WASHINGTON STATE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

Criminal Justice Research & Statistics Center

Informing a data-driven justice system

Exploring Racial, Sex, and Age Disproportionalities within Washington State Jails

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Contents

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Abstract

Jail populations continue to be under-evaluated and under-researched. While there is a plethora of research on correctional incarcerated populations, there is a need to better assess jail populations as more people interact with these institutions.

To evaluate and research this population, the Washington Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) applied for and received the 2021 State Justice Statistics (SJS) grant from Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). Under this grant from BJS, the SAC will draw on the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC)'s Jail Booking and Reporting System (JBRS) to evaluate the potential demographic disparities by rates of days in jail and by rates of recidivism.

Main conclusions:

1. The proportion of jailed individuals who spent an above average number of days in jail during their initial booking was higher for males, higher for individuals who were part of the BIPOC community and decreased with an increased age of 36 years of age and older.
2. On average, male jailed individuals who recidivated had more days in jail for their initial booking. And, on average, non-BIPOC jailed individuals who recidivated had more days in jail for their initial booking than BIPOC jailed individuals who recidivated.
3. The proportion of jailed individuals who spent an above average number of days in jail following recidivism was higher for males, and BIPOC jailed individuals who recidivated had more days in jail following recidivism. Age did not impact the number of days in jail following recidivism.

Background

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

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

Regardless of mass incarceration, the number of incarcerated individuals in local jails decreased by about 25% from 2019 to 2020 (from 734,500 to 549,100), after a 10-year period of relative stability. However, COVID-19 impacts might have significantly reduced the population (Martyn et al., 2022; Nowotny et al., 2021). While jail populations see more traffic, they continue to be minimally examined and researched. While there continues to be an abundance of research focusing on prison populations, trends in jail populations lack adequate assessment.

The U.S. jail population

Typically jails, unlike prisons, are not centrally managed, and instead, are run by cities, tribal-land, counties, or other local entities. And they house more individuals for shorter periods of time, as compared to prisons. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) (2020), on average, there are about 740,000 justice involved individuals in jails on a given day. While jail bookings are associated to short-term stays when compared to juvenile detentions or prisons, the reasons behind jail bookings can span across a variety of purposes (Kang-Brown et al., 2021; Loeffler et al., 2022; Western et al., 2022). People can be booked or held in jail for a variety of reasons, including, but not limited to:

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

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

In Washington, a variety of offenses presumptively carry jail sentences (per RCW 9.94A.510 – note, this does not include unranked offenses with a presumptive range of 0-12 months; RCW 9.94A.190); Table 1 highlights the state's sentencing grid and the cells that presumptively carry jail sentences.

Table 1. Washington state's sentencing grid (RCW 9.94A.510)

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

II	0-90 days	4m 2-6	6m 3-9	8m 4-12	13m 12+-14	16m 14-18	18m 15-20	2y2m 22-29	3y2m 33-43	4y2m 43-57
I	0-60 days	0-90 days	3m 2-5	4m 2-6	5m 3-8	8m 4-12	13m 12+-14	16m 14-18	18m 15-20	2y2m 22-29
Numbers in the first horizontal row of each seriousness category represent sentencing midpoints in years(y) and months(m). Numbers in the second row represents standard sentence ranges in months, or in days if so designated. 12+ equals one year and one day.										
As explained by WSIPP "the 16 cells in the lower left-hand corner of the guidelines grid include presumptive sentences to local jails. These cells are often referred to as the "southwest corner of the grid." While the majority of cells on the guidelines grid correspond with a prison sentence (i.e., 119 out of 135 cells include confinement terms longer than 12 months), the southwest corner of the grid typically accounts for roughly half of the sentences for ranked offenses.										
https://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=9.94A.510										

Disparities within the U.S. jail populations

Disparities based on race and ethnicity are the social construct process rooted in the byproducts and complexities of systemic racism (Brame et al., 2014; Donnelly, 2017; Heley & Eberhardt, 2018). Throughout the nation, communities of color are far more likely than the general population to enter the nation's justice system (Piquero, 2015). State and federal governments are aware of this disparity, and researchers and policymakers are studying the drivers behind the statistics and what strategies might be employed to address the disparities, ensuring evenhanded processes at all points in the criminal justice system (Monk, 2019). Particularly, studies have shown that White non-Hispanics are less likely to be arrested than African Americans; once arrested, African Americans are more likely to be convicted, and once convicted, they are more likely to experience incarceration and incarcerated sentences (Durose et al., 2007; Kim & Kiesel, 2018). According to Kovera, (2019), "African-American adults are 5.9 times as likely to be incarcerated than White non-Hispanics and Hispanics are 3.1 times as likely, and as of 2001, one of every three African Americans boys born in that year could expect to go to prison in his lifetime, as could one of every six Latinos—compared to one of every seventeen White non-Hispanic boys" (1142).While racial disparities are present among women, these disparities are less substantial then for their male counterparts (Heley & Eberhardt, 2018).

Disparities in the criminal justice system are present early in the criminal justice system (Brame et al., 2014; Kim & Kiesel, 2018; Kovera, 2019; Monk, 2019). Law enforcement encounters have showcased the differential treatment and unequal dispensation (Brame et al., 2014; Kim & Kiesel, 2018; Piquero, 2015). Overall, African Americans comprise more than a fourth of all individuals arrested in the United States (Donnelly, 2017). Law enforcement is more likely to be lenient and to use less force with White non-Hispanic individuals than with African American individuals (Kovera, 2019); law enforcement also differentially arrests people of different races for the same offenses (Brame et al., 2014; Durose et al., 2007; Piquero, 2015).

