

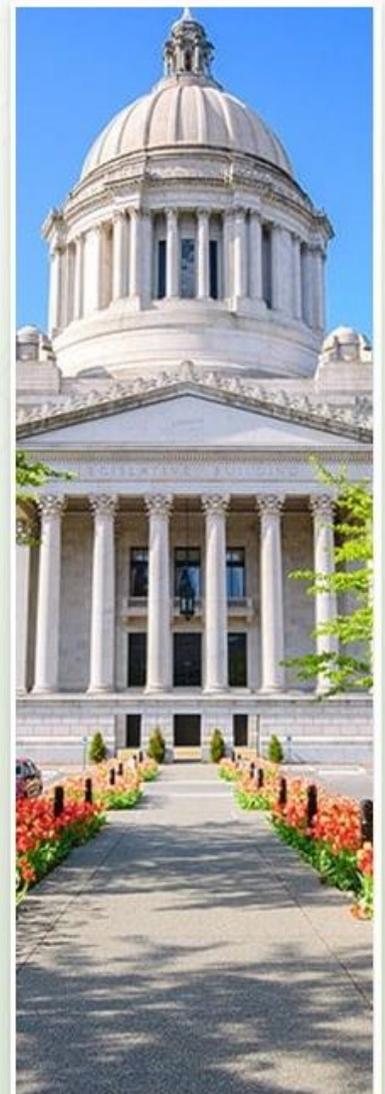
WASHINGTON STATE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

Criminal Justice Research & Statistics Center

Informing a data-driven justice system

Long-Term Booking Rates: Race and Sex Differences in Washington Jail Population's Booking Rates

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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 this incarcerated institution than any other carceral facility. Jail booking rates can potentially be utilized as a key measure for public safety and in assessing the effectiveness of the criminal justice system – especially in a population that is not typically highly evaluated like a prison population. Tracking jail bookings over a long period of time can provide information for supporting these justice-involved individuals and promoting their success to reintegrate into the community following a jail stay.

To evaluate long-term booking rates in Washington, 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 data from the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC)'s Jail Booking and Reporting System (JBRS) to evaluate the racial and sex similarities and differences among individuals booked in jail.

Background

Across the U.S., individuals are being incarcerated to jails and prisons, as much as 11 million times each year. 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 these rates of incarceration showcase issues surrounding overall mass incarceration, these statistics do not highlight the consistent and pervasive changes within the jail populations. Specifically, 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 (Nowotny et al., 2021; Western et al., 2022).

In recent years, 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; it is important to note COVID-19 impacts might have significantly reduced this population (Martyn et al., 2022; Nowotny et al., 2021). Most recently, 2022 has shown that jails have grown at a faster pace than prisons. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics (2023), "the women's jail incarceration rate grew 9% compared to 3% for men, and Black, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander rates all rose proportionally more than white and Hispanic jail rates" (5). Similarly, pandemic impacts might have significantly impacted these findings – for example, as pretrial populations were almost back to full pre-pandemic populations – more than two thirds of this population had not been convicted of a crime. Another reason could be due to many jurisdictions reducing their use of jail detention as a way to address community supervision violations. While jail populations see more traffic, they continue to be minimally examined and researched, and there continues to be an abundance of research focusing on prison populations, while trends in jail populations lack adequate assessment.

The U.S. jail population

Unlike prisons, typically jails are not centrally managed, and instead, are run by counties, cities, tribal-land, or other local entities. Additionally, they do range in capacity and population – some jails are simple lock-up cell facilities while others have larger carceral systems. And, unlike typical prison populations, jails 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 with 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 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).
- 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).

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). Even though individuals who are incarcerated in jails are typically perceived as less serious offenders than individuals who are incarcerated in prisons, jails are usually the entry point into the carceral system, further research in this population is necessary.

Example of disproportionality in booking rates within the U.S. jail released populations

Throughout the nation, communities of color are far more likely than the general population to enter the nation's justice system (Piquero, 2015). Research has 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 (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). Additionally, law enforcement encounters have showcased 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; Piquero, 2015).

While the jail populations continue to be under-evaluated and under-researched, there is research that shows disproportionality in jail populations. A study by Lyman (2016) showed that one year booking rates for those released were 48% re-arrestment, 26% re-conviction, and 21% re-incarceration. In another study by Christensen et al. (2012), reported that a Dutchess County, NY jail showed that 54.2% of jailed individuals returned to a NY jail within the first three years of their initial release. Additionally, jail booking at one-year and three-years mark after release were assessed, and the findings revealed that within the first-year mark, about 41% of males and 32% females were re-arrested/re-indicted for any offense; when violations of probation were not controlled, the rates increased to approximately 46% for males and 38% for females. In the same study, they found that within the three-year mark, about 66% of males and 54% females were re-arrested/re-indicted for any offense; when violations of probation were not controlled, the rates increased to approximately 68% for males and 61% for females (Christensen et al., 2012).

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.

The field of criminal justice typically relies on recidivism rates as a key measure for public safety and in assessing the effectiveness of the criminal justice system. However, as this jail population is unique to an incarcerated prison population, there might be a potential that jail booking rates could help provide information for supporting these justice-involved individuals and promoting their success to reintegrate into the community following a jail stay.

Current report

While jails see far more individuals than state or federal prisons, they continue to be minimally examined and researched. There continues to be an abundance of research focusing on prison populations, trends in jail populations lack adequate assessment.

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, and next, the SAC assessed the potential demographic disparities. In this report, the SAC will compare demographic disparity and disproportionality within the jails by year of booking to the Washington State population estimates.

Methods and Data Parameters

The WASPC has used the 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 jail booking 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.

As such, the data is booking-based, and may not be 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 are from January 1, 2009, to December 31, 2021.
- Bookings with missing or incomplete demographic data were removed from analysis but noted. Additionally, as data is not all statutorily required (and dependent on each county regulations) and variables can lack data entries, and 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.

- Demographic variables included: sex, race, and age at time of 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, Indigenous, and/or people of color (BIPOC) and non-BIPOC. However, as the data uniformity when reporting demographics limiting the potential sample of individuals. The JBRS was created as a jail management system and not to conduct research, and subsequently, the data uniformity when reporting demographics limiting the potential sample of individuals.
- Booking region is operationalized as the region the county of the booking resides in. Both region and county were utilized in analysis.
 - North Central: Chelan, Douglas, Grant, Kittitas, and Okanogan counties
 - North Puget Sound: King, Snohomish, and Island counties
 - Northeast: Ferry, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Stevens, and Spokane counties
 - Northwest: San Juan, Skagit, and Whatcom counties
 - Peninsula/Coastal: Clallam, Jefferson, Gray’s Harbor, Kitsap, and Pacific counties
 - South Central: Benton, Franklin, Klickitat, Walla Walla, and Yakima counties
 - South Puget Sound: Lewis, Mason, Pierce, and Thurston counties
 - Southeast: Adams, Asotin, Columbia, Garfield, and Whitman counties
 - Southwest: Clark, Cowlitz, Skamania, and Wahkiakum counties

Limitations

First, 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 in 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 (Kovera, 2019). The evidence of differential treatment, unequal dispensation and injustice in the justice system is significant. Additionally, demographic values are limited to WASPC values (i.e., sex was limited to the binary values of “male” and “female”; race was limited to the binary values of “BIPOC” or “non-BIPOC”). It’s important to note that due to coding changes and errors, reports may be underreported as only entries that match the codebook definitions were utilized in this report.

Second, the way the JBRS data is set up and managed, tracking an individual is difficult. JBRS is used as a jail management system and is not set up for conducting research. Therefore, analyzing trends in bookings can be difficult because criminal justice data are collected by different agencies and often lack a common identifier. For example, not all jails are in the JBRS, and therefore, this report might not provide a true representation of booking rates. The siloed nature of Washington state’s criminal justice records complicates the ability to link criminal justice data together. This data might not reflect a true picture of potential crime committed by the sample.

Third, individuals incarcerated in jail represent a unique portion of the overall offending population. For example, individuals can be booked for a variety of reasons (i.e., charged with an offense and are awaiting trial or sentencing, being released to community supervision, violated conditions of their release, and are waiting for a disciplinary hearing), it does not capture any true crime trends, as bookings can be so distinct.

Fourth, the time frame of this sample employed for this endeavor was significantly limiting, as this report captures only individuals who were booked with a JBRS affiliated jail as early as 2009; the results from this

sample cannot be generalized to other booked or incarcerated cohorts. Additionally, as this data evaluated bookings from 2004 to 2022, there is potential that the data could have been skewed with the impact of COVID-19 on court closures associated with the “Stay Home, Stay Healthy” order. This may have impacted court filing data due to court closures and impacted jail bookings due to social distancing. Furthermore, 18 years of data can also be impacted by other significant changes to criminal sentencing laws and policies (e.g., Blake Decision, law enforcement reform). This report does not reflect the true magnitude or representation of the jail population in Washington, and results should be interpreted cautiously.

Fifth, JBRS was intended to be a central repository investigative tool, not a research data tool/repository. As such, Hernandez & Georgoulas-Sherry (2022) showed a potential of a lack of uniformity and standardization within how different jails collect and enter data, as well as any systematic guidelines to utilizing the system. It is noteworthy to mention that each jail might have their own guidelines, but there appears to be no universal set of practices; each jail utilizes their own system, so the need for uniformity might not be necessary as JBRS is an investigative tool, and not a research data tool. Additionally, different jails have different programs, jail management systems, staffing situations, etc., and the lack of uniformity within this can impact the lack of uniformity within the data. Additionally, while two county jails (i.e., King County Jail and the Maleng Regional Justice Center in south King County) provide data to JBRS, this data is not shared with OFM. Therefore, due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported – especially with the region data of North Puget Sound (as classified in this report).

Lastly, 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.

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

Assessing disproportionality in the CY 2009 JBRS Jail Bookings in Washington

There were 80,221 jail bookings in CY 2009 and ages ranged from 18 to 89.5 years of age (M = 33.3, SD = 11.1) (see Table 1). The majority were booked under the offense of a gross misdemeanor (N = 18,289, 29.0%) or a misdemeanor (N = 9,790, 15.5%).

Table 1. Demographics for CY 2009 JBRS jail bookings

	N (%)		N (%)
Age at Time of Booking		Booking Region	
18 to 25	23,414 (29.2)	North Central	4,519 (5.6)
26 to 35	25,719 (32.0)	North Puget Sound	17,548 (21.9)
36 to 45	16,823 (21.0)	Northeast	8,326 (10.4)
>= 46	14,265 (17.8)	Northwest	4,198 (5.2)
BIPOC Community		Peninsula/Coastal	6,133 (7.7)
BIPOC	15,508 (22.8)	South Central	17,402 (21.7)
Non-BIPOC	52,538 (77.2)	South Puget Sound	12,719 (15.9)
Sex		Southeast	1,004 (1.3)
Female	15,422 (21.1)	Southwest	8,372 (10.4)
Male	57,591 (78.9)		

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Jail booking totals are based on matched data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in the JBRS jail bookings by booking region

As jail bookings in CY 2009 are a subsample of the current report, the potential disproportionality of this cohort was assessed. Table 2 shows the counts of jail bookings, and the 2009 population estimates in Washington by booking region. While slightly under half of the state’s population resides in the North Puget Sound, this region is underrepresented in the jail booking sample with about a fifth of bookings being in the North Puget Sound. Comparatively, South Central also represents about a fifth of the jail bookings but less than a tenth of the population that resides here. As a visual supplement to Table 2, [Appendix A](#) shows the frequency distribution of jail bookings compared to the overall average of the Washington population estimates by booking county.

Table 2. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	JBRS Jail Bookings N (%)	2009 Washington Population N (%)
North Central	4,519 (5.6)	279,620 (4.2)
North Puget Sound	17,548 (21.9)	2,693,836 (40.4)
Northeast	8,326 (10.4)	540,959 (8.1)
Northwest	4,198 (5.2)	332,086 (5.0)
Peninsula/Coastal	6,133 (7.7)	445,506 (6.7)
South Central	17,402 (21.7)	567,038 (8.5)
South Puget Sound	12,179 (15.9)	1,181,778 (17.7)
Southeast	1,004 (1.3)	90,388 (1.4)
Southwest	8,372 (10.4)	540,948 (8.1)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is individual level data. Jail booking totals are based on matched data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data.

Furthermore, to examine geographical differences of jail bookings in CY 2009, the disproportionality ratios of the jail bookings by booking region was computed. Table 3 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by booking region. Findings revealed that, North Central, Northeast, Peninsula/Coastal, and Southwest regions were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings and most notably, South Central. However, North Puget Sound was underrepresented in jail bookings compared the Washington population estimates while the Northwest, South Puget Sound, and Southeast regions were fairly equal in terms of representation in jail bookings.

Table 3. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	Disproportionality Ratios
North Central	1.33
North Puget Sound	0.54
Northeast	1.28
Northwest	1.04
Peninsula/Coastal	1.15
South Central	2.55
South Puget Sound	0.90
Southeast	0.93
Southwest	1.28

Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., booked in jail) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in the JBRS jail bookings by sex

Table 4 shows the counts of jail bookings, and the 2009 population estimates in Washington by sex. While the overall state population is almost evenly distributed in terms of sex, the sex distribution in jail bookings is skewed towards males - most jail bookings were more likely to be males (78.9%) than females (21.1%).

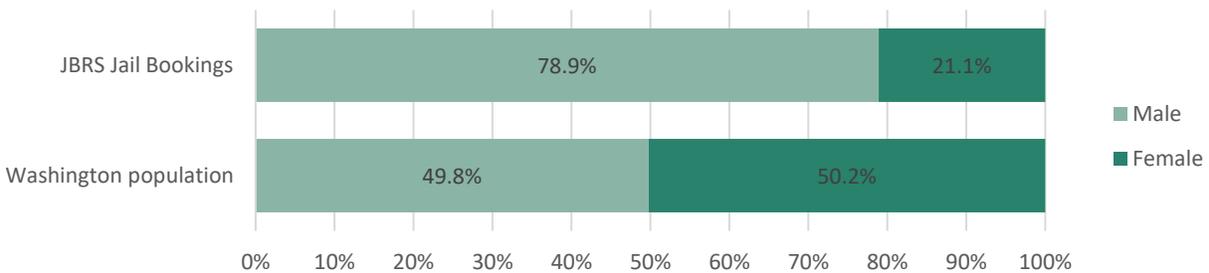
Table 4. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by sex

Sex	JBRS Jail Bookings N (%)	2009 Washington Population N (%)
Female	15,422 (21.1)	3,341,418 (50.1)
Male	57,591 (78.9)	3,330,741 (49.9)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is not individual level data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

As a visual supplement to Table 4, Figure 1 shows the average frequency distribution of jail bookings and the WA population estimate by sex. Figure 1 illustrates the larger percentage of males as compared to females within jail bookings when contrasting the overall WA population. As a supplement to Figure 1, [Appendix B](#) shows the distribution of sex by year of booking compared to the overall average of the Washington population estimates from 2009 to 2022.

Figure 1. Average frequency distribution of JBRS jail bookings and population estimates by sex



Furthermore, to examine sex differences of jail bookings in CY 2009, the disproportionality ratios of the jail bookings by males as compared to females was computed. Table 5 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by sex. Findings revealed that, on average, males were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings, suggesting that the male population is proportionally larger in jail bookings than the general population.

Table 5. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by sex

Male JBRS Jail Bookings	Female JBRS Jail Bookings
1.58	0.42

Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., booked in jail) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in JBRS jail bookings by sex and by booking region

To further assess the potential disproportionality in jail bookings by sex, geographical variations were also included in the analysis. Table 6 shows the frequency of jail bookings, and the 2009 population estimates in Washington by sex and booking region. While the overall state population is almost evenly distributed in terms of sex, the sex distribution in jail bookings is skewed towards males.

Table 6. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by sex and by booking region

	JBRS Jail Bookings		2009 WA Population	
	Males N (%)	Females N (%)	Males N (%)	Females N (%)
North Central	3,655 (80.9)	864 (19.1)	141,313 (50.5)	138,307 (49.5)
North Puget Sound	12,350 (79.1)	3,273 (20.9)	1,346,240 (50.0)	1,347,596 (50.0)
Northeast	6,700 (80.5)	1,626 (19.5)	268,276 (49.6)	272,683 (50.4)
Northwest	3,277 (78.1)	921 (21.9)	164,741 (49.6)	167,345 (50.4)
Peninsula/ Coastal	4,719 (77.1)	1,402 (22.9)	225,297 (50.6)	220,209 (49.4)
South Central	12,960 (79.2)	3,411 (20.8)	285,909 (50.4)	281,129 (49.6)
South Puget Sound	8,478 (77.9)	2,410 (22.1)	585,670 (49.6)	596,108 (50.4)
Southeast	786 (78.6)	214 (21.4)	45,452 (50.3)	44,936 (49.7)
Southwest	4,666 (78.2)	1,301 (21.8)	267,843 (49.5)	273,105 (50.5)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is not individual level data and data entry is subject to coding errors/inconsistency. Jail booking totals are based on matched data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Additionally, to examine sex differences of jail bookings, the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by males as compared to females was computed for booking region. Table 7 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by sex and by booking region. Findings revealed that, on average, males were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings, regardless of booking region, suggesting that male presence is proportionally larger in jail bookings than the general population.

Table 7. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by sex and by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	Male JBRS Jail Bookings	Female JBRS Jail Bookings
North Central	1.60	0.39
North Puget Sound	1.58	0.42
Northeast	1.62	0.39
Northwest	1.57	0.43
Peninsula/ Coastal	1.52	0.46
South Central	1.57	0.42
South Puget Sound	1.57	0.44
Southeast	1.56	0.43
Southwest	1.58	0.43

Notes: To evaluate disproportionality by sex, disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., booked in jail) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community

Table 8 shows the counts of the jail bookings, and the 2009 population estimates in Washington by BIPOC community. While the individuals who are part of the BIPOC community, make up 17.3% of the Washington population, they make up 22.8% of the jail bookings.

Table 8. Distribution of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates

	JBRS Jail Bookings N (%)	2009 Washington Population N (%)
BIPOC Community		
Yes	15,508 (22.8)	1,156,030 (17.3)
No	52,538 (77.2)	5,516,129 (82.7)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is individual level data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

As a visual supplement to Table 8, Figure 2 shows the average frequency distribution of jail bookings and the WA population estimate by BIPOC community. Figure 2 illustrates the similar distributions of individuals in the BIPOC community as compared to non-BIPOC community within jail bookings when contrasting the WA population. As a supplement to Figure 2, [Appendix C](#) shows the distribution of BIPOC community by year of booking compared to the overall average of the Washington population estimates from 2009 to 2022.

Figure 2. Average frequency distribution of JBRS jail bookings and population estimates by BIPOC community



Furthermore, to examine racial differences in jail bookings, the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings with individuals who are part of the BIPOC community compared to individuals who are part of the non-BIPOC community was computed. Table 9 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by BIPOC community. Findings revealed that, on average, individuals who are part of the BIPOC community were overrepresented in jail bookings (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) suggesting that individuals in the BIPOC community are proportionally larger in jail bookings than the WA population.

Table 9. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community

BIPOC Community	Non-BIPOC Community
1.32	0.93

Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., those who offended) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community and by booking region

To further assess the potential disproportionality in jail bookings by BIPOC community, geographical variations were also included in the analysis. Table 10 shows the frequency of jail bookings, and the 2009 population estimates in Washington by BIPOC community and region of jail booking.

Table 10. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by BIPOC community and by booking region

	JBRS Jail Bookings		2009 WA Population	
	BIPOC (%)	Non-BIPOC (%)	BIPOC (%)	Non-BIPOC (%)
North Central	1,446 (33.5)	2,869 (66.5)	20,868 (7.5)	258,752 (92.5)
North Puget Sound	3,515 (25.5)	10,284 (74.5)	649,534 (24.1)	2,044,302 (75.9)
Northeast	1,298 (15.7)	6,985 (84.3)	50,870 (9.4)	490,089 (90.6)
Northwest	1,142 (27.3)	3,045 (72.7)	32,620 (9.8)	299,466 (90.2)
Peninsula/ Coastal	971 (16.2)	5,007 (83.8)	59,660 (13.4)	385,846 (86.6)
South Central	2,931 (21.1)	10,962 (78.9)	51,507 (9.1)	515,531 (90.9)
South Puget Sound	3,493 (32.3)	7,322 (67.7)	225,958 (19.1)	955,820 (80.9)
Southeast	84 (9.8)	773 (90.2)	8,523 (9.4)	81,865 (90.6)
Southwest	628 (10.6)	5,291 (89.4)	56,490 (10.4)	484,458 (89.6)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is not individual level data and data entry is subject to coding errors/inconsistency. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Additionally, to examine racial differences of jail bookings, the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by individuals who are part of the BIPOC community as compared to non-BIPOC was computed by booking region. Table 11 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by BIPOC community and by booking region. Findings revealed that, on average, jail bookings by individuals who are part of the BIPOC community were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings suggesting that individuals who are part of the BIPOC community present proportionality larger in jail bookings than the general Washington population.

Table 11. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community and by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	BIPOC Community JBRS Jail Booking	Non-BIPOC Community JBRS Jail Booking
North Central	4.49	0.72
North Puget Sound	1.06	0.98
Northeast	1.67	0.93
Northwest	2.78	0.81
Peninsula/ Coastal	1.21	0.97
South Central	2.32	0.87
South Puget Sound	1.69	0.84
Southeast	1.04	1.00
Southwest	1.02	1.00

Notes: To evaluate disproportionality by sex, disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., jail bookings) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in the CY 2010 JBRS Jail Bookings in Washington

There were 212,381 jail bookings in CY 2010 and ages ranged from 18 to 95 years of age (M = 33.4, SD = 11.2) (see Table 12). The majority were booked under the offense of a gross misdemeanor (N = 51,309, 30.4%) or a misdemeanor (N = 25,183, 14.9%).

Table 12. Demographics for CY 2010 JBRS jail bookings

	N (%)		N (%)
Age at Time of Booking		Booking Region	
18 to 25	61,174 (28.8)	North Central	10,212 (4.8)
26 to 35	69,454 (32.7)	North Puget Sound	48,837 (23.0)

36 to 45	43,546 (20.5)	Northeast	18,455 (8.7)
>= 46	38,207 (18.0)	Northwest	11,756 (5.5)
BIPOC Community		Peninsula/Coastal	15,463 (7.3)
BIPOC	39,480 (22.8)	South Central	43,701 (20.6)
Non-BIPOC	136,630 (77.2)	South Puget Sound	38,859 (18.3)
Sex		Southeast	1,967 (0.9)
Female	42,650 (22.4)	Southwest	23,131 (10.9)
Male	147,831 (77.6)		

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Jail booking totals are based on matched data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in the JBRS jail bookings by booking region

As jail bookings in CY 2010 are a subsample of the current report, the potential disproportionality of this cohort was assessed. Table 13 shows the counts of jail bookings, and the 2010 population estimates in Washington by region. As a visual supplement to Table 13, [Appendix D](#) shows the frequency distribution of jail bookings and the WA population estimate by region broken down into booking county.

Table 13. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	JBRS Jail Bookings N (%)	2010 Washington Population N (%)
North Central	10,212 (4.8)	282,039 (4.2)
North Puget Sound	48,837 (23.0)	2,723,090 (40.5)
Northeast	18,455 (8.7)	545,874 (8.1)
Northwest	11,756 (5.5)	333,810 (5.0)
Peninsula/Coastal	15,463 (7.3)	446,126 (6.6)
South Central	43,701 (20.6)	575,670 (8.6)
South Puget Sound	38,859 (18.3)	1,183,643 (17.6)
Southeast	1,967 (0.9)	91,471 (1.4)
Southwest	23,131 (10.9)	542,817 (8.1)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is individual level data. Jail booking totals are based on matched data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data.

Furthermore, to examine geographical differences of jail bookings in CY 2010, the disproportionality ratios of the jail bookings by region was computed. Table 14 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by region. Findings revealed that, North Central, Northwest, Peninsula/Coastal, and Southwest regions were slightly overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings and most notably, South Central. However, North Puget Sound and Southeast were underrepresented in jail bookings compared the Washington population estimates while the Northeast, South Puget Sound, and Southeast regions were fairly equal in terms of representation in jail bookings.

Table 14. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	Disproportionality Ratios
North Central	1.14
North Puget Sound	0.57
Northeast	1.07
Northwest	1.10
Peninsula/Coastal	1.11
South Central	2.40
South Puget Sound	1.04
Southeast	0.64
Southwest	1.35

Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., booked in jail) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in the JBRS jail bookings by sex

Table 15 shows the counts of jail bookings, and the 2010 population estimates in Washington by sex. While the overall state population is almost evenly distributed in terms of sex, the sex distribution in jail bookings is skewed towards males - most jail bookings were more likely to be males (77.6%) than females (22.4%).

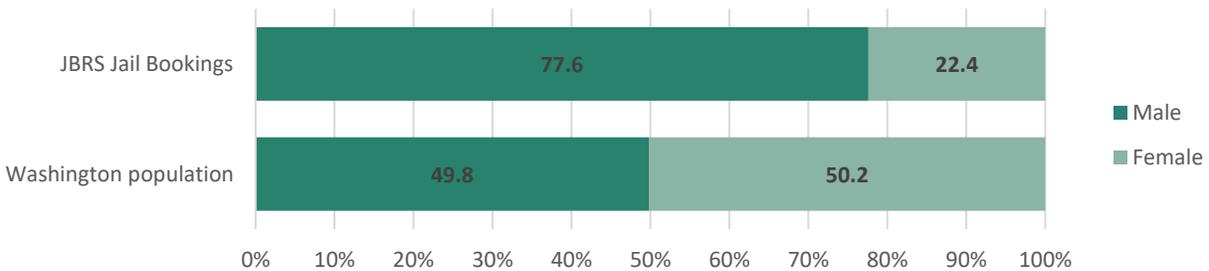
Table 15. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by sex

Sex	JBRS Jail Bookings N (%)	2010 Washington Population N (%)
Female	42,650 (22.4)	3,349,707 (49.8)
Male	147,831 (77.6)	3,374,833 (50.2)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is not individual level data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

As a visual supplement to Table 15, Figure 3 shows the average frequency distribution of jail bookings and the WA population estimate by sex. Figure 3 illustrates the larger percentage of males as compared to females within jail bookings when contrasting the overall WA population. As a supplement to Figure 3, [Appendix B](#) shows the distribution of sex by year of booking compared to the overall average of the Washington population estimates from 2009 to 2022.

Figure 3. Average frequency distribution of JBRS jail bookings and population estimates by sex



Furthermore, to examine sex differences of jail bookings in CY 2010, the disproportionality ratios of the jail bookings by males as compared to females was computed. Table 16 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by sex. Findings revealed that, on average, males were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings, suggesting that the male population is proportionally larger in jail bookings than the general population.

Table 16. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by sex

Male JBRS Jail Bookings	Female JBRS Jail Bookings
1.55	0.45

Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., booked in jail) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population

are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in JBRS jail bookings by sex and by booking region

To further assess the potential disproportionality in CY 2010 jail bookings by sex, geographical variations were also included in the analysis. Table 17 shows the frequency of jail bookings, and the 2010 population estimates in Washington by sex and booking region. While the overall state population is almost evenly distributed in terms of sex, the sex distribution in jail bookings is skewed towards males.

Table 17. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by sex and by booking region

	JBRS Jail Bookings		2010 WA Population	
	Males N (%)	Females N (%)	Males N (%)	Females N (%)
North Central	8,135 (79.7)	2,077 (20.3)	142,291 (50.5)	139,748 (49.5)
North Puget Sound	32,742 (77.8)	9,365 (22.2)	1,357,905 (49.9)	1,365,185 (50.1)
Northeast	14,835 (80.4)	3,620 (19.6)	270,253 (49.5)	275,621 (50.5)
Northwest	8,990 (76.5)	2,764 (23.5)	165,280 (49.5)	168,530 (50.5)
Peninsula/ Coastal	11,539 (74.7)	3,900 (25.3)	225,227 (50.5)	220,899 (49.9)
South Central	32,228 (78.1)	9,050 (21.9)	289,712 (50.3)	285,958 (49.7)
South Puget Sound	25,897 (76.8)	7,825 (23.2)	585,036 (49.4)	598,607 (50.6)
Southeast	1,547 (79.9)	390 (20.1)	45,943 (50.2)	45,528 (49.8)
Southwest	11,918 (76.5)	3,659 (23.5)	268,060 (49.4)	274,757 (50.6)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is not individual level data and data entry is subject to coding errors/inconsistency. Jail booking totals are based on matched data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Additionally, to examine sex differences of jail bookings, the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by males as compared to females was computed for booking region. Table 18 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by sex and by booking region. Findings revealed that, on average, males were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings, regardless of booking region, suggesting that males are proportionally larger in jail bookings than the general population.

Table 18. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by sex and by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	Male JBRS Jail Bookings	Female JBRS Jail Bookings
North Central	1.58	0.41
North Puget Sound	1.56	0.44
Northeast	1.62	0.20
Northwest	1.55	0.47
Peninsula/ Coastal	1.48	0.50
South Central	1.55	0.44
South Puget Sound	1.55	0.46
Southeast	1.59	0.40
Southwest	1.55	0.46

Notes: To evaluate disproportionality by sex, disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., booked in jail) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community

Table 19 shows the counts of the jail bookings, and the 2010 population estimates in Washington by BIPOC community. While the individuals who are part of the BIPOC community make up 17.7% of the Washington population, they make up 22.8% of the jail bookings.

