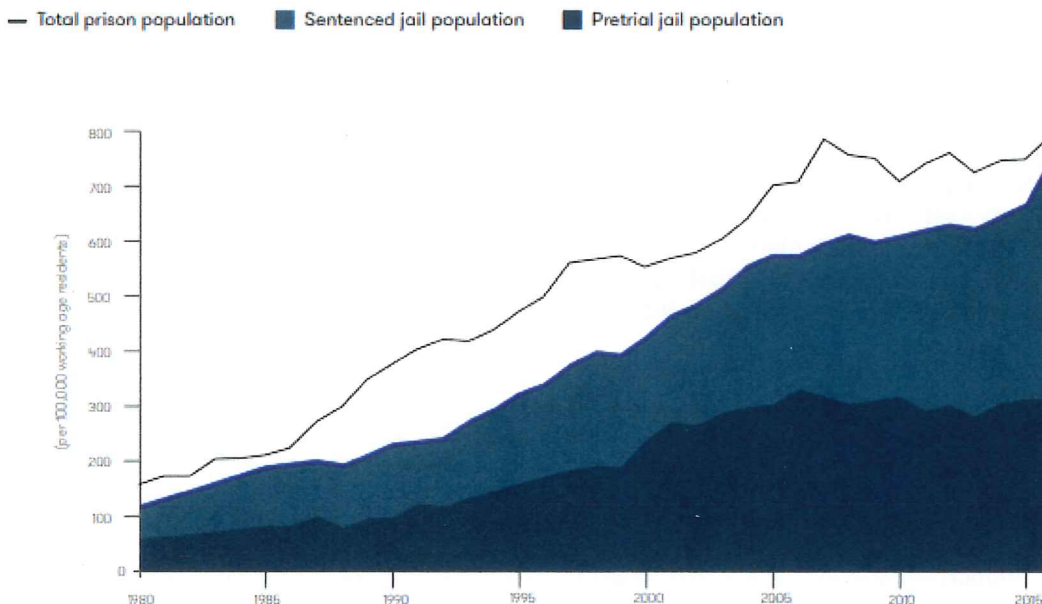


**Date:** July 12, 2019  
**To:** Interim Joint Committee on Judiciary; Interested Parties  
**Subject:** Jail Incarceration in Kentucky  
**From:** Jasmine Heiss, Campaign Director for In Our Backyards

Kentucky continues to deepen its reliance on both prisons and jails, even as states and counties across the country are reducing incarceration. In 2015, Kentucky had the eighth highest rate of pretrial incarceration in the United States, the second highest rate of jail admissions, and the highest rate of prison admissions.<sup>1</sup> Incarceration in Kentucky is also driven by its smallest counties; rural Kentucky counties are jailing people at the highest rates, followed by small to mid-sized cities and suburbs, while Jefferson County has the lowest rate of jail incarceration. In aggregate, rural counties also admit people to the state prison system at nearly 1.6 times the rate of Jefferson County. Between 1990 and 2015, rural prison admissions increased 305 percent, suburban prison admissions 297 percent, admissions from small to midsized cities 198 percent, and urban prison admissions 44 percent.

The overall US prison incarceration rate declined 15 percent between 2008 and 2018, but Kentucky’s prison incarceration rate increased 5.9 percent in that decade, from 510 people in prison per 100,000 residents to 540 people per 100,000 residents.<sup>2</sup> According to Vera’s analysis, **if Kentucky’s jail and prison incarceration rates continue growing at the same rate that they have since 2000, everyone in the state will be incarcerated in 113 years.**

**Chart 1. Increasing Incarceration in Kentucky**



<sup>1</sup> See Jacob Kang-Brown, Oliver Hinds, Jasmine Heiss, and Olive Lu, *The New Dynamics of Mass Incarceration* (New York: Vera Institute of Justice, 2018). Page 36.

<sup>2</sup> Jacob Kang-Brown, Eital Schattner-Elmaleh, and Oliver Hinds, *People in Prison, 2018* (New York: Vera Institute of Justice, 2019).

The nation's local jails are the "front door" to mass incarceration, and people are booked into jails 11 million times each year—nearly 18 times the number of people sent to state and federal prisons. In 2015, Kentucky booked people into jail 280,852 times.

Jail incarceration and prison admissions are intimately linked in Kentucky due to the state's heavy reliance on local jails to hold people who have been sentenced to prison. Pretrial incarceration can also impact the prison population given that detaining people before trial can have enduring consequences, including an increased probability of conviction for both misdemeanor and felony cases and more severe sentences.<sup>3</sup> Pretrial detention can also have broader impact, including the loss of employment, housing, or custody of a person's children. In fact, one study showed that people are notably more likely to be homeless after their release from jail—even when the charges against them have been dismissed.<sup>4</sup> Other research has shown that being detained before trial, even for a short time, can significantly increase the likelihood that someone will be charged with a new offense.<sup>5</sup>

Jails are rarely filled intentionally, and it is easy to let the policy and practice choices that contribute to jail crowding continue unchecked. This memorandum provides insight into county jail populations in four distinct Kentucky counties: **Boone** and **Campbell Counties**, both suburban counties in Northern Kentucky; **Harlan County** in rural Eastern Kentucky; and **Logan County** in rural Western Kentucky. While each county is unique, the data reveals a constellation of drivers of jail incarceration including:

- **High rates of pretrial detention.** In three of the counties examined below, more than half of the bails assessed for people detained in the jail are \$500 or less, suggesting that many people are incarcerated because they cannot afford even a low monetary bail amount. Nationally, increases in pretrial detention have been driven in large part by the increased use of financial conditions of pretrial release. Data from the largest urban counties has shown that between 1990 and 2009, felony cases in which pretrial release involved financial conditions increased from 37 percent to 61 percent.<sup>6</sup> The use of monetary bail can have a disparate impact on women. While women are less likely to be assessed a monetary bail amount, when judicial officers set financial bail for women, they are less likely to be able to afford it.<sup>7</sup> This also has an impact on families. A 2002 study found that nationally, **two thirds of women in jail because they could not afford a financial bail amount were mothers of children under the age of 18.**<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> See Emily Leslie and Nolan Pope, "The Unintended Impact of Pretrial Detention on Case Outcomes: Evidence from NYC Arraignments," *Journal of Law and Economics* 60, no. 3 (2017), 529-57, 530 & 547, also Paul Heaton, Sandra G. Mayson, and Megan Stevenson, "The Downstream Consequences of Misdemeanor Pretrial Detention," *Stanford Law Review* 69, no. 3 (2017), 711-94, 717.

<sup>4</sup> See Greg A. Greenberg and Richard Rosenheck, "Jail Incarceration, Homelessness, and Mental Health: A National Study," *Psychiatric Services* 59, no. 2 (2008): 170-177; National Association of Counties, Corporation for Supportive Housing, *Supportive Housing for Justice-Involved Frequent Users of County Public Systems* (Washington, DC: National Association of Counties, 2013), 3.

<sup>5</sup> Megan Stevenson, "Distortion of Justice: How the Inability to Pay Bail Affects Case Outcomes," *Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization* 34, no. 4 (2018), 511-42, 521.

<sup>6</sup> Brian A. Reaves, *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 2009 - Statistical Tables* (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2013), 15, <https://perma.cc/QNC4-ZQV3>.

<sup>7</sup> Stephanie S. Covington and Barbara E. Bloom, "Gendered Justice: Women in the Criminal Justice System" in *Gendered Justice: Addressing Female Offenders*, edited by Barbara E. Bloom (Durham, NC: Carolina Academic Press, 2003).

<sup>8</sup> Wendy Sawyer, "How does unaffordable money bail affect families?" Prison Policy Institute, August 15, 2018.

- **Inboarding for state and federal authorities.** Kentucky is among only a handful of states that rely heavily on local jails to hold people who have been sentenced to prison. In 35 Kentucky counties, more than half of the people in the jail are held for the state DOC; there are 13 counties where more than 70 percent of the jail is occupied by people held for the state DOC. The jails that are persistently overcrowded also hold a large number of people for the state.<sup>9</sup>
- **The prevalence of drug related charges.** In the United States, 68 percent of the jail population meets medical standards for having a diagnosable substance use disorder. People with serious mental illnesses are also likely to have co-occurring substance use disorders that, when untreated, make them more prone to public order offenses and other minor crimes. People incarcerated in the nation's jails are five times more likely than the general population to have a serious mental illness.<sup>10</sup>

Ultimately, jail incarceration is shaped both by sets of decision points in local justice systems and state policy decisions that contribute to or lessen the burden of incarceration. As county-level data underscores, meaningfully reducing Kentucky's jail population depends both upon crafting policies and practices that address uneven experiences of the justice system, and on the reinvestment of resources that support community-based programming and services for mental health and substance use; reinvestments that stand to help reduce incarceration.

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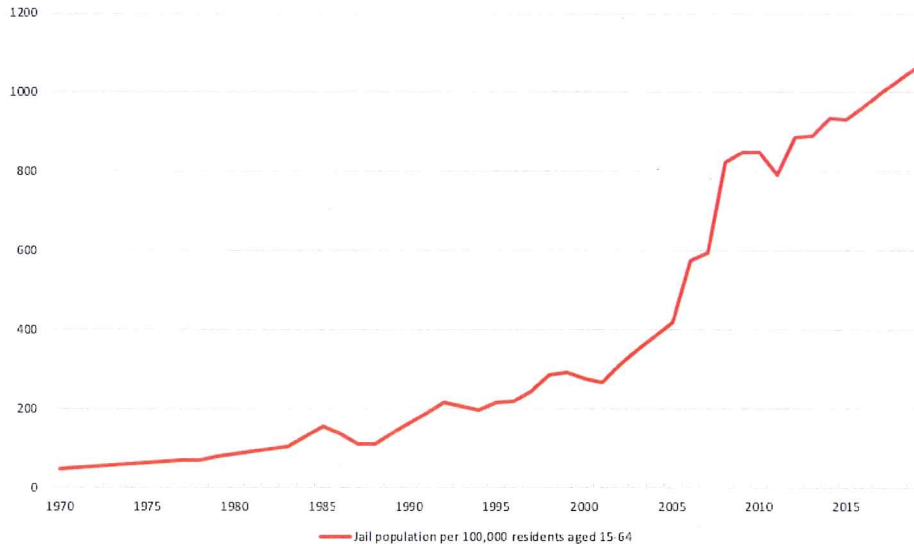
<sup>9</sup> According Vera analysis of Kentucky DOC Weekly Jail Population Reports, through the week of August 2, 2018.