These disparities continue throughout the system, negatively affecting fairness in the justice system. In the sentencing process, differential treatment continues to be present (Clair et al., 2016; Kovera, 2019). Controlling for legally relevant factors (i.e., crime severity, offense type) that could influence sentencing decisions, African American and Hispanic defendants received harsher sentences than White non-Hispanic defendants (Donnelly, 2017). Clair et al. (2016) found that African American and Hispanic defendants who were charged with misdemeanors or felonies were more likely to receive sentences involving incarceration than White non-Hispanic defendants. "First-time offender" African American defendants also received longer sentences than their White counterpart "repeat offenders" African American defendants received harsher sentences, contributing to the racial disparities in prison populations. These factors raise the likelihood African American defendants fall under the three-strikes laws that mandate life sentences for those convicted of three felonies (Donnelly, 2017; Kovera, 2019).

These trends also persist in jails. Racially disparate incarcerated rates have a long and complicated history (Monk, 2019). In terms of racial make-up for the same 2020 jail population, Black individuals were incarcerated three times more than their white counterpart (465 per 100,000 persons as compared to the 133 per 100,000 persons). According to the BJS (2020), Blacks and Hispanics are continuously more likely to be overrepresented in jails – even though they account for approximately 30% of the overall population, they account for more than half of the jail population. Furthermore, in 2014, Vera Institute revealed that 30% of Black defendants were sentenced to jail for misdemeanor offenses as compared to the 16% of their white counterpart; also, Black defendants were 89% more likely to be sentenced to jail for misdemeanor "person offenses" and 85% more likely to be jailed for misdemeanor drug offenses as compared to their white counterparts.

Current report

Equal dispensation of justice is a consistent concern of policymakers and the public. Racial and ethnic inequality in jails have been well-documented (Donnelly, 2017; Heley & Eberhardt, 2018; Kovera, 2019; Monk, 2019); the evidence of differential treatment, unequal dispensation, and injustice in the justice system is significant. Data continues to show that racial and ethnic disparities persist and communities of color are statistically overrepresented in our justice system. As local jails continue to be under-evaluated and under-researched, there is a need to assess the extent to which these disparities vary throughout the system – in number of jailed days and in rates of recidivism.

The Washington SAC applied for and received the 2021 SJS grant from BJS. Under this grant from BJS, the SAC first drew on the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs' Jail Booking and Reporting System to evaluate the readiness (i.e., relevance, interpretability, coherence, and accuracy) of this data set. In this endeavor, the SAC will utilize lessons learned from the initial endeavor to assess the potential demographic disparities by rates of jail time and by rates of recidivism.

Data parameters and methods

The WASPC has used its JBRS since 2005 (RCW 36.28A.040). According to WASPC (2022), "JBRS is a multi-jurisdictional database providing criminal justice professionals an instant, up-to-date database of booking and release records from all city and county jails in Washington state and the Washington Department of Corrections." It is important to note that JBRS does not specify the details of the booking/release record, but instead, that the record exists; a booking and release record would still be a "record" if the only data provided was an identifier, booking date and release date. JBRS was intended to be a central repository and instant information source for offender information and jail statistical data across Washington counties. However, while two county jails (King County Jail and the Maleng Regional Justice Center in south King County) provide data to JBRS, this data is not shared with the Office of Financial Management (OFM). JBRS contains information related to an individual's booking into a county or local jail within Washington. While the JBRS serves as the repository for all booking data, JBRS interfaces with each jail's booking system to populate data.

The JBRS data set contracted to OFM consists of 56 variables that are associated to individuals entering the jail system across Washington (See Appendix B). This report utilized solely adult jail booking data from JBRS maintained by the WASPC. While the present data set included 542,005 non-manipulated unique JBRS booking entries, as evaluated in Hernandez & Georgoulas-Sherry (2023)'s readiness documentation, further parameters were utilized to assess the sample.

As such, the data is booking-based, not individual-based. Operationalizations and data parameters include:

- Booking date is the date that the JBRS individual was booked in jail. For this report, the initial booking dates and booking dates following recidivism was from Dec. 1, 2018 to Nov. 30, 2019. A minimum of one booking date was necessary to assess recidivism; a second booking date was categorized as the booking date following recidivism. The earliest booking date was utilized as the initial booking date.
- Release date is the date that the JBRS individual was released from jail. For this report, the initial release dates and release dates following recidivism was from Dec. 1, 2018 to Nov. 30, 2019. A minimum of one release date was necessary to assess recidivism.
- Days in jail was calculated by subtracting release date by booking date. For this report, the sample had to serve less than 365 days in order to evaluate potential recidivism and then, potential re-booking.
- Demographic variables included: sex, race, ethnicity, and age at booking. Demographic values are limited to JBRS values (i.e., sex was limited to the binary values of "male" and "female"; race was limited to "black," "white," "American Indian/American Native," or "Asian/Pacific Islander" (note: for analysis purposes only, this report will break demographic variable to binary values: Black, Indigenous, and/or people of color (BIPOC) and non-BIPOC). Bookings with missing or incomplete demographic data were removed for the final dataset. Additional note, as data is not all statutorily required (and dependent on each county regulations) and variables can lack data entries, this does not necessarily mean the data is missing; it could also indicate that the absence of that variable specific to that unique booking entry. However, due to this, the data set was limited to a fraction of unique individuals with a JBRS booking event. For example, driver's license was not recorded for Spokane county JBRS institutions, and therefore, no unique individuals with a JBRS booking event from Spokane county were utilized in this sample. Thus, bookings with no record of the specific demographic data were removed for the final dataset.
- Recidivism is operationalized as any offense committed after a release to the community, during the follow-up period (i.e., a set period of time during which an individual's behaviors are monitored for recidivism events), that results in a Washington state JBRS booking admission. For this report, recidivism was classified as a second booking date.
- For this sample, only JBRS individuals with a Washington driver's license were utilized as this variable helped reduce duplication of records. Additionally, while there may be multiple entries per booking if the person had multiple charging offenses and/or multiple aliases, for this report, any duplicated entries were removed. The only time that individuals were present twice in the dataset was when the individual recidivated.