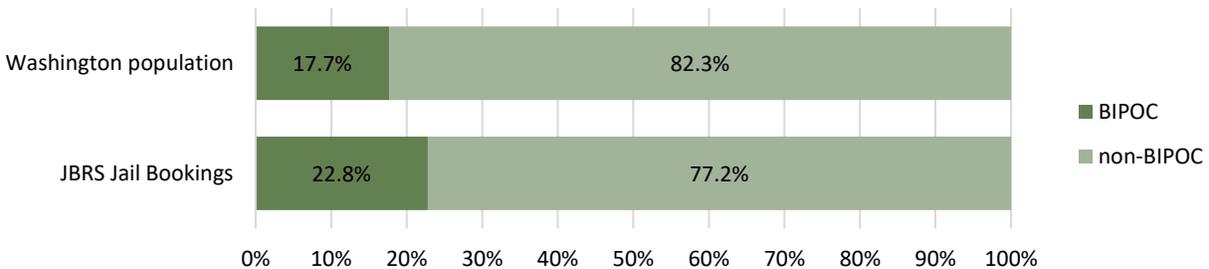
Table 19. Distribution of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates

	JBRS Jail Bookings N (%)	2010 Washington Population N (%)
BIPOC Community		
Yes	39,480 (22.8)	1,189,278 (17.7)
No	136,630 (77.2)	5,535,262 (82.3)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is individual level data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

As a visual supplement to Table 19, Figure 4 shows the average frequency distribution of jail bookings and the WA population estimate by BIPOC community. Figure 4 illustrates the distributions of individuals in the BIPOC community as compared to non-BIPOC community within jail bookings when contrasting the overall WA population. As a supplement to Figure 4, [Appendix C](#) shows the distribution of BIPOC community by year of booking compared to the overall average of the Washington population estimates from 2009 to 2022.

Figure 4. Average frequency distribution of JBRS jail bookings and population estimates by BIPOC community



Furthermore, to examine racial differences in jail bookings, the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings with individuals who are part of the BIPOC community compared to individuals who are part of the non-BIPOC community was computed. Table 20 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by BIPOC community. Findings revealed that, on average, individuals who are part of the BIPOC community were overrepresented in jail bookings (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) suggesting that individuals in the BIPOC community are proportionally larger in jail bookings than the WA population.

Table 20. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community

BIPOC Community	Non-BIPOC Community
1.29	0.94

Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., those who offended) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community and by booking region

To further assess the potential disproportionality in jail bookings by BIPOC community, geographical variations were also included in the analysis. Table 21 shows the frequency of jail bookings, and the 2010 population estimates in Washington by BIPOC community and region of jail booking.

Table 21. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by BIPOC community and by booking region

	JBRS Jail Bookings		2010 WA Population	
	BIPOC (%)	Non-BIPOC (%)	BIPOC (%)	Non-BIPOC (%)
North Central	3,117 (32.2)	6,559 (67.8)	21,472 (7.6)	260,567 (92.4)
North Puget Sound	9,428 (25.4)	27,691 (74.6)	671,810 (24.7)	2,051,280 (75.3)
Northeast	2,638 (14.4)	15,698 (85.6)	52,302 (9.6)	493,572 (90.4)
Northwest	3,146 (26.8)	8,587 (73.2)	33,554 (10.1)	300,256 (89.9)
Peninsula/ Coastal	2,224 (16.7)	11,084 (83.3)	60,547 (13.6)	385,579 (86.4)
South Central	7,731 (21.6)	28,040 (78.4)	53,218 (9.2)	522,452 (90.8)
South Puget Sound	9,448 (28.5)	23,733 (71.5)	229,563 (19.4)	954,080 (80.6)
Southeast	137 (8.6)	1,457 (91.4)	8,908 (9.7)	82,563 (90.3)
Southwest	1,611 (10.5)	13,781 (89.5)	57,904 (10.7)	484,913 (89.3)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is not individual level data and data entry is subject to coding errors/inconsistency. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data.

Additionally, to examine racial differences of jail bookings, the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by individuals who are part of the BIPOC community as compared to non-BIPOC was computed by booking region. Table 22 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by BIPOC community and by booking region. Findings revealed that, on average, jail bookings by individuals who are part of the BIPOC community were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings suggesting that individuals who are part of the BIPOC community present proportionality larger in jail bookings than the general Washington population. An exception was found in the Southwest and Southeast regions.

Table 22. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community and by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	BIPOC Community JBRS Jail Booking	Non-BIPOC Community JBRS Jail Booking
North Central	4.23	0.73
North Puget Sound	1.03	0.99
Northeast	1.50	0.95
Northwest	2.67	0.81
Peninsula/ Coastal	1.23	0.96
South Central	2.34	0.86
South Puget Sound	1.47	0.89
Southeast	0.88	1.01
Southwest	0.98	1.00

Notes: To evaluate disproportionality by sex, disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., jail bookings) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in the CY 2011 JBRS Jail Bookings in Washington

There were 203,880 jail bookings in CY 2011 and ages ranged from 18 to 92 years of age (M = 33.7, SD = 11.2) (see Table 23). The majority were booked under the offense of a gross misdemeanor (N = 60,160, 31.6%) or an unknown offense (N = 27,913, 14.6%).

Table 23. Demographics for CY 2011 JBRS jail bookings

	N (%)		N (%)
Age at Time of Booking		Booking Region	
18 to 25	56,130 (27.5)	North Central	10,784 (5.3)
26 to 35	68,616 (33.7)	North Puget Sound	49,738 (24.4)
36 to 45	41,331 (20.3)	Northeast	17,429 (8.6)
>= 46	37,803 (18.5)	Northwest	12,275 (6.0)
BIPOC Community		Peninsula/Coastal	16,757 (8.2)
BIPOC	35,165 (20.8)	South Central	35,114 (17.2)
Non-BIPOC	133,512 (79.2)	South Puget Sound	36,283 (17.8)
Sex		Southeast	3,098 (1.5)
Female	44,418 (23.4)	Southwest	22,402 (11.0)
Male	145,568 (76.6)		

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Jail booking totals are based on matched data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in the JBRS jail bookings by booking region

As jail bookings in CY 2011 are a subsample of the current report, the potential disproportionality of this cohort was assessed. Table 24 shows the counts of jail bookings, and the 2011 population estimates in Washington by region. As a visual supplement to Table 24, [Appendix E](#) shows the frequency distribution of jail bookings and the WA population estimate by region broken down into booking county.

Table 24. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	JBRS Jail Bookings N (%)	2011 Washington Population N (%)
North Central	10,784 (5.3)	283,950 (4.2)
North Puget Sound	49,738 (24.4)	2,738,400 (40.5)
Northeast	17,429 (8.6)	54,7450 (8.1)
Northwest	12,275 (6.0)	33,5400 (5.0)
Peninsula/Coastal	16,757 (8.2)	44,9350 (6.6)
South Central	35,114 (17.2)	58,2400 (8.6)
South Puget Sound	36,283 (17.8)	1,193,350 (17.6)
Southeast	3,098 (1.5)	91,750 (1.4)
Southwest	22,402 (11.0)	545,850 (8.1)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is individual level data. Jail booking totals are based on matched data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data.

Furthermore, to examine geographical differences of jail bookings in CY 2011, the disproportionality ratios of the jail bookings by booking region was computed. Table 25 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by region. Findings revealed that, North Central, Northwest, Peninsula/Coastal, and Southwest regions were slightly overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings and most notably, South Central. However, North Puget Sound was underrepresented in jail bookings compared to the Washington population estimates while the Northeast, South Puget Sound, and Southeast regions were equal in terms of representation in jail bookings.

Table 25. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	Disproportionality Ratios
North Central	1.26
North Puget Sound	0.60
Northeast	1.06
Northwest	1.20

Peninsula/Coastal	1.24
South Central	2.00
South Puget Sound	1.01
Southeast	1.07
Southwest	1.36

Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., booked in jail) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in the JBRS jail bookings by sex

Table 26 shows the counts of jail bookings, and the 2011 population estimates in Washington by sex. While the overall state population is almost evenly distributed in terms of sex, the sex distribution in jail bookings is skewed towards males - most jail bookings were more likely to be males (76.6%) than females (23.4%).

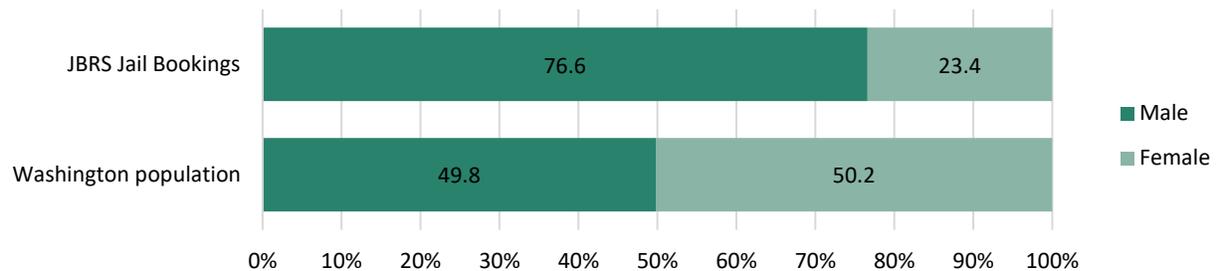
Table 26. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by sex

Sex	JBRS Jail Bookings N (%)	2011 Washington Population N (%)
Female	44,418 (23.4)	3,395,652 (50.2)
Male	145,568 (76.6)	3,372,248 (49.8)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is not individual level data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

As a visual supplement to Table 26, Figure 5 shows the average frequency distribution of jail bookings and the WA population estimate by sex. Figure 5 illustrates the larger percentage of males as compared to females within jail bookings when contrasting the overall WA population. As a supplement to Figure 5, [Appendix B](#) shows the distribution of sex by year of booking compared to the overall average of the Washington population estimates from 2009 to 2022.

Figure 5. Average frequency distribution of JBRS jail bookings and population estimates by sex



Furthermore, to examine sex differences of jail bookings in CY 2011, the disproportionality ratios of the jail bookings by males as compared to females was computed. Table 27 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by sex. Findings revealed that, on average, males were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings, suggesting that the male population is proportionally larger in jail bookings than the general population.

Table 27. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by sex

Male JBRS Jail Bookings	Female JBRS Jail Bookings
1.54	0.67

Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., booked in jail) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in JBRS jail bookings by sex and by booking region

To further assess the potential disproportionality in CY 2011 jail bookings by sex, geographical variations were also included in the analysis. Table 28 shows the frequency of jail bookings, and the 2011 population estimates in Washington by sex and booking region. While the overall state population is almost evenly distributed in terms of sex, the sex distribution in jail bookings is skewed towards males.

Table 28. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by sex and by booking region

	JBRS Jail Bookings		2011 WA Population	
	Males N (%)	Females N (%)	Males N (%)	Females N (%)
North Central	8,451 (78.4)	2,333 (21.6)	143,283 (50.5)	140,667 (49.5)
North Puget Sound	34,158 (77.1)	10,162 (22.9)	1,366,304 (49.9)	1,372,096 (50.1)
Northeast	13,795 (79.1)	3,634 (20.9)	271,332 (49.6)	276,118 (50.4)
Northwest	9,170 (74.7)	3,102 (25.3)	166,178 (49.5)	169,222 (50.5)
Peninsula/ Coastal	12,037 (75.6)	3,875 (24.4)	226,748 (50.5)	222,602 (49.5)
South Central	26,336 (76.3)	8,171 (23.7)	292,955 (50.3)	289,445 (49.7)
South Puget Sound	23,766 (76.0)	7,500 (24.0)	589,879 (49.4)	603,471 (50.6)
Southeast	2,428 (78.6)	660 (21.4)	45,900 (50.0)	45,850 (50.0)
Southwest	15,427 (75.6)	4,981 (24.4)	269,668 (49.4)	276,182 (49.4)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is not individual level data and data entry is subject to coding errors/inconsistency. Jail booking totals are based on matched data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Additionally, to examine sex differences of jail bookings, the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by males as compared to females was computed for booking region. Table 29 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by sex and by booking region. Findings revealed that, on average, males were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail, regardless of booking region, suggesting that males are proportionally larger in jail bookings than the general population.

Table 29. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by sex and by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	Male JBRS Jail Bookings	Female JBRS Jail Bookings
North Central	1.55	0.44
North Puget Sound	1.54	0.46
Northeast	1.60	0.41
Northwest	1.51	0.50
Peninsula/ Coastal	1.50	0.49
South Central	1.52	0.48
South Puget Sound	1.54	0.47
Southeast	1.57	0.43
Southwest	1.53	0.48

Notes: To evaluate disproportionality by sex, disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., booked in jail) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is

higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community

Table 30 shows the counts of the jail bookings, and the 2011 population estimates in Washington by BIPOC community. While the individuals who are part of the BIPOC community, make up 17.9% of the Washington population, they make up 20.8% of the jail bookings.

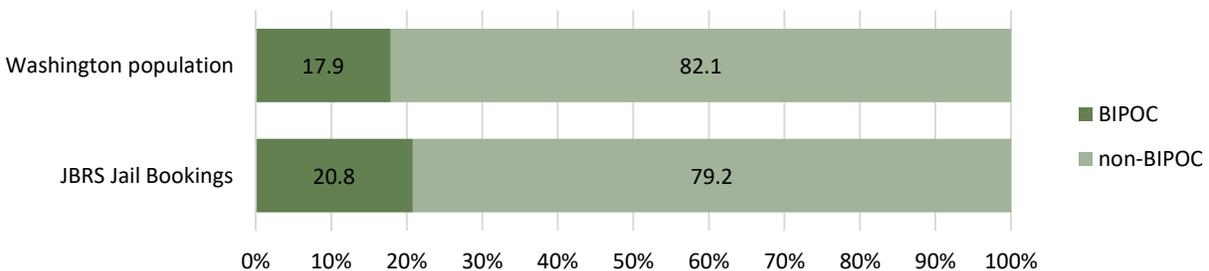
Table 30. Distribution of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates

	JBRS Jail Bookings N (%)	2011 Washington Population N (%)
BIPOC Community		
Yes	35,165 (20.8)	1,209,253 (17.9)
No	133,512 (79.2)	5,558,647 (82.1)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is individual level data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

As a visual supplement to Table 31, Figure 6 shows the average frequency distribution of jail bookings and the WA population estimate by BIPOC community. Figure 6 illustrates the distributions of individuals in the BIPOC community as compared to non-BIPOC community within jail bookings when contrasting the overall WA population. As a supplement to Figure 6, [Appendix C](#) shows the distribution of BIPOC community by year of booking compared to the overall average of the Washington population estimates from 2009 to 2022.

Figure 6. Average frequency distribution of JBRS jail bookings and population estimates by BIPOC community



Furthermore, to examine racial differences in jail bookings, the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings with individuals who are part of the BIPOC community compared to individuals who are part of the non-BIPOC community was computed. Table 31 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by BIPOC community. Findings revealed that, on average, individuals who are part of the BIPOC community were overrepresented in jail bookings (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) suggesting that individuals in the BIPOC community are proportionally larger in jail bookings than the WA population.

Table 31. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community

BIPOC Community	Non-BIPOC Community
1.16	0.96

Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., those who offended) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community and by booking region

To further assess the potential disproportionality in jail bookings by BIPOC community, geographical variations were also included in the analysis. Table 32 shows the frequency of jail bookings, and the 2011 population estimates in Washington by BIPOC community and region of jail booking.

Table 32. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by BIPOC community and by booking region

	JBRS Jail Bookings		2011 WA Population	
	BIPOC (%)	Non-BIPOC (%)	BIPOC (%)	Non-BIPOC (%)
North Central	3,222 (31.4)	7,041 (68.6)	21,713 (7.6)	262,237 (92.4)
North Puget Sound	9,557 (24.7)	29,146 (75.3)	681,983 (24.9)	2,056,417 (75.1)
Northeast	2,517 (14.6)	14,744 (85.4)	494,238 (9.7)	53,212 (90.3)
Northwest	3,338 (27.3)	8,894 (72.7)	301,283 (10.2)	34,117 (89.8)
Peninsula/ Coastal	2,138 (17.2)	10,296 (82.8)	387,463 (13.8)	61,887 (86.2)
South Central	3,970 (13.3)	25,820 (86.7)	527,971 (9.3)	54,429 (90.7)
South Puget Sound	8,497 (27.7)	22,187 (72.3)	959,462 (19.6)	233,888 (80.4)
Southeast	253 (9.2)	2,485 (90.8)	82,706 (9.9)	9,044 (90.1)
Southwest	1,673 (11.5)	12,899 (88.5)	486,870 (10.8)	58,980 (89.2)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is not individual level data and data entry is subject to coding errors/inconsistency. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data.

Additionally, to examine racial differences of jail bookings, the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by individuals who are part of the BIPOC community as compared to non-BIPOC was computed by booking region. Table 33 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by BIPOC community and by booking region. Findings revealed that, on average, jail bookings by individuals who are part of the BIPOC community were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings suggesting that individuals who are part of the BIPOC community present proportionality larger in jail bookings than the general Washington population. An exception was found in the North Puget Sound and Southeast regions.

Table 33. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community and by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	BIPOC Community JBRS Jail Booking	Non-BIPOC Community JBRS Jail Booking
North Central	4.11	0.74
North Puget Sound	0.99	1.00
Northeast	1.50	0.95
Northwest	2.68	0.81
Peninsula/ Coastal	1.25	0.96
South Central	1.42	0.96
South Puget Sound	1.41	0.90
Southeast	0.93	1.01
Southwest	1.06	0.99

Notes: To evaluate disproportionality by sex, disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., jail bookings) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in the CY 2012 JBRS Jail Bookings in Washington

There were 196,882 jail bookings in CY 2012 and ages ranged from 18 to 89 years of age (M = 33.8, SD = 11.2) (see Table 34). The majority were booked under the offense of a gross misdemeanor (N = 55,156, 30.9%) or an unknown offense (N = 29,740, 16.6%).

Table 34. Demographics for CY 2012 JBRS jail bookings

	N (%)		N (%)
Age at Time of Booking		Booking Region	
18 to 25	52,707 (26.8)	North Central	12,162 (6.2)
26 to 35	67,732 (34.4)	North Puget Sound	56,189 (28.5)
36 to 45	39,653 (20.1)	Northeast	13,903 (7.1)
>= 46	36,790 (18.7)	Northwest	11,684 (5.9)
BIPOC Community		Peninsula/Coastal	8,561 (4.4)
BIPOC	34,898 (21.8)	South Central	32,702 (16.6)
Non-BIPOC	125,496 (78.2)	South Puget Sound	34,817 (17.7)
Sex		Southeast	3,077 (1.6)
Female	44,920 (24.2)	Southwest	23,787 (12.1)
Male	140,527 (75.8)		

Note: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Jail booking totals are based on matched data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in the JBRS jail bookings by booking region

As jail bookings in CY 2012 are a subsample of the current report, the potential disproportionality of this cohort was assessed. Table 35 shows the counts of jail bookings, and the 2012 population estimates in Washington by region. As a visual supplement to Table 35, [Appendix F](#) shows the frequency distribution of jail bookings and the WA population estimate by region broken down into booking county.

Table 35. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	JBRS Jail Bookings N (%)	2012 Washington Population N (%)
North Central	12,162 (6.2)	286,025 (4.2)
North Puget Sound	56,189 (28.5)	2,759,250 (40.5)
Northeast	13,903 (7.1)	550,725 (8.1)
Northwest	11,684 (5.9)	337,375 (4.9)
Peninsula/Coastal	8,561 (4.4)	450,795 (6.6)
South Central	32,702 (16.6)	588,200 (8.6)
South Puget Sound	34,817 (17.7)	1,202,750 (17.6)
Southeast	3,077 (1.6)	93,050 (1.4)
Southwest	23,787 (12.1)	549,600 (8.1)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is individual level data. Jail booking totals are based on matched data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data.

Furthermore, to examine geographical differences of jail bookings in CY 2012, the disproportionality ratios of the jail bookings by region was computed. Table 36 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by region. Findings revealed that, North Central, Northwest, Southeast, and Southwest regions were slightly overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings and most notably, South Central. However, North Puget Sound, Northeast, and Peninsula/Coastal were underrepresented in jail bookings compared to the Washington population estimates while South Puget Sound was equal in terms of representation in jail bookings.

Table 36. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	Disproportionality Ratios
North Central	1.48
North Puget Sound	0.70
Northeast	0.88
Northwest	1.20

Peninsula/Coastal	0.67
South Central	1.93
South Puget Sound	1.00
Southeast	1.14
Southwest	1.49

Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., booked in jail) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in the JBRS jail bookings by sex

Table 37 shows the counts of jail bookings, and the 2012 population estimates in Washington by sex. While the overall state population is almost evenly distributed in terms of sex, the sex distribution in jail bookings is skewed towards males - most jail bookings were more likely to be males (75.8%) than females (24.2%).

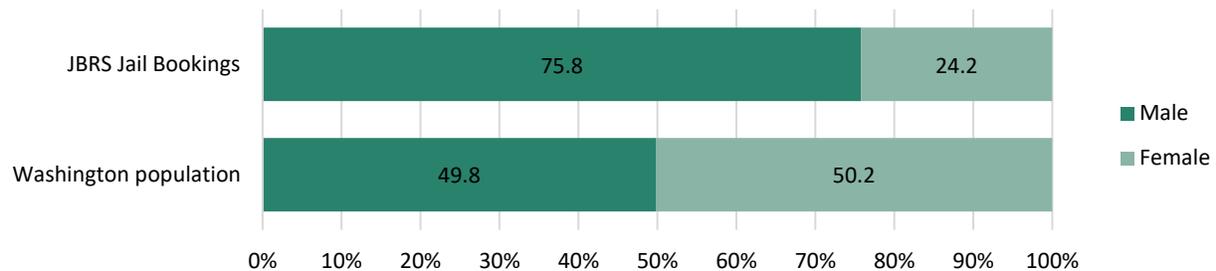
Table 37. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by sex

Sex	JBRS Jail Bookings N (%)	2012 Washington Population N (%)
Female	44,920 (24.2)	3,419,799 (50.2)
Male	140,527 (75.8)	3,397,971 (49.8)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is not individual level data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

As a visual supplement to Table 37, Figure 7 shows the average frequency distribution of jail bookings and the WA population estimate by sex. Figure 7 illustrates the larger percentage of males as compared to females within jail bookings when contrasting the overall WA population. As a supplement to Figure 7, [Appendix B](#) shows the distribution of sex by year of booking compared to the overall average of the Washington population estimates from 2009 to 2022.

Figure 7. Average frequency distribution of JBRS jail bookings and population estimates by sex



Furthermore, to examine sex differences of jail bookings in CY 2012, the disproportionality ratios of the jail bookings by males as compared to females was computed. Table 38 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by sex. Findings revealed that, on average, males were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings, suggesting that the male population is proportionally larger in jail bookings than the general population.

Table 38. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by sex

Male JBRS Jail Bookings	Female JBRS Jail Bookings
1.52	0.48

Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., booked in jail) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in JBRS jail bookings by sex and by booking region

To further assess the potential disproportionality in CY 2012 jail bookings by sex, geographical variations were also included in the analysis. Table 39 shows the frequency of jail bookings, and the 2012 population estimates in Washington by sex and booking region. While the overall state population is almost evenly distributed in terms of sex, the sex distribution in jail bookings is skewed towards males.

Table 39. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by sex and by booking region

	JBRS Jail Bookings		2012 WA Population	
	Males N (%)	Females N (%)	Males N (%)	Females N (%)
North Central	9,355 (76.9)	2,807 (23.1)	144,314 (50.5)	141,711 (49.4)
North Puget Sound	38,665 (75.9)	12,265 (24.1)	1,377,336 (49.9)	1,381,914 (50.1)
Northeast	10,722 (77.1)	3,179 (22.9)	273,111 (49.6)	277,614 (50.4)
Northwest	8,769 (75.1)	2,909 (24.9)	167,148 (49.5)	170,227 (50.4)
Peninsula/ Coastal	5,509 (74.8)	1,853 (25.2)	227,617 (50.5)	223,178 (49.5)
South Central	24,769 (75.8)	7,923 (24.2)	295,747 (50.3)	292,453 (49.7)
South Puget Sound	22,584 (75.6)	7,291 (24.4)	594,570 (49.4)	608,180 (50.6)
Southeast	2,415 (78.5)	661 (21.5)	46,552 (50.0)	46,498 (50.0)
Southwest	17,739 (74.6)	6,032 (25.4)	271,574 (49.4)	278,026 (50.6)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is not individual level data and data entry is subject to coding errors/inconsistency. Jail booking totals are based on matched data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Additionally, to examine sex differences of jail bookings, the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by males as compared to females was computed for booking region. Table 40 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by sex and by booking region. Findings revealed that, on average, males were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail, regardless of booking region, suggesting that males are proportionally larger in jail bookings than the general population.

Table 40. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by sex and by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	Male JBRS Jail Bookings	Female JBRS Jail Bookings
North Central	1.52	0.47
North Puget Sound	1.52	0.48
Northeast	1.56	0.45
Northwest	1.52	0.49
Peninsula/ Coastal	1.48	0.51
South Central	1.51	0.49
South Puget Sound	1.53	0.48
Southeast	1.57	0.43
Southwest	1.51	0.50

Notes: To evaluate disproportionality by sex, disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., booked in jail) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is

higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community

Table 41 shows the counts of the jail bookings, and the 2012 population estimates in Washington by BIPOC community. While the individuals who are part of the BIPOC community, make up 18.1% of the Washington population, they make up 21.8% of the jail bookings.

Table 41. Distribution of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates

	JBRS Jail Bookings N (%)	2012 Washington Population N (%)
BIPOC Community		
Yes	34,898 (21.8)	1,233,818 (18.1)
No	125,496 (78.2)	5,583,952 (81.9)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is individual level data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

As a visual supplement to Table 41, Figure 8 shows the average frequency distribution of jail bookings and the WA population estimate by BIPOC community. Figure 8 illustrates the distributions of individuals in the BIPOC community as compared to non-BIPOC community within jail bookings when contrasting the overall WA population. As a supplement to Figure 8, [Appendix C](#) shows the distribution of BIPOC community by year of booking compared to the overall average of the Washington population estimates from 2009 to 2022.

Figure 8. Average frequency distribution of JBRS jail bookings and population estimates by BIPOC community



Furthermore, to examine racial differences in jail bookings, the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings with individuals who are part of the BIPOC community compared to individuals who are part of the non-BIPOC community was computed. Table 42 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by BIPOC community. Findings revealed that, on average, individuals who are part of the BIPOC community were overrepresented in jail bookings (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) suggesting that individuals in the BIPOC community are proportionally larger in jail bookings than the WA population.

Table 42. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community

BIPOC Community	Non-BIPOC Community
1.20	0.95

Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., those who offended) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community and by booking region

To further assess the potential disproportionality in jail bookings by BIPOC community, geographical variations were also included in the analysis. Table 43 shows the frequency of jail bookings, and the 2012 population estimates in Washington by BIPOC community and region of jail booking.

Table 43. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by BIPOC community and by booking region

	JBRS Jail Bookings		2012 WA Population	
	BIPOC (%)	Non-BIPOC (%)	BIPOC (%)	Non-BIPOC (%)
North Central	3,541 (30.6)	8,032 (69.4)	22,111 (7.7)	263,914 (92.3)
North Puget Sound	12,345 (27.4)	32,640 (72.6)	695,535 (25.2)	2,063,715 (74.8)
Northeast	1,952 (14.2)	11,785 (85.8)	54,404 (9.9)	496,321 (90.1)
Northwest	3,294 (28.2)	8,369 (71.8)	34,768 (10.3)	302,607 (89.7)
Peninsula/ Coastal	464 (12.0)	3,402 (88.0)	62,884 (13.9)	387,911 (86.1)
South Central	3,677 (13.7)	23,167 (86.3)	55,680 (9.5)	532,520 (90.5)
South Puget Sound	7,651 (26.2)	21,599 (73.8)	238,551 (19.8)	964,199 (80.2)
Southeast	238 (8.8)	2,452 (91.2)	9,639 (10.4)	83,411 (89.6)
Southwest	1,736 (11.0)	14,050 (89.0)	60,246 (11.0)	489,354 (89.0)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is not individual level data and data entry is subject to coding errors/inconsistency. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Additionally, to examine racial differences of jail bookings, the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by individuals who are part of the BIPOC community as compared to non-BIPOC was computed by booking region. Table 44 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by BIPOC community and by booking region. Findings revealed that, on average, jail bookings by individuals who are part of the BIPOC community were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings suggesting that individuals who are part of the BIPOC community present proportionality larger in jail bookings than the general Washington population. An exception was found in the Peninsula/Coastal and Southeast regions.

Table 44. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community and by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	BIPOC Community JBRS Jail Booking	Non-BIPOC Community JBRS Jail Booking
North Central	3.96	0.75
North Puget Sound	1.09	0.97
Northeast	1.44	0.95
Northwest	2.74	0.80
Peninsula/ Coastal	0.86	1.02
South Central	1.45	0.95
South Puget Sound	1.32	0.92
Southeast	0.85	1.02
Southwest	1.00	1.00

Notes: To evaluate disproportionality by sex, disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., jail bookings) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in the CY 2013 JBRS Jail Bookings in Washington

There were 203,029 jail bookings in CY 2013 and ages ranged from 18 to 93 years of age (M = 34.1, SD = 11.2) (see Table 45). The majority were booked for the offense of a gross misdemeanor (N = 55,469, 29.4%) or an unknown offense (N = 36,079, 19.1%).