<sup>10</sup> H. Richard Lamb and Linda Weinberger, "The Shift of Psychiatric Inpatient Care From Hospitals to Jails and Prisons," *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law Online* 33, no. 4 (2005): 529, 531.

## Campbell County: Key Findings

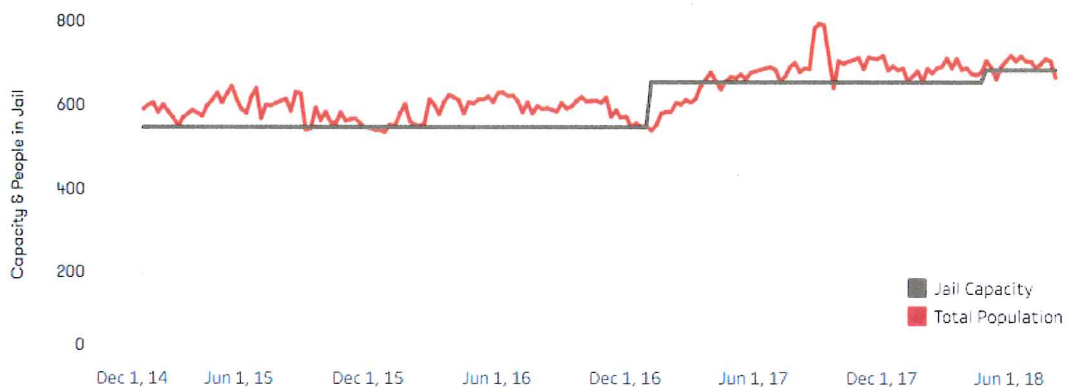
- 1) On June 8, 2019, Campbell County reported a jail population of 663 people in jail. **This represents a 645 percent increase since 1990.**<sup>11</sup> **The rate of jail incarceration increased by approximately 570 percent from 1990 to 2019** to reach 1,098 people in jail per 100,000 county residents ages 15 to 64 (see Chart 2). *Rates of incarceration account for population changes over time and show how saturated communities are by incarceration.*

**Chart 2. Campbell County Jail Incarceration Rate (1970-2019)**



- 2) **The Campbell County Jail frequently operates above capacity.** On August 2, 2018, the Campbell County Jail was operating at 98 percent capacity.

**Chart 3. Campbell County Jail Population and Capacity (Dec. 2014-Aug. 2018)**

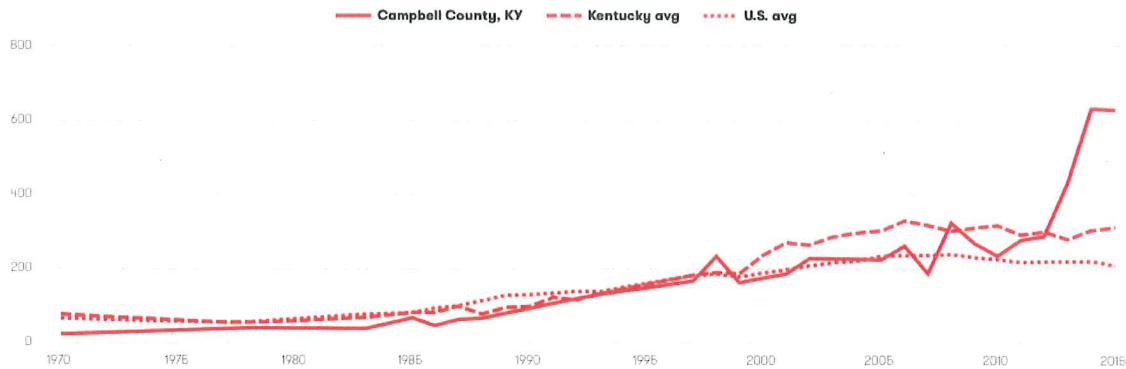


<sup>11</sup> According to analysis of data collected by the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics and the Campbell County Jail Roster.

- 3) **Campbell County has high rates of pretrial detention.** In 2015, pretrial detainees comprised 68 percent of the jail population.<sup>12</sup> Historically, Campbell County has detained people before trial at a higher rate than both Kentucky’s statewide average and the national average (see Chart 4, below). And since 2015 (the last year for which data on the county’s use of pretrial detention is available) the Campbell County Jail population has only continued to grow—though it has been driven in part by an increasing number of people being held for the state DOC.

**Chart 4. Pretrial Jail Incarceration Rates in Campbell County, Kentucky, and the US (1970-2015)**

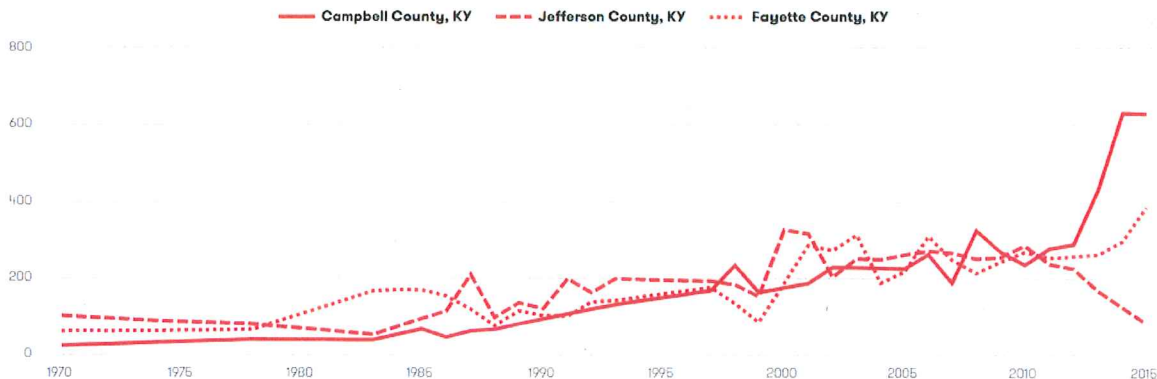
Per 100,000 residents aged 15-64



- 4) **In 2015, Campbell County’s pretrial jail incarceration rate was 1.6 times that of Lexington and surrounding Fayette County, and 7.7 times Louisville and surrounding Jefferson County** (see Chart 5, below). Statewide, Kentucky’s small to mid-sized cities have the highest rates of pretrial detention, followed by rural counties and suburban counties like Campbell. Louisville’s pretrial detention rate is the lowest, and *decreased* 75 percent between 2000 and 2015, while Campbell County’s pretrial detention rate **increased 260 percent** over the same time period.

**Chart 5. Jail Incarceration in Campbell County, Jefferson County, and Fayette County**

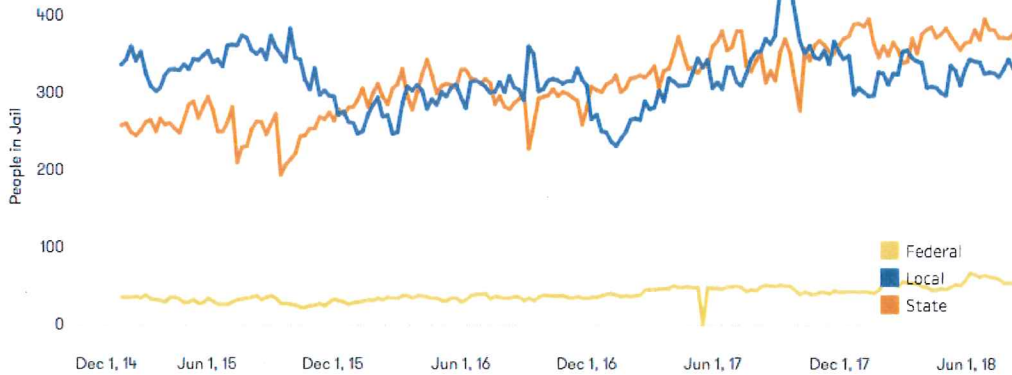
Per 100,000 residents aged 15-64



<sup>12</sup> "Campbell County, KY," Vera's Incarceration Trends Project, accessed July 8, 2019, <http://trends.vera.org/rates/campbell-county-ky>

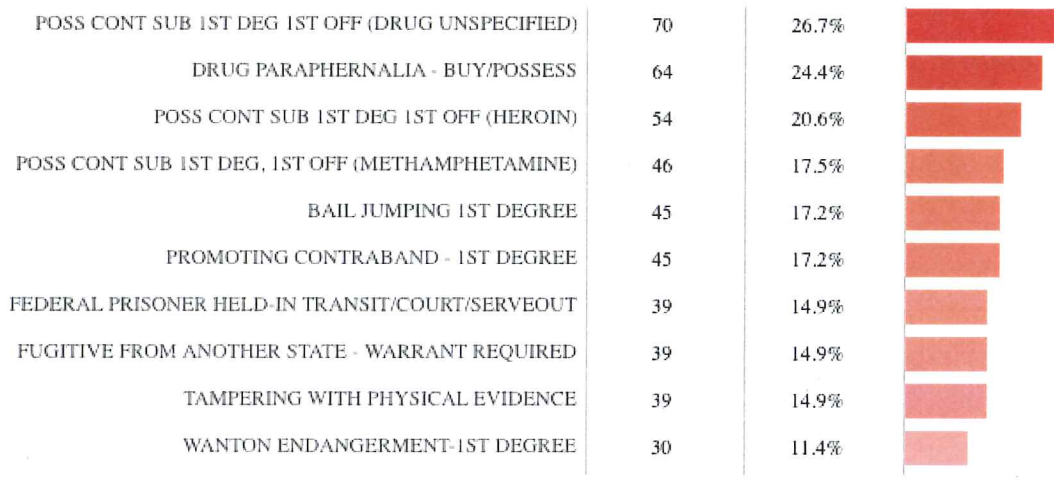
- 5) **A significant proportion of Campbell County’s jail beds are occupied by people held for other authorities—predominantly the state DOC.** On August 2, 2018, 49 percent of the people in the Campbell County Jail were held for the state DOC and 8 percent for the federal authorities.