The final dataset included 23,991 unique individuals with a JBRS booking event from Dec. 1, 2018 to Nov. 30, 2019.

Limitations

First, the analyses are descriptive (e.g., generating summaries on means and counts) and non-generalizable in nature; results are modest; inferences and implications are limiting; and results should be interpreted cautiously. Causal relationships cannot be determined, and further is needed.

Second, in terms of demographic assessment (i.e., sex, age, race), these results must be interpreted with caution due to the limitations of the data. It is important to note that any analysis of race across criminal justice decision points, and more specifically, this criminal justice data, is negatively impacted by true

reliability and validity; as race data can be misclassified. Additionally, any analyses of demographic disproportionality are based on comparisons of outcomes for individuals who are convicted of a criminal offense. This report's findings, as with other findings retrieved from criminal justice data, can be skewed due to the already documented disproportionate treatment in criminal justice. For example, equal dispensation of justice is a consistent concern of policymakers and the public (Donnelly, 2017; Heley & Eberhardt, 2018; Kovera, 2019; Monk, 2019). The evidence of differential treatment, unequal dispensation, and injustice in the justice system is significant (Kovera, 2019).

Third, the time frame of this sample used was significantly limiting as this report only captured from Dec. 1, 2018 to Nov. 30, 2019. Utilizing the selected years' worth of data afforded the opportunity to dive deeper into a data set not impacted by COVID-19 and without significant changes to criminal sentencing laws and policies (e.g., Blake Decision, law enforcement reform). However, a single year of data only allow for a reduced follow-up period of 12 months in the community. With this limitation, the current sample did not provide a true representative sample of Washington state's jailed population; specifically, the sample includes individuals with potentially presumptive sentences of jail sentences and a less degree of severity in seriousness of crime; this means individuals who committed offenses with higher degrees of seriousness were likely not in the sample as these individuals would still be serving out their sentence. For example, individuals who were in jail during the study's time frame might have not been out in the community long enough to potential recidivate. With any project that only utilizes criminal justice administrative data, any conclusions yielded from this work have limitations. This report does not reflect the true magnitude or representation of the sentencing grid and results should be interpreted cautiously.

Fourth, variables pertinent to demographic information include name (e.g., first, middle, and last name, suffix), date of birth, ethnicity, sex, race, driver's license, and home location/address. Collecting demographics across criminal justice data (including JBRS booking data) can be negatively impacted by true reliability and validity. For example, demographic data are often misclassified (due to the potential tense situation during arrests and bookings), so it is possible that sex, race, and ethnicity data could be misinterpreted. While much of the local jail booking data are uploaded into JBRS, there is little standardization related to the input or coding of the data being entered by jail staff. The other known errors include non-response, human errors and typos. This can be seen in much of the data, but even more so with names and dates of birth. This is a critical concern because these two variables are essential in linking JBRS data to other data, including Washington state criminal justice data. It is important to note that this is an administrative data system intended to be utilized as an investigate tool and not for conducting research so this data may be appropriate for the intended purpose.

Fifth, the timing of bookings and releases could be impacted. For example, the monthly files we receive are from, Oct 1 00:00 hours through Nov 1 00:00 hours. Furthermore, some records may have release dates prior to the booking date (i.e., this means there was a loading error for those records). Some records may have an additional entry with the same booking date and correct release date, and some may not (referred to as orphan bookings). There is a potential for duplicate records. Additionally, while this dataset contains bookings and releases, it does not include cases where a person was detained and released without being booked into the jail. As the JBRS data extracts take a snapshot of the records at the time of the generated report, this can also impact data – for example, if June's report is generated on July 1, the report will also consist of individuals who have been booked or released during that timeframe. While booking information captures a glimpse of what the jails record in Washington, JBRS data does not include all counties and there is minimal standardization for how these counties enter data. Due to these discrepancies, it is difficult to ensure consistency within the jail booking process.

While some limitations are identified in this report, there are likely more not listed that could impact information and conclusions yielded from this work.

Results

The analyses are descriptive (e.g., generating summaries on means and counts) and non-generalizable in nature.

Demographics of the sample

Table 2 shows the count and frequency of the unique individuals with a JBRS booking event sample by demographics. While the overall state population is almost evenly distributed in terms of sex (Georgoulas-Sherry, 2022), the sex distribution in unique JBRS booking individuals specific to this sample is skewed toward males. the majority of JBRS bookings were more likely for offenses perpetuated by males (73.7%) than females (26.3%). More so, findings revealed most JBRS booking individuals were perpetuated by individuals who were identified as white (85%). Lastly, findings revealed most JBRS bookings were perpetuated by individuals who were 26 to 35 years of age (35.8%) while less than a quarter were 18 to 25 years old.