Table 45. Demographics for CY 2013 JBRS jail bookings

	N (%)		N (%)
Age at Time of Booking		Booking Region	
18 to 25	50,908 (25.1)	North Central	12,196 (6.0)
26 to 35	71,582 (35.3)	North Puget Sound	65,122 (32.1)
36 to 45	41,932 (20.7)	Northeast	15,867 (7.8)
>= 46	38,607 (19.0)	Northwest	11,149 (5.5)
BIPOC Community		Peninsula/Coastal	9,254 (4.6)
BIPOC	35,889 (22.1)	South Central	31,311 (15.4)
Non-BIPOC	126,606 (77.9)	South Puget Sound	30,738 (15.1)
Sex		Southeast	2,857 (1.4)
Female	46,617 (24.4)	Southwest	24,535 (12.1)
Male	144,467 (75.6)		

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Jail booking totals are based on matched data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in the JBRS jail bookings by booking region

As jail bookings in CY 2013 are a subsample of the current report, the potential disproportionality of this cohort was assessed. Table 46 shows the counts of jail bookings, and the 2013 population estimates in Washington by region. As a visual supplement to Table 46, [Appendix G](#) shows the frequency distribution of jail bookings and the WA population estimate by region broken down into booking county.

Table 46. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	JBRS Jail Bookings N (%)	2013 Washington Population N (%)
North Central	12,196 (6.0)	288,080 (4.2)
North Puget Sound	65,122 (32.1)	2,792,100 (40.6)
Northeast	15,867 (7.8)	555,275 (8.1)
Northwest	11,149 (5.5)	340,400 (4.9)
Peninsula/Coastal	9,254 (4.6)	450,825 (6.6)
South Central	31,311 (15.4)	595,650 (8.7)
South Puget Sound	30,738 (15.1)	1,212,600 (17.6)
Southeast	2,857 (1.4)	93,350 (1.4)
Southwest	24,535 (12.1)	554,120 (8.1)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is individual level data. Jail booking totals are based on matched data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data.

Furthermore, to examine geographical differences of jail bookings in CY 2013, the disproportionality ratios of the jail bookings by region was computed. Table 47 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by region. Findings revealed that Northwest and North Central regions were slightly overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings and most notably, Southwest. However, North Puget Sound, Northeast, Peninsula/Coastal, South Central, and South Puget Sound were underrepresented in jail bookings compared to the Washington population estimates while Southeast was equal in terms of representation in jail bookings.

Table 47. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	Disproportionality Ratios
North Central	1.43
North Puget Sound	0.79
Northeast	0.96
Northwest	1.12

Peninsula/Coastal	0.70
South Central	1.77
South Puget Sound	0.86
Southeast	1.00
Southwest	1.49

Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., booked in jail) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in the JBRS jail bookings by sex

Table 48 shows the counts of jail bookings, and the 2013 population estimates in Washington by sex. While the overall state population is almost evenly distributed in terms of sex, the sex distribution in jail bookings is skewed towards males - most jail bookings were more likely to be males (75.6%) than females (24.4%).

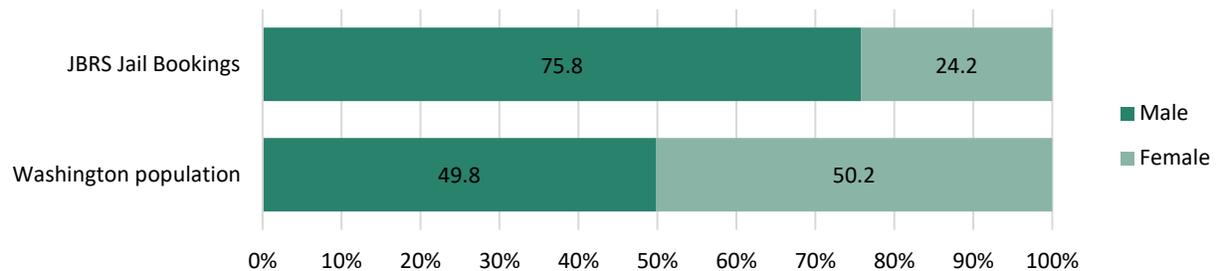
Table 48. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by sex

Sex	JBRS Jail Bookings N (%)	2013 Washington Population N (%)
Female	46,617 (24.4)	3,451,363 (50.1)
Male	144,467 (75.6)	3,431,037 (49.9)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is not individual level data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

As a visual supplement to Table 48, Figure 9 shows the average frequency distribution of jail bookings and the WA population estimate by sex. Figure 9 illustrates the larger percentage of males as compared to females within jail bookings when contrasting the overall WA population. As a supplement to Figure 9, [Appendix B](#) shows the distribution of sex by year of booking compared to the overall average of the Washington population estimates from 2009 to 2022.

Figure 9. Average frequency distribution of JBRS jail bookings and population estimates by sex



Furthermore, to examine sex differences of jail bookings in CY 2013, the disproportionality ratios of the jail bookings by males as compared to females was computed. Table 49 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by sex. Findings revealed that, on average, males were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings, suggesting that the male population is proportionally larger in jail bookings than the general population.

Table 49. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by sex

Male JBRS Jail Bookings	Female JBRS Jail Bookings
1.52	0.48

Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., booked in jail) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in JBRS jail bookings by sex and by booking region

To further assess the potential disproportionality in CY 2013 jail bookings by sex, geographical variations were also included in the analysis. Table 50 shows the frequency of jail bookings, and the 2013 population estimates in Washington by sex and booking region. While the overall state population is almost evenly distributed in terms of sex, the sex distribution in jail bookings is skewed towards males.

Table 50. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by sex and by booking region

	JBRS Jail Bookings		2013 WA Population	
	Males N (%)	Females N (%)	Males N (%)	Females N (%)
North Central	9,409 (77.2)	2,786 (22.8)	145,438 (50.5)	142,642 (49.5)
North Puget Sound	45,205 (75.5)	14,663 (24.5)	1,394,412 (49.9)	1,397,688 (50.1)
Northeast	122,244 (97.1)	3,622 (2.9)	275,519 (49.6)	279,756 (50.4)
Northwest	8,361 (75.0)	2,785 (25.0)	168,793 (49.6)	171,607 (50.4)
Peninsula/ Coastal	6,134 (76.0)	1,942 (24.0)	227,673 (50.5)	223,152 (49.5)
South Central	23,575 (75.4)	7,685 (24.6)	299,238 (50.2)	296,412 (49.8)
South Puget Sound	18,914 (74.7)	6,395 (25.3)	599,369 (49.4)	613,231 (50.6)
Southeast	2,231 (78.3)	619 (21.7)	46,728 (50.1)	46,622 (49.9)
Southwest	18,294 (74.9)	6,120 (25.1)	273,866 (49.4)	280,254 (50.6)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is not individual level data and data entry is subject to coding errors/inconsistency. Jail booking totals are based on matched data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Additionally, to examine sex differences of jail bookings, the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by males as compared to females was computed for booking region. Table 51 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by sex and by booking region. Findings revealed that, on average, males were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail, regardless of booking region, suggesting that male presence is proportionally larger in jail bookings than the general population.

Table 51. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by sex and by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	Male JBRS Jail Bookings	Female JBRS Jail Bookings
North Central	1.53	0.46
North Puget Sound	1.51	0.49
Northeast	1.96	0.06
Northwest	1.51	0.50
Peninsula/ Coastal	1.50	0.49
South Central	1.50	0.49
South Puget Sound	1.51	0.50
Southeast	1.56	0.43
Southwest	1.52	0.50

Notes: To evaluate disproportionality by sex, disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., booked in jail) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is

higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community

Table 52 shows the counts of the jail bookings, and the 2013 population estimates in Washington by BIPOC community. While the individuals who are part of the BIPOC community, make up 18.4% of the Washington population, they make up 22.1% of the jail bookings.

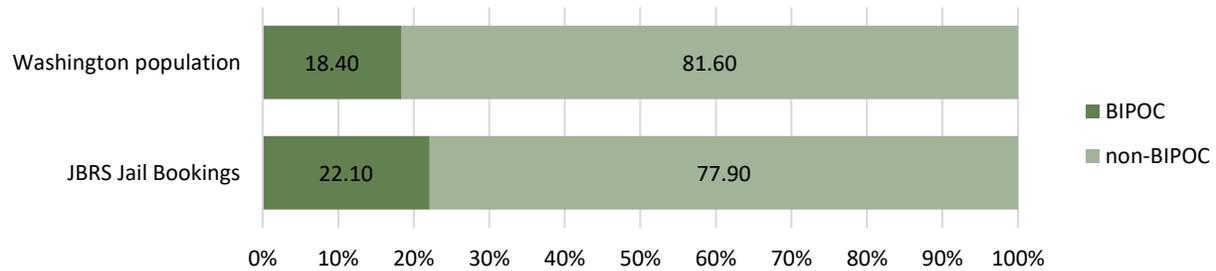
Table 52. Distribution of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates

	JBRS Jail Bookings N (%)	2013 Washington Population N (%)
BIPOC Community		
Yes	35,889 (22.1)	1,267,504 (18.4)
No	126,606 (77.9)	5,614,896 (81.6)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is individual level data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data.

As a visual supplement to Table 52, Figure 10 shows the average frequency distribution of jail bookings and the WA population estimate by BIPOC community. Figure 10 illustrates the distributions of individuals in the BIPOC community as compared to non-BIPOC community within jail bookings when contrasting the overall WA population. As a supplement to Figure 52, [Appendix C](#) shows the distribution of BIPOC community by year of booking compared to the overall average of the Washington population estimates from 2009 to 2022.

Figure 10. Average frequency distribution of JBRS jail bookings and population estimates by BIPOC community



Furthermore, to examine racial differences in jail bookings, the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings with individuals who are part of the BIPOC community compared to individuals who are part of the non-BIPOC community was computed. Table 53 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by BIPOC community. Findings revealed that, on average, individuals who are part of the BIPOC community were overrepresented in jail bookings (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) suggesting that individuals in the BIPOC community are proportionally larger in jail bookings than the WA population.

Table 53. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community

BIPOC Community	Non-BIPOC Community
1.20	0.95

Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., those who offended) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community and by booking region

To further assess the potential disproportionality in jail bookings by BIPOC community, geographical variations were also included in the analysis. Table 54 shows the frequency of jail bookings, and the 2013 population estimates in Washington by BIPOC community and region of jail booking.

Table 54. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by BIPOC community and by booking region

	JBRS Jail Bookings		2013 WA Population	
	BIPOC (%)	Non-BIPOC (%)	BIPOC (%)	Non-BIPOC (%)
North Central	3,270 (28.0)	8,397 (72.0)	22,562 (7.8)	265,518 (92.2)
North Puget Sound	14,333 (28.4)	36,113 (71.6)	715,786 (25.6)	2,076,314 (74.4)
Northeast	2,454 (15.6)	13,273 (84.4)	55,911 (10.1)	499,364 (89.9)
Northwest	2,951 (26.7)	8,111 (73.3)	35,713 (10.5)	304,687 (89.5)
Peninsula/ Coastal	567 (12.2)	4,074 (87.8)	63,885 (14.2)	386,940 (85.8)
South Central	3,802 (15.0)	21,606 (85.0)	57,314 (9.6)	538,336 (90.4)
South Puget Sound	6,376 (25.7)	18,458 (74.3)	244,292 (20.1)	968,308 (79.9)
Southeast	223 (9.2)	2,210 (90.8)	10,117 (10.8)	83,233 (89.2)
Southwest	1,913 (11.8)	14,364 (88.2)	61,924 (11.2)	492,196 (88.8)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is not individual level data and data entry is subject to coding errors/inconsistency. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Additionally, to examine racial differences of jail bookings, the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by individuals who are part of the BIPOC community as compared to non-BIPOC was computed by booking region. Table 55 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by BIPOC community and by booking region. Findings revealed that, on average, jail bookings by individuals who are part of the BIPOC community were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings suggesting that individuals who are part of the BIPOC community present proportionality larger in jail bookings than the general Washington population. An exception was found in the Peninsula/Coastal and Southeast regions.

Table 55. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community and by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	BIPOC Community JBRS Jail Booking	Non-BIPOC Community JBRS Jail Booking
North Central	3.58	0.78
North Puget Sound	1.11	0.96
Northeast	1.55	0.94
Northwest	2.54	0.82
Peninsula/ Coastal	0.86	1.02
South Central	1.56	0.94
South Puget Sound	1.28	0.93
Southeast	0.85	1.02
Southwest	1.06	0.99

Notes: To evaluate disproportionality by sex, disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., jail bookings) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in the CY 2014 JBRS Jail Bookings in Washington

There were 205,312 jail bookings in CY 2014 and ages ranged from 18 to 132 years of age (M = 34.3, SD = 11.2) (see Table 56). The majority were booked under the offense of a gross misdemeanor (N = 56,294, 26.9%) or an unknown offense (N = 53,328, 25.4%).

Table 56. Demographics for CY 2014 JBRS jail bookings

	N (%)		N (%)
Age at Time of Booking		Booking Region	
18 to 25	48,692 (23.7)	North Central	12,496 (6.1)
26 to 35	74,684 (36.4)	North Puget Sound	64,592 (31.5)
36 to 45	42,612 (20.7)	Northeast	19,093 (9.3)
>= 46	39,324 (19.2)	Northwest	10,979 (5.4)
BIPOC Community		Peninsula/Coastal	10,442 (5.1)
BIPOC	34,930 (21.2)	South Central	34,360 (16.7)
Non-BIPOC	129,914 (78.8)	South Puget Sound	27,011 (13.2)
Sex		Southeast	3,232 (1.6)
Female	48,151 (24.8)	Southwest	23,107 (11.3)
Male	146,203 (75.2)		

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Jail booking totals are based on matched data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in the JBRS jail bookings by booking region

As jail bookings in CY 2014 are a subsample of the current report, the potential disproportionality of this cohort was assessed. Table 57 shows the counts of jail bookings, and the 2014 population estimates in Washington by region. As a visual supplement to Table 57, [Appendix H](#) shows the frequency distribution of jail bookings and the WA population estimate by region broken down into booking county.

Table 57. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	JBRS Jail Bookings N (%)	2014 Washington Population N (%)
North Central	12,496 (6.1)	290,700 (4.2)
North Puget Sound	64,592 (31.5)	2,838,250 (40.7)
Northeast	19,093 (9.3)	559,970 (8.0)
Northwest	10,979 (5.4)	343,200 (4.9)
Peninsula/Coastal	10,442 (5.1)	453,500 (6.5)
South Central	34,360 (16.7)	602,900 (8.7)
South Puget Sound	27,011 (13.2)	1,223,600 (17.6)
Southeast	3,232 (1.6)	94,170 (1.4)
Southwest	23,107 (11.3)	561,880 (8.1)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is individual level data. Jail booking totals are based on matched data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data.

Furthermore, to examine geographical differences of jail bookings in CY 2014, the disproportionality ratios of the jail bookings by region was computed. Table 58 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by region. Findings revealed that Northwest and North Central regions were slightly overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings and most notably, Southwest. However, North Puget Sound, Northeast, Peninsula/Coastal, South Central, and South Puget Sound were underrepresented in jail bookings compared to the Washington population estimates while Southeast was equal in terms of representation in jail bookings.

Table 58. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	Disproportionality Ratios
North Central	1.45
North Puget Sound	0.77
Northeast	1.16
Northwest	0.11

Peninsula/Coastal	0.78
South Central	1.92
South Puget Sound	1.32
Southeast	0.75
Southwest	1.40

Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., booked in jail) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in the JBRS jail bookings by sex

Table 59 shows the counts of jail bookings, and the 2014 population estimates in Washington by sex. While the overall state population is almost evenly distributed in terms of sex, the sex distribution in jail bookings is skewed towards males - on most jail bookings were more likely to be males (75.2%) than females (24.8%).

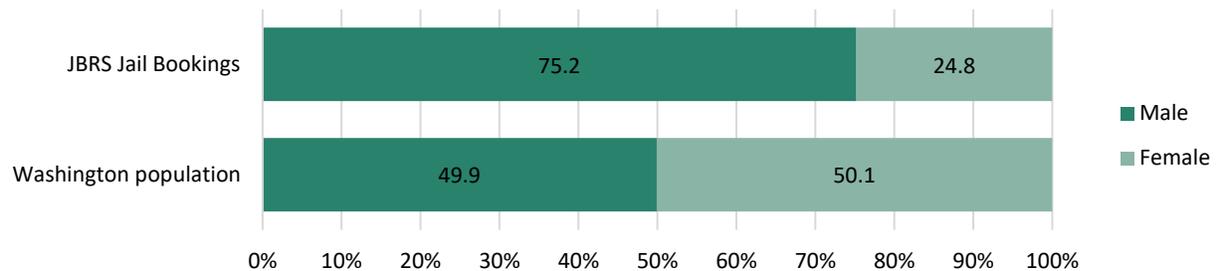
Table 59. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by sex

Sex	JBRS Jail Bookings N (%)	2014 Washington Population N (%)
Female	48,151 (24.8)	3,493,517 (50.1)
Male	146,203 (75.2)	3,474,653 (49.9)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is not individual level data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

As a visual supplement to Table 59, Figure 11 shows the average frequency distribution of jail bookings and the WA population estimate by sex. Figure 11 illustrates the larger percentage of males as compared to females within jail bookings when contrasting the overall WA population. As a supplement to Figure 11, [Appendix B](#) shows the distribution of sex by year of booking compared to the overall average of the Washington population estimates from 2009 to 2022.

Figure 11. Average frequency distribution of JBRS jail bookings and population estimates by sex



Furthermore, to examine sex differences of jail bookings in CY 2014, the disproportionality ratios of the jail bookings by males as compared to females was computed. Table 60 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by sex. Findings revealed that, on average, males were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings, suggesting that the male population is proportionally larger in jail bookings than the general population.

Table 60. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by sex

Male JBRS Jail Bookings	Female JBRS Jail Bookings
1.51	0.50

Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., booked in jail) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in JBRS jail bookings by sex and by booking region

To further assess the potential disproportionality in CY 2014 jail bookings by sex, geographical variations were also included in the analysis. Table 61 shows the frequency of jail bookings, and the 2014 population estimates in Washington by sex and booking region. While the overall state population is almost evenly distributed in terms of sex, the sex distribution in jail bookings is skewed towards males.

Table 61. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by sex and by booking region

	JBRS Jail Bookings		2014 WA Population	
	Males N (%)	Females N (%)	Males N (%)	Females N (%)
North Central	9,590 (76.8)	2,905 (23.2)	146,806 (50.5)	143,894 (49.5)
North Puget Sound	44,437 (74.4)	15,315 (25.6)	1,417,852 (50.0)	1,420,398 (50.0)
Northeast	14,606 (76.5)	4,478 (23.5)	278,025 (49.6)	281,945 (50.4)
Northwest	8,250 (75.1)	2,729 (24.9)	170,228 (49.6)	172,972 (50.4)
Peninsula/ Coastal	7,755 (75.5)	2,515 (24.5)	229,134 (50.5)	224,366 (49.5)
South Central	25,990 (75.7)	8,357 (24.3)	302,697 (50.2)	300,203 (49.8)
South Puget Sound	15,825 (74.8)	5,343 (25.2)	605,004 (49.4)	618,596 (50.6)
Southeast	2,483 (78.0)	699 (22.0)	47,186 (50.1)	46,984 (49.9)
Southwest	17,267 (74.8)	5,810 (25.2)	277,721 (49.4)	284,159 (50.6)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is not individual level data and data entry is subject to coding errors/inconsistency. Jail booking totals are based on matched data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Additionally, to examine sex differences of jail bookings, the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by males as compared to females was computed for booking region. Table 62 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by sex and by booking region. Findings revealed that, on average, males were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail, regardless of booking region, suggesting that male presence is proportionally larger in jail bookings than the general population.

Table 62. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by sex and by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	Male JBRS Jail Bookings	Female JBRS Jail Bookings
North Central	1.52	0.47
North Puget Sound	1.49	0.51
Northeast	1.54	0.47
Northwest	1.51	0.49
Peninsula/ Coastal	1.49	0.49
South Central	1.51	0.49
South Puget Sound	1.51	0.50
Southeast	1.56	0.44
Southwest	1.51	0.50

Notes: To evaluate disproportionality by sex, disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., booked in jail) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is

higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community

Table 63 shows the counts of the jail bookings, and the 2014 population estimates in Washington by BIPOC community. While the individuals who are part of the BIPOC community, make up 10.5% of the Washington population, they make up 21.2% of the jail bookings.

Table 63. Distribution of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates

	JBRS Jail Bookings N (%)	2014 Washington Population N (%)
BIPOC Community		
Yes	34,930 (21.2)	1,312,116 (18.8)
No	129,914 (78.8)	5,656,054 (81.2)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is individual level data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

As a visual supplement to Table 63, Figure 12 shows the average frequency distribution of jail bookings and the WA population estimate by BIPOC community. Figure 12 illustrates the distributions of individuals in the BIPOC community as compared to non-BIPOC community within jail bookings when contrasting the overall WA population. As a supplement to Figure 12, [Appendix C](#) shows the distribution of BIPOC community by year of booking compared to the overall average of the Washington population estimates from 2009 to 2022.

Figure 12. Average frequency distribution of JBRS jail bookings and population estimates by BIPOC community



Furthermore, to examine racial differences in jail bookings, the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings with individuals who are part of the BIPOC community compared to individuals who are part of the non-BIPOC community was computed. Table 64 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by BIPOC community. Findings revealed that, on average, individuals who are part of the BIPOC community were overrepresented in jail bookings (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) suggesting that individuals in the BIPOC community are proportionally larger in jail bookings than the WA population.

Table 64. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community

BIPOC Community	Non-BIPOC Community
1.13	0.97

Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., those who offended) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community and booking region

To further assess the potential disproportionality in jail bookings by BIPOC community, geographical variations were also included in the analysis. Table 65 shows the frequency of jail bookings, and the 2014 population estimates in Washington by BIPOC community and region of jail booking.

Table 65. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by BIPOC community and by booking region

	JBRS Jail Bookings		2014 WA Population	
	BIPOC (%)	Non-BIPOC (%)	BIPOC (%)	Non-BIPOC (%)
North Central	3,349 (28.0)	8,601 (72.0)	23,222 (8.0)	267,478 (92.0)
North Puget Sound	13,978 (27.7)	36,435 (72.3)	743,274 (26.2)	2,094,976 (73.8)
Northeast	2,910 (15.4)	16,001 (84.6)	57,593 (10.3)	502,377 (89.7)
Northwest	2,393 (23.9)	7,631 (76.1)	36,885 (10.7)	306,315 (89.3)
Peninsula/ Coastal	896 (12.8)	6,105 (87.2)	65,527 (14.4)	387,973 (85.6)
South Central	4,542 (16.2)	23,432 (83.8)	59,162 (9.8)	543,738 (90.2)
South Puget Sound	4,774 (23.0)	15,944 (77.0)	251,492 (20.6)	972,108 (79.4)
Southeast	294 (11.0)	2,385 (89.0)	10,600 (11.3)	83,570 (88.7)
Southwest	1,794 (11.8)	13,380 (88.2)	64,361 (11.5)	497,519 (88.5)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is not individual level data and data entry is subject to coding errors/inconsistency. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Additionally, to examine racial differences of jail bookings, the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by individuals who are part of the BIPOC community as compared to non-BIPOC was computed by booking region. Table 66 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by BIPOC community and by booking region. Findings revealed that, on average, jail bookings by individuals who are part of the BIPOC community were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings suggesting that individuals who are part of the BIPOC community present proportionality larger in jail bookings than the general Washington population. An exception was found in the Peninsula/Coastal and Southeast regions.

Table 66. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community and by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	BIPOC Community JBRS Jail Booking	Non-BIPOC Community JBRS Jail Booking
North Central	3.51	0.78
North Puget Sound	1.06	0.98
Northeast	1.50	0.94
Northwest	2.22	0.85
Peninsula/ Coastal	0.89	1.02
South Central	1.65	0.93
South Puget Sound	1.12	0.97
Southeast	0.98	1.00
Southwest	1.03	1.00

Notes: To evaluate disproportionality by sex, disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., jail bookings) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in the CY 2015 JBRS Jail Bookings in Washington

There were 189,787 jail bookings in CY 2015 and ages ranged from 18 to 115 years of age (M = 34.4, SD = 11.2) (see Table 67). The majority were booked under the offense of a gross misdemeanor (N = 55,065, 26.3%) or an unknown offense (N = 52,512, 25.1%).

Table 67. Demographics for CY 2015 JBRS jail bookings

	N (%)		N (%)
Age at Time of Booking		Booking Region	
18 to 25	43,006 (22.7)	North Central	13,429 (7.1)
26 to 35	70,023 (36.9)	North Puget Sound	58,821 (31.0)
36 to 45	40,252 (21.2)	Northeast	21,069 (11.1)
>= 46	36,506 (19.2)	Northwest	10,686 (5.6)
BIPOC Community		Peninsula/Coastal	12,835 (6.8)
BIPOC	31,527 (20.8)	South Central	33,262 (17.5)
Non-BIPOC	120,000 (79.2)	South Puget Sound	13,859 (7.3)
Sex		Southeast	3,379 (1.8)
Female	44,605 (24.6)	Southwest	22,447 (11.8)
Male	136,511 (75.4)		

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Jail booking totals are based on matched data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in the JBRS jail bookings by region

As jail bookings in CY 2015 are a subsample of the current report, the potential disproportionality of this cohort was assessed. Table 68 shows the counts of jail bookings, and the 2015 population estimates in Washington by region. As a visual supplement to Table 68, [Appendix I](#) shows the frequency distribution of jail bookings and the WA population estimate by region broken down into booking county.

Table 68. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	JBRS Jail Bookings N (%)	2015 Washington Population N (%)
North Central	13,429 (7.1)	293,480 (4.2)
North Puget Sound	58,821 (31.0)	2,891,000 (40.9)
Northeast	21,069 (11.1)	564,010 (8.0)
Northwest	10,686 (5.6)	346,590 (4.9)
Peninsula/Coastal	12,835 (6.8)	456,050 (6.5)
South Central	33,262 (17.5)	607,360 (8.6)
South Puget Sound	13,859 (7.3)	1,236,390 (17.5)
Southeast	3,379 (1.8)	95,020 (1.3)
Southwest	22,447 (11.8)	571,510 (8.1)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is individual level data. Jail booking totals are based on matched data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data.

Furthermore, to examine geographical differences of jail bookings in CY 2015, the disproportionality ratios of the jail bookings by region were computed. Table 69 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by region. Findings revealed that North Central, Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, and Southwest regions were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings and most notably, South Central. However, North Puget Sound and South Puget Sound were underrepresented in jail bookings compared to the Washington population estimates while the Peninsula/Coastal region was equal in terms of representation in jail bookings.

Table 69. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	Disproportionality Ratios
North Central	1.71
North Puget Sound	0.76
Northeast	1.39
Northwest	1.14

Peninsula/Coastal	1.05
South Central	2.03
South Puget Sound	0.42
Southeast	2.08
Southwest	1.46

Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., booked in jail) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in the JBRS jail bookings by sex

Table 70 shows the counts of jail bookings, and the 2015 population estimates in Washington by sex. While the overall state population is almost evenly distributed in terms of sex, the sex distribution in jail bookings is skewed towards males - most jail bookings were more likely to be males (77.6%) than females (22.4%).

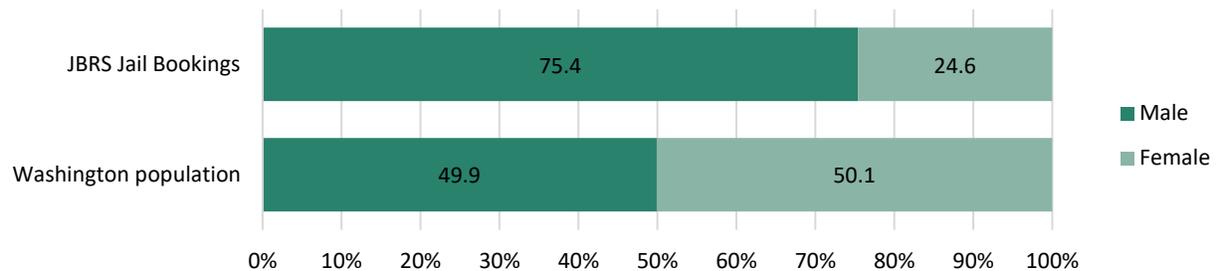
Table 70. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by sex

Sex	JBRS Jail Bookings N (%)	2015 Washington Population N (%)
Female	44,605 (24.6)	3,539,496 (50.1)
Male	136,511 (75.4)	3,521,914 (49.9)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is not individual level data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

As a visual supplement to Table 70, Figure 13 shows the average frequency distribution of jail bookings and the WA population estimate by sex. Figure 13 illustrates the larger percentage of males as compared to females within jail bookings when contrasting the overall WA population. As a supplement to Figure 13, [Appendix B](#) shows the distribution of sex by year of booking compared to the overall average of the Washington population estimates from 2009 to 2022.