**Chart 6. People in Campbell County Jail Held for Local, State, and Federal Authorities**



- 6) **Many people in the Campbell County Jail are booked with drug-related charges.** The chart below depicts the most common charges and percentage of people in jail that were booked with that charge. The prevalence of drug charges suggests that many people incarcerated in Campbell County may be grappling with substance use disorders that are not effectively treated.

**Chart 7. Most Frequent Charges in the Campbell County Jail (June 8, 2019)**



- 7) **On June 8, 2019, more than 66 percent of people in the Campbell County Jail were held on a bail amount of \$500 or less and nearly 85 percent of people were**

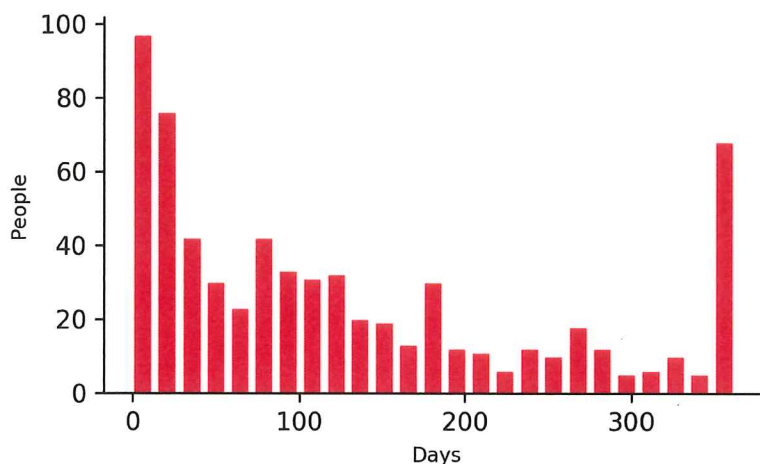
**held on bail of \$10,000 or less.** According to research by the Kentucky Center for Economic Policy, nonfinancial bonds were imposed in only 38 percent of cases in Campbell County in 2018.<sup>13</sup> This suggests that a large proportion of people in the county jail are detained only because they cannot pay even a low bail amount.

**Chart 8. Bond Amounts of People Detained in the Campbell County Jail (June 8, 2019)**



**8) A person spends an average of 149 days in the Campbell County Jail, nearly six times the national average.** On June 8, 2019, 73 percent of people had been in custody for more than one month, 62 percent had been in custody for more than two months, and 29 percent had been in custody for more than six months (see Chart 9, below). On June 8, 2019, 8 percent of the jail population had been confined for 1 year and 1 percent of the jail population had been confined for more than 2 years (See Table 1, below). People sentenced to state prison terms serving their sentences in the county jail have longer lengths of stay, while those detained before trial may cycle through the jail more quickly.

**Chart 9. Length of Stay in the Campbell County Jail (June 8, 2019)**



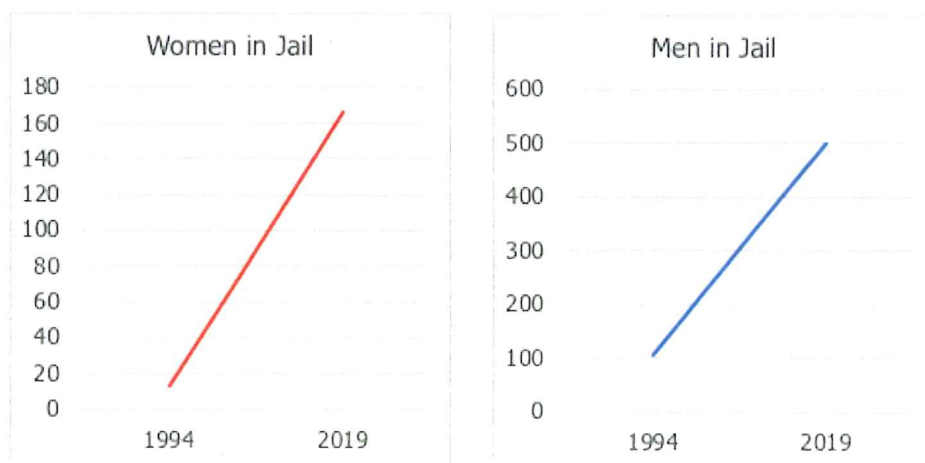
**Table 1. Length of Stay in the Campbell County Jail, One Year or More (June 8, 2019)**

Days in Jail	Number of People	Percentage of Jail Population
365-730	55	8
730-1,095	9	1

<sup>13</sup> Ashley Spalding, "Disparate Justice: Where Kentuckians Live Determines Whether They Stay in Jail Because They Can't Afford Cash Bail," Kentucky Center for Economic Policy, June 11, 2019.

- 9) **The population of the Campbell County Jail is majority white, but rates of incarceration reveal deep racial disparity.** Black people comprise 2 percent of the county population but nearly 15 percent of the local jail population (not including those held for state and federal authorities).
- 10) **Between 1994 and 2019, the number of women in the Campbell County Jail increased by 1,176 percent, while the number of men increased by 365 percent** (see Chart 10, below). Although the overall rate and volume of men’s jail incarceration is higher than for women, both in Campbell County and nationally women in jails are the fastest growing population under correctional control.<sup>14</sup>

**Chart 10. Growth in Jail Incarceration by Gender (1994-2019)**



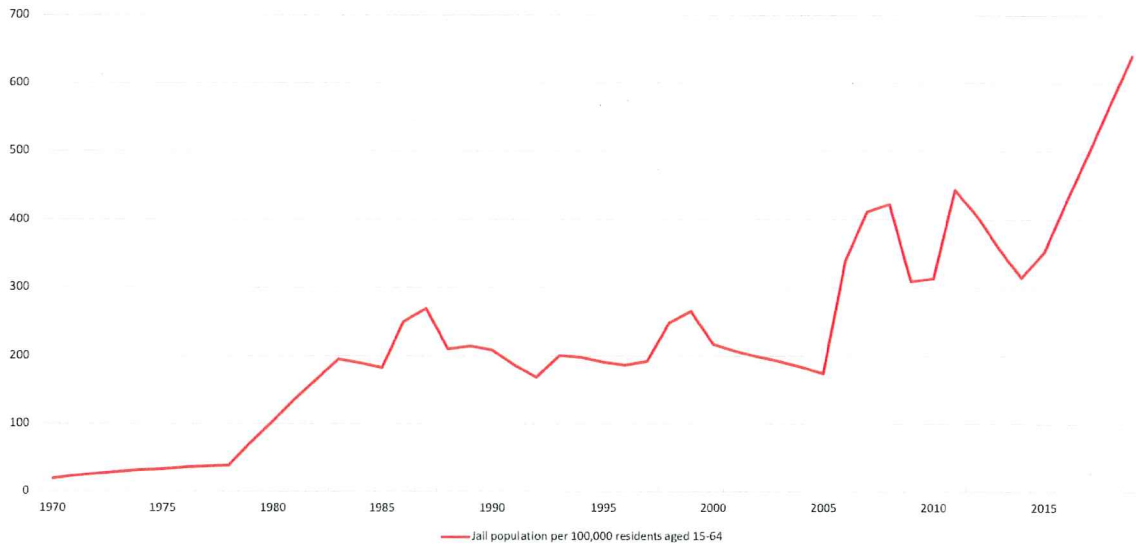
<sup>14</sup> Jacob Kang-Brown and Olive Lu, “America’s Growing Gender Jail Gap,” *New York Review of Books*, May 7, 2019. <https://www.nybooks.com/daily/2019/05/07/americas-growing-gender-jail-gap/?fbclid=IwAR2xeOetyr2XQqxUP2m8eolixb1QWWk7DAE3jJoriPhnbE4KXYnucUzvMC8>



## Boone County: Key Findings

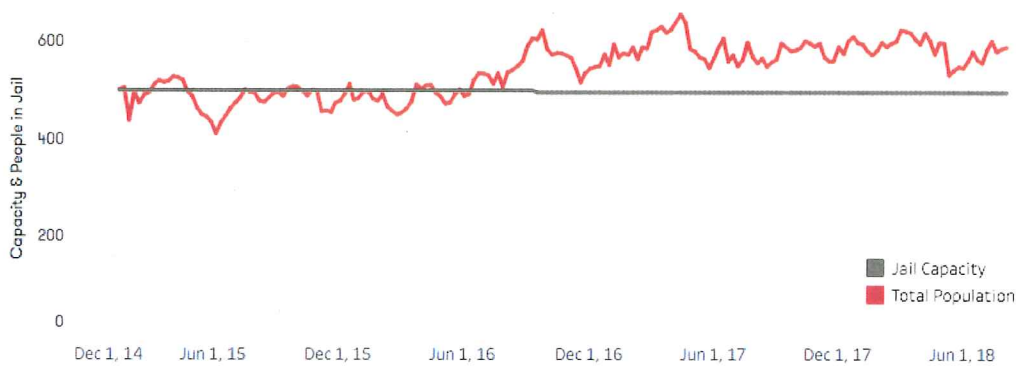
- 1) On June 20, 2019, Boone County reported a jail population of 532 people in jail. **This represents a 549 percent increase since 1990.**<sup>15</sup> The rate of jail incarceration increased by approximately 206 percent from 1990 to 2019 to reach approximately 639 people in jail per 100,000 residents between the ages of 15 and 64 (see Chart 11). Rates of incarceration account for population changes over time and show how saturated communities are by incarceration.

