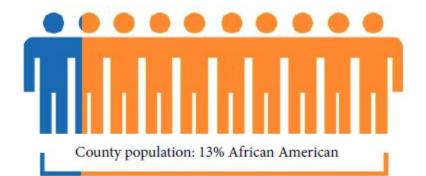
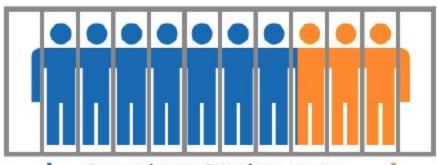
Jail Population Snapshot

September 2nd, 2015 - Champaign County

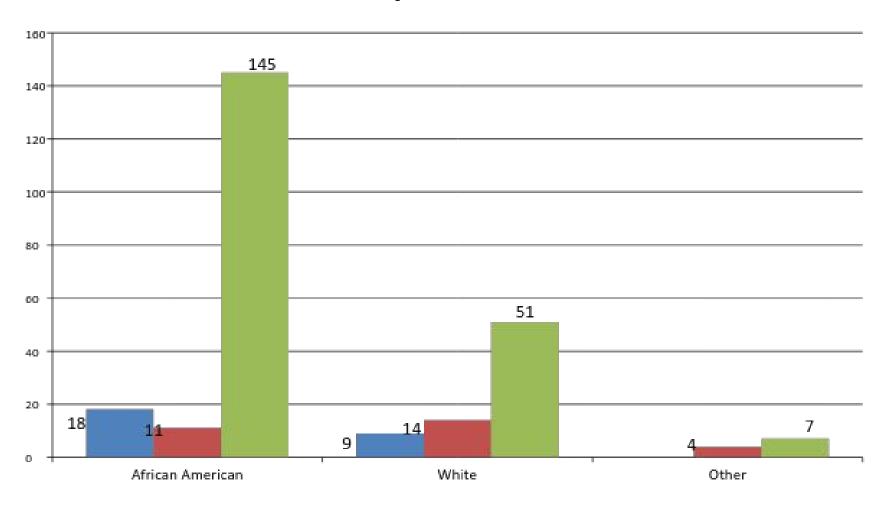
> African Americans are grossly overrepresented in our county's jail system





County jail system: 71% African American

All in Jail, EHD, and Sentenced in Jail, by Race



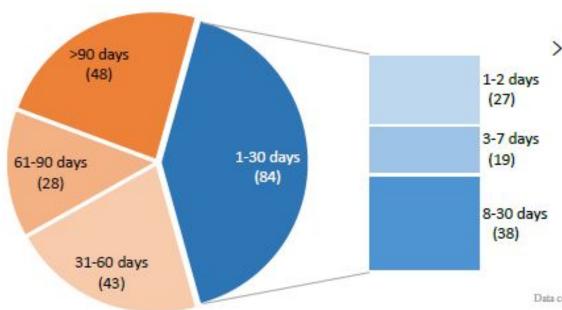
Only 27 of the 203 people in jail on September 2nd were serving sentences. The other 176 (87%) were still awaiting arraignment, trial or sentencing.

Out of 146 people in jail with set bails, 62 had bail amounts ≤ \$50,000. Many these (as well as some with higher bails) may be 'low risk' of committing a new crime or failing to appear for their court date if released before trial.

Evidence-based pretrial risk assessment procedures are available for making this determination.