Figure 13. Average frequency distribution of JBRS jail bookings and population estimates by sex



Furthermore, to examine sex differences of jail bookings in CY 2015, the disproportionality ratios of the jail bookings by males as compared to females was computed. Table 71 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by sex. Findings revealed that, on average, males were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings, suggesting that the male population is proportionally larger in jail bookings than the general population.

Table 71. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by sex

Male JBRS Jail Bookings	Female JBRS Jail Bookings
1.51	0.49

Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., booked in jail) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in JBRS jail bookings by sex and by booking region

To further assess the potential disproportionality in CY 2015 jail bookings by sex, geographical variations were also included in the analysis. Table 72 shows the frequency of jail bookings, and the 2015 population estimates in Washington by sex and booking region. While the overall state population is almost evenly distributed in terms of sex, the sex distribution in jail bookings is skewed towards males.

Table 72. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by sex and by booking region

	JBRS Jail Bookings		2015 WA Population	
	Males N (%)	Females N (%)	Males N (%)	Females N (%)
North Central	10,308 (76.8)	3,120 (23.2)	148,283 (50.5)	145,197 (49.5)
North Puget Sound	41,304 (74.9)	13,836 (25.1)	1,444,695 (50.0)	1,446,305 (50.0)
Northeast	15,774 (74.9)	5,289 (25.1)	280,291 (49.7)	283,719 (50.3)
Northwest	7,871 (73.7)	2,813 (26.3)	171,995 (49.6)	174,595 (50.4)
Peninsula/ Coastal	9,562 (74.7)	3,244 (25.3)	230,531 (50.5)	225,519 (49.5)
South Central	25,519 (76.7)	7,735 (23.3)	304,810 (50.2)	302,550 (49.8)
South Puget Sound	6,906 (77.0)	2,064 (23.0)	611,372 (49.4)	625,018 (50.6)
Southeast	2,581 (76.8)	781 (23.2)	47,543 (50.0)	47,477 (50.0)
Southwest	16,686 (74.5)	5,723 (25.5)	282,394 (49.4)	289,116 (50.6)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is not individual level data and data entry is subject to coding errors/inconsistency. Jail booking totals are based on matched data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Additionally, to examine sex differences of jail bookings, the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by males as compared to females was computed for booking region. Table 73 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by sex and by booking region. Findings revealed that, on average, males were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail, regardless of booking region, suggesting that male presence is proportionally larger in jail bookings than the general population.

Table 73. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by sex and by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	Male JBRS Jail Bookings	Female JBRS Jail Bookings
North Central	1.52	0.47
North Puget Sound	1.50	0.50
Northeast	1.51	0.50
Northwest	1.48	0.52
Peninsula/ Coastal	1.48	0.51
South Central	1.52	0.47
South Puget Sound	1.56	0.46
Southeast	1.53	0.46
Southwest	1.51	0.50

Notes: To evaluate disproportionality by sex, disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., booked in jail) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is

higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community

Table 74 shows the counts of the jail bookings, and the 2015 population estimates in Washington by BIPOC community. While the individuals who are part of the BIPOC community, make up 19.2% of the Washington population, they make up 20.8% of the jail bookings.

Table 74. Distribution of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates

	JBRS Jail Bookings N (%)	2015 Washington Population N (%)
BIPOC Community		
Yes	31,527 (20.8)	1,356,526 (19.2)
No	120,000 (79.2)	5,704,884 (80.8)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is individual level data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

As a visual supplement to Table 74, Figure 14 shows the average frequency distribution of jail bookings and the WA population estimate by BIPOC community. Figure 14 illustrates the distributions of individuals in the BIPOC community as compared to non-BIPOC community within jail bookings when contrasting the overall WA population. As a supplement to Figure 14, [Appendix C](#) shows the distribution of BIPOC community by year of booking compared to the overall average of the Washington population estimates from 2009 to 2022.

Figure 14. Average frequency distribution of JBRS jail bookings and population estimates by BIPOC community



Furthermore, to examine racial differences in jail bookings, the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings with individuals who are part of the BIPOC community compared to individuals who are part of the non-BIPOC community was computed. Table 9 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by BIPOC community. Findings revealed that, on average, individuals who are part of the BIPOC community were overrepresented in jail bookings (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) suggesting that individuals in the BIPOC community are proportionally larger in jail bookings than the WA population.

Table 75. Disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by BIPOC community

BIPOC Community	Non-BIPOC Community
1.08	0.98

Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., those who offended) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community and by booking region

To further assess the potential disproportionality in jail bookings by BIPOC community, geographical variations were also included in the analysis. Table 76 shows the frequency of jail bookings, and the 2015 population estimates in Washington by BIPOC community and region of jail booking.

Table 76. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by BIPOC community and by booking region

	JBRS Jail Bookings		2015 WA Population	
	BIPOC (%)	Non-BIPOC (%)	BIPOC (%)	Non-BIPOC (%)
North Central	3,905 (30.4)	8,923 (69.6)	23,747 (8.1)	269,733 (91.9)
North Puget Sound	13,082 (29.2)	31,764 (70.8)	772,038 (26.7)	2,118,962 (73.3)
Northeast	3,206 (15.4)	17,627 (84.6)	59,017 (10.5)	504,993 (89.5)
Northwest	2,472 (25.2)	7,327 (74.8)	37,939 (10.9)	308,651 (89.1)
Peninsula/ Coastal	1,436 (14.5)	8,448 (85.5)	67,014 (14.7)	389,036 (85.3)
South Central	3,849 (13.9)	23,797 (86.1)	60,484 (10.0)	546,876 (90.0)
South Puget Sound	1,508 (17.5)	7,098 (82.5)	258,420 (20.9)	977,970 (79.1)
Southeast	331 (12.1)	2,406 (87.9)	11,041 (11.6)	83,979 (88.4)
Southwest	1,738 (12.1)	12,610 (87.9)	66,826 (11.7)	504,684 (88.3)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is not individual level data and data entry is subject to coding errors/inconsistency. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Additionally, to examine racial differences of jail bookings, the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by individuals who are part of the BIPOC community as compared to non-BIPOC was computed by booking region. Table 77 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by BIPOC community and by booking region. Findings revealed that, on average, jail bookings by individuals who are part of the BIPOC community were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings suggesting that individuals who are part of the BIPOC community present proportionality larger in jail bookings than the general Washington population. An exception was found in the South Puget Sound and Peninsula/Coastal regions.

Table 77. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community and by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	BIPOC Community JBRS Jail Booking	Non-BIPOC Community JBRS Jail Booking
North Central	3.72	0.76
North Puget Sound	1.09	0.97
Northeast	1.47	0.94
Northwest	2.30	0.84
Peninsula/ Coastal	0.99	1.00
South Central	1.40	0.96
South Puget Sound	0.84	1.04
Southeast	1.04	0.99
Southwest	1.03	1.00

Notes: To evaluate disproportionality by sex, disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., jail bookings) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in the CY 2016 JBRS Jail Bookings in Washington

There were 193,639 jail bookings in CY 2016 and ages ranged from 18 to 86 years of age (M = 34.6, SD = 11.2) (see Table 78). The majority were booked under the offense of a gross misdemeanor (N = 57,166, 26.2%) or an unknown offense (N = 48,718, 22.3%).

Table 78. Demographics for CY 2016 JBRS jail bookings

	N (%)		N (%)
Age at Time of Booking		Booking Region	
18 to 25	41,105	North Central	12,441 (6.4)
26 to 35	73,151	North Puget Sound	58,614 (30.3)
36 to 45	42,207	Northeast	20,076 (10.4)
>= 46	37,176	Northwest	10,213 (5.3)
BIPOC Community		Peninsula/Coastal	17,327 (9.0)
BIPOC	28,205 (21.2)	South Central	38,406 (19.8)
Non-BIPOC	104,792 (78.8)	South Puget Sound	18,089 (9.3)
Sex		Southeast	3,534 (1.8)
Female	46,625 (24.7)	Southwest	14,939 (7.7)
Male	141,925 (75.3)		

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Jail booking totals are based on matched data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in the JBRS jail bookings by booking region

As jail bookings in CY 2016 are a subsample of the current report, the potential disproportionality of this cohort was assessed. Table 79 shows the counts of jail bookings, and the 2016 population estimates in Washington by region. As a visual supplement to Table 79, [Appendix J](#) shows the frequency distribution of jail bookings and the WA population estimate by region broken down into booking county.

Table 79. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	JBRS Jail Bookings N (%)	2016 Washington Population N (%)
North Central	12,441 (6.4)	296,680 (4.1)
North Puget Sound	58,614 (30.3)	2,960,870 (41.2)
Northeast	20,076 (10.4)	568,260 (7.9)
Northwest	10,213 (5.3)	351,130 (4.9)
Peninsula/Coastal	17,327 (9.0)	461,090 (6.4)
South Central	38,406 (19.8)	612,070 (8.5)
South Puget Sound	18,089 (9.3)	1,256,390 (17.5)
Southeast	3,534 (1.8)	95,850 (1.3)
Southwest	14,939 (7.7)	581,360 (8.1)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is individual level data. Jail booking totals are based on matched data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data.

Furthermore, to examine geographical differences of jail bookings in CY 2016, the disproportionality ratios of the jail bookings by region were computed. Table 80 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by region. Findings revealed that North Central, Northeast, Peninsula/Coastal, and Southeast regions were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings and most notably, South Central. However, North Puget Sound and South Puget Sound were underrepresented in jail bookings compared to the Washington population estimates while the Northwest region was equal in terms of representation in jail bookings. An exception was found in the North Puget Sound, South Puget Sound, and Southwest regions.

Table 80. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	Disproportionality Ratios
North Central	1.55
North Puget Sound	0.73
Northeast	1.31
Northwest	1.08
Peninsula/Coastal	1.40
South Central	2.34
South Puget Sound	0.53
Southeast	1.35
Southwest	0.95

Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., booked in jail) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in the JBRS jail bookings by sex

Table 81 shows the counts of jail bookings, and the 2016 population estimates in Washington by sex. While the overall state population is almost evenly distributed in terms of sex, the sex distribution in jail bookings is skewed towards males - most jail bookings were more likely to be males (75.3%) than females (24.7%).

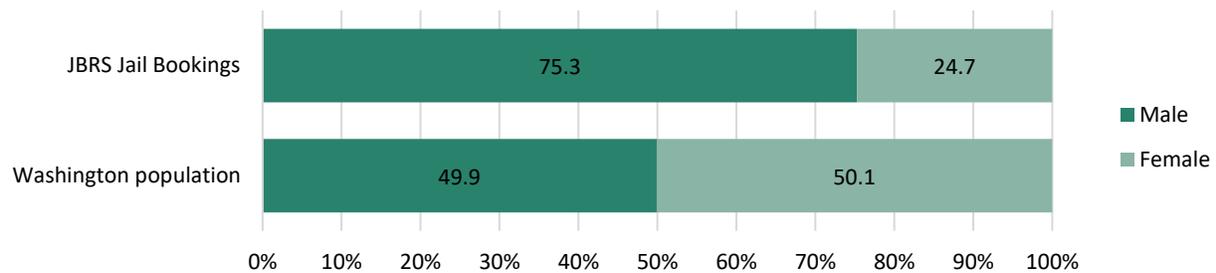
Table 81. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by sex

Sex	JBRS Jail Bookings N (%)	2016 Washington Population N (%)
Female	46,625 (24.7)	3,599,990 (50.1)
Male	141,925 (75.3)	3,583,710 (49.9)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is not individual level data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

As a visual supplement to Table 81, Figure 15 shows the average frequency distribution of jail bookings and the WA population estimate by sex. Figure 15 illustrates the larger percentage of males as compared to females within jail bookings when contrasting the overall WA population. As a supplement to Figure 15, [Appendix B](#) shows the distribution of sex by year of booking compared to the overall average of the Washington population estimates from 2009 to 2022.

Figure 15. Average frequency distribution of JBRS jail bookings and population estimates by sex



Furthermore, to examine sex differences of jail bookings in CY 2016, the disproportionality ratios of the jail bookings by males as compared to females was computed. Table 82 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by sex. Findings revealed that, on average, males were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings, suggesting that the male population is proportionally larger in jail bookings than the general population.

Table 82. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by sex

Male JBRS Jail Bookings	Female JBRS Jail Bookings
1.51	0.49

Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., booked in jail) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in JBRS jail bookings by sex and by booking region

To further assess the potential disproportionality in CY 2016 jail bookings by sex, geographical variations were also included in the analysis. Table 83 shows the frequency of jail bookings, and the 2016 population estimates in Washington by sex and booking region. While the overall state population is almost evenly distributed in terms of sex, the sex distribution in jail bookings is skewed towards males.

Table 83. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by sex and by booking region

	JBRS Jail Bookings		2016 WA Population	
	Males N (%)	Females N (%)	Males N (%)	Females N (%)
North Central	9,405 (75.6)	3,036 (24.4)	150,170 (50.6)	146,510 (49.4)
North Puget Sound	43,608 (74.4)	14,981 (25.6)	1,479,926 (50.0)	1,480,944 (50.0)
Northeast	14,856 (74.0)	5,216 (26.0)	282,627 (49.7)	285,633 (50.3)
Northwest	7,500 (73.4)	2,713 (26.6)	174,332 (49.6)	176,798 (50.4)
Peninsula/ Coastal	12,819 (74.1)	4,476 (25.9)	233,240 (50.6)	227,850 (49.4)
South Central	29,724 (77.5)	8,644 (22.5)	307,714 (50.3)	304,356 (49.7)
South Puget Sound	10,099 (76.8)	3,045 (23.2)	620,330 (49.4)	636,060 (50.6)
Southeast	2,676 (76.0)	845 (24.0)	47,921 (50.0)	47,929 (50.0)
Southwest	11,238 (75.4)	3,669 (24.6)	287,450 (49.4)	293,910 (50.6)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is not individual level data and data entry is subject to coding errors/inconsistency. Jail booking totals are based on matched data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Additionally, to examine sex differences of jail bookings, the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by males as compared to females was computed for booking region. Table 84 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by sex and by booking region. Findings revealed that, on average, males were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail, regardless of booking region, suggesting that male presence is proportionally larger in jail bookings than the general population.

Table 84. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by sex and by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	Male JBRS Jail Bookings	Female JBRS Jail Bookings
North Central	1.49	0.49
North Puget Sound	1.49	0.51
Northeast	1.49	0.52
Northwest	1.48	0.53
Peninsula/ Coastal	1.47	0.52

South Central	1.54	0.45
South Puget Sound	1.56	0.46
Southeast	1.52	0.48
Southwest	1.52	0.49

Notes: To evaluate disproportionality by sex, disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., booked in jail) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community

Table 85 shows the counts of the jail bookings, and the 2016 population estimates in Washington by BIPOC community. While the individuals who are part of the BIPOC community, make up 19.6% of the Washington population, they make up 21.2% of the jail bookings.

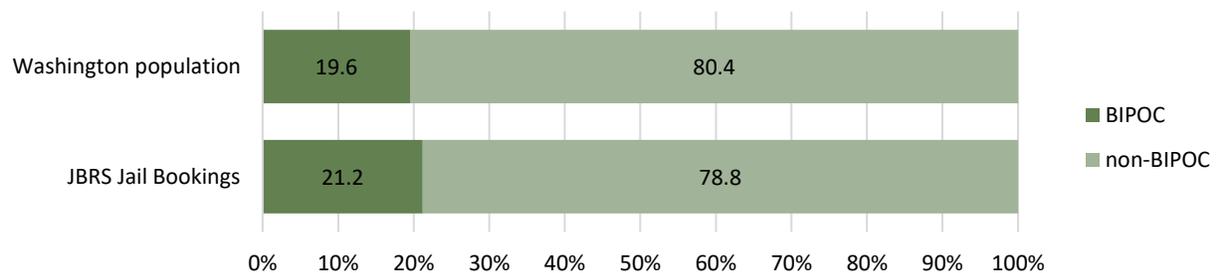
Table 85. Distribution of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates

	JBRS Jail Bookings N (%)	2016 Washington Population N (%)
BIPOC Community		
Yes	28,205 (21.2)	1,409,530 (19.6)
No	104,792 (78.8)	5,774,170 (80.4)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is individual level data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

As a visual supplement to Table 85, Figure 16 shows the average frequency distribution of jail bookings and the WA population estimate by BIPOC community. Figure 16 illustrates the distributions of individuals in the BIPOC community as compared to non-BIPOC community within jail bookings when contrasting the overall WA population. As a supplement to Figure 16, [Appendix C](#) shows the distribution of BIPOC community by year of booking compared to the overall average of the Washington population estimates from 2009 to 2022.

Figure 16. Average frequency distribution of JBRS jail bookings and population estimates by BIPOC community



Furthermore, to examine racial differences in jail bookings, the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings with individuals who are part of the BIPOC community compared to individuals who are part of the non-BIPOC community was computed. Table 86 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by BIPOC community. Findings revealed that, on average, individuals who are part of the BIPOC community were overrepresented in jail bookings (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) suggesting that individuals in the BIPOC community are proportionally larger in jail bookings than the WA population.

Table 86. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community

BIPOC Community	Non-BIPOC Community
1.08	0.98

Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., those who offended) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community and by booking region

To further assess the potential disproportionality in jail bookings by BIPOC community, geographical variations were also included in the analysis. Table 87 shows the frequency of jail bookings, and the 2016 population estimates in Washington by BIPOC community and region of jail booking.

Table 87. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by BIPOC community and by booking region

	JBRS Jail Bookings		2016 WA Population	
	BIPOC (%)	Non-BIPOC (%)	BIPOC (%)	Non-BIPOC (%)
North Central	3,705 (31.3)	8,146 (68.7)	24,366 (8.2)	272,314 (91.8)
North Puget Sound	9,388 (34.1)	18,135 (65.9)	807,086 (27.3)	2,153,784 (72.7)
Northeast	2,953 (14.9)	16,873 (85.1)	60,515 (10.6)	507,745 (89.4)
Northwest	2,196 (23.7)	7,085 (76.3)	39,059 (11.1)	312,071 (88.9)
Peninsula/ Coastal	2,189 (15.4)	12,053 (84.6)	68,783 (14.9)	392,307 (85.1)
South Central	4,331 (15.1)	24,382 (84.9)	61,916 (10.1)	550,154 (89.9)
South Puget Sound	2,446 (19.4)	10,173 (80.6)	267,105 (21.3)	989,285 (78.7)
Southeast	303 (11.3)	2,386 (88.7)	11,402 (11.9)	84,448 (88.1)
Southwest	694 (11.1)	5,559 (88.9)	69,298 (11.9)	512,062 (88.1)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is not individual level data and data entry is subject to coding errors/inconsistency. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Additionally, to examine racial differences of jail bookings, the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by individuals who are part of the BIPOC community as compared to non-BIPOC was computed by booking region. Table 88 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by BIPOC community and by booking region. Findings revealed that, on average, jail bookings by individuals who are part of the BIPOC community were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings suggesting that individuals who are part of the BIPOC community present proportionality larger in jail bookings than the general Washington population. An exception was found in the South Puget Sound, Southwest, and Southeast regions.

Table 88. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community and by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	BIPOC Community JBRS Jail Booking	Non-BIPOC Community JBRS Jail Booking
North Central	3.81	0.75
North Puget Sound	1.25	0.91
Northeast	1.40	0.95
Northwest	2.13	0.86
Peninsula/ Coastal	1.03	0.99
South Central	1.49	0.94
South Puget Sound	0.91	1.02
Southeast	0.95	1.01
Southwest	0.93	1.01

Notes: To evaluate disproportionality by sex, disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., jail bookings) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in the CY 2017 JBRS Jail Bookings in Washington

There were 196,367 jail bookings in CY 2017 and ages ranged from 18 to 93 years of age (M = 34.9, SD = 11.2) (see Table 89). The majority were booked under the offense of a gross misdemeanor (N = 58,867, 26.0%) or an unknown offense (N = 42,206, 18.6%).

Table 89. Demographics for CY 2017 JBRS jail bookings

	N (%)		N (%)
Age at Time of Booking		Booking Region	
18 to 25	38,368 (19.5)	North Central	12,310 (6.3)
26 to 35	75,833 (38.6)	North Puget Sound	58,783 (29.9)
36 to 45	43,803 (22.3)	Northeast	20,613 (10.5)
>= 46	38,363 (19.5)	Northwest	10,375 (5.3)
BIPOC Community		Peninsula/Coastal	17,303 (8.8)
BIPOC	30,824 (19.8)	South Central	39,666 (20.2)
Non-BIPOC	124,490 (80.2)	South Puget Sound	18,752 (9.6)
Sex		Southeast	3,312 (1.7)
Female	48,078 (24.9)	Southwest	15,253 (7.8)
Male	145,135 (75.1)		

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Jail booking totals are based on matched data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in the JBRS jail bookings by booking region

As jail bookings in CY 2017 are a subsample of the current report, the potential disproportionality of this cohort was assessed. Table 90 shows the counts of jail bookings, and the 2017 population estimates in Washington by region. As a visual supplement to Table 90, [Appendix K](#) shows the frequency distribution of jail bookings and the WA population estimate by region broken down into booking county.

Table 90. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	JBRS Jail Bookings N (%)	2017 Washington Population N (%)
North Central	12,310 (6.3)	300,720 (4.1)
North Puget Sound	58,783 (29.9)	3,025,890 (41.4)
Northeast	20,613 (10.5)	576,120 (7.9)
Northwest	10,375 (5.3)	356,910 (4.9)
Peninsula/Coastal	17,303 (8.8)	464,120 (6.3)
South Central	39,666 (20.2)	619,890 (8.5)
South Puget Sound	18,752 (9.6)	1,276,930 (17.5)
Southeast	3,312 (1.7)	97,100 (1.3)
Southwest	15,253 (7.8)	592,620 (8.1)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is individual level data. Jail booking totals are based on matched data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data.

Furthermore, to examine geographical differences of jail bookings in CY 2017, the disproportionality ratios of the jail bookings by region was computed. Table 91 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by region. Findings revealed that North Central, Northeast, Peninsula/Coastal, and Southeast regions were

overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings and most notably, South Central. However, North Puget Sound and South Puget Sound were underrepresented in jail bookings compared to the Washington population estimates while the Northwest region was equal in terms of representation in jail bookings.

Table 91. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	Disproportionality Ratios
North Central	1.53
North Puget Sound	0.72
Northeast	1.33
Northwest	1.08
Peninsula/Coastal	1.38
South Central	2.38
South Puget Sound	0.55
Southeast	1.28
Southwest	0.96

Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., booked in jail) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in the JBRS jail bookings by sex

Table 92 shows the counts of jail bookings, and the 2017 population estimates in Washington by sex. While the overall state population is almost evenly distributed in terms of sex, the sex distribution in jail bookings is skewed towards males - most jail bookings were more likely to be males (75.1%) than females (24.9%).

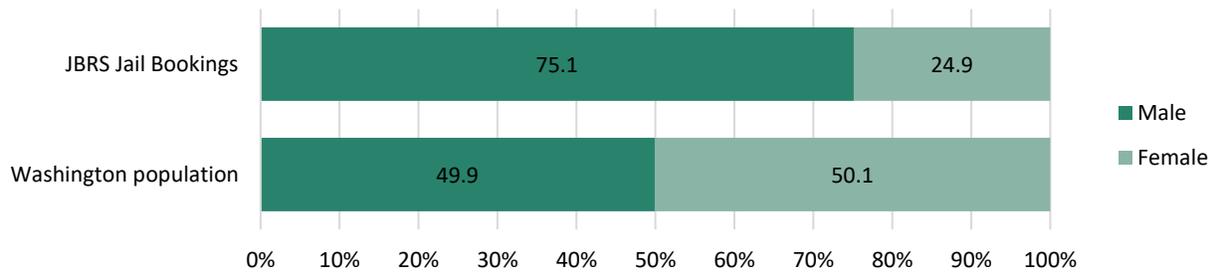
Table 92. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by sex

Sex	JBRS Jail Bookings N (%)	2017 Washington Population N (%)
Female	48,078 (24.9)	3,659,082 (50.1)
Male	145,135 (75.1)	3,644,218 (49.9)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is not individual level data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

As a visual supplement to Table 92, Figure 17 shows the average frequency distribution of jail bookings and the WA population estimate by sex. Figure 17 illustrates the larger percentage of males as compared to females within jail bookings when contrasting the overall WA population. As a supplement to Figure 17, [Appendix B](#) shows the distribution of sex by year of booking compared to the overall average of the Washington population estimates from 2009 to 2022.

Figure 17. Average frequency distribution of JBRS jail bookings and population estimates by sex



Furthermore, to examine sex differences of jail bookings in CY 2017, the disproportionality ratios of the jail bookings by males as compared to females was computed. Table 93 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by sex. Findings revealed that, on average, males were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings, suggesting that the male population is proportionally larger in jail bookings than the general population.

Table 93. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by sex

Male JBRS Jail Bookings	Female JBRS Jail Bookings
1.51	0.50

Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., booked in jail) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in JBRS jail bookings by sex and by booking region

To further assess the potential disproportionality in CY 2017 jail bookings by sex, geographical variations were also included in the analysis. Table 94 shows the frequency of jail bookings, and the 2017 population estimates in Washington by sex and booking region. While the overall state population is almost evenly distributed in terms of sex, the sex distribution in jail bookings is skewed towards males.

Table 94. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by sex and by booking region

	JBRS Jail Bookings		2017 WA Population	
	Males N (%)	Females N (%)	Males N (%)	Females N (%)
North Central	9,299 (75.5)	3,010 (24.5)	152,428 (50.7)	148,292 (49.3)
North Puget Sound	43,317 (73.7)	15,454 (26.3)	1,512,788 (50.0)	1,513,102 (50.0)
Northeast	15,475 (75.1)	5,137 (24.9)	286,637 (49.8)	289,483 (50.2)
Northwest	7,754 (74.7)	2,621 (25.3)	177,305 (49.7)	179,605 (50.3)
Peninsula/ Coastal	12,560 (72.6)	4,729 (27.4)	234,975 (50.6)	229,145 (49.4)
South Central	30,808 (77.7)	8,822 (22.3)	311,755 (50.3)	308,135 (49.7)
South Puget Sound	11,900 (75.8)	3,790 (24.2)	630,105 (49.3)	646,825 (50.7)
Southeast	2,489 (75.3)	818 (24.7)	48,552 (50.0)	48,548 (50.0)
Southwest	11,533 (75.7)	3,697 (24.3)	292,997 (49.4)	299,623 (50.6)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is not individual level data and data entry is subject to coding errors/inconsistency. Jail booking totals are based on matched data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Additionally, to examine sex differences of jail bookings, the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by males as compared to females was computed for booking region. Table 95 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by sex and by booking region. Findings revealed that, on average, males were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail, regardless of booking region, suggesting that male presence is proportionally larger in jail bookings than the general population.

Table 95. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by sex and by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	Male JBRS Jail Bookings	Female JBRS Jail Bookings
North Central	1.49	0.50
North Puget Sound	1.47	0.53
Northwest	1.51	0.50
Northwest	1.50	0.50
Peninsula/ Coastal	1.43	0.55
South Central	1.54	0.45
South Puget Sound	1.54	0.48
Southeast	1.51	0.49
Southwest	1.53	0.48

Notes: To evaluate disproportionality by sex, disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., booked in jail) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community

Table 96 shows the counts of the jail bookings, and the 2017 population estimates in Washington by BIPOC community. While the individuals who are part of the BIPOC community, make up 20.1% of the Washington population, they make up 19.8% of the jail bookings.

Table 96. Distribution of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates

	JBRS Jail Bookings N (%)	2017 Washington Population N (%)
BIPOC Community		
Yes	30,824 (19.8)	1,468,832 (20.1)
No	124,490 (80.2)	5,841,468 (79.9)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is individual level data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

As a visual supplement to Table 96, Figure 18 shows the average frequency distribution of jail bookings and the WA population estimate by BIPOC community. Figure 18 illustrates the distributions of individuals in the BIPOC community as compared to non-BIPOC community within jail bookings when contrasting the overall WA population. As a supplement to Figure 18, [Appendix C](#) shows the distribution of BIPOC community by year of booking compared to the overall average of the Washington population estimates from 2009 to 2022.

Figure 18. Average frequency distribution of JBRS jail bookings and population estimates by BIPOC community



Furthermore, to examine racial differences in jail bookings, the disproportionality ratios of BIPOC jail bookings compared to non-BIPOC jail bookings were computed. Table 97 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by BIPOC community. Findings revealed that, on average, BIPOC community jail booking is fairly equal to the general WA population.

Table 97. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community

BIPOC Community	Non-BIPOC Community
0.99	1.00

Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., those who offended) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community and by booking region

To further assess the potential disproportionality in jail bookings by BIPOC community, geographical variations were also included in the analysis. Table 98 shows the frequency of jail bookings, and the 2017 population estimates in Washington by BIPOC community and region of jail booking.

