



# Racial Equity Workgroup

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Overview and Jail Disparities

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Excerpt from

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# Using Data to Drive Decision Making

Exploring the baseline

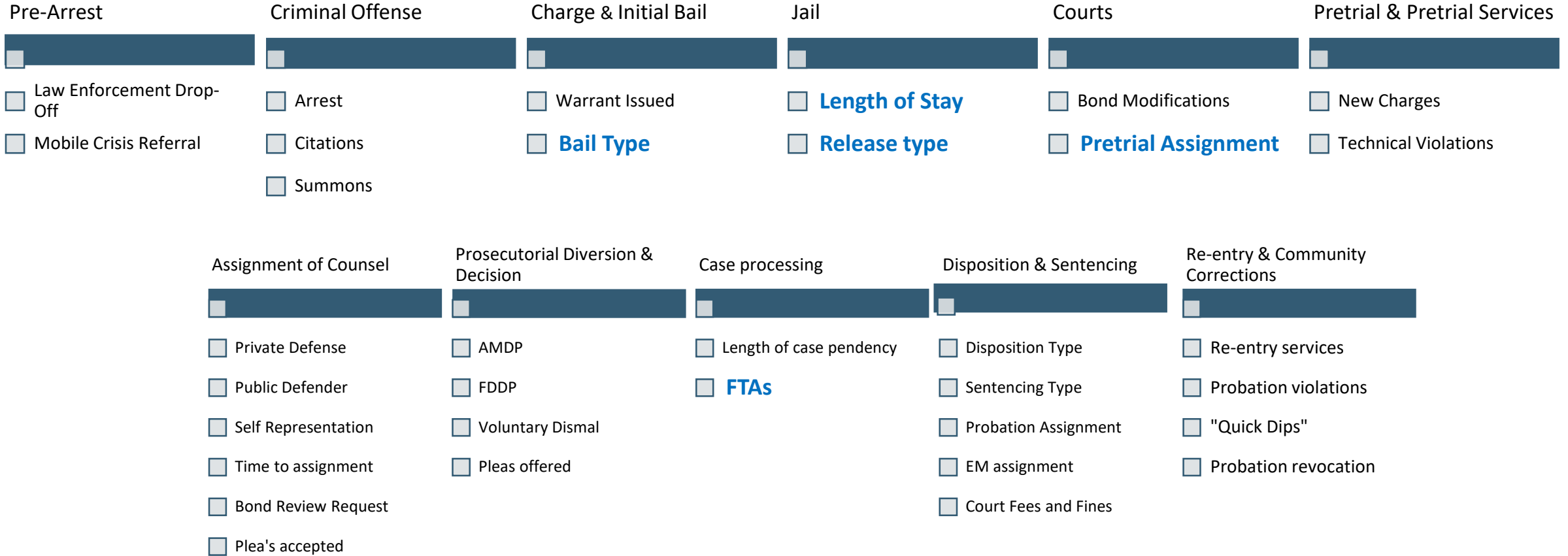


# Using Data: Relative Rate Index

- When identifying whether and to what extent racial and ethnic disparities exist and in measuring progress, it is important to use multiple metrics.
- This is true in measuring progress at the macro level (i.e., key decision making points like arrest or jail admissions) or at the micro level (i.e., target populations like admissions to jail for probation violations or jail admissions for driving with a suspended license).
  1. **Volume / Counts:** Number of people involved in justice system.
  2. **Rate per Capita:** Likelihood of system involvement compared to the population.
  3. **Rate per prior decision making point:** Likelihood of penetrating more deeply into the justice system, compared to the prior decision making point.
  4. **Disparity Gap (comparing per capita rates):** Ratio of rates or relative likelihood of system involvement for people of color per capita compared to White per capita.
  5. **Disparity Gap (comparing rates per prior decision making point):** Ratio of rates or relative likelihood of system involvement for people of color per prior decision point compared to White per prior decision point.