Impact of Length of Time in Jail

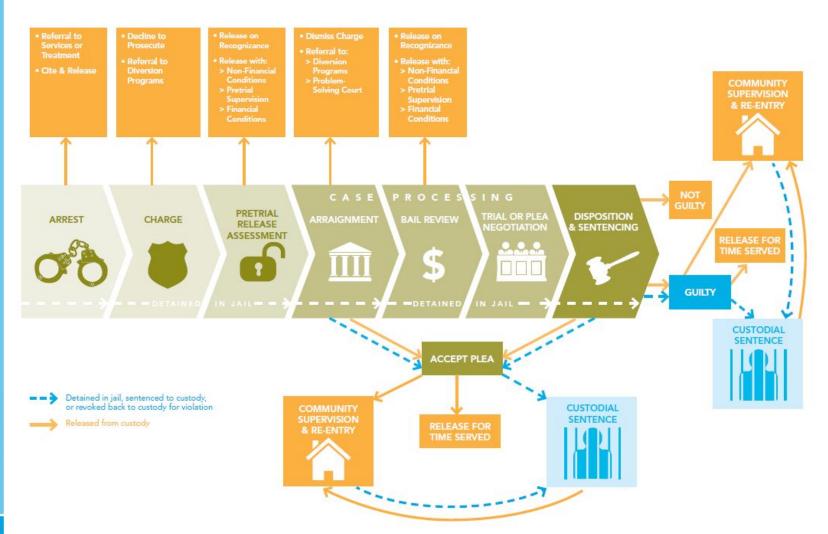


> For low-risk individuals, being held in jail more than 24 hours is associated with a 39-57% increased risk of being arrested for a new crime before trial and, if convicted, with a 17-51% higher likelihood of recidivism.

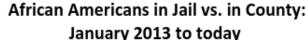
Source: www.arnoldfoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/ 2014/02/LJAF-Pretrial-CJ-Research-brief FNL.pdf

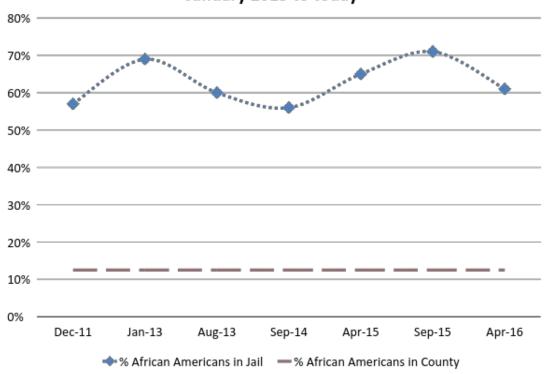
Data collected by Butld Programs Not Jatls on September 2nd, 2015, from the Champaign County Sheriff's Office website

Diversion and release opportunities during the typical criminal case trajectory

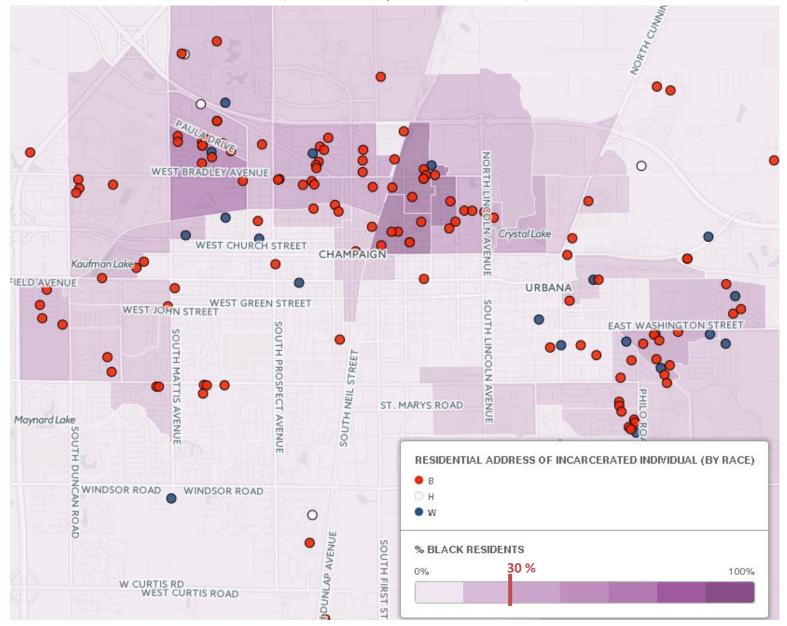


- > The percentage of African Americans in Champaign County has stayed constant at **around 13**%
- > Since 2010 (at least), the percentage of African Americans in our jails has hovered around 65%, going as high as 71% but never lower than 55%
- > That means if you are **black** and live in Champaign County you are **nearly 14 times more likely to be incarcerated** than if you were not black!





- > Nearly 50% of incarcerated *C-U residents* live in neighborhoods with >30% black residents
- > These neighborhoods account for only 17% of the population in the C-U area (Data from September 2nd, 2015)



- •> Similar picture when we consider only traffic-related arrests (does not include tickets/citations: 69% African American, hailing from many of the the same neighborhoods
- •> We don't have detailed data on fines paid or how often these arrests are made, however so magnitude of financial impact is hard to measure.

(Data from three separate snapshots: September and October, 2014 and April 2015)