Table 98. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by BIPOC community and by booking region

	JBRS Jail Bookings		2017 WA Population	
	BIPOC (%)	Non-BIPOC (%)	BIPOC (%)	Non-BIPOC (%)
North Central	3,076 (26.8)	8,398 (73.2)	24,940 (8.3)	275,780 (91.7)
North Puget Sound	12,053 (30.8)	27,034 (69.2)	845,561 (27.9)	2,180,329 (72.1)
Northeast	3,080 (15.1)	17,313 (84.9)	62,605 (10.9)	513,515 (89.1)
Northwest	2,107 (22.5)	7,262 (77.5)	40,509 (11.3)	316,401 (88.7)
Peninsula/ Coastal	2,242 (14.7)	13,044 (85.3)	70,458 (15.2)	393,662 (84.8)
South Central	4,327 (13.4)	28,067 (86.6)	63,717 (10.3)	556,173 (89.7)
South Puget Sound	2,599 (17.3)	12,445 (82.7)	276,741 (21.7)	1,000,189 (78.3)
Southeast	252 (9.0)	2,556 (91.0)	11,910 (12.3)	85,190 (87.7)
Southwest	1,088 (11.5)	8,371 (88.5)	72,391 (12.2)	520,229 (87.8)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is not individual level data and data entry is subject to coding errors/inconsistency. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Additionally, to examine racial differences of jail bookings, the disproportionality ratios of BIPOC jail bookings as compared to non-BIPOC jail bookings was computed for booking region. Table 100 shows the

disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by BIPOC community and by booking region. Findings revealed that, on average, BIPOC jail bookings were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings suggesting that jail bookings who were part of the BIPOC community are proportionality larger in jail bookings than the general population. An exception was found in the Peninsula/Coastal, South Puget Sound, Southwest, and Southeast regions.

Table 99. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community and by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	BIPOC Community JBRS Jail Booking	Non-BIPOC Community JBRS Jail Booking
North Central	3.23	0.80
North Puget Sound	1.10	0.96
Northeast	1.39	0.95
Northwest	1.98	0.87
Peninsula/ Coastal	0.97	1.01
South Central	1.30	0.97
South Puget Sound	0.80	1.06
Southeast	0.73	1.04
Southwest	0.94	1.01

Notes: To evaluate disproportionality by sex, disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., jail bookings) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in the CY 2018 JBRS Jail Bookings in Washington

There were 189,158 jail bookings in CY 2018 and ages ranged from 18 to 93 years of age (M = 35.3, SD = 11.2) (see Table 100). The majority were booked under the offense of unknown (N = 57,039 24.5%) or a gross misdemeanor offense (N = 54,858, 23.6%).

Table 100. Demographics for CY 2018 JBRS jail bookings

	N (%)		N (%)
Age at Time of Booking		Booking Region	
18 to 25	34,705 (18.4)	North Central	12,743 (6.7)
26 to 35	72,558 (38.4)	North Puget Sound	59,553 (31.5)
36 to 45	44,501 (23.5)	Northeast	16,774 (8.9)
>= 46	37,394 (19.8)	Northwest	12,387 (6.6)
BIPOC Community		Peninsula/Coastal	14,505 (7.8)
BIPOC	31,633 (17.9)	South Central	37,832 (20.0)
Non-BIPOC	144,939 (82.1)	South Puget Sound	14,929 (7.9)
Sex		Southeast	3,821 (2.0)
Female	47,309 (25.0)	Southwest	16,613 (8.8)
Male	141,715 (75.0)		

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Jail booking totals are based on matched data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in the JBRS jail bookings by booking region

As jail bookings in CY 2018 are a subsample of the current report, the potential disproportionality of this cohort was assessed. Table 101 shows the counts of jail bookings, and the 2018 population estimates in Washington by region. As a visual supplement to Table 101, [Appendix L](#) shows the frequency distribution of jail bookings and the WA population estimate by region broken down into booking county.

Table 101. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	JBRS Jail Bookings N (%)	2018 Washington Population N (%)
North Central	12,743 (6.7)	305,360 (4.1)
North Puget Sound	59,553 (31.5)	3,079,180 (41.5)
Northeast	16,774 (8.9)	585,110 (7.9)
Northwest	12,387 (6.6)	363,680 (4.9)
Peninsula/Coastal	14,505 (7.8)	468,870 (6.3)
South Central	37,832 (20.0)	628,240 (8.5)
South Puget Sound	14,929 (7.9)	1,296,320 (17.5)
Southeast	3,821 (2.0)	98,010 (1.3)
Southwest	16,613 (8.8)	602,800 (8.1)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is individual level data. Jail booking totals are based on matched data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data.

Furthermore, to examine geographical differences of jail bookings in CY 2018, the disproportionality ratios of the jail bookings by region was computed. Table 102 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by region. Findings revealed that North Central, Northeast, Northwest, Peninsula/Coastal, and Southeast regions were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings and most notably, South Central. However, North Puget Sound and South Puget Sound were underrepresented in jail bookings compared to the Washington population estimates while the Southwest region was equal in terms of representation in jail bookings.

Table 102. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	Disproportionality Ratios
North Central	1.63
North Puget Sound	0.76
Northeast	1.13
Northwest	1.35
Peninsula/Coastal	1.23
South Central	2.35
South Puget Sound	0.45
Southeast	1.51
Southwest	1.08

Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., booked in jail) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in the JBRS jail bookings by sex

Table 103 shows the counts of jail bookings, and the 2018 population estimates in Washington by sex. While the overall state population is almost evenly distributed in terms of sex, the sex distribution in jail bookings is skewed towards males - most jail bookings were more likely to be males (75.0%) than females (25.0%).

Table 103. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by sex

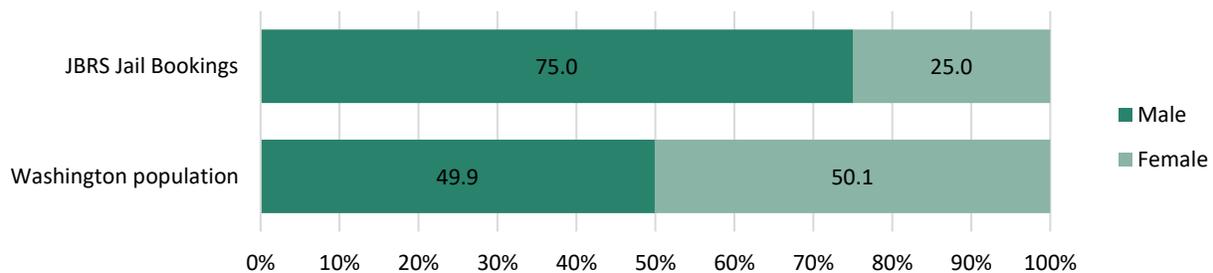
Sex	JBRS Jail Bookings N (%)	2018 Washington Population N (%)
Female	47,309 (25.0)	3,721,046 (50.1)

Male	141,715 (75.0)	3,706,524 (49.9)
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Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is not individual level data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

As a visual supplement to Table 103, Figure 19 shows the average frequency distribution of jail bookings and the WA population estimate by sex. Figure 19 illustrates the larger percentage of males as compared to females within jail bookings when contrasting the overall WA population. As a supplement to Figure 19, [Appendix B](#) shows the distribution of sex by year of booking compared to the overall average of the Washington population estimates from 2009 to 2022.

Figure 19. Average frequency distribution of JBRS jail bookings and population estimates by sex



Furthermore, to examine sex differences of jail bookings in CY 2018, the disproportionality ratios of the jail bookings by males as compared to females was computed. Table 104 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by sex. Findings revealed that, on average, males were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings, suggesting that the male population is proportionally larger in jail bookings than the general population.

Table 104. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by sex

Male JBRS Jail Bookings	Female JBRS Jail Bookings
1.50	0.50

Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., booked in jail) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in JBRS jail bookings by sex and by booking region

To further assess the potential disproportionality in CY 2018 jail bookings by sex, geographical variations were also included in the analysis. Table 105 shows the frequency of jail bookings, and the 2018 population estimates in Washington by sex and booking region. While the overall state population is almost evenly distributed in terms of sex, the sex distribution in jail bookings is skewed towards males.

Table 105. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by sex and by booking region

	JBRS Jail Bookings		2018 WA Population	
	Males N (%)	Females N (%)	Males N (%)	Females N (%)
North Central	9,671 (75.9)	3,072 (24.1)	154,918 (50.7)	150,442 (49.3)
North Puget Sound	44,055 (74.0)	15,478 (26.0)	1,539,930 (50.0)	1,539,250 (50.0)

Northeast	12,616 (75.4)	4,116 (24.6)	291,324 (49.8)	293,786 (50.2)
Northwest	9,286 (75.6)	3,001 (24.4)	180,638 (49.7)	183,042 (50.3)
Peninsula/ Coastal	10,536 (72.8)	3,941 (27.2)	237,508 (50.7)	231,362 (49.3)
South Central	29,247 (77.3)	8,575 (22.7)	315,895 (50.3)	312,345 (49.7)
South Puget Sound	11,208 (75.2)	3,701 (24.8)	639,349 (49.3)	656,971 (50.7)
Southeast	2,822 (73.9)	997 (26.1)	48,999 (50.0)	49,011 (50.0)
Southwest	12,273 (73.9)	4,328 (26.1)	297,963 (49.4)	304,837 (50.6)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is not individual level data and data entry is subject to coding errors/inconsistency. Jail booking totals are based on matched data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Additionally, to examine sex differences of jail bookings, the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by males as compared to females was computed for booking region. Table 106 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by sex and by booking region. Findings revealed that, on average, males were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail, regardless of booking region, suggesting that male presence is proportionally larger in jail bookings than the general population.

Table 106. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by sex and by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	Male JBRS Jail Bookings	Female JBRS Jail Bookings
North Central	1.50	0.49
North Puget Sound	1.48	0.52
Northeast	1.51	0.49
Northwest	1.52	0.49
Peninsula/ Coastal	1.44	0.55
South Central	1.54	0.46
South Puget Sound	1.52	0.49
Southeast	1.48	0.52
Southwest	1.50	0.52

Notes: To evaluate disproportionality by sex, disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., booked in jail) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community

Table 107 shows the counts of the jail bookings, and the 2018 population estimates in Washington by BIPOC community. While the individuals who are part of the BIPOC community make up 20.6% of the Washington population, they make up 17.9% of the jail bookings.

Table 107. Distribution of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates

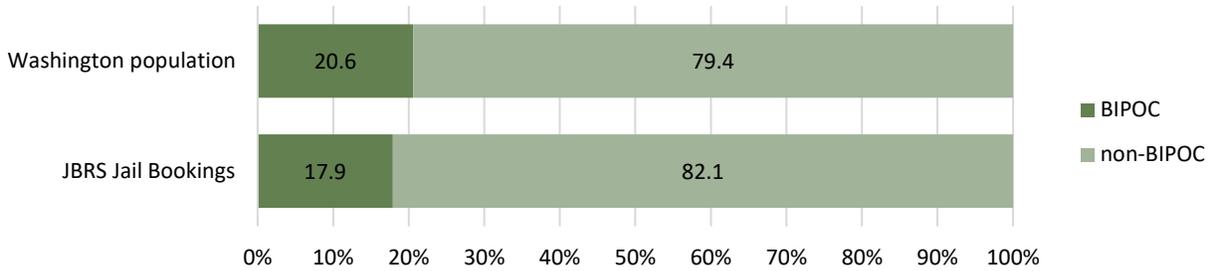
	JBRS Jail Bookings N (%)	2018 Washington Population N (%)
BIPOC Community		
Yes	31,633 (17.9)	1,533,135 (20.6)
No	144,939 (82.1)	5,894,435 (79.4)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is individual level data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

As a visual supplement to Table 107, Figure 20 shows the average frequency distribution of jail bookings and the WA population estimate by BIPOC community. Figure 20 illustrates the distributions of individuals in the BIPOC community as compared to non-BIPOC community within jail bookings when contrasting the overall WA population. As a supplement to Figure 20, [Appendix C](#) shows the distribution of BIPOC community by

year of booking compared to the overall average of the Washington population estimates from 2009 to 2022.

Figure 20. Average frequency distribution of JBRS jail bookings and population estimates by BIPOC community



Furthermore, to examine racial differences in jail bookings, the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings with individuals who are part of the BIPOC community compared to their non-BIPOC counterpart were computed. Table 108 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by BIPOC community. Findings revealed that, on average, BIPOC community jail bookings were underrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio is less than one) in jail bookings suggesting that individuals in the BIPOC community are proportionally slightly smaller in jail bookings than the general WA population.

Table 108. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community

BIPOC Community	Non-BIPOC Community
0.87	1.03

Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., those who offended) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community and by booking region

To further assess the potential disproportionality in jail bookings by BIPOC community, geographical variations were also included in the analysis. Table 109 shows the frequency of jail bookings, and the 2018 population estimates in Washington by BIPOC community and region of jail booking.

Table 109. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by BIPOC community and by booking region

	JBRS Jail Bookings		2018 WA Population	
	BIPOC (%)	Non-BIPOC (%)	BIPOC (%)	Non-BIPOC (%)
North Central	1,679 (14.7)	9,760 (85.3)	25,719 (8.4)	279,641 (91.6)
North Puget Sound	15,132 (27.0)	40,988 (73.0)	886,045 (28.8)	2,193,135 (71.2)
Northeast	2,467 (14.9)	14,099 (85.1)	65,033 (11.1)	520,077 (88.9)
Northwest	2,133 (19.2)	8,993 (80.8)	42,302 (11.6)	321,378 (88.4)
Peninsula/ Coastal	2,023 (14.5)	11,922 (85.5)	72,639 (15.5)	396,231 (84.5)
South Central	3,951 (11.8)	29,428 (88.2)	65,743 (10.5)	562,497 (89.5)
South Puget Sound	2,138 (15.0)	12,100 (85.0)	287,407 (22.2)	1,008,913 (77.8)
Southeast	312 (8.4)	3,418 (91.6)	12,418 (12.7)	85,592 (87.3)
Southwest	1,797 (11.2)	14,231 (88.8)	75,829 (12.6)	526,971 (87.4)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is not individual level data and

data entry is subject to coding errors/inconsistency. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Additionally, to examine racial differences of jail bookings, the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by individuals who are part of the BIPOC community as compared to non-BIPOC was computed by booking region. Table 110 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by BIPOC community and by booking region. Findings revealed that, on average, jail bookings by individuals who are part of the BIPOC community were underrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio does not exceed one) in jail bookings suggesting that individuals who are part of the BIPOC community present proportionality larger in jail bookings than the general Washington population. An exception was found in the North Puget Sound, Peninsula/Coastal, South Puget Sound, Southeast, and Southwest regions.

Table 110. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community and by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	BIPOC Community JBRS Jail Booking	Non-BIPOC Community JBRS Jail Booking
North Central	1.75	0.93
North Puget Sound	0.94	1.02
Northeast	1.34	0.96
Northwest	1.65	0.91
Peninsula/ Coastal	0.94	1.01
South Central	1.13	0.99
South Puget Sound	0.68	1.09
Southeast	0.66	1.05
Southwest	0.89	1.02

Notes: To evaluate disproportionality by sex, disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., jail bookings) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in the CY 2019 JBRS Jail Bookings in Washington

There were 220,387 jail bookings in CY 2019 and ages ranged from 18 to 97 years of age (M = 35.8, SD = 11.2) (see Table 111). The majority were booked under the offense of a gross misdemeanor (N = 66,296, 25.1%) or an unknown offense (N = 63,643, 24.1%).

Table 111. Demographics for CY 2019 JBRS jail bookings

	N (%)		N (%)
Age at Time of Booking		Booking Region	
18 to 25	36,560 (16.6)	North Central	12,102 (5.5)
26 to 35	83,931 (38.1)	North Puget Sound	59,775 (27.1)
36 to 45	55,213 (25.1)	Northeast	23,091 (10.5)
>= 46	44,683 (20.3)	Northwest	11,427 (5.2)
BIPOC Community		Peninsula/Coastal	18,938 (8.6)
BIPOC	39,190 (19.0)	South Central	41,314 (18.8)
Non-BIPOC	167,496 (81.0)	South Puget Sound	30,095 (13.7)
Sex		Southeast	3,605 (1.6)
Female	55,183 (25.1)	Southwest	20,040 (9.1)
Male	165,061 (74.9)		

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Jail booking totals are based on matched data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in the JBRS jail bookings by booking region

As jail bookings in CY 2019 are a subsample of the current report, the potential disproportionality of this cohort was assessed. Table 112 shows the counts of jail bookings, and the 2019 population estimates in Washington by region. As a visual supplement to Table 112, [Appendix M](#) shows the frequency distribution of jail bookings and the WA population estimate by region broken down into booking county.

Table 112. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	JBRS Jail Bookings N (%)	2019 Washington Population N (%)
North Central	12,102 (5.5)	309,280 (4.1)
North Puget Sound	59,775 (27.1)	3,129,820 (41.5)
Northeast	23,091 (10.5)	593,350 (7.9)
Northwest	11,427 (5.2)	371,650 (4.9)
Peninsula/Coastal	18,938 (8.6)	473,810 (6.3)
South Central	41,314 (18.8)	637,060 (8.4)
South Puget Sound	30,095 (13.7)	1,318,560 (17.5)
Southeast	3,605 (1.6)	99,180 (1.3)
Southwest	20,040 (9.1)	613,700 (8.1)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is individual level data. Jail booking totals are based on matched data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data.

Furthermore, to examine geographical differences of jail bookings in CY 2019, the disproportionality ratios of the jail bookings by region was computed. Table 113 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by region. Findings revealed that North Central, Northeast, Peninsula/Coastal, Southeast, and Southwest regions were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings and most notably, South Central. However, North Puget Sound and South Puget Sound were underrepresented in jail bookings compared to the Washington population estimates while the Northwest region was equal in terms of representation in jail bookings.

Table 113. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	Disproportionality Ratios
North Central	1.34
North Puget Sound	0.65
Northeast	1.33
Northwest	1.05
Peninsula/Coastal	1.37
South Central	2.24
South Puget Sound	0.78
Southeast	1.22
Southwest	1.12

Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., booked in jail) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in the JBRS jail bookings by sex

Table 114 shows the counts of jail bookings, and the 2019 population estimates in Washington by sex. While

the overall state population is almost evenly distributed in terms of sex, the sex distribution in jail bookings is skewed towards males - most jail bookings were more likely to be males (74.9%) than females (25.1%).

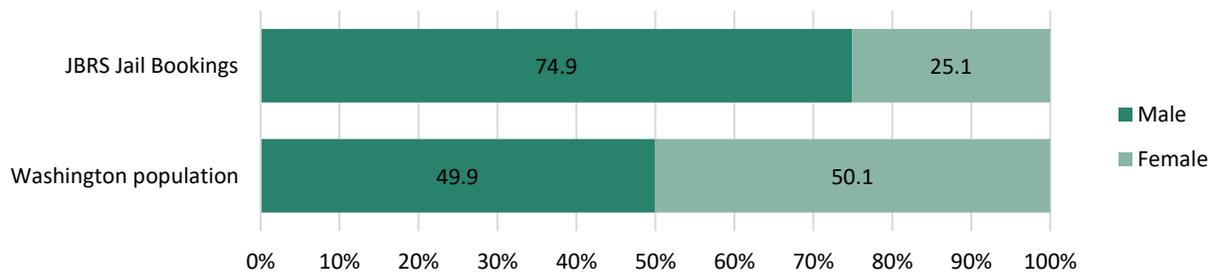
Table 114. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by sex

	JBRS Jail Bookings N (%)	2019 Washington Population N (%)
Sex		
Female	55,183 (25.1)	3,780,249 (50.1)
Male	165,061 (74.9)	3,766,161 (49.9)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is not individual level data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

As a visual supplement to Table 114, Figure 21 shows the average frequency distribution of jail bookings and the WA population estimate by sex. Figure 21 illustrates the larger percentage of males as compared to females within jail bookings when contrasting the overall WA population. As a supplement to Figure 21, [Appendix B](#) shows the distribution of sex by year of booking compared to the overall average of the Washington population estimates from 2009 to 2022.

Figure 21. Average frequency distribution of JBRS jail bookings and population estimates by sex



Furthermore, to examine sex differences of jail bookings in CY 2019, the disproportionality ratios of the jail bookings by males as compared to females was computed. Table 115 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by sex. Findings revealed that, on average, males were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings, suggesting that the male population is proportionally larger in jail bookings than the general population.

Table 115. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by sex

Male JBRS Jail Bookings	Female JBRS Jail Bookings
1.50	0.50

Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., booked in jail) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in JBRS jail bookings by sex and by booking region

To further assess the potential disproportionality in CY 2019 jail bookings by sex, geographical variations were also included in the analysis. Table 116 shows the frequency of jail bookings, and the 2019 population estimates in Washington by sex and booking region. While the overall state population is almost evenly distributed in terms of sex, the sex distribution in jail bookings is skewed towards males.

Table 116. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by sex and by booking region

	JBRS Jail Bookings		2019 WA Population	
	Males N (%)	Females N (%)	Males N (%)	Females N (%)
North Central	9,154 (75.6)	2,948 (24.4)	157,086 (50.8)	152,194 (49.2)
North Puget Sound	44,662 (74.7)	15,093 (25.3)	1,565,797 (50.0)	1,564,023 (50.0)
Northeast	17,111(74.2)	5,965 (25.8)	295,538 (49.8)	297,812 (50.2)
Northwest	8,513 (74.5)	2,912 (25.5)	184,599 (49.7)	187,051 (50.3)
Peninsula/ Coastal	13,637 (72.2)	5,253 (27.8)	240,216 (50.7)	233,594 (49.3)
South Central	32,060 (77.6)	9,239 (22.4)	315,516 (50.3)	311,594 (49.7)
South Puget Sound	22,575 (75.1)	7,485 (24.9)	649,580 (49.3)	668,980 (50.7)
Southeast	2,600 (72.2)	1,003 (27.8)	49,535 (49.8)	49,645 (50.1)
Southwest	14,749 (73.6)	5,285 (26.4)	303,346 (49.4)	310,354 (50.6)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is not individual level data and data entry is subject to coding errors/inconsistency. Jail booking totals are based on matched data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Additionally, to examine sex differences of jail bookings, the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by males as compared to females was computed for booking region. Table 118 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by sex and by booking region. Findings revealed that, on average, males were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail, regardless of booking region, suggesting that male presence is proportionally larger in jail bookings than the general population.

Table 117. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by sex and by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	Male JBRS Jail Bookings	Female JBRS Jail Bookings
North Central	1.49	0.50
North Puget Sound	1.49	0.51
Northeast	1.49	0.52
Northwest	1.50	0.51
Peninsula/ Coastal	1.42	0.56
South Central	1.54	0.45
South Puget Sound	1.52	0.49
Southeast	1.44	0.56
Southwest	1.49	0.52

Notes: To evaluate disproportionality by sex, disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., booked in jail) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community

Table 118 shows the counts of the jail bookings, and the 2019 population estimates in Washington by BIPOC community. While the individuals who are part of the BIPOC community make up 21.2% of the Washington population, they make up 19.0% of the jail bookings.

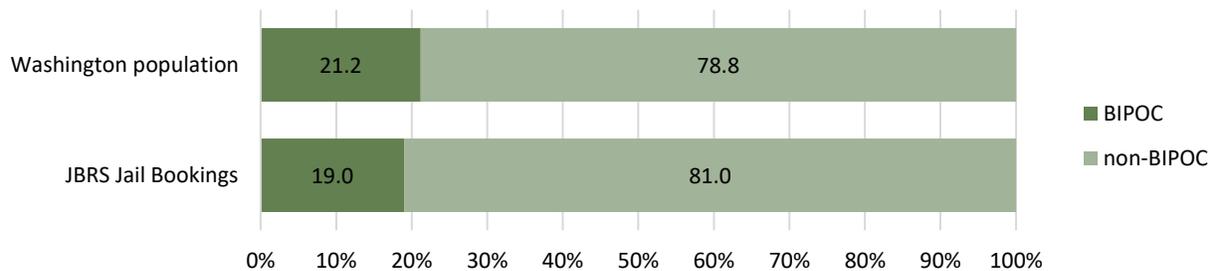
Table 118. Distribution of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates

	JBRS Jail Bookings N (%)	2019 Washington Population N (%)
BIPOC Community		
Yes	39,190 (19.0)	1,601,736 (21.2)
No	167,496 (81.0)	5,944,674 (78.8)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is individual level data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

As a visual supplement to Table 118, Figure 22 shows the average frequency distribution of jail bookings and the WA population estimate by BIPOC community. Figure 22 illustrates the distributions of individuals in the BIPOC community as compared to non-BIPOC community within jail bookings when contrasting the overall WA population. As a supplement to Figure 22, [Appendix C](#) shows the distribution of BIPOC community by year of booking compared to the overall average of the Washington population estimates from 2009 to 2022.

Figure 22. Average frequency distribution of JBRS jail bookings and population estimates by BIPOC community



Furthermore, to examine racial differences in jail bookings, the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings for individuals who are part of the BIPOC community as compared to non-BIPOC individuals were computed. Table 119 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by BIPOC community. Findings revealed that, on average, BIPOC community jail bookings were slightly underrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio is less than one) in jail bookings suggesting that individuals in the BIPOC community are proportionally slightly smaller in jail bookings than the general WA population.

Table 119. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community

BIPOC Community	Non-BIPOC Community
0.90	1.03

Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., those who offended) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community and by booking region

To further assess the potential disproportionality in jail bookings by BIPOC community, geographical variations were also included in the analysis. Table 120 shows the frequency of jail bookings, and the 2019 population estimates in Washington by BIPOC community and region of jail booking.

Table 120. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by BIPOC community and by booking region

	JBRS Jail Bookings		2019 WA Population	
	BIPOC (%)	Non-BIPOC (%)	BIPOC (%)	Non-BIPOC (%)
North Central	1,514 (13.9)	9,360 (86.1)	26,424 (8.5)	282,856 (91.5)
North Puget Sound	14,902 (26.5)	41,426 (73.5)	928,805 (29.7)	2,201,015 (70.3)
Northeast	3,682 (16.0)	19,286 (84.0)	67,428 (11.4)	525,922 (88.6)
Northwest	2,014 (19.5)	8,326 (80.5)	44,164 (11.9)	327,486 (88.1)
Peninsula/ Coastal	2,621 (14.4)	15,521 (85.6)	74,963 (15.8)	398,847 (84.2)
South Central	4,914 (13.7)	30,960 (86.3)	67,807 (10.6)	569,253 (89.4)
South Puget Sound	7,206 (24.7)	21,972 (75.3)	299,664 (22.7)	1,018,896 (77.3)

Southeast	257 (7.3)	3,252 (92.7)	12,961 (13.1)	86,219 (86.9)
Southwest	2,080 (10.7)	17,446 (89.3)	79,520 (13.0)	534,180 (87.0)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is not individual level data and data entry is subject to coding errors/inconsistency. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Additionally, to examine racial differences of jail bookings, the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by individuals who are part of the BIPOC community as compared to non-BIPOC was computed by booking region. Table 121 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by BIPOC community and by booking region. Findings revealed that, on average, jail bookings by individuals who are part of the BIPOC community were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings suggesting that individuals who are part of the BIPOC community present proportionality larger in jail bookings than the general Washington population. An exception was found in the North Puget Sound, Peninsula/Coastal, and Southeast regions.

Table 121. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community and by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	BIPOC Community JBRS Jail Booking	Non-BIPOC Community JBRS Jail Booking
North Central	1.63	0.94
North Puget Sound	0.89	1.05
Northeast	1.41	0.95
Northwest	1.64	0.91
Peninsula/ Coastal	0.91	1.02
South Central	1.29	0.97
South Puget Sound	1.09	0.97
Southeast	0.56	1.07
Southwest	6.71	0.15

Notes: To evaluate disproportionality by sex, disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., jail bookings) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in the CY 2020 JBRS Jail Bookings in Washington

There were 125,299 jail bookings in CY 2020 and ages ranged from 18 to 94 years of age (M = 35.9, SD = 11.2) (see Table 122). The majority were booked under the offense of a gross misdemeanor (N = 44,621, 29.6%) or an unknown offense (N = 34,867, 23.2%).

Table 122. Demographics for CY 2020 JBRS jail bookings

	N (%)		N (%)
Age at Time of Booking		Booking Region	
18 to 25	20,531 (16.4)	North Central	5,909 (4.7)
26 to 35	46,819 (37.4)	North Puget Sound	38,201 (30.5)
36 to 45	33,072 (26.4)	Northeast	17,068 (13.6)
>= 46	24,877 (19.9)	Northwest	6,719 (5.4)
BIPOC Community		Peninsula/Coastal	11,616 (9.3)
BIPOC	22,460 (19.0)	South Central	15,201 (12.1)
Non-BIPOC	95,945 (81.0)	South Puget Sound	17,431 (13.9)
Sex		Southeast	2,095 (1.7)
Female	29,335 (23.4)	Southwest	11,059 (8.8)
Male	95,812 (76.6)		

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Jail booking totals are based on matched data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in the JBRS jail bookings by booking region

As jail bookings in CY 2020 are a subsample of the current report, the potential disproportionality of this cohort was assessed. Table 123 shows the counts of jail bookings, and the 2020 population estimates in Washington by region. As a visual supplement to Table 123, [Appendix N](#) shows the frequency distribution of jail bookings and the WA population estimate by region broken down into booking county.

Table 123. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	JBRS Jail Bookings N (%)	2020 Washington Population N (%)
North Central	5,909 (4.7)	309,774 (4.2)
North Puget Sound	38,201 (30.5)	3,184,489 (43.1)
Northeast	17,068 (13.6)	617,239 (8.4)
Northwest	6,719 (5.4)	374,158 (5.1)
Peninsula/Coastal	11,616 (9.3)	484,744 (6.6)
South Central	15,201 (12.1)	645,669 (8.7)
South Puget Sound	17,431 (13.9)	1,363,061 (18.5)
Southeast	2,095 (1.7)	97,109 (1.3)
Southwest	11,059 (8.8)	630,067 (4.2)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is individual level data. Jail booking totals are based on matched data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data.