**Chart 11. Boone County Jail Incarceration Rate (1970-2019)**



- 2) **The Boone County Jail consistently operates above capacity.** On August 2, 2018, the Boone County Jail was operating at 119 percent capacity.

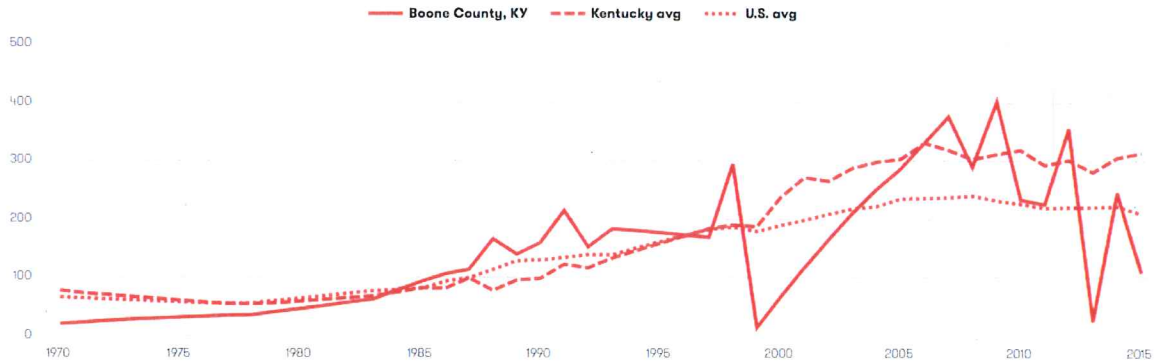
**Chart 12. Boone County Jail Capacity and Total Population**



<sup>15</sup> According to analysis of data collected by the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics and the Kentucky Department of Corrections.

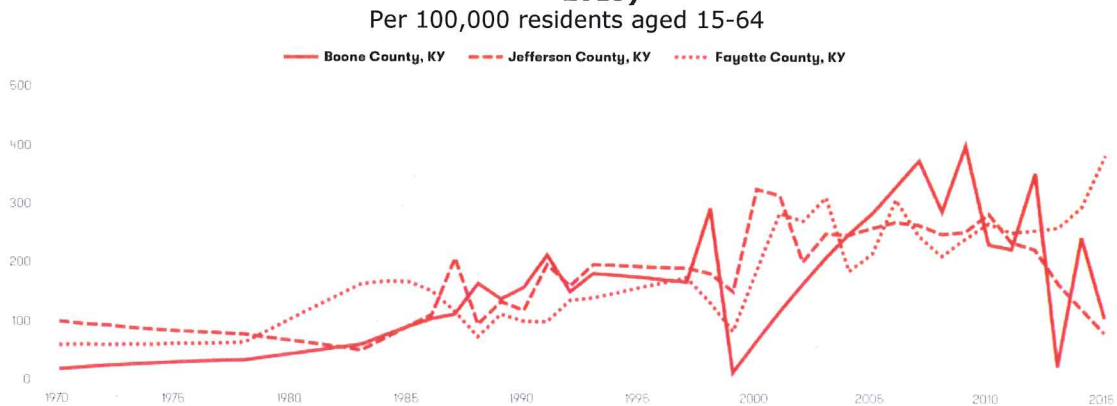
- 3) While the rate of pretrial detention in Boone County has declined since its peak in 2001, the use of pretrial detention still increased 135 percent between 1980 and 2015 (see Chart 13, below). In 2015, Boone County had a pretrial detention rate of 108 people per 100,000 residents ages 15 to 64.<sup>16</sup> The more recent available pretrial data shows that Boone County detained people before trial at a lower rate than both Kentucky's statewide average and the national average. Continued overcrowding in the jail is driven both by pretrial detention and a large proportion of people serving out their sentences.

**Chart 13. Pretrial Jail Incarceration Rates in Harlan County, Kentucky, and the US (1970-2015)**



- 4) Boone County's 2015 rate of pretrial detention was 3.5 times lower than that of Lexington and surrounding Fayette County, but 1.3 times higher than that of Louisville and surrounding Jefferson County (see Chart 14, below). Statewide, Kentucky's small to mid-sized cities have the highest rates of pretrial detention, followed by rural counties and suburban counties like Boone. **Louisville's pretrial detention rate is the lowest, and decreased 75 percent between 2000 and 2015, while Boone County's pretrial detention rate increased 64 percent over the same time period.**

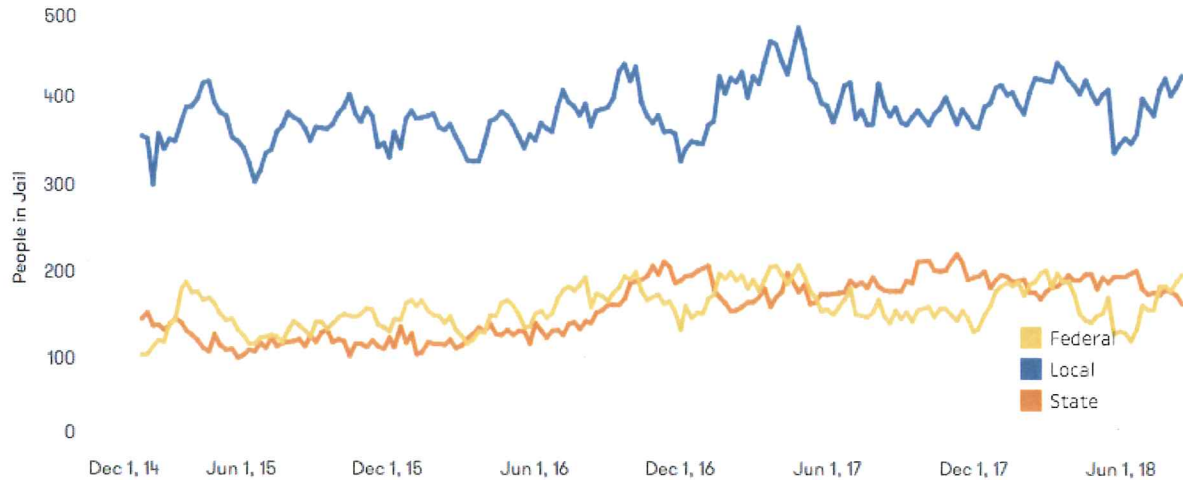
**Chart 14. Pretrial Jail Incarceration Rates in Boone, Fayette, and Jefferson Counties (1970-2015)**



<sup>16</sup> "Boone County, KY," Vera's Incarceration Trends Project, accessed July 8, 2019, <http://trends.vera.org/rates/boone-county-ky>

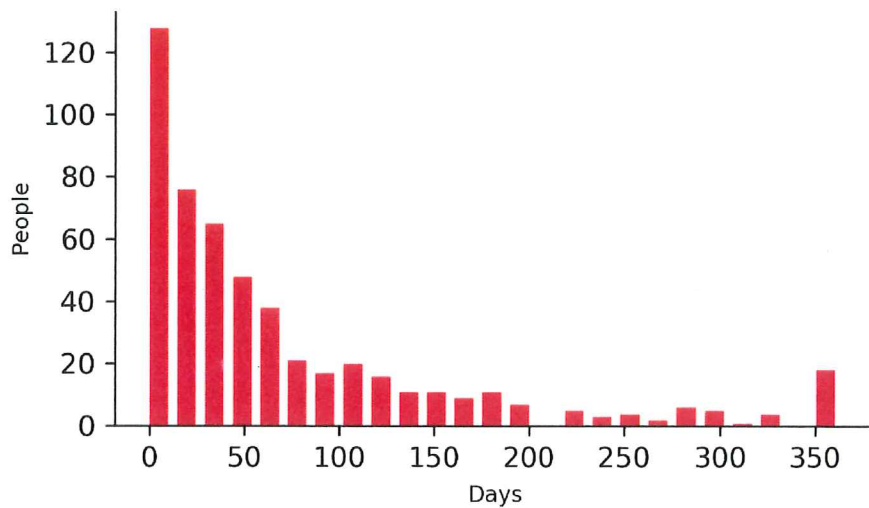
- 5) **A significant proportion of Boone County's jail beds are occupied by people held for other authorities.** On August 2, 2018, 28 percent of the people in the Boone County Jail were being held for the state and 33 percent for federal authorities.

**Chart 15. People in Boone County Jail Held for Local, State, and Federal Authorities**



- 6) **A person spends an average of 85 days in the Boone County Jail, more than three times the national average.** On June 20, 2019, 62 percent of people had been in custody for more than one month, 40 percent had been in custody for more than two months, and 12 percent had been in custody for more than six months (see Chart 16, below). On June 20, 2019, 3 percent of people had been in custody for a year or more, with three people who had been in custody for 2 years or more and 2 people who had been in custody for 3 years or more (see Table 2, below). People sentenced to state prison terms serving their sentences in the county jail have longer lengths of stay, while those detained before trial may cycle through the jail more quickly.