Table 2. Count and frequency of JBRS booking sample by demographics

	N (%)		N (%)
Age at time of booking		**Race**	
18 to 25	3,760 (15.7)	American Indian/American Native	808 (3.4)
26 to 35	8,599 (35.8)	Asian/Pacific Islander	677 (2.8)
36 to 45	6,015 (25.1)	Black	2,110 (8.8)
>= 46	5,617 (23.4)	White	20,396 (85.0)
Sex		**BIPOC**	
Female	6,309 (26.3)	Yes	3,595 (15.0)
Male	19,702 (73.7)	No	20,396 (85.0)
Driver's License		**Hispanic**	
Washington	21,596 (93.6)	Yes	4,289 (17.9)
Out-of-State	1,474 (6.4)	No	19,702 (82.2)

Note: Due to potential missing, incomplete, or inconsistent data, JBRS booking results may be under reported. Additionally, not all data is statutory required, and variables can lack data entries, this does not necessarily mean the data missing, it could also indicate that the absence of that variable specific to that unique booking entry.

Table 3 shows the count and frequency of unique JBRS booking sample by booking county. Findings revealed King (27.5%), Kitsap (12.5%), Clark (7.5%), and Franklin (7.4%) county, in that order, presented with the highest rates of JBRS bookings within the sample.

Table 3. Count and frequency of JBRS booking sample by booking county

	N (%)		N (%)		N (%)
Adams	170 (0.7)	**Grays Harbor**	1,571 (6.6)	**Pierce**	--
Asotin	262 (1.1)	**Island**	587 (2.5)	**San Juan**	--
Benton	--	**Jefferson**	236 (1.0)	**Skagit**	599 (2.5)
Chelan	559 (2.3)	**King**	6,608 (27.5)	**Skamania**	168 (0.7)
Clallam	165 (0.7)	**Kitsap**	2,993 (12.5)	**Snohomish**	--
Clark	21,807 (7.5)	**Kittitas**	230 (1.0)	**Spokane**	--

Columbia	--	**Klickitat**	219 (0.9)	**Stevens**	543 (2.3)
Cowlitz	813 (3.4)	**Lewis**	118 (0.5)	**Thurston**	913 (3.8)
Douglas	--	**Lincoln**	--	**Wahkiakum**	29 (0.1)
Ferry	--	**Mason**	24 (0.1)	**Walla Walla**	--
Franklin	1,779 (7.4)	**Okanogan**	471 (2.0)	**Whatcom**	354 (1.5)
Garfield	--	**Pacific**	178 (0.7)	**Whitman**	601 (2.5)
Grant	1,089 (4.5)	**Pend Oreille**	35 (0.2)	**Yakima**	862 (3.6)

Note: Due to potential missing, incomplete, or inconsistent data, JBRS booking results may be under reported. Additionally, not all data is statutory required, and variables can lack data entries, this does not necessarily mean the data missing, it could also indicate that the absence of that variable specific to that unique booking entry. Booking institution was categorized into county of origin and only booking institutions that utilize JBRS and shared with OFM are included. Due to low N standards, data was redacted.

Days in jail for initial booking

Rates of days in jail for initial booking

Rates of days in jail for the initial booking by demographic variables (i.e., age at time of booking, BIPOC community, and sex) were evaluated using chi-square test of independence (a statistical test that measures whether variables are related to one another).

The average (avg) rate of days in jail for the initial booking was 17 days (SD = 40.5, SE = .26). Out of the sample utilized, 79.1% of the sample (n = 18,970) were initially booked for 17 days or less (i.e., below/at average days). Table 4 shows the distribution of individuals within the sample by age at time of booking, BIPOC community, and sex.

Table 4. Distribution of sample by age at time of booking, BIPOC community, and sex

	Below/at avg days	Above avg days		Below/at avg days	Above avg days
	N (%)	N (%)		N (%)	N (%)
Age at Time of Booking			**BIPOC Community**		
18 to 25	3,081 (16.2)	679 (13.5)	Yes	2,758 (14.5)	837 (16.7)
26 to 35	6,641 (35.0)	1,958 (39.0)	No	16,212 (85.5)	4,184 (85.5)
36 to 45	4,729 (24.9)	1,286 (25.6)	**Sex**		
>= 46	4,519 (23.8)	1,098 (21.9)	Female	5,318 (28.0)	991 (19.7)
			Male	13,652 (72.0)	4,030 (80.3)

Note: Due to potential missing, incomplete, or inconsistent data, JBRS booking results may be under reported. Additionally, not all data is statutory required, and variables can lack data entries, this does not necessarily mean the data missing, it could also indicate that the absence of that variable specific to that unique booking entry.

Results showed that of the 20.9% of the sample who were initially booked for more than 17 days (i.e., above average days), 78.1% were younger than 46 years of age and the majority were male (80.3%). Lastly, findings revealed that 16.7% of that sample who were initially booked for more than 17 days were made up of individuals in the BIPOC community. As a supplement to Table 4, Table 5 shows the average days in jail for the initial booking by age at time of booking, sex, and BIPOC community.

Table 5. Average days in jail for initial booking by age at time of booking, sex, and BIPOC community

	N	Avg. Days		N	Avg. Days
Age at Time of Booking			**BIPOC Community**		
18 to 25	3,081	15.92	Yes	2,758	17.85
26 to 35	6,641	17.57	No	16,212	16.48

36 to 45	4,729	16.67	**Sex**		
>= 46	4,519	15.85	Female	5,318	10.98
			Male	13,652	18.72

Rates of days in jail for initial booking by sex

Findings show that there was a strong correlation between sex and days in jail for initial booking, (χ^2 (1, N = 23,991) = 141.00, p < .001). Table 6 shows a crosstabulation of the proportions of JBRS booked individuals, by sex and by days in jail for initial booking. Findings suggest that the proportion of JBRS booked individuals who spent an above average number of days in jail during their initial booking was higher for males than for females.