Furthermore, to examine geographical differences of jail bookings in CY 2020, the disproportionality ratios of the jail bookings by region was computed. Table 124 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by region. Findings revealed that North Central, Northeast, Peninsula/Coastal, Southeast, and Southwest regions were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings and most notably, South Central. However, North Puget Sound and South Puget Sound were underrepresented in jail bookings compared to the Washington population estimates while the Northwest region was equal in terms of representation in jail bookings.

Table 124. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	Disproportionality Ratios
North Central	1.12
North Puget Sound	0.71
Northeast	1.62
Northwest	1.10
Peninsula/Coastal	1.41
South Central	1.39
South Puget Sound	0.75
Southeast	1.31
Southwest	2.10

Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., booked in jail) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in the JBRS jail bookings by sex

Table 125 shows the counts of jail bookings, and the 2020 population estimates in Washington by sex. While

the overall state population is almost evenly distributed in terms of sex, the sex distribution in jail bookings is skewed towards males - most jail bookings were more likely to be males (76.6%) than females (23.4%).

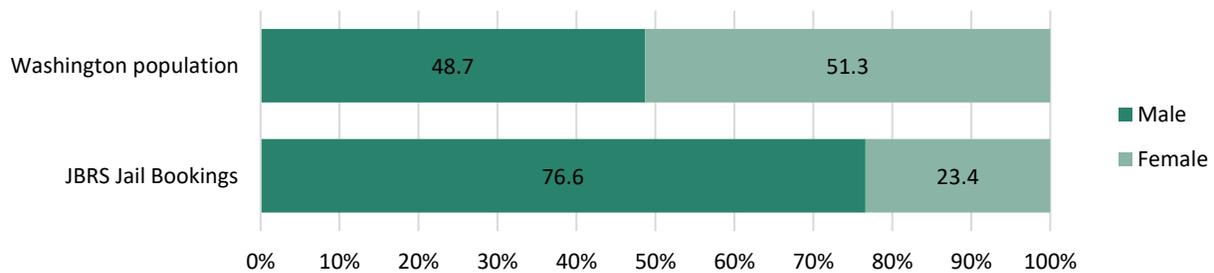
Table 125. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by sex

Sex	JBRS Jail Bookings N (%)	2020 Washington Population N (%)
Female	29,335 (23.4)	4,058,902 (51.3)
Male	95,812 (76.6)	3,851,229 (48.7)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is not individual level data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

As a visual supplement to Table 125, Figure 23 shows the average frequency distribution of jail bookings and the WA population estimate by sex. Figure 23 illustrates the larger percentage of males as compared to females within jail bookings when contrasting the overall WA population. As a supplement to Figure 23, [Appendix B](#) shows the distribution of sex by year of booking compared to the overall average of the Washington population estimates from 2009 to 2022.

Figure 23. Average frequency distribution of JBRS jail bookings and population estimates by sex



Furthermore, to examine sex differences of jail bookings in CY 2020, the disproportionality ratios of the jail bookings by males as compared to females was computed. Table 126 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by sex. Findings revealed that, on average, males were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings, suggesting that the male population is proportionally larger in jail bookings than the general population.

Table 126. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by sex

Male JBRS Jail Bookings	Female JBRS Jail Bookings
1.57	0.46

Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., booked in jail) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in JBRS jail bookings by sex and booking region

To further assess the potential disproportionality in CY 2020 jail bookings by sex, geographical variations were also included in the analysis. Table 127 shows the frequency of jail bookings, and the 2020 population estimates in Washington by sex and booking region. While the overall state population is almost evenly distributed in terms of sex, the sex distribution in jail bookings is skewed towards males.

Table 127. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by sex and by booking region

	JBRS Jail Bookings		2020 WA Population	
	Males N (%)	Females N (%)	Males N (%)	Females N (%)
North Central	4,469 (75.6)	1,440 (24.4)	156,924 (50.7)	152,850 (49.3)
North Puget Sound	29,551 (77.4)	8,623 (22.6)	1,592,943 (50.0)	1,591,546 (50.0)
Northeast	12,750 (74.7)	4,315 (25.3)	306,541 (49.7)	310,698 (50.3)
Northwest	5,132 (76.4)	1,584 (23.6)	183,864 (49.1)	190,294 (50.9)
Peninsula/ Coastal	8,595 (74.3)	2,980 (25.7)	243,987 (50.3)	240,757 (49.7)
South Central	12,066 (79.5)	3,107 (20.5)	324,409 (50.2)	321,260 (49.8)
South Puget Sound	13,362 (76.8)	4,037 (23.3)	675,688 (49.2)	687,373 (50.4)
Southeast	1,551 (74.0)	544 (26.0)	48,368 (49.6)	48,741 (50.2)
Southwest	8,336 (75.5)	2,705 (24.5)	318,506 (38.2)	515,382 (61.8)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is not individual level data and data entry is subject to coding errors/inconsistency. Jail booking totals are based on matched data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Additionally, to examine sex differences of jail bookings, the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by males as compared to females was computed for booking region. Table 128 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by sex and by booking region. Findings revealed that, on average, males were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail, regardless of booking region, suggesting that male presence is proportionally larger in jail bookings than the general population.

Table 128. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by sex and by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	Male JBRS Jail Bookings	Female JBRS Jail Bookings
North Central	1.49	0.49
North Puget Sound	1.55	0.45
Northeast	1.50	0.50
Northwest	1.55	0.46
Peninsula/ Coastal	1.48	0.52
South Central	1.58	0.41
South Puget Sound	1.55	0.46
Southeast	1.49	0.52
Southwest	1.98	0.40

Notes: To evaluate disproportionality by sex, disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., booked in jail) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community

Table 1290 shows the counts of the jail bookings, and the 2020 population estimates in Washington by BIPOC community. While the individuals who are part of the BIPOC community, make up 20.0% of the Washington population, they make up 19.0% of the jail bookings.

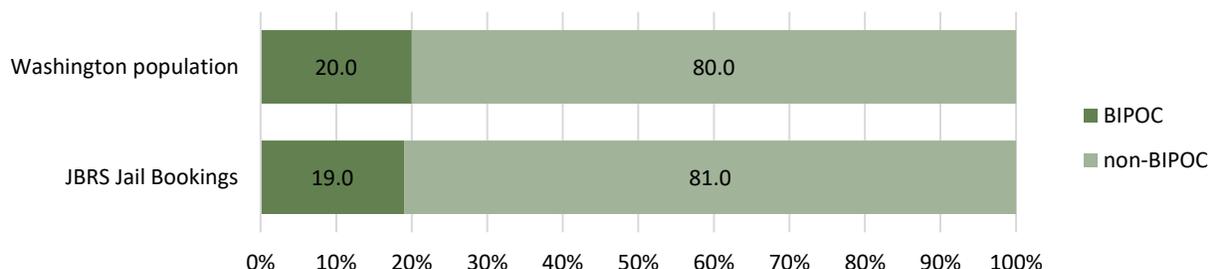
Table 129. Distribution of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates

	JBRS Jail Bookings N (%)	2020 Washington Population N (%)
BIPOC Community		
Yes	22,460 (19.0)	1,288,380 (20.0)
No	95,945 (81.0)	5,169,138 (80.0)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is individual level data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

As a visual supplement to Table 129, Figure 24 shows the average frequency distribution of jail bookings and the WA population estimate by BIPOC community. Figure 24 illustrates the distributions of individuals in the BIPOC community as compared to non-BIPOC community within jail bookings when contrasting the overall WA population. As a supplement to Figure 24, [Appendix C](#) shows the distribution of BIPOC community by year of booking compared to the overall average of the Washington population estimates from 2009 to 2022.

Figure 24. Average frequency distribution of JBRS jail bookings and population estimates by BIPOC community



Furthermore, to examine racial differences in jail bookings, the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings for individuals who are part of the BIPOC community as compared to non-BIPOC counterpart were computed. Table 130 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by BIPOC community. Findings revealed that, on average, BIPOC community jail bookings were slightly underrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio is less than one) in jail bookings suggesting that individuals in the BIPOC community are proportionally slightly smaller in jail bookings than the general WA population.

Table 130. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community

BIPOC Community	Non-BIPOC Community
0.95	1.01

Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., those who offended) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community and by booking region

To further assess the potential disproportionality in jail bookings by BIPOC community, geographical variations were also included in the analysis. Table 131 shows the frequency of jail bookings, and the 2020 population estimates in Washington by BIPOC community and region of jail booking.

Table 131. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by BIPOC community and by booking region

	JBRS Jail Bookings		2020 WA Population	
	BIPOC (%)	Non-BIPOC (%)	BIPOC (%)	Non-BIPOC (%)
North Central	578 (10.7)	4,839 (89.3)	18,431 (6.7)	258,544 (93.3)
North Puget Sound	9,256 (26.2)	26,036 (73.8)	825,433 (28.8)	2,044,332 (71.2)
Northeast	2,810 (16.5)	14,195 (83.5)	44,177 (7.8)	522,481 (92.2)
Northwest	1,059 (17.9)	4,859 (82.1)	29,819 (8.8)	309,359 (91.2)
Peninsula/ Coastal	1,667 (14.9)	9,504 (85.1)	47,757 (10.9)	390,248 (89.1)
South Central	1,402 (10.0)	12,605 (90.0)	48,898 (8.7)	516,339 (91.3)
South Puget Sound	4,182 (24.8)	12,647 (75.2)	216,423 (17.9)	992,248 (82.1)

Southeast	151 (7.4)	1,901 (92.6)	7,684 (8.7)	80,257 (91.3)
Southwest	1,355 (12.6)	9,359 (87.4)	49,759 (47.3)	55,330 (52.7)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is not individual level data and data entry is subject to coding errors/inconsistency. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data.

Additionally, to examine racial differences of jail bookings, the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by individuals who are part of the BIPOC community as compared to non-BIPOC was computed by booking region. Table 132 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by BIPOC community and by booking region. Findings revealed that, on average, jail bookings by individuals who are part of the BIPOC community were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings suggesting that individuals who are part of the BIPOC community present proportionality larger in jail bookings than the general Washington population. An exception was found in the North Puget Sound, Southwest, and Southeast regions.

Table 132. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community and by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	BIPOC Community JBRS Jail Booking	Non-BIPOC Community JBRS Jail Booking
North Central	1.60	0.96
North Puget Sound	0.91	1.04
Northeast	2.12	0.91
Northwest	2.04	0.90
Peninsula/ Coastal	1.37	0.95
South Central	1.16	0.99
South Puget Sound	1.39	0.92
Southeast	0.84	1.02
Southwest	0.27	1.66

Notes: To evaluate disproportionality by sex, disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., jail bookings) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in the CY 2021 JBRS Jail Bookings in Washington

There were 104,579 jail bookings in CY 2021 and ages ranged from 18 to 122 years of age (M = 36.2, SD = 11.2) (see Table 133). The majority were booked under the offense of a gross misdemeanor (N = 40,580, 32.4%) or an unknown offense (N= 29,757, 23.8%).

Table 133. Demographics for CY 2021 JBRS jail bookings

	N (%)		N (%)
Age at Time of Booking		Booking Region	
18 to 25	14,959 (15.3)	North Central	4,978 (4.8)
26 to 35	39,093 (37.4)	North Puget Sound	31,654 (30.3)
36 to 45	28,592 (27.3)	Northeast	14,804 (14.2)
>= 46	20,945 (20.0)	Northwest	5,625 (5.4)
BIPOC Community		Peninsula/Coastal	9,849 (9.4)
BIPOC	18,456 (18.9)	South Central	12,929 (12.4)
Non-BIPOC	79,107 (81.1)	South Puget Sound	13,730 (13.3)
Sex		Southeast	1,814 (1.7)
Female	23,442 (22.9)	Southwest	9,205 (8.8)
Male	79,107 (77.1)		

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Jail booking totals are based on matched data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in the JBRS jail bookings by booking region

As jail bookings in CY 2021 are a subsample of the current report, the potential disproportionality of this cohort was assessed. Table 134 shows the counts of jail bookings, and the 2021 population estimates in Washington by region. As a visual supplement to Table 134, [Appendix O](#) shows the frequency distribution of jail bookings and the WA population estimate by region broken down into booking county.

Table 134. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	JBRS Jail Bookings N (%)	2021 Washington Population N (%)
North Central	4,978 (4.8)	311,925 (4.0)
North Puget Sound	31,654 (30.3)	3,211,950 (41.4)
Northeast	14,804 (14.2)	620,450 (8.0)
Northwest	5,625 (5.4)	374,150 (4.8)
Peninsula/Coastal	9,849 (9.4)	488,025 (6.3)
South Central	12,929 (12.4)	650,950 (8.4)
South Puget Sound	13,730 (13.3)	1,374,450 (17.7)
Southeast	1,814 (1.7)	94,250 (1.2)
Southwest	9,205 (8.8)	640,825 (8.3)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is individual level data. Jail booking totals are based on matched data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data.

Furthermore, to examine geographical differences of jail bookings in CY 2021, the disproportionality ratios of the jail bookings by region was computed. Table 135 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by region. Findings revealed that North Central, Northwest, Peninsula/Coastal, South Central, and Southeast regions were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings and most notably, Northeast. However, North Puget Sound and South Puget Sound were underrepresented in jail bookings compared to the Washington population estimates while the Southwest region was equal in terms of representation in jail bookings.

Table 135. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	Disproportionality Ratios
North Central	1.19
North Puget Sound	0.73
Northeast	1.77
Northwest	1.12
Peninsula/Coastal	1.49
South Central	1.48
South Puget Sound	0.75
Southeast	1.40
Southwest	1.06

Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., booked in jail) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in the JBRS jail bookings by sex

Table 136 shows the counts of jail bookings, and the 2021 population estimates in Washington by sex. While

the overall state population is almost evenly distributed in terms of sex, the sex distribution in jail bookings is skewed towards males - most jail bookings were more likely to be males (77.1%) than females (22.9%).

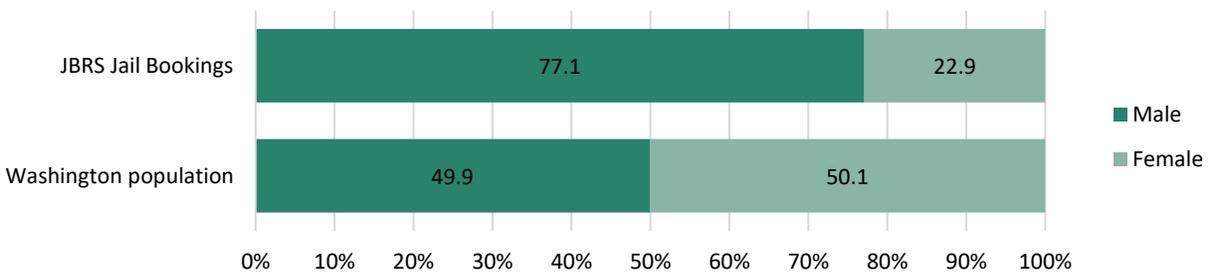
Table 136. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by sex

	JBRS Jail Bookings N (%)	2021 Washington Population N (%)
Sex		
Female	23,442 (22.9)	3,874,347 (50.1)
Male	79,107 (77.1)	3,892,628 (49.9)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is not individual level data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

As a visual supplement to Table 136, Figure 25 shows the average frequency distribution of jail bookings and the WA population estimate by sex. Figure 25 illustrates the larger percentage of males as compared to females within jail bookings when contrasting the overall WA population. As a supplement to Figure 25, [Appendix B](#) shows the distribution of sex by year of booking compared to the overall average of the Washington population estimates from 2009 to 2022.

Figure 25. Average frequency distribution of JBRS jail bookings and population estimates by sex



Furthermore, to examine sex differences of jail bookings in CY 2021, the disproportionality ratios of the jail bookings by males as compared to females was computed. Table 137 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by sex. Findings revealed that, on average, males were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings, suggesting that the male population is proportionally larger in jail bookings than the general population.

Table 137. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by sex

Male JBRS Jail bookings	Female JBRS Jail bookings
1.54	0.47

Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., booked in jail) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in jail bookings by sex and by county/booking region

To further assess the potential disproportionality in CY 2021 jail bookings by sex, geographical variations were also included in the analysis. Table 138 shows the frequency of jail bookings, and the 2021 population estimates in Washington by sex and booking region. While the overall state population is almost evenly distributed in terms of sex, the sex distribution in jail bookings is skewed towards males.

Table 138. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by sex and by booking region

	JBRS Jail Bookings		2021 WA Population	
	Males N (%)	Females N (%)	Males N (%)	Females N (%)
North Central	3,857 (77.5)	1,121 (22.5)	157,726 (50.6)	154,199 (49.4)
North Puget Sound	24,764 (78.3)	6,859 (21.7)	1,607,780 (50.1)	1,604,170 (49.9)
Northeast	11,203 (75.7)	3,600 (24.3)	307,911 (49.6)	312,539 (50.4)
Northwest	4,347 (77.3)	1,277 (22.7)	183,783 (49.1)	190,367 (50.9)
Peninsula/ Coastal	7,575 (77.2)	2,233 (22.8)	245,331 (50.3)	242,694 (49.7)
South Central	10,292 (79.7)	2,621 (20.3)	326,744 (50.2)	324,206 (49.8)
South Puget Sound	10,594 (77.4)	3,087 (22.3)	681,496 (49.6)	692,954 (50.4)
Southeast	1,401 (77.3)	412 (22.7)	46,879 (49.7)	47,371 (50.3)
Southwest	6,950 (75.7)	2,232 (24.3)	316,697 (49.4)	324,128 (50.6)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is not individual level data and data entry is subject to coding errors/inconsistency. Jail booking totals are based on matched data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Additionally, to examine sex differences of jail bookings, the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by males as compared to females was computed for booking region. Table 139 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by sex and by booking region. Findings revealed that, on average, males were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail, regardless of booking region, suggesting that male presence is proportionally larger in jail bookings than the general population.

Table 139. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by sex and by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	Male JBRS Jail Bookings	Female JBRS Jail Bookings
North Central	1.53	0.46
North Puget Sound	1.56	0.43
Northeast	1.52	0.48
Northwest	1.57	0.45
Peninsula/ Coastal	1.54	0.46
South Central	1.59	0.41
South Puget Sound	1.56	0.45
Southeast	1.55	0.45
Southwest	1.53	0.48

Notes: To evaluate disproportionality by sex, disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., booked in jail) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community

Table 140 shows the counts of the jail bookings, and the 2021 population estimates in Washington by BIPOC community. While the individuals who are part of the BIPOC community make up 18.8% of the Washington population, they make up 18.9% of the jail bookings.

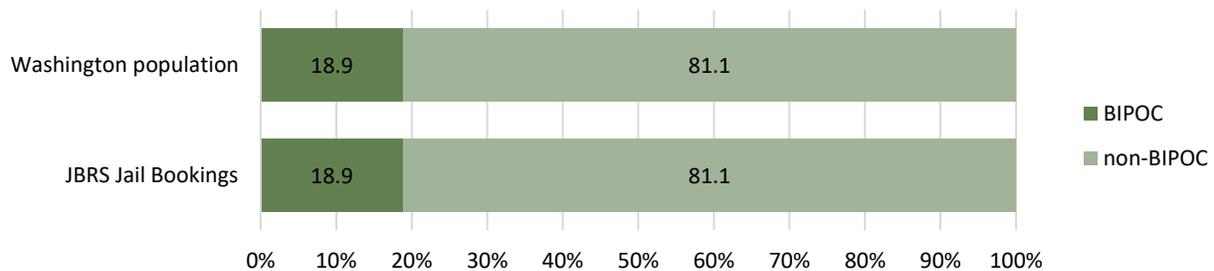
Table 140. Distribution of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates

	JBRS Jail Bookings N (%)	2021 Washington Population N (%)
BIPOC Community		
Yes	18,456 (18.9)	1,318,987 (18.9)
No	79,107 (81.1)	5,647,289 (81.1)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is individual level data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

As a visual supplement to Table 140, Figure 26 shows the average frequency distribution of jail bookings and the WA population estimate by BIPOC community. Figure 26 illustrates the distributions of individuals in the BIPOC community as compared to non-BIPOC community within jail bookings when contrasting the overall WA population. As a supplement to Figure 26, [Appendix C](#) shows the distribution of BIPOC community by year of booking compared to the overall average of the Washington population estimates from 2009 to 2022.

Figure 26. Average frequency distribution of JBRS jail bookings and population estimates by BIPOC community



Furthermore, to examine racial differences in jail bookings, the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings for individuals who are part of the BIPOC community compared to non-BIPOC individuals were computed. Table 141 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by BIPOC community. Findings revealed that, on average, BIPOC community was proportionately comparable to the general WA population.

Table 141. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community

BIPOC Community	Non-BIPOC Community
1.00	1.00

Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., those who offended) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community and by booking region

To further assess the potential disproportionality in jail bookings by BIPOC community, geographical variations were also included in the analysis. Table 142 shows the frequency of jail bookings, and the 2021 population estimates in Washington by BIPOC community and region of jail booking.

Table 142. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by BIPOC community and by booking region

	JBRS Jail Bookings		2021 WA Population	
	BIPOC (%)	Non-BIPOC (%)	BIPOC (%)	Non-BIPOC (%)
North Central	407 (9.1)	4,073 (90.9)	18,690 (6.7)	259,935 (93.3)
North Puget Sound	7,713 (27.2)	20,661 (72.8)	842,836 (29.2)	2,047,381 (70.8)
Northeast	2,591 (17.6)	12,162 (82.4)	44,747 (7.9)	523,912 (92.1)
Northwest	884 (18.3)	3,938 (81.7)	30,092 (8.9)	308,581 (91.1)
Peninsula/ Coastal	14,441 (64.3)	8,025 (35.7)	48,337 (11.0)	391,752 (89.0)
South Central	1,061 (9.0)	10,671 (91.0)	49,665 (8.7)	519,628 (91.3)
South Puget Sound	3,185 (24.1)	10,052 (75.9)	220,143 (18.1)	995,856 (81.9)
Southeast	139 (7.9)	1,630 (92.1)	7,445 (8.7)	77,818 (91.3)
Southwest	1,035 (11.6)	7,895 (88.4)	57,032 (9.8)	522,426 (90.2)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is not individual level data and data entry is subject to coding errors/inconsistency. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Additionally, to examine racial differences of jail bookings, the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by individuals who are part of the BIPOC community as compared to non-BIPOC was computed by booking region. Table 143 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by BIPOC community and by booking region. Findings revealed that, on average, jail bookings by individuals who are part of the BIPOC community were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings suggesting that individuals who are part of the BIPOC community present proportionality larger in jail bookings than the general Washington population. An exception was found in the North Puget Sound and Southeast regions.

Table 143. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community and by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	BIPOC Community JBRS Jail Booking	Non-BIPOC Community JBRS Jail Booking
North Central	1.35	0.97
North Puget Sound	0.93	1.03
Northeast	2.23	0.89
Northwest	2.06	0.90
Peninsula/ Coastal	5.85	0.40
South Central	1.04	1.00
South Puget Sound	1.33	0.93
Southeast	0.90	1.01
Southwest	1.18	0.98

Notes: To evaluate disproportionality by sex, disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., jail bookings) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in the CY 2022 JBRS Jail Bookings in Washington

There were 22,674 jail bookings in CY 2022 and ages ranged from 18 to 89 years of age (M = 36.2, SD = 11.2) (see Table 144). The majority were booked under the offense of a gross misdemeanor (N = 42,945, 31.7%) or an unknown offense (N = 32,119, 23.7%).

Table 144. Demographics for CY 2022 JBRS jail bookings

	N (%)		N (%)
Age at Time of Booking		Booking Region	
18 to 25	3,411 (15.0)	North Central	925 (4.1)
26 to 35	8,564 (37.8)	North Puget Sound	7,560 (33.3)
36 to 45	6,176 (27.2)	Northeast	3,160 (13.9)
>= 46	4,523 (20.0)	Northwest	1,173 (5.2)
BIPOC Community		Peninsula/Coastal	1,927 (8.5)
BIPOC	4,097 (19.5)	South Central	2,832 (12.5)
Non-BIPOC	16,927 (80.5)	South Puget Sound	2,922 (12.9)
Sex		Southeast	485 (2.1)
Female	5,231 (23.1)	Southwest	1,690 (7.5)
Male	17,407 (76.9)		

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Jail booking totals are based on matched data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in the JBRS jail bookings by booking region

As jail bookings in CY 2022 are a subsample of the current report, the potential disproportionality of this cohort was assessed. Table 145 shows the counts of jail bookings, and the 2022 population estimates in Washington by region. As a visual supplement to Table 145, [Appendix P](#) shows the frequency distribution of jail bookings and the WA population estimate by region broken down into booking county.

Table 145. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	JBRS Jail Bookings N (%)	2022 Washington Population N (%)
North Central	925 (4.1)	316,350 (4.0)
North Puget Sound	7,560 (33.3)	3,252,700 (41.4)
Northeast	3,160 (13.9)	629,725 (8.0)
Northwest	1,173 (5.2)	381,050 (4.8)
Peninsula/Coastal	1,927 (8.5)	491,875 (6.3)
South Central	2,832 (12.5)	657,775 (8.4)
South Puget Sound	2,922 (12.9)	1,387,500 (17.6)
Southeast	485 (2.1)	97,750 (1.2)
Southwest	1,690 (7.5)	649,675 (8.3)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is individual level data. Jail booking totals are based on matched data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data.

Furthermore, to examine geographical differences of jail bookings in CY 2022, the disproportionality ratios of the jail bookings by region was computed. Table 146 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by region. Findings revealed that North Central, Northeast, Northwest, Peninsula/Coastal, and South Central regions were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings and most notably, Southeast. However, North Puget Sound, South Puget Sound, and southwest were underrepresented in jail bookings compared to the Washington population estimates.

Table 146. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	Disproportionality Ratios
North Central	1.03
North Puget Sound	0.80
Northeast	1.74
Northwest	1.08
Peninsula/Coastal	1.35
South Central	1.49
South Puget Sound	0.73
Southeast	1.75
Southwest	0.90

Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., booked in jail) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in the JBRS jail bookings by sex

Table 147 shows the counts of jail bookings, and the 2022 population estimates in Washington by sex. While the overall state population is almost evenly distributed in terms of sex, the sex distribution in jail bookings is

skewed towards males - most jail bookings were more likely to be males (76.9%) than females (23.1%).

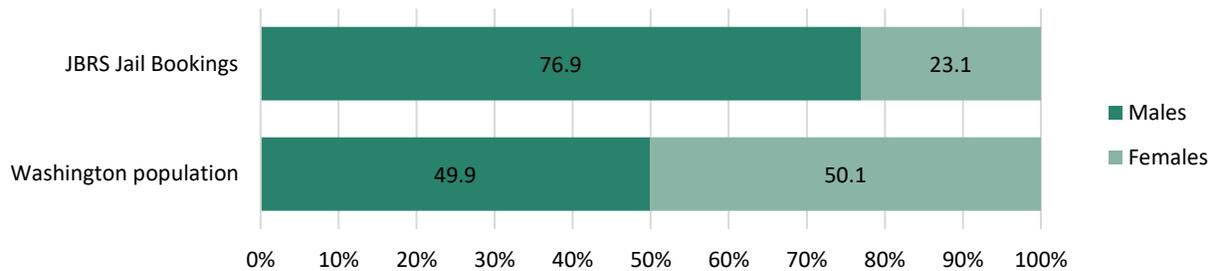
Table 147. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by sex

	JBRS Jail Bookings N (%)	2022 Washington Population N (%)
Sex		
Female	5,231 (23.1)	3,941,590 (50.1)
Male	17,407 (76.9)	3,922,810 (49.9)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is not individual level data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

As a visual supplement to Table 147, Figure 27 shows the average frequency distribution of jail bookings and the WA population estimate by sex. Figure 27 illustrates the larger percentage of males as compared to females within jail bookings when contrasting the overall WA population. As a supplement to Figure 27, [Appendix B](#) shows the distribution of sex by year of booking compared to the overall average of the Washington population estimates from 2009 to 2022.

Figure 27. Average frequency distribution of JBRS jail bookings and population estimates by sex



Furthermore, to examine sex differences of jail bookings in CY 2022, the disproportionality ratios of the jail bookings by males as compared to females was computed. Table 148 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by sex. Findings revealed that, on average, males were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings, suggesting that the male population is proportionally larger in jail bookings than the general population.

Table 148. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by sex

Male JBRS Jail Bookings	Female JBRS Jail Bookings
1.54	0.46

Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., booked in jail) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in JBRS jail bookings by sex and by booking region

To further assess the potential disproportionality in CY 2022 jail bookings by sex, geographical variations were also included in the analysis. Table 149 shows the frequency of jail bookings, and the 2022 population estimates in Washington by sex and booking region. While the overall state population is almost evenly distributed in terms of sex, the sex distribution in jail bookings is skewed towards males.