**Chart 16. Length of Stay in the Boone County Jail (July 9, 2019)**

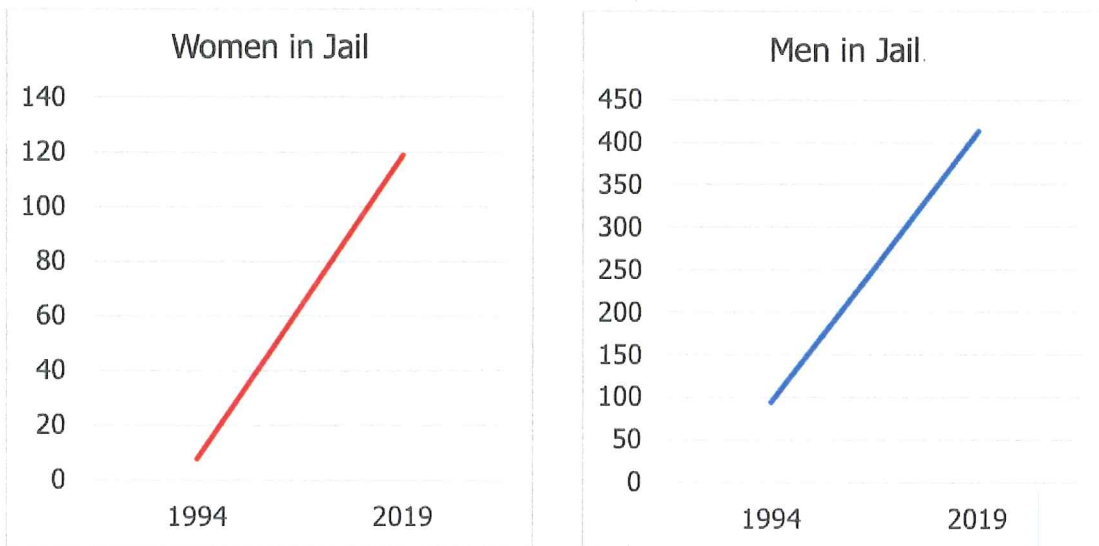


**Table 2. Length of Stay in the Boone County Jail, One Year or More (July 9, 2019)**

Days in jail	Number of People	Percentage of Jail Population
365-730	11	2
730-1,095	3	1
1,095+	2	0

- 7) **The population of the Boone County Jail is majority white, but rates of incarceration reveal deep racial disparity.** Black people comprise 3 percent of the county population, but 8 percent of the local jail population (not including those held for state and federal authorities).
- 8) **Between 1994 and June 20, 2019, the number of women in the Boone County Jail increased by 1,388 percent, while the number of men increased by 339 percent** (see Chart 17, below).<sup>17</sup> Although the overall rate and volume of men’s jail incarceration is higher than for women, both in Boone County and nationally women in jails are the fastest growing population under correctional control.<sup>18</sup>

**Chart 17. Growth in Jail Incarceration by Gender (1994-2019)**



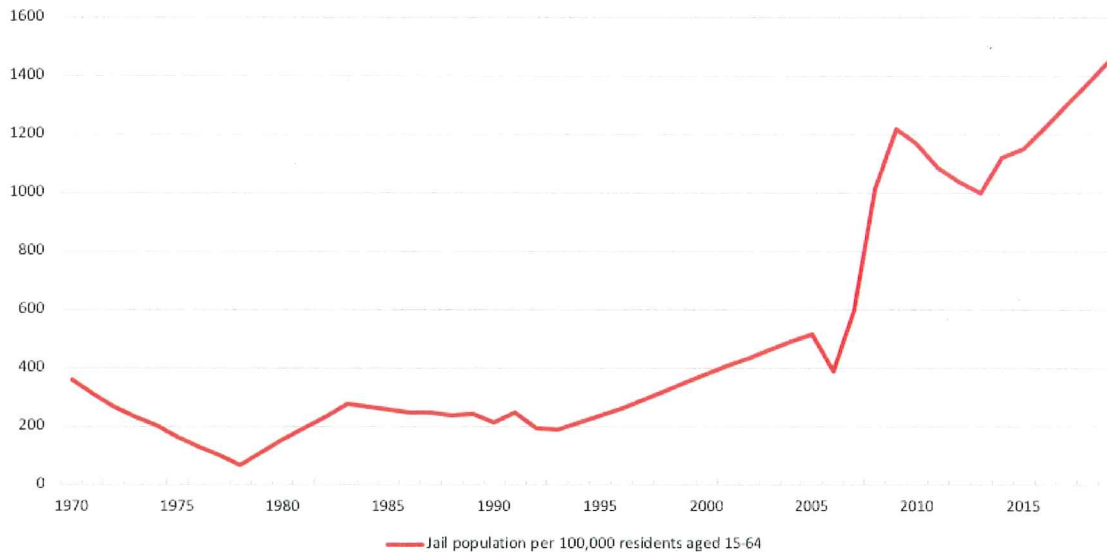
<sup>17</sup> When considering this data, it is important to note that as of June 20, 2019, 61 percent of people in the Boone County jail were incarcerated on behalf of state and federal authorities. That percentage was almost certainly significantly lower in 1994, meaning the two data points are not perfectly comparable. Nonetheless, they reflect an important local and national trend.

<sup>18</sup> Kang-Brown and Lu, "America's Growing Gender Jail Gap."

## Harlan County: Key Findings

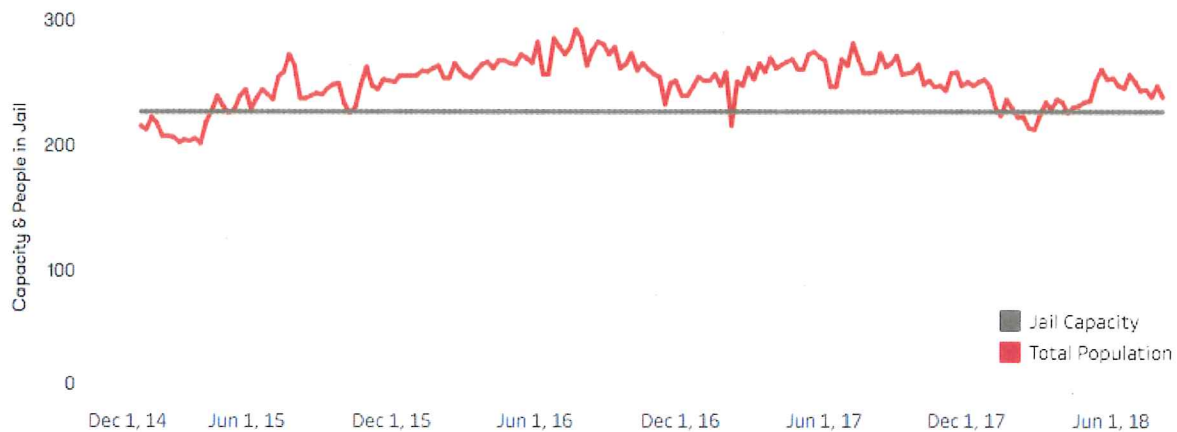
- 1) On July 6, 2019, Harlan County reported a jail population of 265 people in jail. **This represents a 430 percent increase since 1990.**<sup>19</sup> **The rate of jail incarceration increased by 631 percent from 1990 to 2019** to reach 1,564 people in jail per 100,000 county residents ages 15 to 64 (see Chart 18). *Rates of incarceration account for population changes over time and show how saturated communities are by incarceration.*

**Chart 18. Harlan County Jail Incarceration Rate (1970-2019)**



- 2) **The Harlan County Jail consistently operates above capacity.** On August 2, 2018, the Harlan County Jail was operating at 105 percent capacity.

**Chart 19. Harlan County Jail Capacity and Total Population**

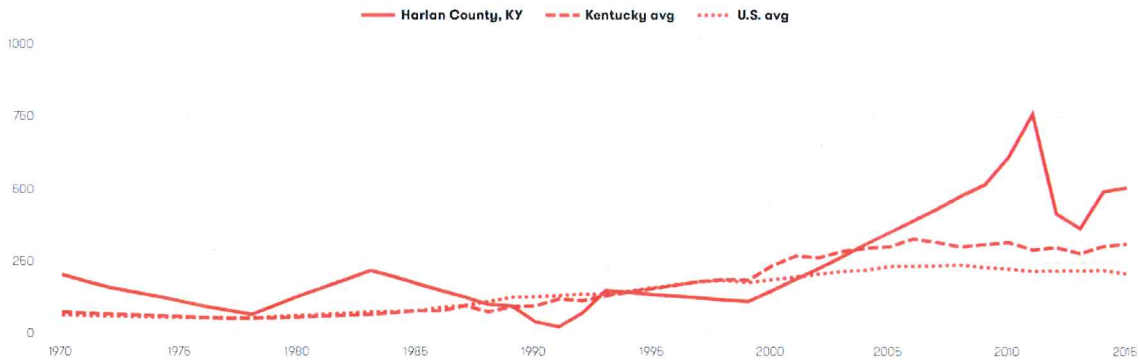


<sup>19</sup> According to analysis of data collected by the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics and the Harlan County Jail Roster.

3) After Harlan County expanded its jail in 2007, **rates of pretrial detention in Harlan County rose to an all-time high.** In 2015, pretrial detainees comprised 44 percent of the jail population.<sup>20</sup> Historically, Harlan County has detained people before trial at a higher rate than both Kentucky’s statewide average and the national average (see Chart 20). And since 2015, (the last year for which data on the county’s use of pretrial detention is available) the Harlan County Jail population has only continued to grow—though it has been driven in large part by an increasing number of people being held for the state Department of Corrections.