Table 6. Crosstabulation for rates of days in jail for initial booking by sex

		Sex		
Days in jail for initial booking		**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
Below/at avg days	**Count**	$5{,}318_a$	$13{,}652_b$	18,970
	% within days in jail	28.0%	72.0%	100.0%
	% within sex category	84.2%	77.2%	79.1%
	% of total	22.2%	56.9%	79.1%
Above avg days	**Count**	991_a	$4{,}030_b$	5,021
	% within days in jail	19.7%	80.3%	100.0%
	% within sex category	15.7%	22.8%	20.9%
	% of total	4.1%	16.8%	20.9%

Note: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results.

As a supplement to Table 6, Table 7 shows the ratio of days in jail for initial booking for male and female JBRS booked individuals. To examine sex differences, the ratio of average days in jail for initial booking by male JBRS booked individuals as compared to female JBRS booked individuals was computed. Findings revealed that, on average, the male JBRS booked individuals had more days in jail for their initial booking than female JBRS booked individuals.

Table 7. Ratio of days in jail for initial booking by sex

Days in Jail	**Male**		**Female**	
Ratio	**N**	**Avg. Days**	**N**	**Avg. Days**
1.74	13,652	18.72	5,318	10.98

Note: To examine sex differences, the ratio of average days in jail for initial booking by male JBRS booked individuals as compared to female JBRS booked individuals was computed. A value of "1" indicates that the average days in jail for initial booking for female and male JBRS booked individuals were the same. A value greater than "1" indicates that, on average, the male JBRS booked individuals had more days in jail for their initial booking than female JBRS booked individuals.

Rates of days in jail for initial booking by age at time of booking

Findings show that there was a strong correlation between age at time of booking and days in jail for initial booking, (χ^2 (3, N = 23,991) = 43.55, p < .001). Table 8 shows a crosstabulation of the proportions of JBRS booked individuals, by age at time of booking and by days in jail for initial booking. Findings suggest that the proportion of JBRS booked individuals who spent an above average number of days in jail during their initial booking decreased with an increased age of 36 years of age and older.

Table 8. Crosstabulation for rates of days in jail for initial booking by age at time of booking

Days in jail for initial booking		Age at time of booking 18 to 25	26 to 35	36 to 45	> = 46	Total
Below/at avg days	**Count**	$3{,}081_a$	$6{,}641_b$	$4{,}729_{b,c}$	$4{,}519_{a,c}$	18,970
	% within days in jail	29.4%	40.4%	17.6%	23.8%	100.0%
	% within age category	49.8%	45.9%	40.0%	80.5%	79.1%
	% of total	13.0%	17.8%	7.7%	18.8%	79.1%
Above avg days	**Count**	679_a	$1{,}958_b$	$1{,}286_{b,c}$	$1{,}098_{a,c}$	5,021
	% within days in jail	13.5%	39.0%	25.6%	21.9%	100.0%
	% within age category	18.1%	22.8%	21.4%	19.5%	20.9%
	% of total	2.8%	8.2%	5.4%	4.6%	20.9%

Note: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results.

Rates of days in jail for initial booking by BIPOC community

Findings show that there was a strong correlation between BIPOC community and days in jail for initial booking, (χ^2 (1, N = 23,991) = 14.16, p < .001). Table 9 shows a crosstabulation of the proportions of JBRS booked individuals, by BIPOC community and by days in jail for initial booking. Findings suggest that the proportion of JBRS booked individuals who spent an above average number of days in jail during their initial booking were higher for individuals who were part of the BIPOC community as compared to their non-BIPOC community counterpart.

Table 9. Crosstabulation for rates of days in jail by BIPOC community

Days in jail for initial booking		BIPOC Community Yes	No	Total
Below/at avg days	**Count**	$2{,}758_a$	$16{,}212_b$	18,970
	% within days in jail	14.5%	85.5%	100.0%
	% within BIPOC	76.7%	79.5%	79.1%
	% of total	11.5%	67.6%	79.1%
Above avg days	**Count**	837_a	$4{,}184_b$	5,021
	% within days in jail	16.7%	83.3%	100.0%
	% within BIPOC	23.3%	20.5%	20.9%
	% of total	3.5%	17.4%	20.9%

Note: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results.

As a supplement to Table 9, Table 10 shows the ratio of days in jail for initial booking for BIPOC and non-BIPOC JBRS booked individuals. To examine racial differences, the ratio of average days in jail for initial booking by BIPOC JBRS booked individuals as compared to non-BIPOC JBRS booked individuals was computed. Findings revealed that, on average, the BIPOC JBRS booked individuals had more days in jail for their initial booking than non-BIPOC JBRS booked individuals.

Table 10. Ratio of days in jail for initial booking by BIPOC community

Days in Jail Ratio	BIPOC Community		Non-BIPOC Community	
	N	Avg. Days	N	Avg. Days
1.08	2,758	17.85	16,212	16.48

Note: To examine racial differences, the ratio of average days in jail for initial booking by BIPOC JBRS booked individuals as compared to non-BIPOC JBRS booked individuals was computed. A value of "1" indicates that the average days in jail for initial booking for BIPOC and non-BIPOC

JBRS booked individuals were the same. A value greater than "1" indicates that, on average, the BIPOC JBRS booked individuals had more days in jail for their initial booking than non-BIPOC JBRS booked individuals.

Recidivism

Rates of recidivism

Rates of recidivism by demographic variables, were evaluated using chi-square test of independence.