Table 149. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by sex and by booking region

	JBRS Jail Bookings		2022 WA Population	
	Males N (%)	Females N (%)	Males N (%)	Females N (%)
North Central	694 (75.0)	231 (25.0)	159,746 (50.5)	156,604 (49.5)
North Puget Sound	5,883 (77.9)	1,671 (22.1)	1,628,946 (50.1)	1,623,754 (49.9)
Northeast	2,368 (74.9)	792 (25.1)	312,489 (49.6)	317,236 (50.4)
Northwest	906 (77.3)	266 (22.7)	186,698 (49.0)	194,352 (51.0)
Peninsula/ Coastal	1,437 (74.8)	484 (25.2)	247,198 (50.3)	244,677 (49.7)
South Central	2,265 (80.3)	555 (19.7)	329,812 (50.1)	327,963 (49.9)
South Puget Sound	2,213 (75.9)	701 (24.1)	688,119 (49.6)	699,381 (50.4)
Southeast	367 (75.7)	118 (24.3)	48,797 (49.9)	48,953 (50.1)
Southwest	1,274 (75.5)	413 (24.5)	321,004 (49.4)	328,671 (50.6)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is not individual level data and data entry is subject to coding errors/inconsistency. Jail booking totals are based on matched data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Additionally, to examine sex differences of jail bookings, the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by males as compared to females was computed for booking region. Table 150 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by sex and by booking region. Findings revealed that, on average, males were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail, regardless of booking region, suggesting that male presence is proportionally larger in jail bookings than the general population.

Table 150. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by sex and by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	Male JBRS Jail Bookings	Female JBRS Jail Bookings
North Central	1.49	0.50
North Puget Sound	1.56	0.44
Northeast	1.51	0.50
Northwest	1.58	0.44
Peninsula/ Coastal	1.49	0.51
South Central	1.60	0.39
South Puget Sound	1.53	0.48
Southeast	1.52	0.49
Southwest	1.53	0.48

Notes: To evaluate disproportionality by sex, disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., booked in jail) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community

Table 151 shows the counts of the jail bookings, and the 2022 population estimates in Washington by BIPOC community. While the individuals who are part of the BIPOC community, make up 18.8% of the Washington population, they make up 18.9% of the jail bookings.

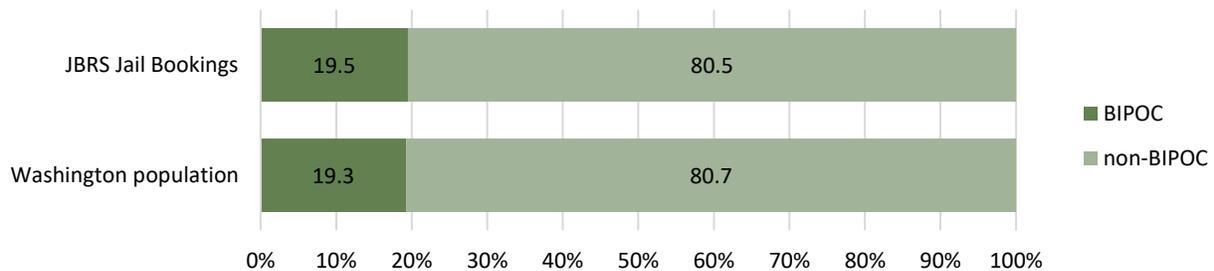
Table 151. Distribution of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates

	JBRS Jail Bookings N (%)	2022 Washington Population N (%)
BIPOC Community		
Yes	4,097 (19.5)	1,362,276 (19.3)
No	16,927 (80.5)	5,678,817 (80.7)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is individual level data. OFM population estimates were based on 2020 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

As a visual supplement to Table 151, Figure 28 shows the average frequency distribution of jail bookings and the WA population estimate by BIPOC community. Figure 28 illustrates the distributions of individuals in the BIPOC community as compared to non-BIPOC community within jail bookings when contrasting the overall WA population. As a supplement to Figure 28, [Appendix C](#) shows the distribution of BIPOC community by year of booking compared to the overall average of the Washington population estimates from 2009 to 2022.

Figure 28. Average frequency distribution of JBRS jail bookings and population estimates by BIPOC community



Furthermore, to examine racial differences in jail bookings, the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings for individuals who are part of the BIPOC community compared to non-BIPOC individuals were computed. Table 152 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by BIPOC community. Findings revealed that, on average, individuals from the BIPOC community are fairly proportionately comparable to the WA population.

Table 152. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community

BIPOC Community	Non-BIPOC Community
1.01	1.00

Notes: Disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., those who offended) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Assessing disproportionality in JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community and by booking region

To further assess the potential disproportionality in jail bookings by BIPOC community, geographical variations were also included in the analysis. Table 153 shows the frequency of jail bookings, and the 2022 population estimates in Washington by BIPOC community and region of jail booking.

Table 153. Counts of JBRS jail bookings and Washington population estimates by BIPOC community and by booking region

	JBRS Jail Bookings		2022 WA Population	
	BIPOC (%)	Non-BIPOC (%)	BIPOC (%)	Non-BIPOC (%)
North Central	88 (10.8)	730 (89.2)	19,202 (6.8)	263,069 (93.2)
North Puget Sound	1,813 (26.8)	4,948 (73.2)	872,124 (29.8)	2,050,314 (70.2)
Northeast	572 (18.1)	2,581 (81.9)	46,106 (8.0)	529,901 (92.0)
Northwest	182 (88.8)	23 (11.2)	31,265 (9.1)	313,066 (90.9)
Peninsula/ Coastal	273 (14.8)	1,569 (85.2)	49,360 (11.2)	393,150 (88.8)
South Central	234 (9.2)	2,306 (90.8)	50,949 (8.9)	523,569 (91.1)
South Puget Sound	707 (25.2)	2,094 (74.8)	226,064 (18.5)	998,407 (81.5)
Southeast	35 (7.3)	446 (92.7)	8,013 (9.1)	80,306 (90.9)
Southwest	193 (11.9)	1,430 (88.1)	59,192 (10.1)	527,037 (89.9)

Notes: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, and rounding the total may not equate to 100%. Percentages represent those based on the column totals. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is not individual level data and data entry is subject to coding errors/inconsistency. OFM population estimates were based on 2022 U.S. Census data. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Additionally, to examine racial differences of jail bookings, the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by individuals who are part of the BIPOC community as compared to non-BIPOC was computed by booking region. Table 154 shows the disproportionality ratios of jail bookings by BIPOC community and by booking region. Findings revealed that, on average, jail bookings by individuals who are part of the BIPOC community were overrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one) in jail bookings suggesting that individuals who are part of the BIPOC community present proportionality larger in jail bookings than the general Washington population. An exception was found in the North Puget Sound and Southeast regions.

Table 154. Disproportionality ratios of JBRS jail bookings by BIPOC community and by booking region

JBRS Booking Region	BIPOC Community JBRS Jail Booking	Non-BIPOC Community JBRS Jail Booking
North Central	1.58	0.96
North Puget Sound	0.90	1.04
Northeast	2.27	0.89
Northwest	9.78	0.12
Peninsula/ Coastal	1.33	0.96
South Central	1.04	1.00
South Puget Sound	1.37	0.92
Southeast	0.80	1.02
Southwest	1.18	0.98

Notes: To evaluate disproportionality by sex, disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., jail bookings) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington State). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population. Due to limitations with JBRS, including the exclusion of King County data, results are likely underreported.

Discussion and Conclusion

Reviewing JBRS booking rates up to a 14-year follow up offers a larger look into individuals’ long-term involvement with the criminal justice system. Future research should evaluate all involvement with the criminal justice system and not just jail bookings. Due to data constraints, the present study could not accurately show individuals’ trajectories through the Washington criminal justice system. Showing the long-term trends through each decision point (i.e., arrest, jail bookings, sentencing, corrections) is vital in improving the Washington criminal justice system and how individuals of different demographic backgrounds are impacted.

While stated above, it merits repeating that this report provided analyses that were descriptive and non-generalizable in nature. The results are modest, and subsequently, inferences and implications are limited. 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, if any, are incredibly limiting. No recommendations outside of a need for further analyses, including true research endeavors, are presented. While this report was limiting, it did offer an opportunity to discuss the need to further assess and review demographic differences—and at times, disparities—in how long-term booking and involvement with the Washington criminal justice impact different demographic groups, and how these trends vary by offense categories and time.

Evaluating jail booking rates can assist as an effective tool in assessing the success of criminal justice policies and programs. Likewise, descriptive measures of jail booking rate, like those studied in this report, can inform

practitioners and policy makers about the necessity to create new interventions or programs, or modify what is currently available. Practitioners, researchers, and policy makers must continuously and cautiously assess the operationalizations behind the criminal justice system to address different varieties of policy and research questions. The lack of caution can lead to incorrect conclusions and impact. However, different measures in the criminal justice system can allow for unique approaches to assisting in research and policy questions. Future endeavors to evaluate impact on jail booking could potentially include investigating disparities in sentencing decisions; evaluating programs available to those currently incarcerated to divert criminogenic thoughts, feelings and actions; or reviewing community resources for individuals reintegrating into the community as an aid to reverting individuals from continuing to be justice involved.

Disclaimer

This material utilizes only publicly available data from WASPC's JBRS. The views expressed here are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent those of the WASPC or other data contributors. Any errors are attributable to the author(s).

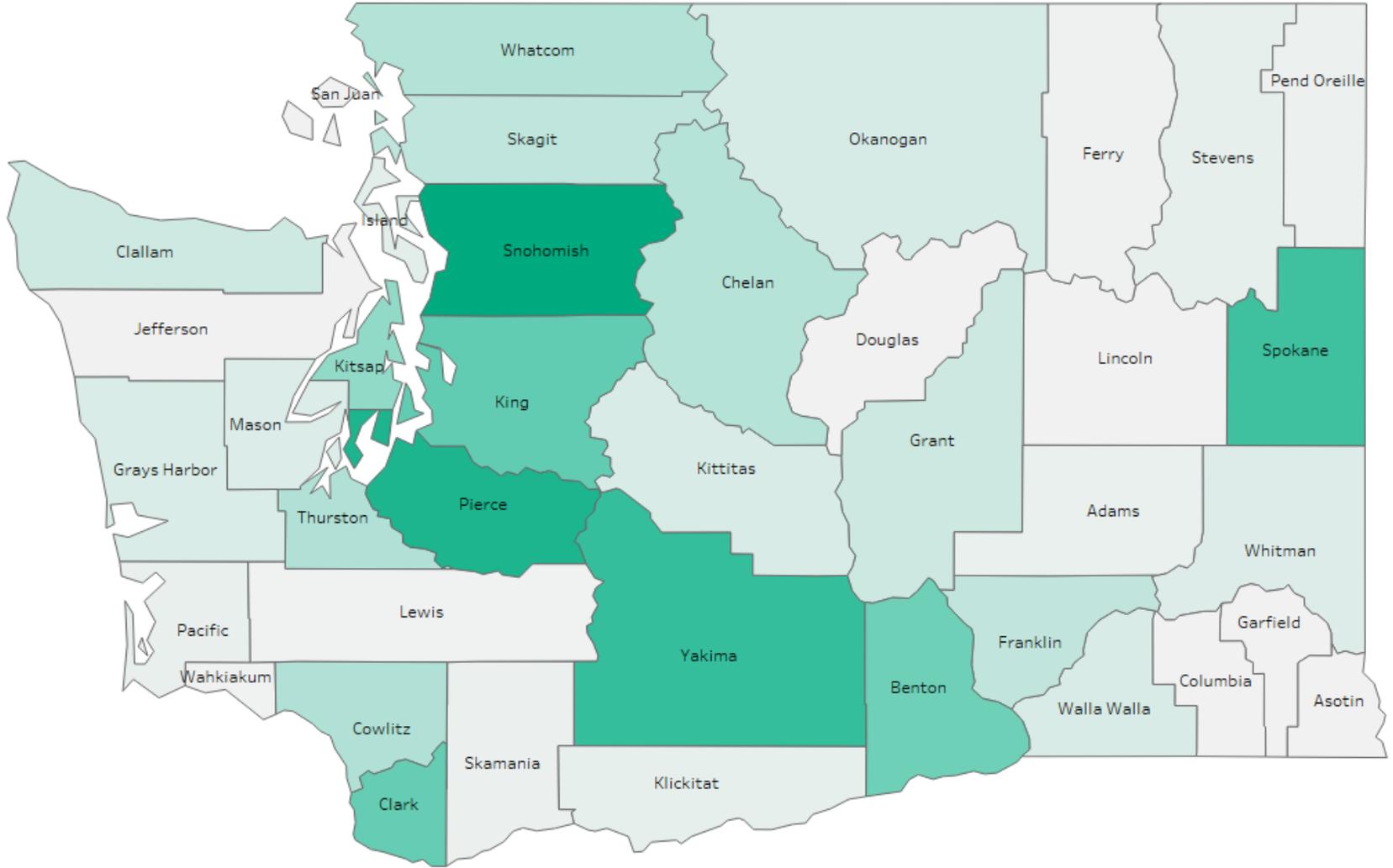
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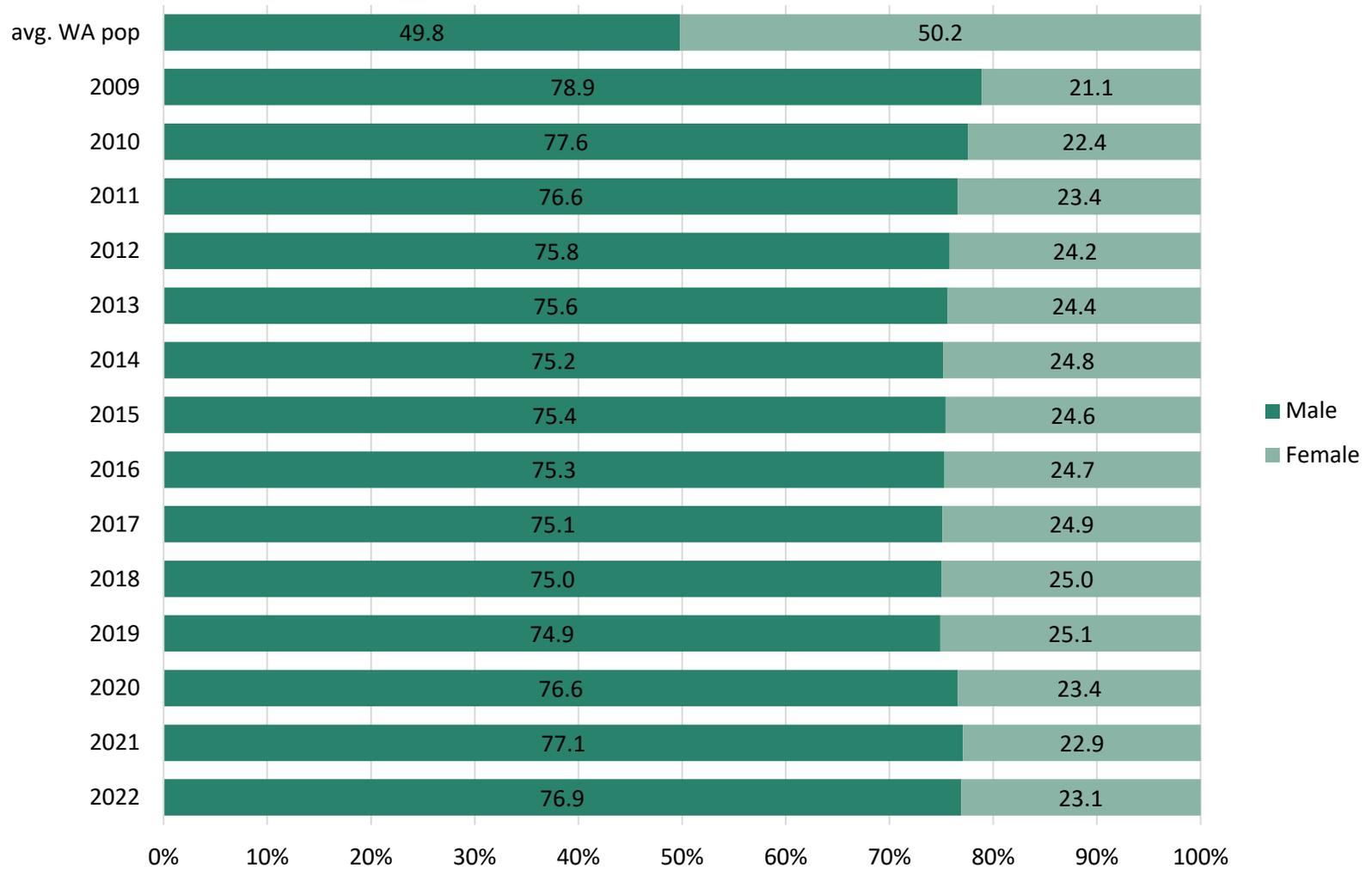
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Appendixes

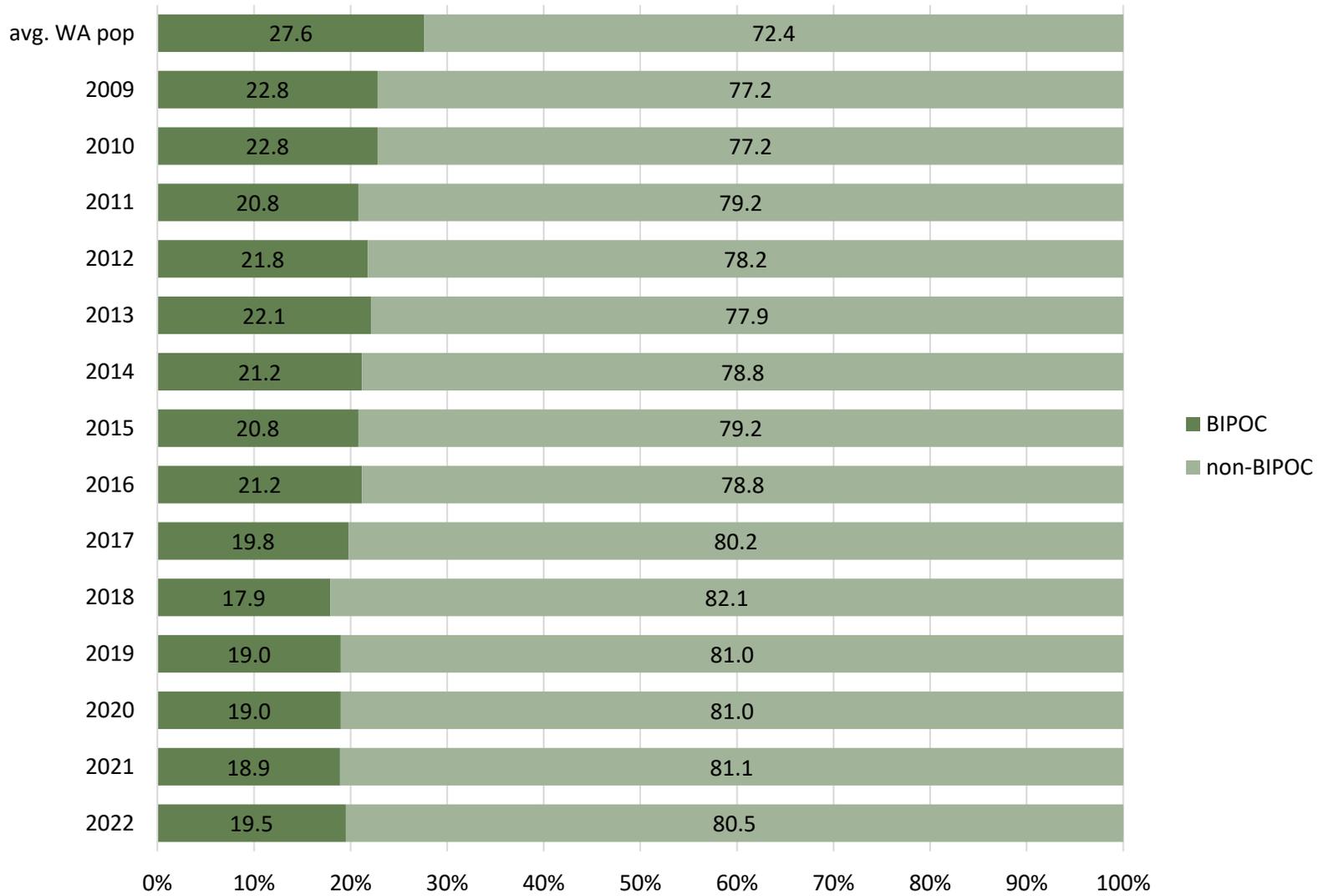
Appendix A. County Distribution of the CY 2009 JBRS Jail Bookings



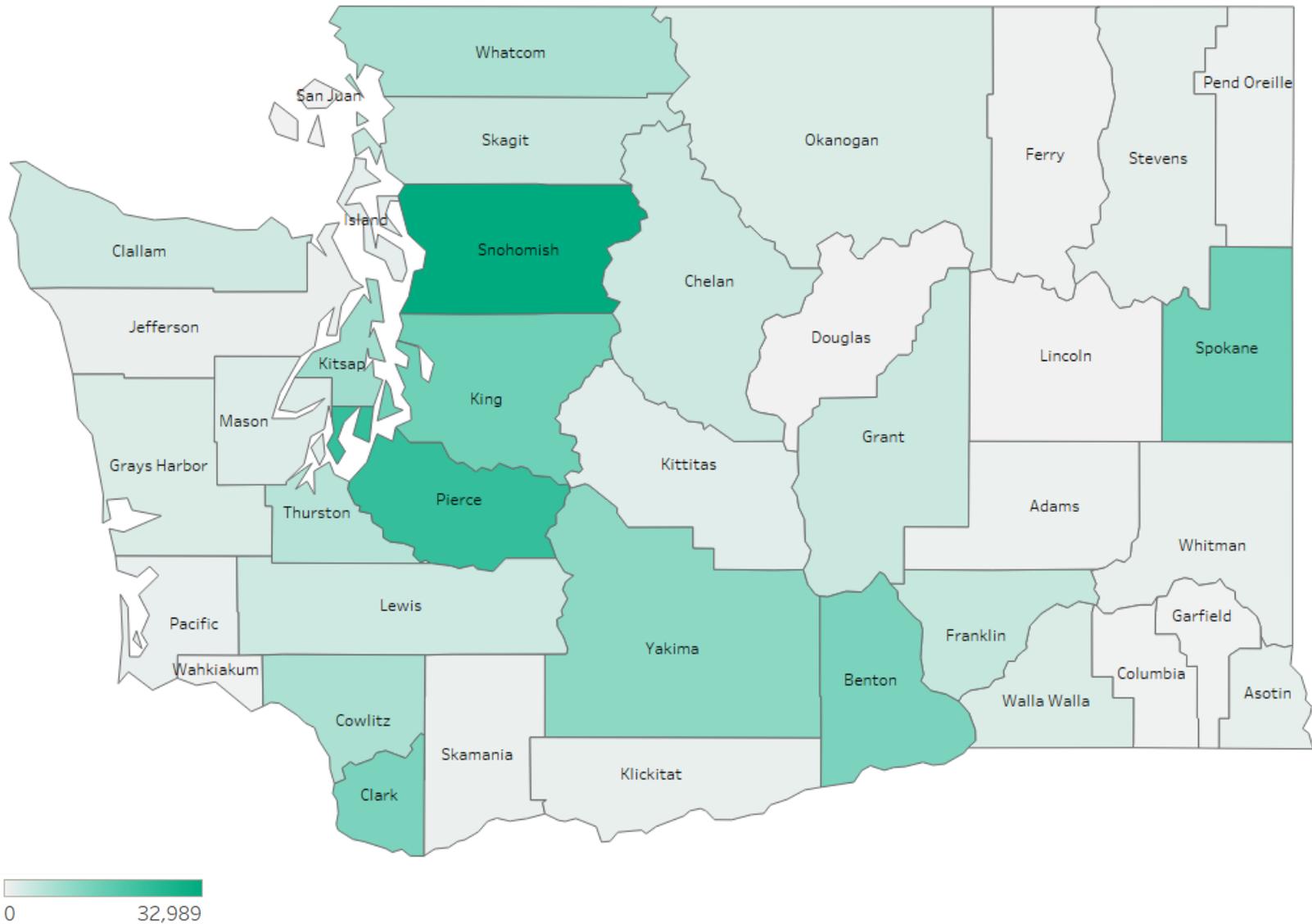
Appendix B. Sex distribution of jail bookings compared to the 2009-2022 average Washington population estimates



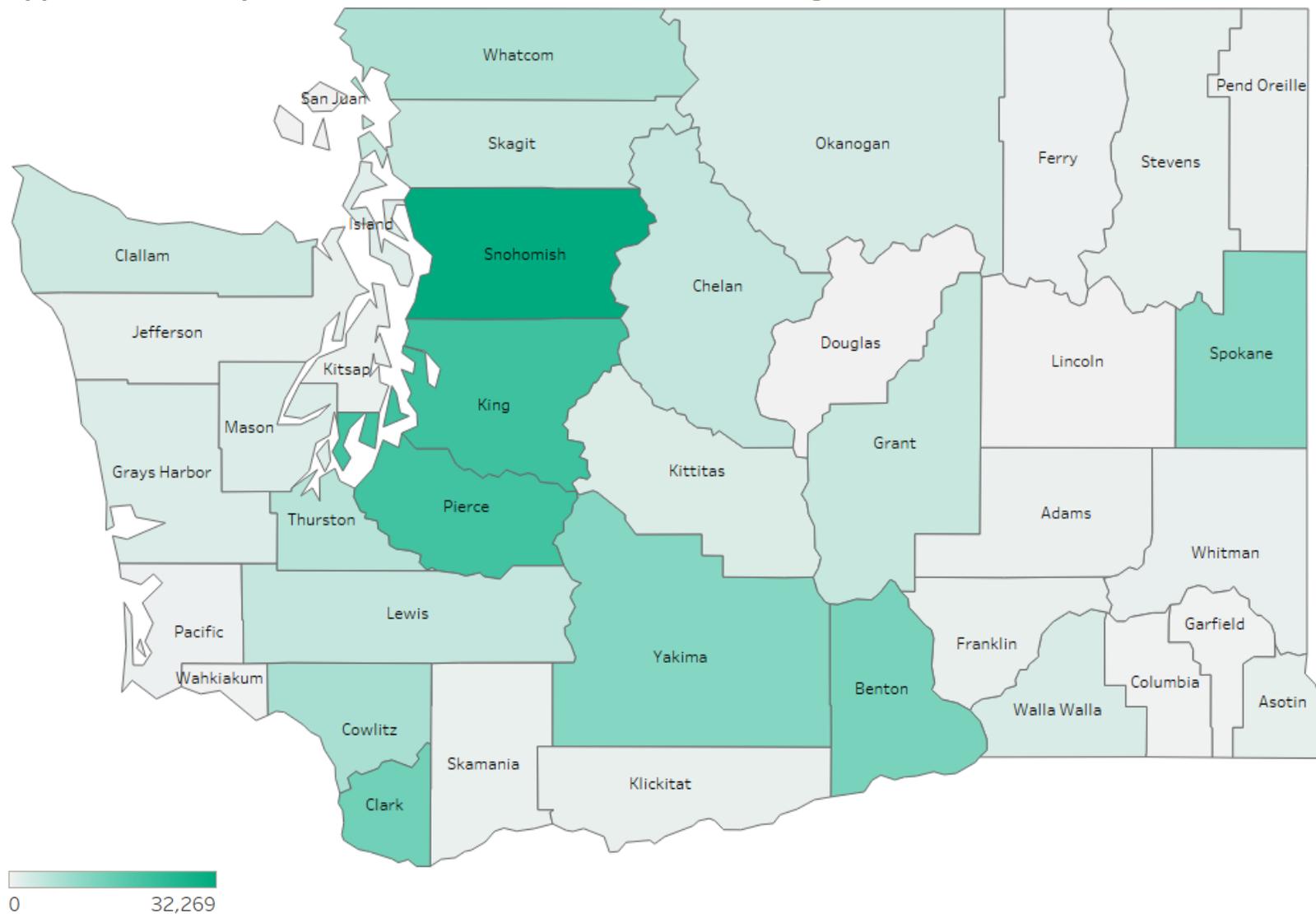
Appendix C. BIPOC distribution of jail bookings compared to the 2009-2022 average Washington population estimates