**Chart 20. Pretrial Jail Incarceration Rates in Harlan County, Kentucky, and the US (1970-2015)**

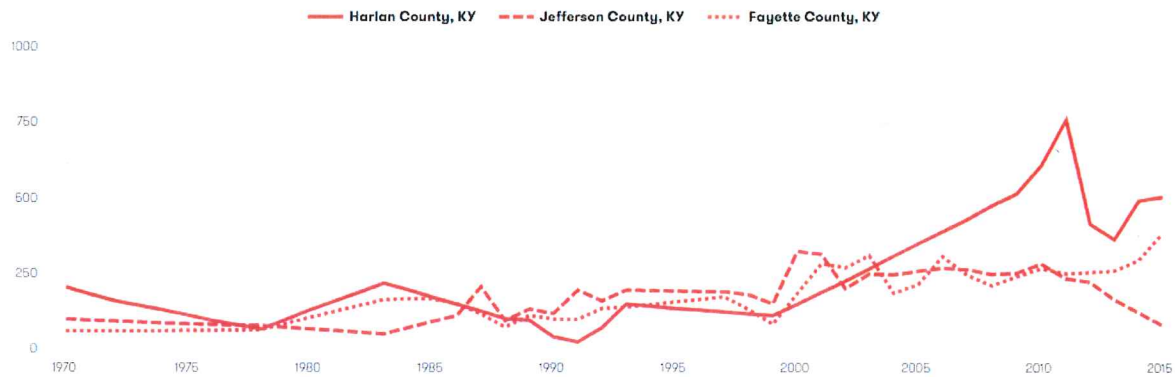
Per 100,000 residents aged 15-64



4) In 2015, Harlan County’s pretrial jail incarceration was **1.3 times that of Lexington and surrounding Fayette County, and 6 times Louisville and surrounding Jefferson County** (see Chart 21, below). Statewide, Kentucky’s small to mid-sized cities have the highest rates of pretrial detention, followed by suburban counties and rural counties like Harlan. **Louisville’s pretrial detention rate is the lowest, and decreased 75 percent between 2000 and 2015, while Harlan County’s pretrial detention rate increased 236 percent over the same time period.**

**Chart 21. Pretrial Jail Incarceration Rates in Harlan County, Jefferson County, and Fayette County**

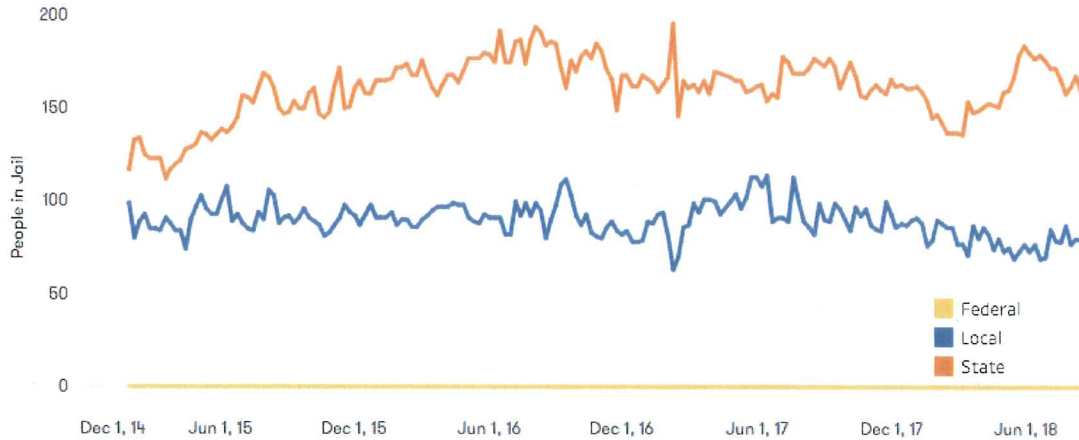
Per 100,000 residents aged 15-64



<sup>20</sup> "Harlan County, KY," Vera’s Incarceration Trends Project, accessed July 8, 2019, <http://trends.vera.org/rates/harlan-county-ky>

- 5) **A majority of people in the Harlan County Jail are being held for the Kentucky Department of Corrections.** On August 2, 2018, 67 percent of people in the Harlan County Jail were being held for the state (see Chart 22).

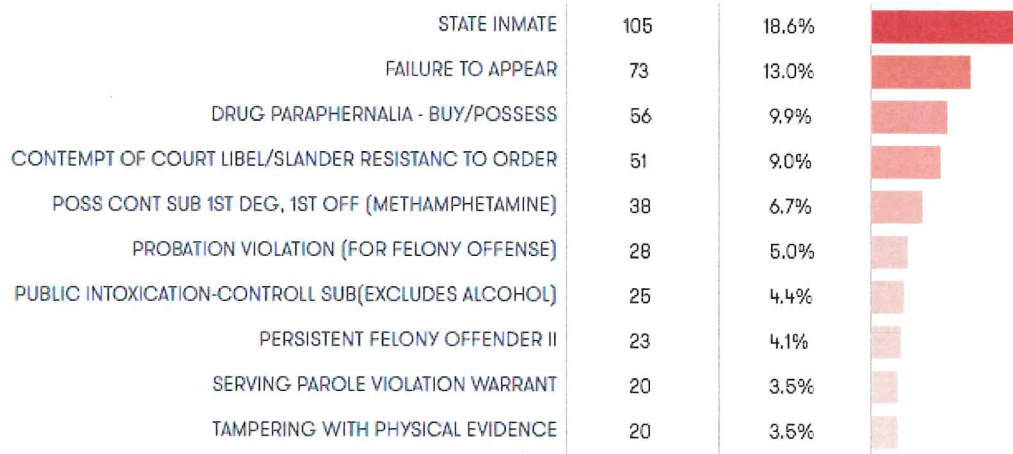
**Chart 22. People in Harlan County Jail Held for Local, State, and Federal Authorities**



- 6) **The most prevalent booking charge in the Harlan County Jail on July 6, 2019 was “state inmates” or people in DOC custody housed in the jail.** The second most prevalent charge, which appeared in 13 percent of all jail bookings, was for Failure to Appear (FTA) (see Chart 23, below). Although FTA is often conflated with flight, or the deliberate choice to avoid prosecution, an FTA charge can also result from a missed court date because a defendant cannot secure transportation to and from court, cannot take off time from work or find relief for other caregiver responsibilities, or simply forgets their court date.

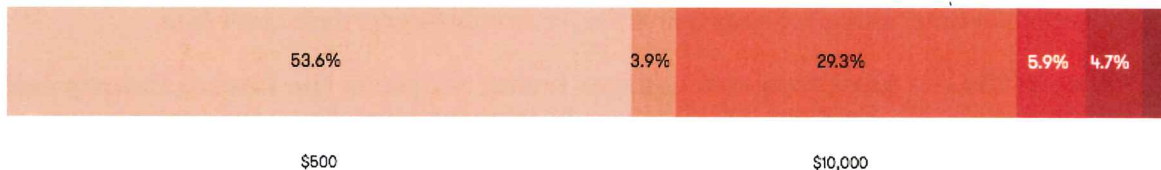
**Three of the ten most frequent charges facing people in the Harlan County Jail are drug-related.** The chart below depicts the most common charge and percentage of people in jail that were booked with that charge.. The prevalence of drug charges suggests that some people incarcerated in Harlan County may be grappling with substance use disorders that are not effectively treated.

**Chart 23. Most Frequent Charges and Percentage of People in the Harlan County Jail Booked on the Charge (July 6, 2019)**



- 7) **On July 6, 2019, more than 53 percent of people in the Harlan County Jail were held on a bail amount of \$500 or less and 80 percent of people were held on a bail amount of \$10,000 or less** (see Chart 24, below). According to research by the Kentucky Center for Economic Policy, nonfinancial bonds were imposed in only 32 percent of cases in Harlan County in 2018.<sup>21</sup>

**Chart 24. Bond Amounts of People Detained in the Harlan County Jail (July 6, 2019)**

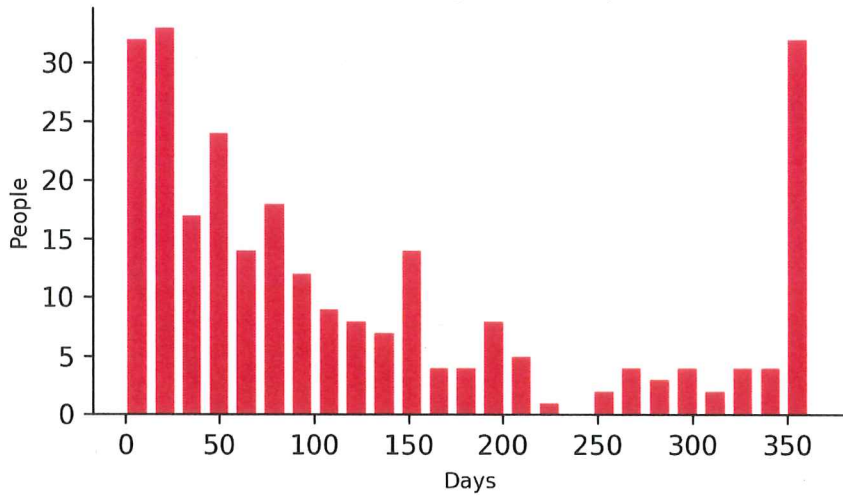


- 9) **A person spends an average of 160 days in the Harlan County Jail, more than six times the national average.** On July 8, 2019, 16 percent of people had been in custody for more than one month, 33 percent had been in custody for more than two months, and 27 percent had been in custody for more than six months (see Chart 25, below). On July 6, 2019, 12 percent of people had been in custody for at least one year; 8 of whom had been in custody for 2 years or more, and 1 person who had been in custody for more than 3 years (See Table 3, below). People sentenced to state prison terms serving their sentences in the county jail have longer lengths of stay, while those detained before trial may cycle through the jail more quickly.

<sup>21</sup> Spalding, "Disparate Justice."