Out of the sample utilized, 9.4% of the sample recidivated – about a tenth of the sample committed an offense after a release to the community, during the follow-up period, that resulted in a Washington state JBRS booking. Table 11 shows the distribution of individuals within the sample who recidivated (i.e., recidivators), by age at time of booking, BIPOC community, and sex.

Table 11. Distribution of recidivators by age at time of booking, BIPOC community, and sex

	Recidivism	No Recidivism
	N (%)	N (%)
Age at Time of Booking		
18 to 25	350 (15.6)	3,410 (15.7)
26 to 35	857 (38.1)	7,742 (35.6)
36 to 45	592 (26.3)	5,423 (24.9)
>= 46	450 (20.0)	5,167 (23.8)

	Recidivism	No Recidivism
	N (%)	N (%)
BIPOC Community		
Yes	319 (14.2)	3,276 (15.1)
No	1,930 (85.8)	18,466 (84.9)
Sex		
Female	560 (24.9)	5,749 (26.4)
Male	1,689 (75.1)	15,993 (73.6)

Results showed that out of the sample who recidivated, 80% were younger than 46 years of age and the majority of recidivators were male. Lastly, findings revealed that 14.2% of that sample who did recidivate was made up of individuals in the BIPOC community. As a supplement to Table 11, Table 12 shows the average days in jail for the initial booking by age at time of booking, sex, and BIPOC community. On average, the sample who recidivated had an average of 18.61 days in jail for their initial booking while non-recidivators had an average of 16.48 days in jail for their initial booking.

Table 12. Average days in jail for initial booking for recidivators and non-recidivators by age at time of booking, sex, and BIPOC community

	Avg. Days		Avg. Days
	Age at Time of Booking	**BIPOC Community**	
Recidivators	18 to 25	16.79	Yes	17.94
	26 to 35	19.04	No	18.72
	36 to 45	16.15	**Sex**	
	>= 46	22.43	Female	10.39
			Male	20.34

	Avg. Days		Avg. Days
	Age at Time of Booking	**BIPOC Community**	
Non-Recidivators	18 to 25	15.83	Yes	17.84
	26 to 35	17.41	No	16.24
	36 to 45	16.72	**Sex**	
	>= 46	15.27	Female	10.75
			Male	18.55

Rates of recidivism by sex

Findings show that there was no strong correlation between sex and recidivism, (χ^2 (1, N = 23,991) = 2.50, p = .11, *NS*). Table 13 shows a crosstabulation of the proportions of JBRS booked individuals, by sex and by recidivism.

Table 13. Crosstabulation for rates of recidivism by sex

Recidivism		Sex		
		Female	Male	Total
Yes	Count	560_a	$1,689_a$	2,249
	% within recidivism	24.9%	75.1%	100.0%
	% within sex category	8.9%	9.6%	9.4%
	% of total	2.3%	7.0%	9.4%
No	Count	$5,749_a$	$15,993_a$	21,742
	% within recidivism	26.4%	73.6%	100.0%
	% within sex category	91.1%	90.4%	90.6%
	% of total	24.0%	66.7%	90.6%

Note: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results.

As a supplement to Table 13, Table 14 shows the ratio of days in jail for initial booking for male and female JBRS booked individuals who did and did not recidivate. To examine sex differences, the ratio of average days in jail for initial booking by male JBRS booked individuals as compared to female JBRS booked individuals was computed. Findings revealed that, on average, the male JBRS booked individuals who recidivated had more days in jail for their initial booking than female JBRS booked individuals who recidivated.

Table 14. Ratio of days in jail for initial booking by sex for recidivators and non-recidivators

Recidivators					Non-Recidivators				
Days in Jail	Male		Female		Days in	Male		Female	
Ratio	N	Avg. Days	N	Avg. Days	Jail Ratio	N	Avg. Days	N	Avg. Days
1.96	1,689	20.34	560	10.39	1.72	15,993	18.55	5,749	10.75

Note: To examine sex differences, the ratio of average days in jail for initial booking by male JBRS booked individuals as compared to female JBRS booked individuals was computed. A value of "1" indicates that the average days in jail for initial booking for female and male JBRS booked individuals were the same. A value greater than "1" indicates that, on average, the male JBRS booked individuals had more days in jail for their initial booking than female JBRS booked individuals.

Rates of recidivism by age at time of booking

Findings show that there was a strong correlation between age at time of booking and recidivism, (χ^2 (3, N = 23,991) = 17.40, p < .001). Table 15 shows a crosstabulation of the proportions of JBRS booked individuals, by age at time of booking and by recidivism. Findings suggest that the proportions of JBRS booked individuals who recidivated decreased with an increased age of 36 years of age and older.

Table 15. Crosstabulation for rates of recidivism by age at time of booking

Recidivism		Age at time of booking				
		18 to 25	26 to 35	36 to 45	> = 46	Total
Yes	Count	$350_{a,b}$	857_b	592_b	450_a	2,249
	% within recidivism	15.6%	38.1%	26.3%	20.0%	100.0%
	% within age category	9.3%	10.0%	9.8%	8.0%	9.4%
	% of total	1.5%	3.6%	2.5%	1.9%	9.4%
No	Count	$3,410_{a,b}$	$7,742_b$	$5,432_b$	$5,167_a$	21,742
	% within recidivism	15.7%	35.6%	24.9%	23.8%	100.0%
	% within age category	90.7%	90.0%	90.2%	92.0%	90.6%
	% of total	14.2%	32.3%	22.6%	21.5%	90.6%

Note: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results.

Rates of recidivism by BIPOC community

Findings show that there was no strong correlation between BIPOC community and recidivism, (χ^2 (1, N = 23,991) = 1.25, p = .26, *NS*). Table 16 shows a crosstabulation of the proportions of JBRS booked individuals, by BIPOC community and by recidivism.

