIONALITY RATIO?

Disproportionality ratios measure the over- or under-representation of People of Color in the jail on any given day compared to their representation 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 compared to their representation in the general population (the higher the number, the greater the disproportionality). Disproportionality ratios are calculated for sites that provide monthly ADP by race and ethnicity and are only reported for a group if the group represents at least five percent of the jail's population.

Black People continued to be overrepresented in SJC sites after the pandemic began, despite reductions in ADP (Table 4). The representation of Latinx People in jails relative to the general population stayed about the same for most sites before the pandemic and after it began (Table 5). The overrepresentation of Native American People in jails remained the same or worsened during the pandemic (Table 6).

**TABLE 4. DISPROPORTIONALITY RATIOS: REPRESENTATION OF BLACK PEOPLE IN JAIL POPULATION COMPARED TO THE GENERAL POPULATION**

	Black People as a Share of ADP		Disproportionality Ratio-Black		
	Oct. 2019 to Feb. 2020 (Average)	Mar. to Oct. 2020 (Average)	Oct. 2019 to Feb. 2020 (Average)	Mar. to Oct. 2020 (Average)	Percent Change
Ada	7%	7%	4.88	4.54	-7%
Allegheny	62%	65%	4.83	5.13	6%
Buncombe	25%	29%	4.06	4.64	14%
Charleston	64%	66%	2.52	2.58	2%
Clark	40%	41%	2.97	3.07	3%
Cook	73%	75%	3.07	3.14	2%
East Baton Rouge	76%	78%	1.69	1.74	3%
Harris	49%	49%	2.42	2.42	0%
Lake	49%	50%	6.47	6.71	4%
Lucas	53%	57%	2.70	2.88	7%
Minnehaha	18%	20%	3.35	3.69	10%
Multnomah	28%	30%	4.49	4.76	6%
New Orleans	88%	89%	1.50	1.52	1%
New York City	55%	55%	1.95	1.97	1%
Palm Beach	54%	56%	2.96	3.05	3%
San Francisco	48%	47%	8.09	7.84	-3%
Shelby	87%	88%	1.63	1.65	1%
Spokane	13%	16%	5.14	6.18	20%
St. Louis	66%	73%	2.77	3.05	10%

**TABLE 5. DISPROPORTIONALITY RATIOS: REPRESENTATION OF LATINX PEOPLE IN JAIL POPULATION COMPARED TO THE GENERAL POPULATION**

	Latinx People as a Share of ADP		Disproportionality Ratio-Latinx		
	Oct. 2019 to Feb. 2020 (Average)	Mar. to Oct. 2020 (Average)	Oct. 2019 to Feb. 2020 (Average)	Mar. to Oct. 2020 (Average)	Percent Change
Ada	15%	14%	2.01	1.86	-8%
Clark	22%	23%	0.77	0.80	5%
Cook	16%	16%	0.71	0.69	-2%
Harris	22%	19%	0.55	0.47	-14%
Lake	23%	22%	1.17	1.15	-2%
Multnomah	10%	12%	0.99	1.21	22%
New York City	33%	33%	1.20	1.21	1%
Palm Beach	18%	18%	0.86	0.87	1%
San Francisco	21%	21%	1.49	1.52	2%

**TABLE 6. DISPROPORTIONALITY RATIOS: REPRESENTATION OF NATIVE AMERICAN PEOPLE IN JAIL POPULATION COMPARED TO THE GENERAL POPULATION**

	Native American People as a Share of ADP		Disproportionality Ratio-Native American		
	Oct. 2019 to Feb. 2020 (Average)	Mar. to Oct. 2020 (Average)	Oct. 2019 to Feb. 2020 (Average)	Mar. to Oct. 2020 (Average)	Percent Change
Minnehaha	31%	33%	13.54	14.23	5%
Missoula	20%	22%	7.26	7.92	9%
Pennington	64%	61%	7.61	7.27	-4%
Spokane	7%	7%	3.44	3.48	1%

Racial and ethnicity disparities were even further pronounced for bookings. Tables 7 through 9 compare the relative booking rates of Black, Latinx, and Native American People to White People, before and during the pandemic. A Relative Rate Index (RRI) value greater than one indicates that Black, Latinx, or Native American People are booked at a higher rate relative to White People (e.g., a Black/White RRI of two would indicate that Black People are booked at twice the rate of White People).

### WHAT IS A RELATIVE RATE INDEX (RRI)?

A Relative Rate Index (RRI) serves as a measure of racial disparity. RRI is a measure of over- or under-representation of particular racial or ethnic groups, compared to a reference group, in the rate of jail bookings in a given jurisdiction. For this brief, the reference group is White People. RRI is calculated through a two-step process. First, separate booking rates per 100,000 county residents for groups of interest (Black, Latinx, Native American, 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 values greater 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). RRI values below one reflect disparately lower rates for the racial/ethnic group of interest, relative to White People. RRIs are calculated for sites that provide monthly bookings by race and ethnicity and are only reported for a group if the group represents at least five percent of the jail's population.