**Chart 25. Length of Stay in the Harlan County Jail (July 6, 2019)**



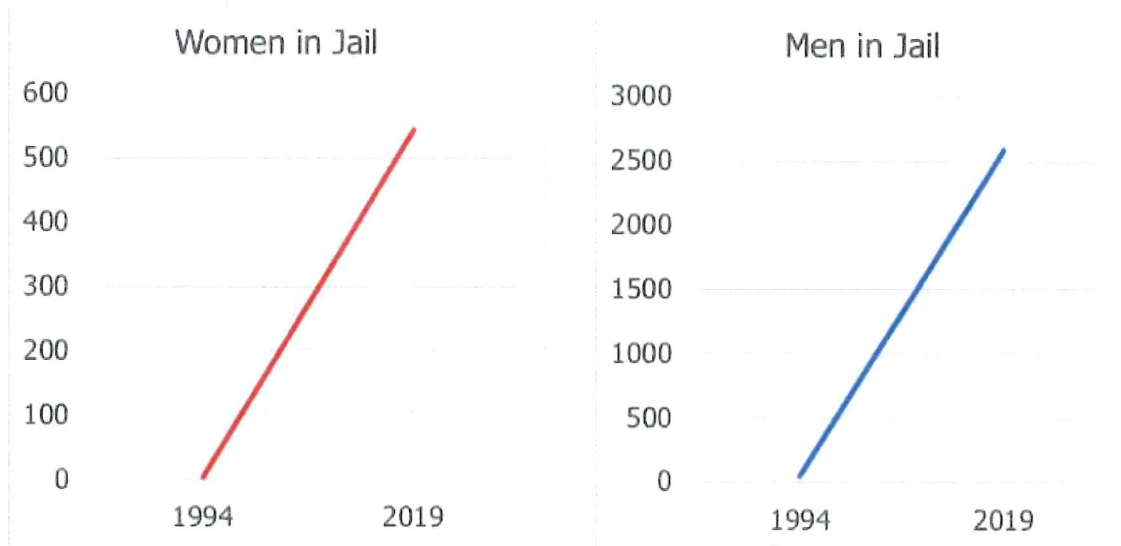
**Table 3. Length of Stay in the Harlan County Jail, One Year or More (July, 6 2019)**

Days in jail	Number of People	Percentage of Jail Population
365-730	21	8
730-1,095	8	3
1,095+	2	1

- 10) **The population of the Harlan County Jail is majority white, but rates of incarceration reveal deep racial disparity.** Black people comprise 3 percent of the county population, but 6 percent of the local jail population (not including those held for state and federal authorities).
- 11) **Between 1994 and 2019, the number of women in the Harlan County Jail increased by 1,500 percent, while the number of men increased by 405 percent** (see Chart 26, below). Although the overall rate and volume of men’s jail incarceration is higher than for women, both in Harlan County and nationally women in jails are the fastest growing population under correctional control.<sup>22</sup>

<sup>22</sup> Kang-Brown and Lu, “America’s Growing Gender Jail Gap.”

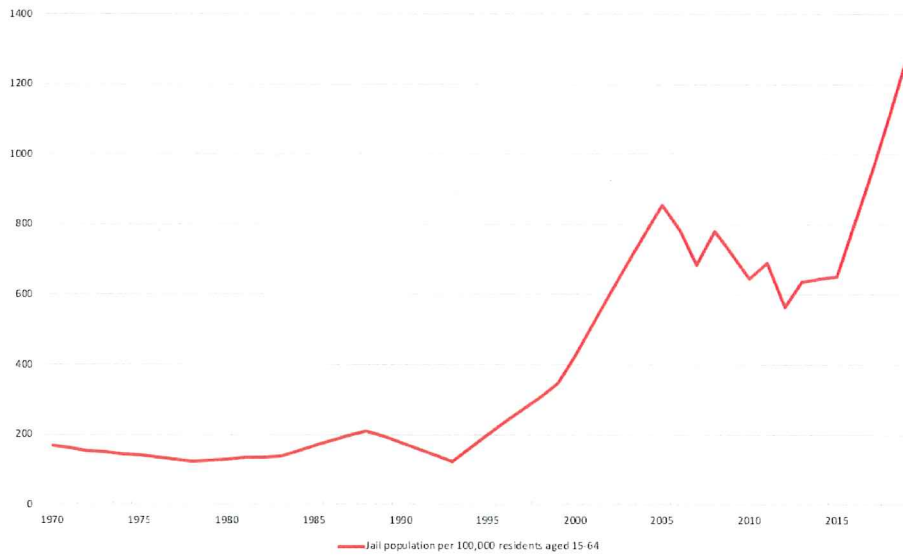
**Chart 26. Growth in Jail Incarceration by Gender (1994-2019)**



## Logan County: Key Findings

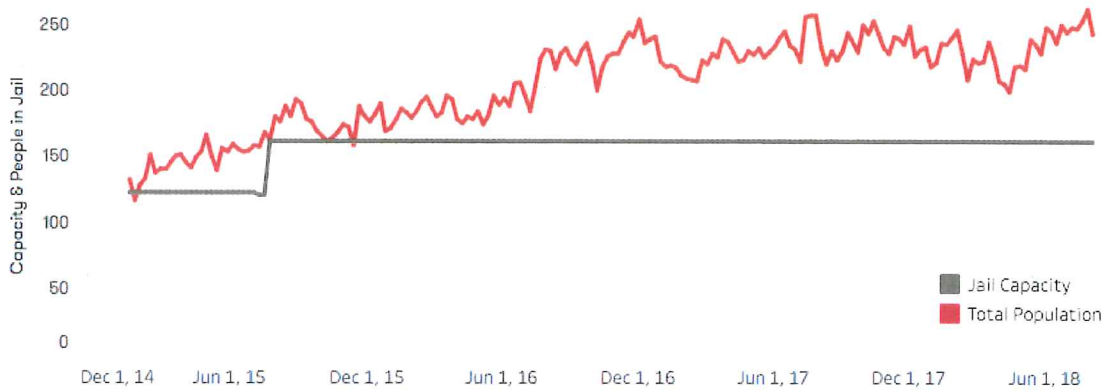
- 1) On July 2, 2019, Logan County reported a jail population of 213 people in jail. **This represents a 660 percent increase since 1990.**<sup>23</sup> **The rate of jail incarceration increased by approximately 616 percent from 1990 to 2019** to reach approximately 1,283 people in jail per 100,000 county residents ages 15 to 64 (see Chart 27). Rates of incarceration account for population changes over time and show how saturated communities are by incarceration.

**Chart 27. Logan County Jail Incarceration Rate (1970-2019)**



- 2) **The Logan County Jail has consistently operated at or above capacity.** On August 2, 2018, the Logan County Jail was operating at 151 percent capacity.

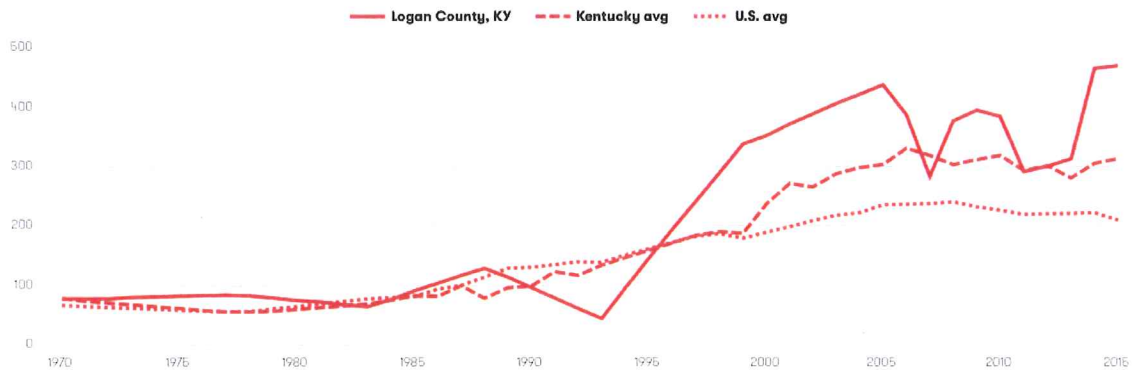
**Chart 28. Logan County Jail Population and Capacity (Dec. 2014-Aug. 2018)**



<sup>23</sup> According to analysis of data collected by the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics and the Logan County Jail Roster.

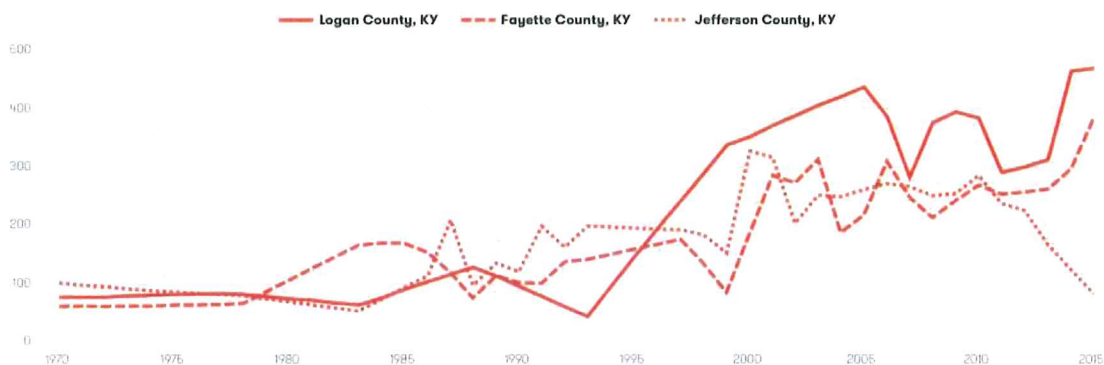
3) **Logan County has high rates of pretrial detention.** In 2015, pretrial detainees comprised 73 percent of the jail population.<sup>24</sup> Historically, Logan County has detained people before trial at a higher rate than both Kentucky’s statewide average and the national average (see Chart 29, below). And since 2015 (the last year for which data on the county’s use of pretrial detention is available) the Logan County Jail population has only continued to grow—though it has been driven in part by an increasing number of people being held for the state Department of Corrections.