Table 16. Crosstabulation for rates of recidivism by BIPOC community

Recidivism		BIPOC Community Yes	BIPOC Community No	Total
Yes	**Count**	319_a	$1{,}930_a$	2,249
	% within recidivism	14.2%	85.8%	100.0%
	% within BIPOC	8.9%	9.5%	9.4%
	% of total	1.3%	8.0%	9.4%
No	**Count**	$3{,}276_a$	$18{,}466_a$	21,742
	% within recidivism	15.1%	84.9%	100.0%
	% within BIPOC	91.1%	90.5%	90.6%
	% of total	13.7%	77.0%	90.6%

Note: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results.

As a supplement to Table 16, Table 17 shows the ratio of days in jail for initial booking for BIPOC and non-BIPOC JBRS booked individuals who did and did not recidivate. To examine racial differences, the ratio of average days in jail for initial booking by BIPOC JBRS booked individuals as compared to non-BIPOC JBRS booked individuals was computed. Findings revealed that, on average, the non-BIPOC JBRS booked individuals who recidivated had more days in jail for their initial booking than BIPOC JBRS booked individuals who recidivated.

Table 17. Ratio of days in jail for initial booking by BIPOC community for recidivators and non-recidivators

Recidivators					Non-Recidivators				
Days in Jail Ratio	BIPOC N	BIPOC Avg. Days	Non-BIPOC N	Non-BIPOC Avg. Days	Days in Jail Ratio	BIPOC N	BIPOC Avg. Days	Non-BIPOC N	Non-BIPOC Avg. Days
0.96	319	17.94	1,930	18.72	1.14	3,276	18.55	18,466	16.24

Note: To examine racial differences, the ratio of average days in jail for initial booking by BIPOC JBRS booked individuals as compared to non-BIPOC JBRS booked individuals was computed. A value of "1" indicates that the average days in jail for initial booking for BIPOC and non-BIPOC JBRS booked individuals were the same. A value greater than "1" indicates that, on average, the BIPOC JBRS booked individuals had more days in jail for their initial booking than non-BIPOC JBRS booked individuals.

Days in jail following recidivism

Rates of days in jail following recidivism

Rates of days in jail following recidivism by demographic were evaluated using chi-square test of independence.

The average (avg) rate of days in jail following recidivism was 5 days (SD = 11.1, SE = .24). Out of the sample who recidivated (n = 2,249), 74.5% of the sample (n = 18,970) were booked for 5 days or less (i.e., below/at average days). Table 18 shows the distribution of individuals within the sample by age at time of booking, BIPOC community, and sex.

Table 18. Distribution of sample by age at time of booking, BIPOC community, and sex

	Below/at avg days	Above avg days
	N (%)	N (%)
Age at Time of Booking		
18 to 25	269 (16.1)	81 (14.1)
26 to 35	628 (37.5)	229 (40.0)
36 to 45	443 (26.4)	149 (26.0)
>= 46	336 (20.0)	114 (19.9)

	Below/at avg days	Above avg days
	N (%)	N (%)
BIPOC Community		
Yes	238 (14.2)	81 (14.1)
No	1,438 (85.8)	492 (85.9)
Sex		
Female	437 (26.1)	123 (21.5)
Male	1,239 (73.9)	450 (78.5)

Results showed that out of the 25.5% of the sample who were booked for more than 5 days (i.e., above average days) following recidivism, 80.1% were younger than 46 years of age and the majority were male. Lastly, findings revealed that 14.1% of that sample who were booked for more than 5 days (i.e., above average days) following recidivism were made up of individuals in the BIPOC community. As a supplement to Table 18, Table 19 shows the average days in jail following recidivism by age at time of booking, sex, and BIPOC community.

Table 19. Average days in jail following recidivism by age at time of booking, sex, and BIPOC community

	N	Avg. Days
Age at Time of Booking		
18 to 25	269	5.28
26 to 35	628	5.25
36 to 45	443	5.65
>= 46	336	4.99

	N	Avg. Days
BIPOC Community		
Yes	238	5.24
No	1,438	5.73
Sex		
Female	437	3.96
Male	1,239	5.75

Note: Analysis includes only recidivators.

Rates of days in jail following recidivism by sex

Findings show that there was a strong correlation between sex and days in jail following recidivism, (χ^2 (1, N = 2,249) = 4.85, p = .03). Table 20 shows a crosstabulation of the proportions of JBRS booked individuals, by sex and by days in jail following recidivism. Findings suggest that the proportion of JBRS booked individuals who spent an above average number of days in jail following recidivism was higher for males as compared to their female counterpart.

Table 20. Crosstabulation for rates of days in jail following recidivism by sex

		Sex		
Days in jail following recidivism		**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
Below/at avg days	**Count**	437_a	$1,239_b$	1,676
	% within days in jail	26.1%	73.9%	100.0%
	% within sex category	78.0%	73.4%	74.5%
	% of total	19.4%	55.1%	74.5%
Above avg days	**Count**	123_a	450_b	573
	% within days in jail	21.5%	78.5%	100.0%
	% within sex category	22.0%	26.6%	25.5%
	% of total	5.5%	20.0%	25.5%

Note: Analysis includes only recidivators. The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results.

As a supplement to Table 20, Table 21 shows the ratio of days in jail following recidivism for male and female JBRS booked individuals who recidivated. To examine sex differences, the ratio of average of days in jail following recidivism by male JBRS booked individuals who recidivated as compared to female JBRS booked individuals who recidivated was computed. Findings revealed that, on average, male JBRS booked individuals who recidivated had more days in jail following recidivism than female JBRS booked individuals who recidivated.