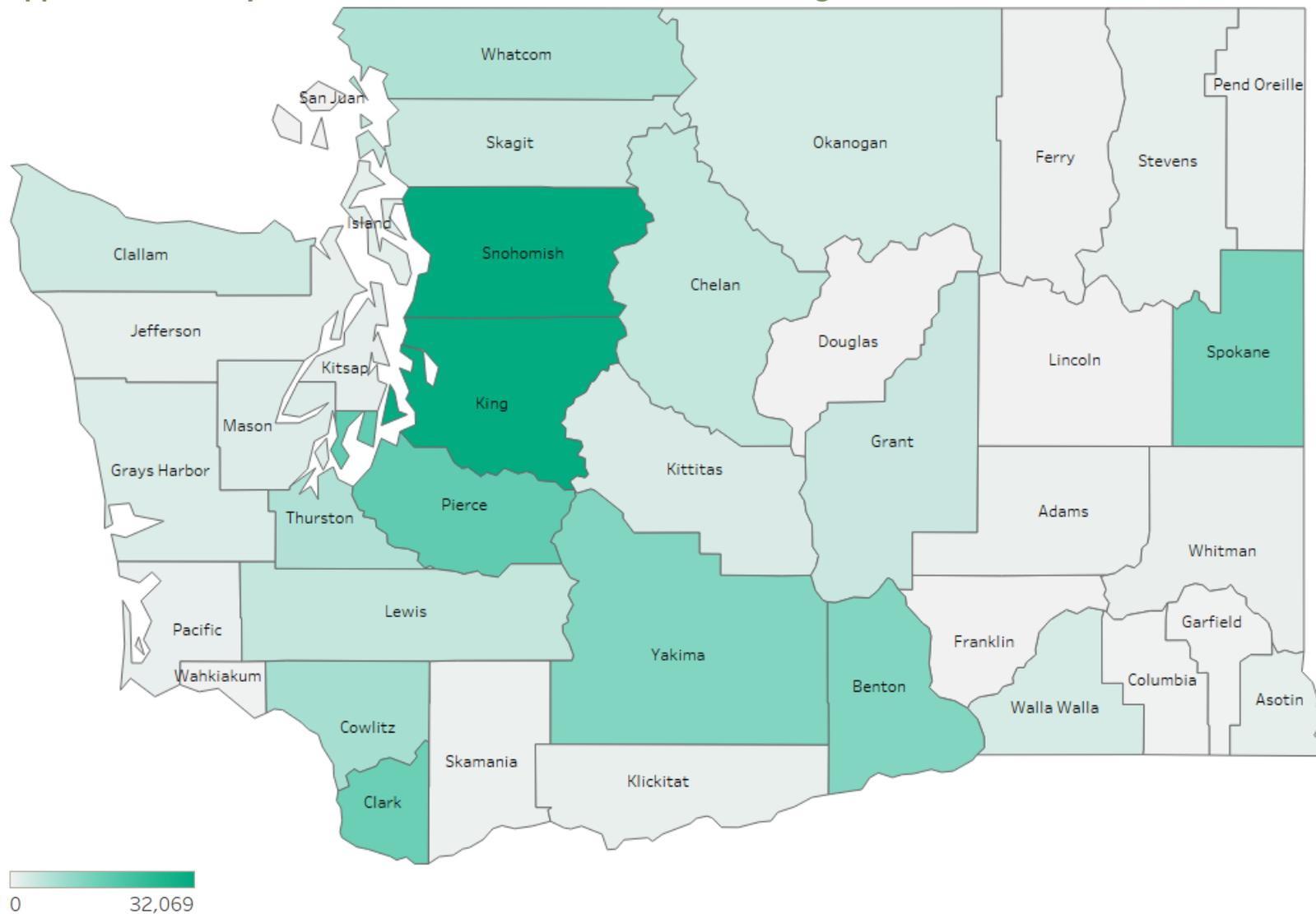
Appendix E. County Distribution of the CY 2011 JBRS Jail Bookings



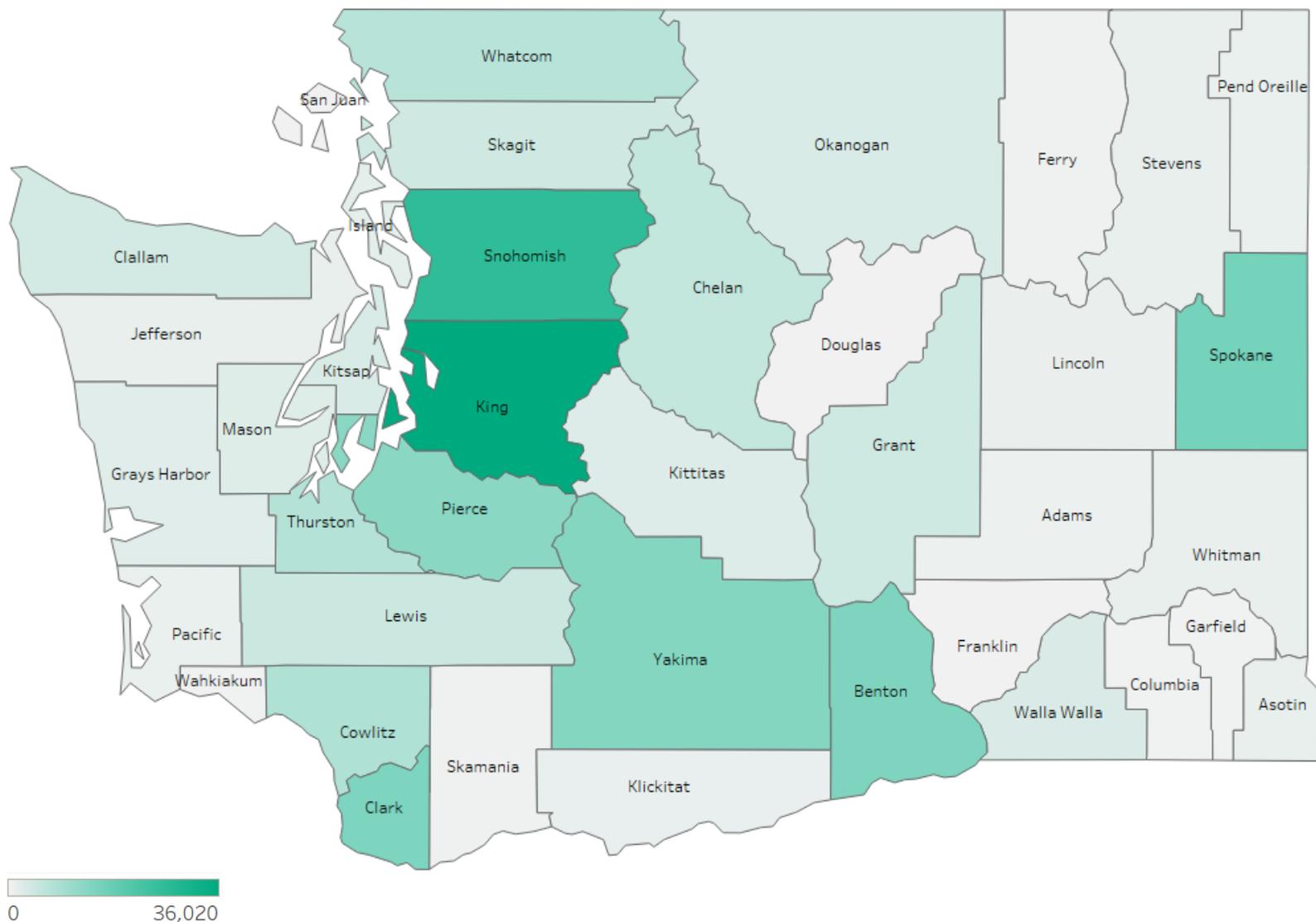
Appendix F. County Distribution of the CY 2012 JBRS Jail Bookings



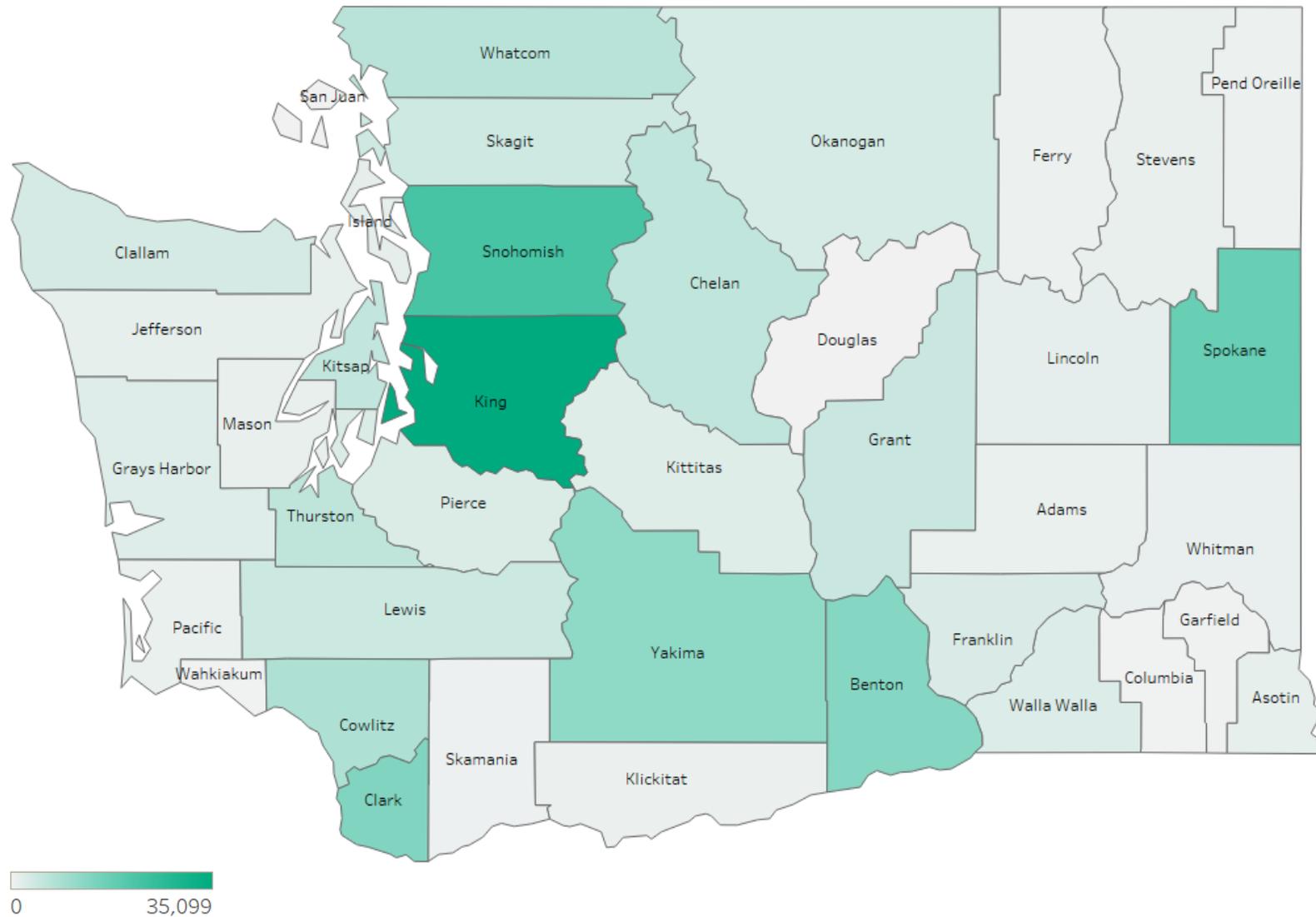
Appendix G. County Distribution of the CY 2013 JBRS Jail Bookings



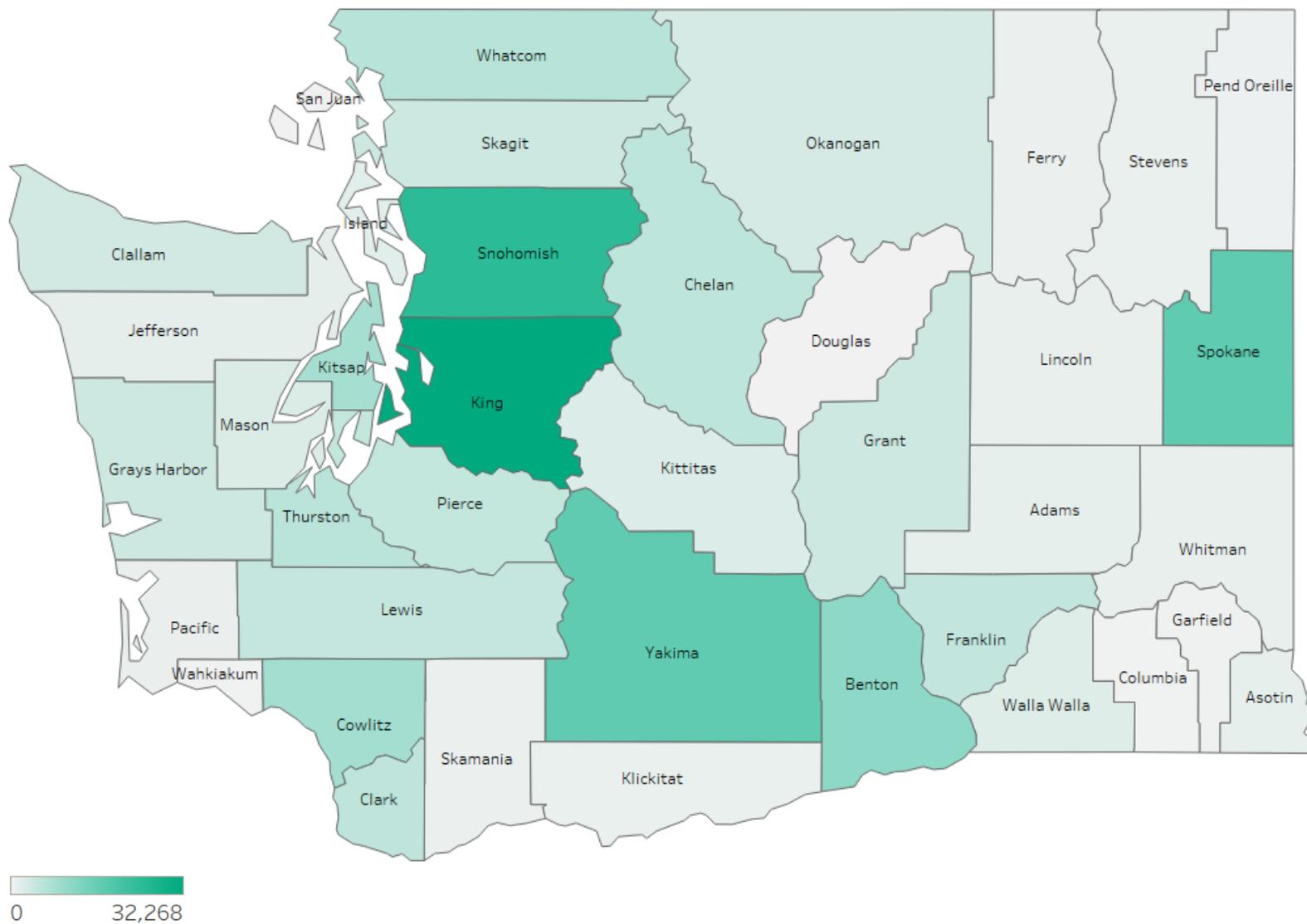
Appendix H. County Distribution of the CY 2014 JBRS Jail Bookings



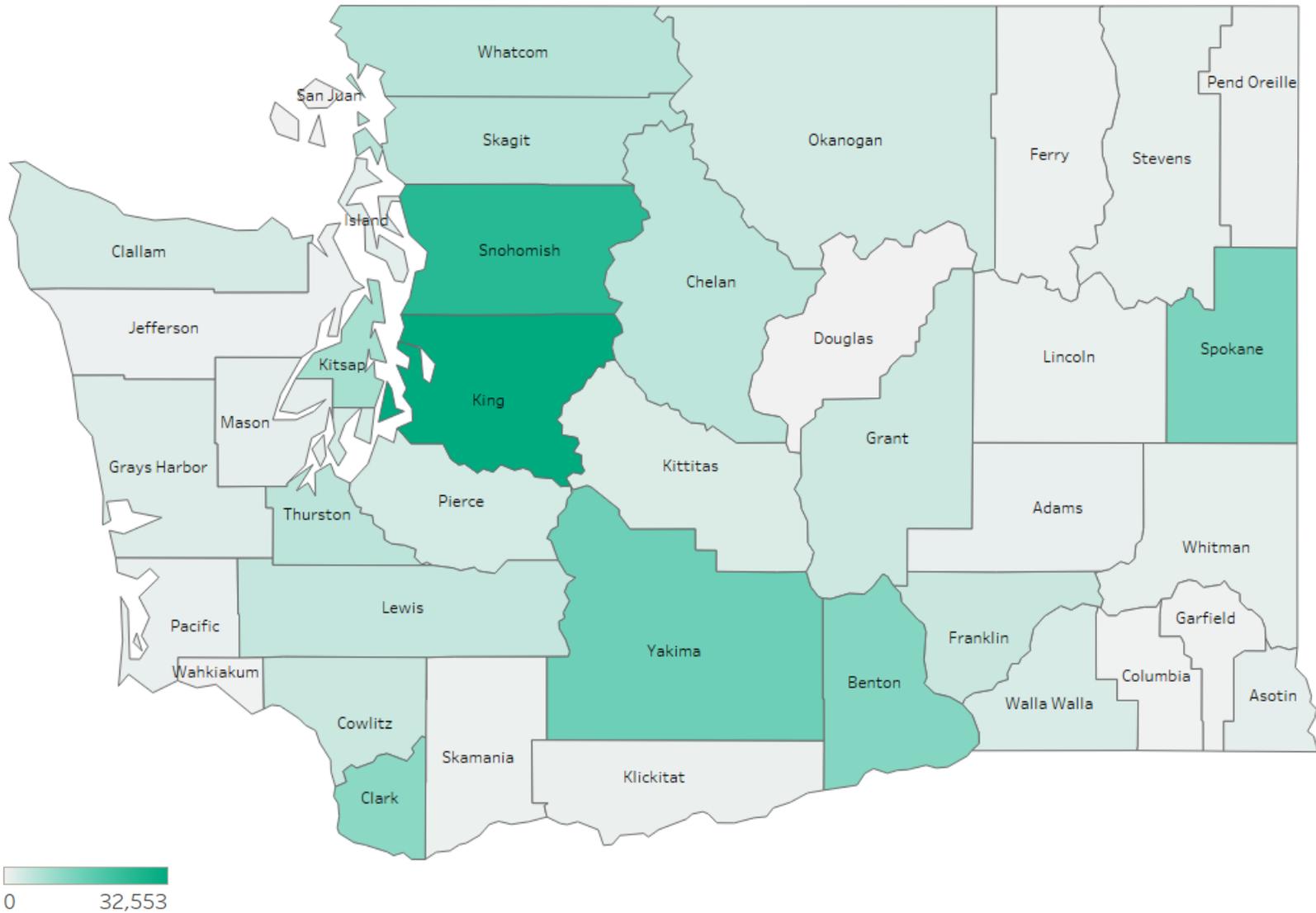
Appendix I. County Distribution of the CY 2015 JBRS Jail Bookings



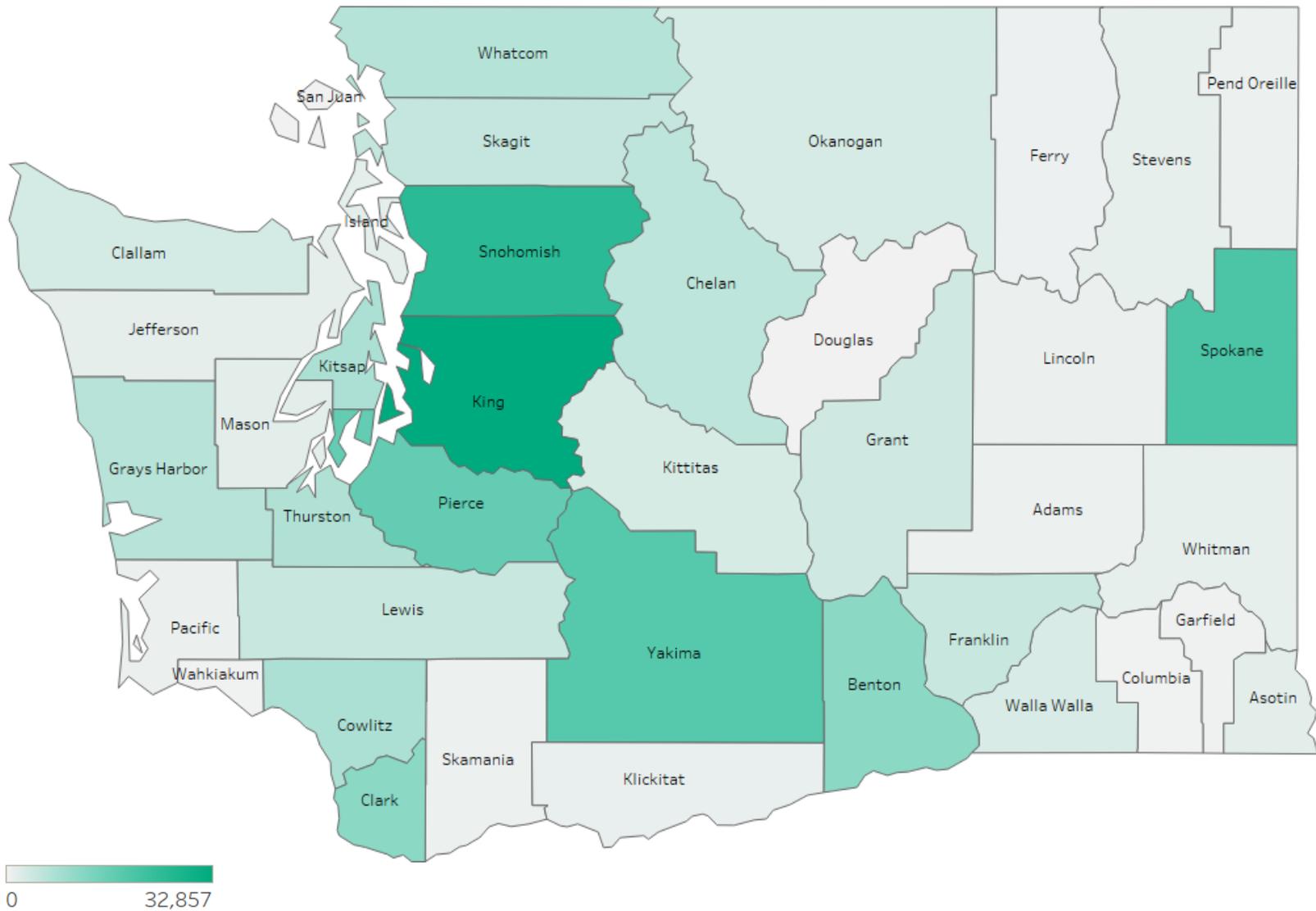
Appendix J. County Distribution of the CY 2016 JBRS Jail Bookings



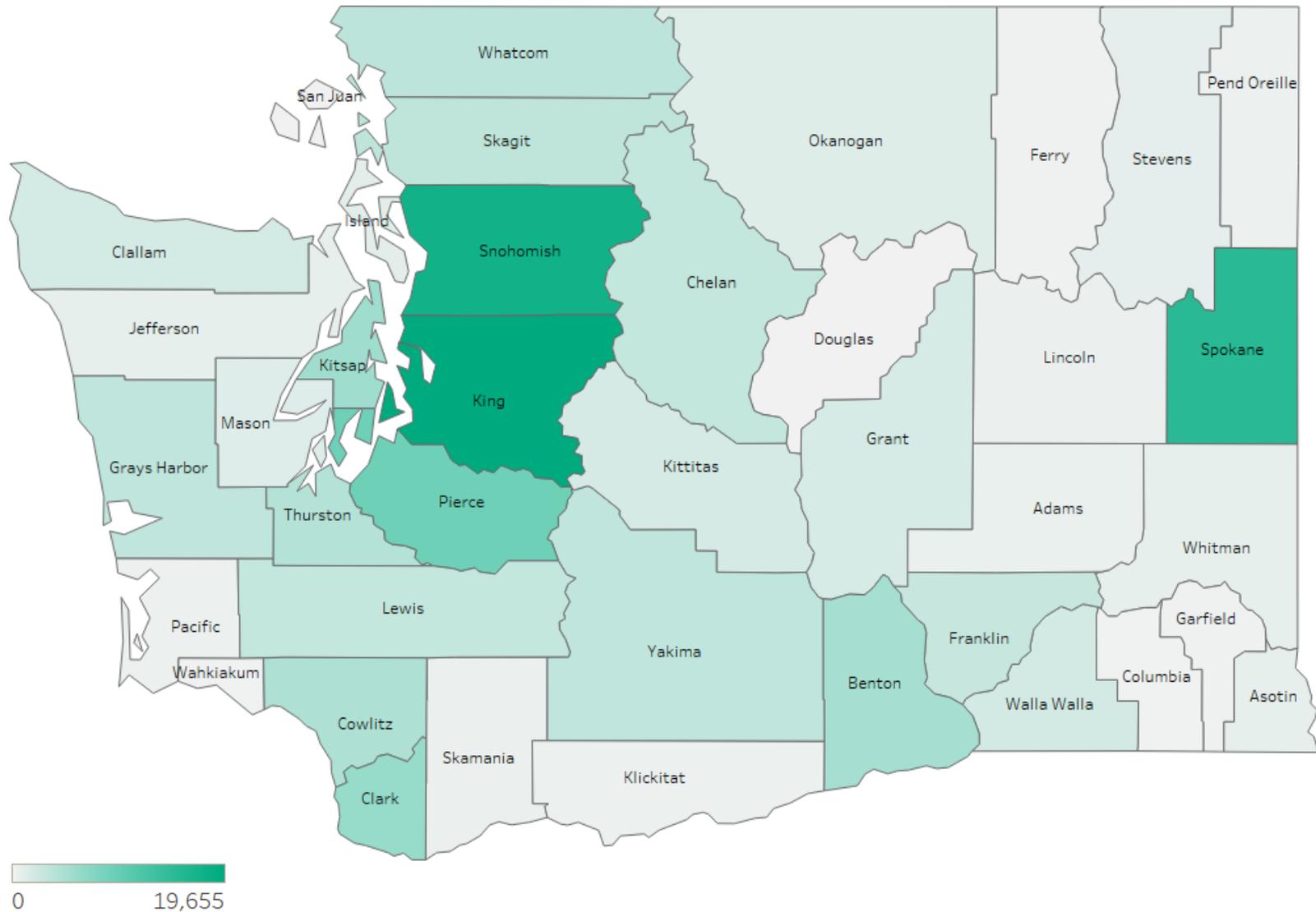
Appendix L. County Distribution of the CY 2018 JBRS Jail Bookings



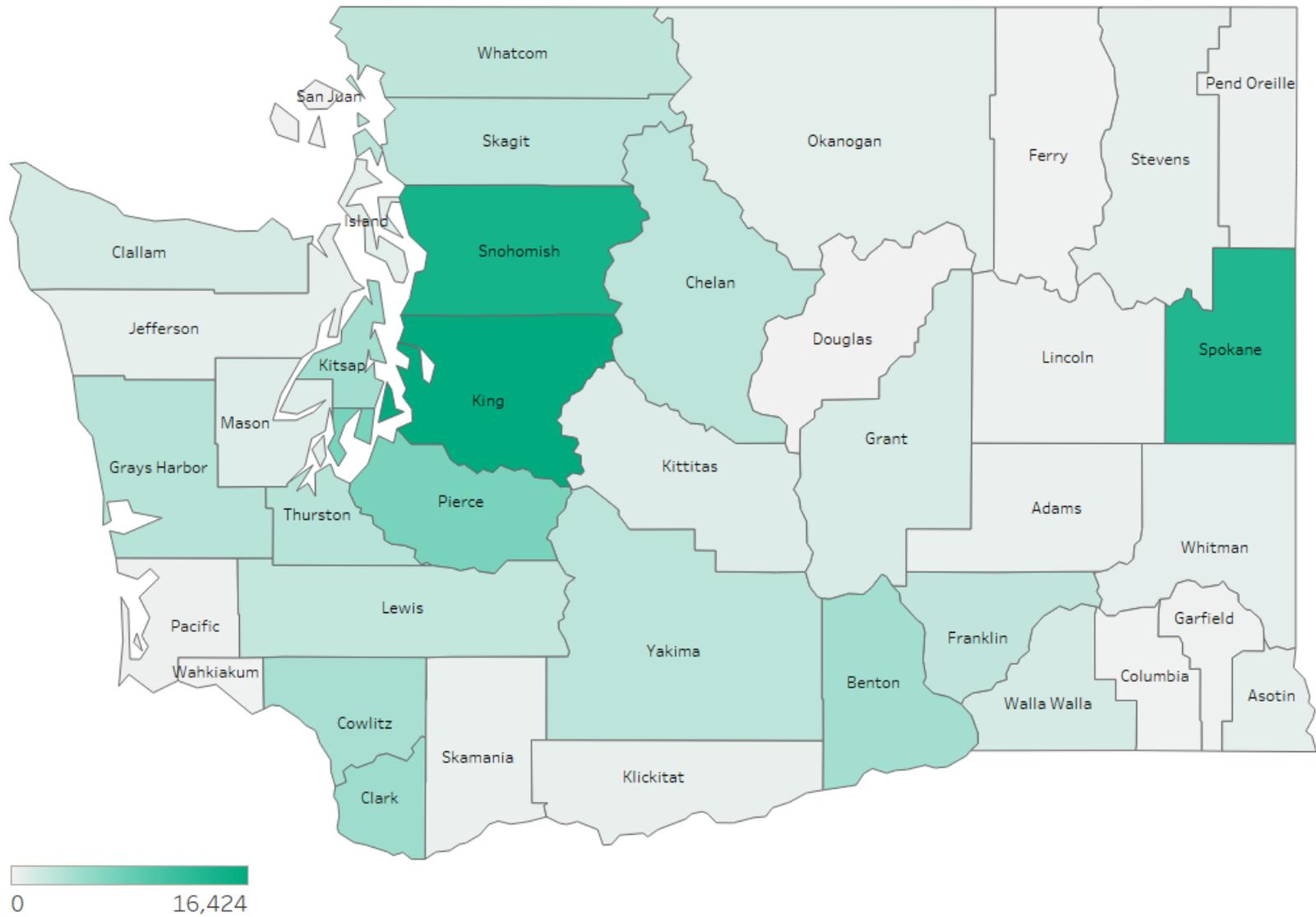
Appendix M. County Distribution of the CY 2019 JBRS Jail Bookings



Appendix N. County Distribution of the CY 2020 JBRS Jail Bookings



Appendix O. County Distribution of the CY 2021 JBRS Jail Bookings



Appendix P. County Distribution of the CY 2022 JBRS Jail Bookings