**Chart 29. Pretrial Jail Incarceration Rates in Logan County, Kentucky, and the US (1970-2015)**  
Per 100,000 residents aged 15-64



4) **In 2015, Logan County’s pretrial jail incarceration was 1.2 times that of Lexington and surrounding Fayette County, and 5.7 times that of Louisville and surrounding Jefferson County** (see Chart 30, below). Statewide, Kentucky’s small to mid-sized cities have the highest rates of pretrial detention, followed by suburban counties and rural counties like Logan. **Louisville’s pretrial detention rate is the lowest, and decreased 75 percent between 2000 and 2015, while Logan County’s pretrial detention rate increased 34 percent over the same time period.**

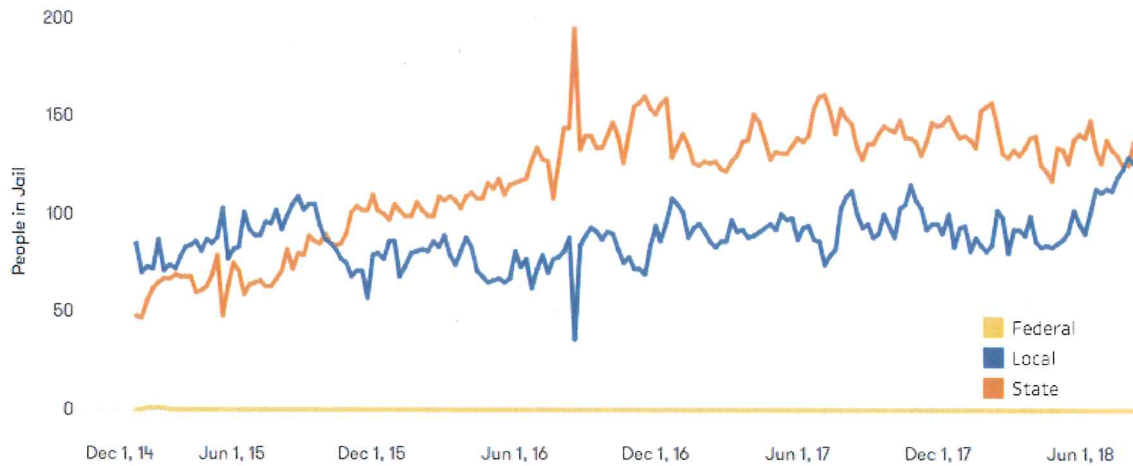
**Chart 30. Jail Incarceration in Logan County, Jefferson County, and Fayette County**  
Per 100,000 residents aged 15-64



<sup>24</sup> "Logan County, KY," Vera's Incarceration Trends Project, accessed July 8, 2019, <http://trends.vera.org/rates/logan-county-ky>

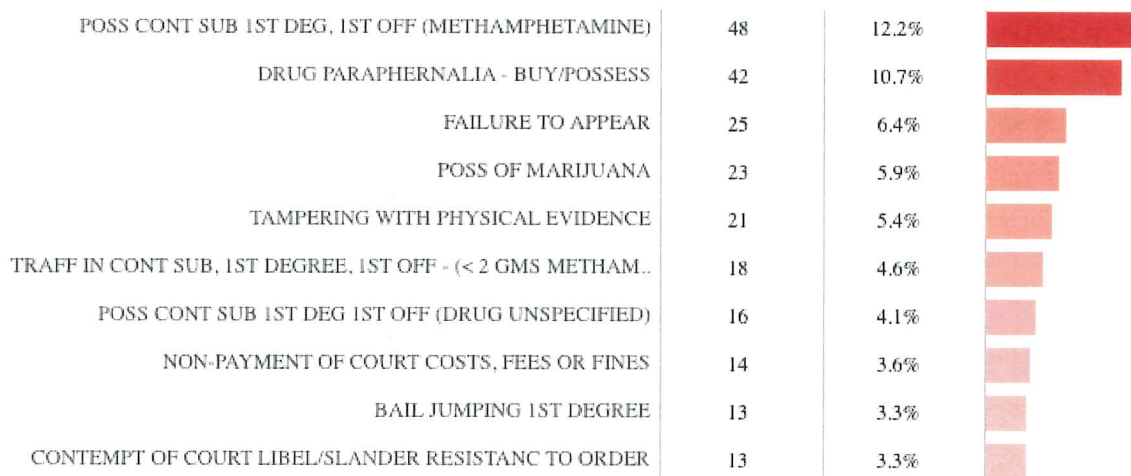
- 5) **A significant proportion of Logan County’s jail beds are occupied by people held for other authorities.** On August 2, 2018, 47 percent of the people in the Logan County Jail were being held for the state DOC.

**Chart 31. People in Logan County Jail Held for Local, State, and Federal Authorities**



- 6) **Five of the top ten most frequent charges facing people in the Logan County Jail are drug-related.** The two most frequent charges—1<sup>st</sup> offense methamphetamine possession or purchase/possession of drug paraphernalia—appear on more than 20 percent of bookings into the Logan County Jail (see Chart 32, below). The prevalence of drug charges suggests that many people incarcerated in Logan County may be grappling with substance use disorders that are not effectively treated.

**Chart 32. Most Frequent Charges and Percentage of People in the Logan County Jail Booked on the Charge (June 28, 2019)**



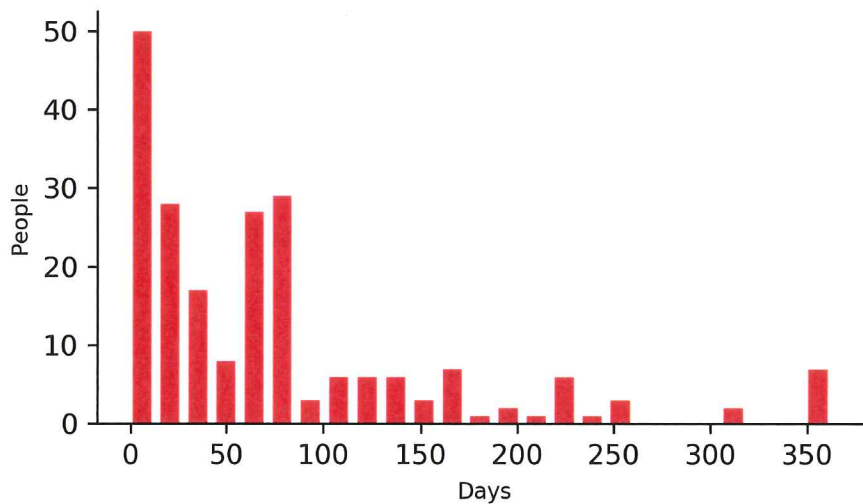
7) On June 28, 2019, more than 66 percent of people in the Logan County Jail were held on a bail amount of \$500 or less and nearly 64 percent of people were held on bail amount of \$10,000 or less. According to research by the Kentucky Center for Economic Policy, nonfinancial bonds were imposed in only 29 percent of cases in Logan County in 2018.<sup>25</sup>

**Chart 33. Bond Amounts of People Detained in the Logan County Jail (June 28, 2019)**



12) A person spends an average of 81 days in the Logan County Jail, more than three times the national average. On June 28, 2019, 64 percent of people had been in custody for more than one month, 52 percent had been in custody for more than two months, and 11 percent had been in custody for more than six months (see Chart 34, below). On June 28, 2019, 7 people had been in custody for more than a year (See Table 4, below). People serving out sentences have longer lengths of stay, while those detained before trial may cycle through the jail more quickly.

**Chart 34. Length of Stay in the Logan County Jail (June 28, 2019)**



**Table 4. Length of Stay in the Logan County Jail, One Year or More (June 2019)**

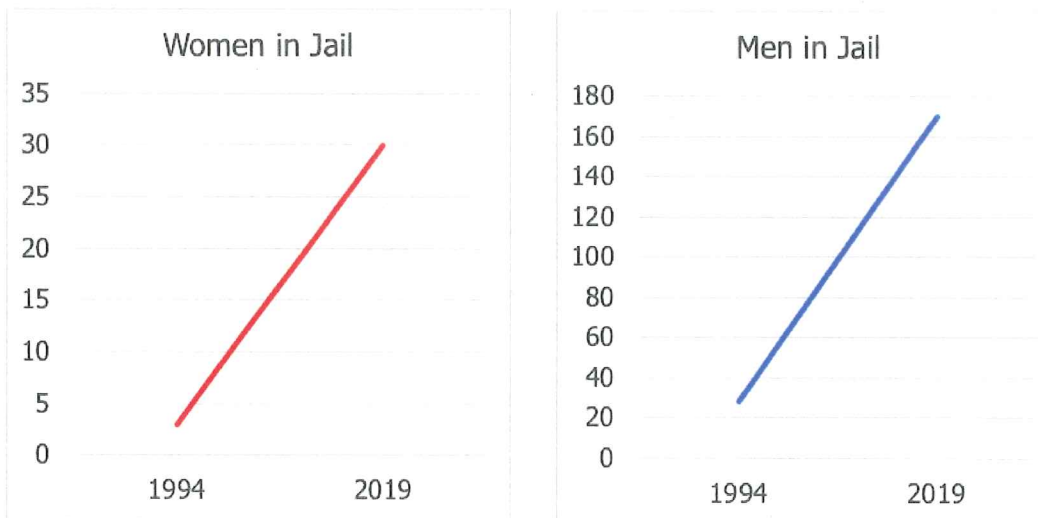
Days in jail	Number of People	Percentage of Jail Population
365-730	7	3

<sup>25</sup> Spalding, "Disparate Justice."

13) **The population of the Boone County Jail is majority white, but rates of incarceration reveal deep racial disparity.** Black people comprise 2 percent of the county population, but 27 percent of the local jail population (not including those held for state and federal authorities).

14) **Between 1994 and 2019, the number of women in the Logan County Jail increased by 900 percent, while the number of men increased by 507 percent** (see Chart 35, below). Although the overall rate and volume of men's jail incarceration is higher than for women, both in Logan County and nationally women in jails are the fastest growing population under correctional control.<sup>26</sup>

**Chart 35. Growth in Jail Incarceration by Gender (1994-2019)**



<sup>26</sup> Kang-Brown and Lu, "America's Growing Gender Jail Gap."