Fifteen out of the 22 sites that reported data on bookings for both Black and White People experienced an increase in the Black/White RRI between February and October 2020 (Table 7). Similarly, seven out of 12 sites reporting bookings for Latinx and White People experienced an increase in the Latinx/White RRI (Table 8). Finally, Native Americans continued to experience much higher rates of bookings compared to White People throughout the pandemic, and the Native American/White RRI worsened in three out of the four sites (Table 9).

While there are no standards in the field for what constitutes a meaningful increase or decrease in a disparity ratio, many of the increases that have taken place since February are large enough to suggest a substantive change.<sup>2</sup>

**TABLE 7. RELATIVE RATE INDEX (RRI) IN BOOKINGS FOR BLACK AND WHITE PEOPLE**

	Booking Rate (per 100,000 Adults)				RRI (Black/White)		
	Black People		White People		Oct. 2019 to Feb. 2020 (Average)	Mar. to Oct. 2020 (Average)	Percent Change
	Oct. 2019 to Feb. 2020 (Average)	Mar. to Oct. 2020 (Average)	Oct. 2019 to Feb. 2020 (Average)	Mar. to Oct. 2020 (Average)			
Ada	1,135	588	263	167	4.31	3.52	-18%
Allegheny	470	240	65	30	7.24	8.35	15%
Buncombe	1,554	1,002	431	284	3.61	3.55	-2%
Charleston	701	540	248	180	2.82	3.01	7%
Clark	1,002	730	279	181	3.60	4.01	11%
Cook	417	243	44	25	9.55	9.54	0%
East Baton Rouge	419	248	142	72	2.96	3.50	19%
Harris	572	372	283	210	2.02	1.79	-11%
Lake	557	414	67	42	8.32	10.14	22%
Lucas	1,138	825	273	186	4.18	4.51	8%
Mecklenburg	391	254	85	51	4.59	5.07	10%
Milwaukee	922	474	197	87	4.68	5.59	19%
Minnehaha	2,937	2,268	543	386	5.41	5.98	10%
Multnomah	1,164	579	300	155	3.89	3.67	-6%
New Orleans	486	257	247	104	1.96	2.56	31%
New York City	65	34	9	4	7.41	8.84	19%
Palm Beach	391	312	122	82	3.19	3.85	20%
Philadelphia	234	120	75	28	3.13	4.35	39%
San Francisco	1,151	753	129	76	8.92	9.92	11%
Shelby	566	392	172	116	3.30	3.39	3%
Spokane	1,546	1,083	393	253	3.94	4.30	9%
St. Louis	524	242	524	242	3.77	3.78	0%

Note: Population data is from the National Center for Health Statistics. See [https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged\\_race.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm) for more information.

<sup>2</sup> Caution should be taken in interpreting percent change in RRI values. Percent change is more pronounced (in either direction) in sites with smaller populations.

**TABLE 8. RELATIVE RATE INDEX (RRI) IN BOOKINGS FOR LATINX AND WHITE PEOPLE**

	Booking Rate (per 100,000 Adults)				RRI (Latinx/White)		
	Latinx People		White People		Oct. 2019 to Feb. 2020 (Average)	Mar. to Oct. 2020 (Average)	Percent Change
	Oct. 2019 to Feb. 2020 (Average)	Mar. to Oct. 2020 (Average)	Oct. 2019 to Feb. 2020 (Average)	Mar. to Oct. 2020 (Average)			
Ada	608	396	263	167	2.31	2.37	2%
Clark	250	188	279	181	0.90	1.05	17%
Cook	121	73	44	25	2.77	2.89	5%
Harris	131	68	283	210	0.46	0.34	-28%
Lake	144	90	67	42	2.16	2.22	3%
Mecklenburg	193	67	85	51	2.21	1.31	-41%
Multnomah	327	180	300	155	1.09	1.16	7%
New York City	38	20	9	4	4.34	5.04	16%
Palm Beach	122	101	122	82	0.99	1.26	27%
Philadelphia	200	91	75	28	2.67	3.26	22%
San Francisco	317	219	129	76	2.46	2.88	17%
Spokane	529	329	393	253	1.35	1.29	-4%

Note: Population data is from the National Center for Health Statistics. See [https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged\\_race.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm) for more information.

**TABLE 9. RELATIVE RATE INDEX (RRI) IN BOOKINGS FOR NATIVE AMERICAN AND WHITE PEOPLE**

	Booking Rate (per 100,000 Adults)				RRI (Native American/White)		
	Native American People		White People		Oct. 2019 to Feb. 2020 (Average)	Mar. to Oct. 2020 (Average)	Percent Change
	Oct. 2019 to Feb. 2020 (Average)	Mar. to Oct. 2020 (Average)	Oct. 2019 to Feb. 2020 (Average)	Mar. to Oct. 2020 (Average)			
Minnehaha	13,966	12,201	543	386	25.73	32.24	25%
Missoula	2,809	1,444	374	167	7.55	8.55	13%
Pennington	7,734	5,577	592	393	13.11	14.48	10%
Spokane	1,321	822	393	253	3.37	3.27	-3%

Note: Population data is from the National Center for Health Statistics. See [https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged\\_race.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm) for more information.

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More information is available at [www.SafetyandJusticeChallenge.org](http://www.SafetyandJusticeChallenge.org).



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