# Using Data: Defining a Decision Point Analysis



# Using Data: Baseline-Disproportionality

## Buncombe County Racial/Ethnic Demographics

<b>White</b>	<b>89.4%</b>
<b>Black or African American</b>	<b>6.3%</b>
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.5%
Asian	1.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.2%
Two or More Races	2.2%
Hispanic or Latino	6.7%
White alone, not Hispanic/Latino	83.5%

Source:

<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/buncombecountynorthcarolina>

## Buncombe County Detention Facility Race Demographics

<b>White</b>	<b>73.0%</b>
<b>Black or African American</b>	<b>25.5%</b>
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6%
Unknown	0.4%

Source: BCDF JMS ADP CY 2019

\*Ethnicity data missing



# Using Data: Jail Data Context

- Jail data complex, filled with caveats and nuances
  - Birdseye view and magnifying lens approach
- Focus on black and white data points
  - Other races extremely small populations and once address disparities for African American theorized we should see other reductions as well.
- Intentionally focusing on reducing length of stay for African Americans would have a major impact on our Average Daily Population- **SJC Target**
- Data: SJC population only starting from May – Dec 2019

**Short-Term Goal: Equitable distribution one at least one data point**

**Mid-Term Goal: Equitable across all decision points**

**Long-Term Goal: Equitable to reflected the community**



# Jail Data through a Racial Equity Lens

## Background:

- Average Daily Population (ADP) = **Average Bookings / Length of Stay**
- **Bookings- How many come in?**
- **Length of Stay- How long they stay?**

Type	White	Black	Difference
Buncombe County Population	89.4%	6.3%	N/A
BCDF Average Daily Population	73.0%	25.5%	19.2%
BCDF Average Number of Bookings	77.5%	20.9%	14.6%
BCDF Average Length of Stay	15.3 days	21.5 days	6.2 days



# Analyzing Data: Using the DPA and RRI Approach

Charge & Initial Bail		Jail: Release Type			
<b>Arrest/Bookings</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8,233 Bookings</li> <li>• Black – 20.9%</li> <li>• White – 77.5%</li> </ul>	<b>Bond Set: Written Promise/Unsecured Bond</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,999 Bookings</li> <li>• Black – 21.5%</li> <li>• White – 75.1%</li> </ul>	<b>Posted Financial Bond</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,696 Bookings</li> <li>• Black – 23.3%</li> <li>• White – 76.0%</li> </ul>	<b>Non-Financial Bond</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,696 Bookings</li> <li>• Black – 19.4%</li> <li>• White – 78.9%</li> </ul>	<b>Time served/DOC</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,173 Bookings</li> <li>• Black – 23.7%</li> <li>• White – 74.4%</li> </ul>	<b>Charge Dismissed</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 531 Bookings</li> <li>• Black – 19.1%</li> <li>• White – 79.2%</li> </ul>

Courts: Pretrial Assignment		Jail: Length of Stay (LOS)			
<b>Referrals to Pretrial Supervision</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,646 Bookings</li> <li>• Black – 20.9%</li> <li>• White – 78.1%</li> </ul>	<b>Released to Pretrial Supervision Only</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 641 Bookings</li> <li>• Black – 16.7%</li> <li>• White – 80.8%</li> </ul>	<b>Misdemeanor Releases</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7.3 Days</li> <li>• Black – 4.7 days</li> <li>• White – 5.6 days</li> </ul>	<b>Felony Releases</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 36.2 Days</li> <li>• Black – 46.9 Days</li> <li>• White – 32.9 Days</li> </ul>	<b>Probation Violation Release</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 27.9 Days</li> <li>• Black – 42.5 Days</li> <li>• White – 24.7 Days</li> </ul>	<b>FTA Only Releases</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 9.6 Days</li> <li>• Black – 8.6 Days</li> <li>• White – 9.9 Days</li> </ul>





# A Starting Place

Blacks have a **4%** decrease chance of being released on Pretrial Supervision because they are more likely to also be held with a secure. While whites have a **4%** increase change of being released on Pretrial Supervision without a monetary bond.

Blacks released on probation violation stay in custody on average **17.8 days** longer.

Specifically for higher level felonies Blacks remain in custody on average **14 days** longer.

