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# Poverty to Prison Pipeline

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# POVERTY TO PRISON PIPELINE

## UNDERSTANDING THE **CASH BAIL SYSTEM**

CAROLINA JUSTICE POLICY CENTER

BAIL (n.): Money given to the court by someone arrested for a crime. If paid, it allows the person to leave the custody of police until their court date.

BUT IF YOU CAN'T AFFORD BAIL, YOU STAY IN JAIL.

**Crime** offers a way for impoverished people to obtain material goods they cannot attain through legitimate means. They are drawn to **commit** drug offenses and robbery to make up for the lack of income.

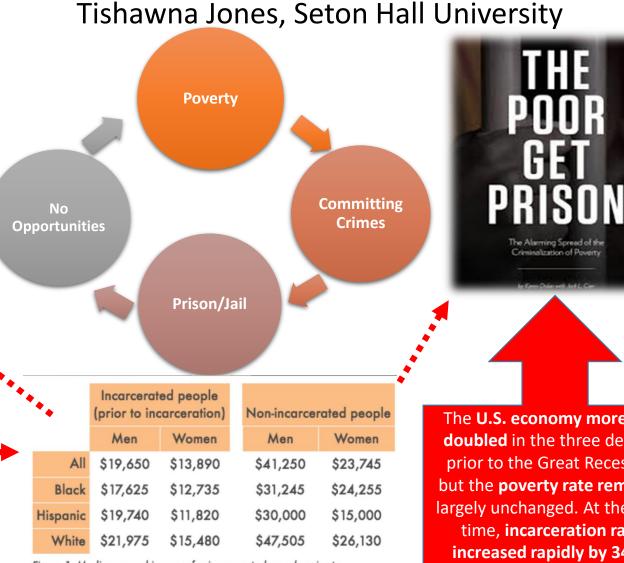


Figure 1. Median annual incomes for incarcerated people prior to incarceration and non-incarcerated people ages 27-42, in 2014 dollars, by race/ethnicity and gender.

The U.S. economy more than **doubled** in the three decades prior to the Great Recession, but the poverty rate remained largely unchanged. At the same time, incarceration rates increased rapidly by 342%, from 111 to 491 for every 100,000 citizens.

#### Effects of Incarceration:

- Employment: Unemployment rate is 5x greater for former inmates.
- Housing: Almost 50,000 people exit enter homeless
- shelters upon release from jail or prison.
- Education: 60% of colleges screen applicants for criminal records.

### **Recommendations:**

- Eliminate prison sentences for nonviolent crimes
- Eliminate the cash bail system
- **Invest** more money into prison
  - alternatives (drug
  - treatment & job
  - training programs)