Table 21. Ratio of days in jail following recidivism by sex

Days in Jail Ratio	Male		Female	
	N	Avg. Days	N	Avg. Days
1.45	1,239	5.75	437	3.96

Note: Analysis includes only recidivators. To examine sex differences, the ratio of average days in jail following recidivism by male JBRS booked individuals as compared to female JBRS booked individuals who recidivated was computed. A value of "1" indicates that the average days in jail following recidivism for female and male JBRS booked individuals who recidivated were the same. A value greater than "1" indicates that, on average, the male JBRS booked individuals who recidivated had more days in jail following recidivism than female JBRS booked individuals who recidivated.

Rates of days in jail following recidivism by age at time of booking

Findings show that there was no correlation between age at time of booking and days in jail following recidivism, (χ^2 (3, N = 2,249) = 1.74, p = .63). Table 22 shows a crosstabulation of the proportions of JBRS booked individuals, by age at time of booking and by days in jail following recidivism.

Table 22. Crosstabulation for rates of days in jail following recidivism by age at time of booking

Days in jail following recidivism		Age at time of booking				Total
		18 to 25	26 to 35	36 to 45	> = 46	
Below/at avg days	Count	269_a	628_a	443_a	336_a	1,676
	% within days in jail	16.1%	37.5%	26.4%	20.0%	100.0%
	% within age category	76.9%	73.3%	74.8%	74.7%	74.5%
	% of total	12.0%	27.9%	19.7%	14.9%	74.5%
Above avg days	Count	81_a	229_a	149_a	114_a	573
	% within days in jail	14.1%	40.0%	26.0%	19.9%	100.0%
	% within age category	23.1%	26.7%	25.2%	25.3%	25.5%
	% of total	3.6%	10.2%	6.6%	5.1%	25.5%

Note: Analysis includes only recidivators. The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results.

Rates of days in jail following recidivism by BIPOC community

Findings show that there was no correlation between BIPOC community and days in jail following recidivism, (χ^2 (1, N = 2,249) = 0.01, p = .97). Table 23 shows a crosstabulation of the proportions of JBRS booked individuals, by BIPOC community and by days in jail following recidivism.

Table 23. Crosstabulation for rates of days in jail following recidivism by BIPOC community

Days in jail following recidivism		BIPOC Community Yes	BIPOC Community No	Total
Below/at avg days	**Count**	238_a	$1{,}438_a$	1,676
	% within days in jail	14.2%	85.5%	100.0%
	% within BIPOC	74.5%	74.5%	74.5%
	% of total	10.6%	63.9%	74.5%
Above avg days	**Count**	81_a	492_a	573
	% within days in jail	14.1%	85.9%	100.0%
	% within BIPOC	25.4%	25.5%	25.5%
	% of total	3.6%	21.9%	25.5%

Note: Analysis includes only recidivators. The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results.

As a supplement to Table 23, Table 24 shows the ratio of days in jail following recidivism for BIPOC and non-BIPOC JBRS booked individuals who recidivated. To examine racial differences, the ratio of average days in jail following recidivism by BIPOC JBRS booked individuals who recidivated as compared to non-BIPOC JBRS booked individuals who recidivated was computed. Findings revealed that, on average, the BIPOC JBRS booked individuals who recidivated had more days in jail following recidivism than non-BIPOC JBRS booked individuals who recidivated.

Table 24. Ratio of days in jail following recidivism by BIPOC community

Days in Jail	BIPOC Community		Non-BIPOC Community	
Ratio	**N**	**Avg. Days**	**N**	**Avg. Days**
1.09	238	5.24	1,438	5.73

Note: Analysis includes only recidivators. To examine racial differences, the ratio of average days in jail following recidivism by BIPOC JBRS booked individuals who recidivated as compared to non-BIPOC JBRS booked individuals who recidivated was computed. A value of "1" indicates that the average days in jail following recidivism for BIPOC and non-BIPOC JBRS booked individuals who recidivated were the same. A value greater than "1" indicates that, on average, the BIPOC JBRS booked individuals who recidivated had more days in jail following recidivism than non-BIPOC JBRS booked individuals who recidivated.

Discussion and Conclusion

Racial disparities in arrests for approximately 70% of the racial disparities in incarceration; and decisions (i.e., detention, plea deals, sentencing) that judges or attorneys make following someone's arrest also impact sentencing trends for African American and white non-Hispanic defendants (Clair et al., 2016). Research has shown that African American and Hispanic defendants were more likely than whites to have their bond set higher, be considered higher flight and safety risk, and denied bail. This all results in defendants being held in jail or prison until they go to trial. African American defendants were 3.5 times more likely to be incarcerated in local jails than white non-Hispanics (Donnelly, 2017; Kovera, 2019). This report's review of JBRS bookings found that males and individuals who were part of the BIPOC spent more days in jail during their initial and subsequent booking; age impacted only initial bookings. These findings are another example of the racial unfairness present in the criminal justice system, and more specific, in jails.

While stated above, it merits repeating that this report provided analyses that were descriptive and non-generalizable in nature. The results are modest; subsequently, inferences and implications are limiting, and results should be interpreted with caution. As the report was non-generalizable and was not a true

representation of the entire population of data, causal relationships cannot be determined, and conclusions are limiting. While this report was limiting, it did offer an opportunity to highlight the need to further assess and review the demographic disparities in the Washington state jails to gain a better understanding of the impact of jail sentences.

Disclaimer

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

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