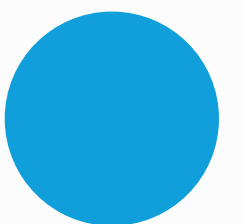
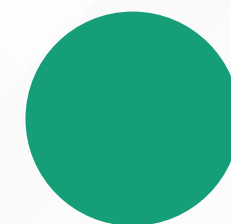
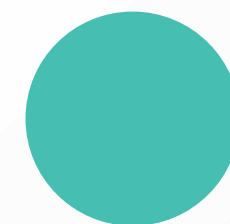
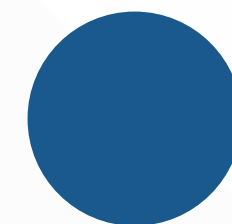




HOST A SCREENING

**BRING LET'S BE CLEAR**

**TO YOUR COMMUNITY**



# What is the Let's Be Clear campaign?

Let's Be Clear was created by Measures for Justice, who is leading a movement to change the future of criminal justice by developing data tools that help communities drive the change they want to see.



# Who is Measures for Justice?



Measures for Justice is a nonpartisan nonprofit that develops data tools and provides data services that help communities and the institutions that serve them reshape how the system works.



**DATA**



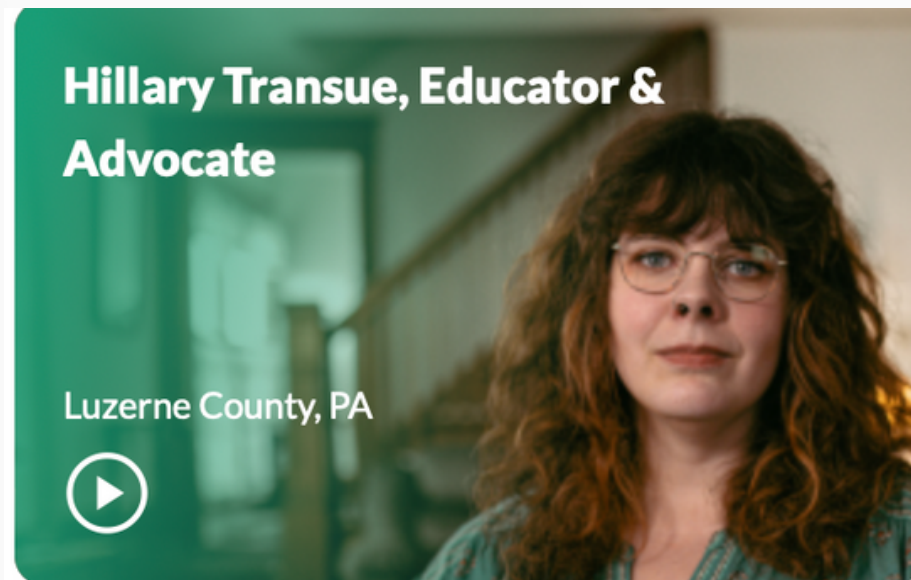
**ACCESSIBILITY**



**TRANSPARENCY**

# STORY Highlights

[www.letsbeclearstories.org](http://www.letsbeclearstories.org)



## Criminal justice data has a story to tell

View 12 compelling stories from across the country

Download the Conversation Guide to facilitate meaningful conversations

Engage social justice advocates as partners, speakers and panelists at film screenings and community events

Inspire support for data-driven advocacy of criminal justice reform

# What is our approach?



## PREMISE

When the public, police, prosecutors and courts have access to the same data, those data become the common ground for dialogue and reform.



## PROBLEM

Criminal justice data at the local level is not readily available. As a result, transparency and accountability are in short supply. Given these deficits, lasting reform is difficult to achieve.



## POTENTIAL

We've developed a new model for community members to partner their prosecutor, police and/or court to co-create a joint space for making criminal justice data transparent and sharing reform goals publicly.



**Host a film screening**  
at your local private  
theatre, school or library



**Start the dialogue**  
by downloading our [conversation](#)  
[guide](#) to facilitate a discussion



**Continue the conversation**  
and share experiences with  
your social network using the  
hashtag #letsbeclear

# FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

## **What will Measures for Justice provide for our screening?**

- Marketing materials (including a poster, playbill and table tents)
- The Conversation Guide
- Video files
- Access to a MFJ team member for any additional questions

## **How long do you recommend our event run?**

On average, we recommend 2 hours and this includes the 40 minute video series and time to host a moderated conversation.

## **Do you partner with organizations to cohost a film screening?**

We would be happy to explore a partnership. If you're interested in a co-hosted screening, please contact [Katricia.cleveland@measuresforjustice.org](mailto:Katricia.cleveland@measuresforjustice.org)



# NEXT STEPS

01

Explore our campaign:  
[www.letsbeclearstories.org](http://www.letsbeclearstories.org)

02

Download our [Conversation Guide](#)  
to learn more

03

Contact us to discuss hosting a  
screening in your community

04

[Share](#) the “Let’s Be Clear”  
stories to inspire data-driven  
criminal justice reform





# Contact Us

**Katricia Cleveland**

**MEASURES FOR JUSTICE**

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585-895-3861



# Let's Be Clear:

## Criminal justice data has a story to tell.

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Conversation Guide



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## A Note from Amy Bach, Founder and CEO of Measures for Justice

After spending years in courtrooms across the country, one thing became abundantly clear - most people had no idea what was happening in their criminal justice system.

There was little-to-no data. No transparency. And as a result, policymakers were flying blind and the public had no means of holding the system accountable.

That's why I created Measures for Justice. To solve these problems.

Measures for Justice helps communities make informed decisions about how to make the system work for them. We do this work because criminal justice should have the same oversight and measurement as many other public institutions like schools and hospitals. We feel called to this work because we are reminded every day of what's at stake for the lives behind every data point we put out there.

When we first started thinking about ways to help make the case for the power of criminal justice data to change lives, we wanted to find the most compelling stories we could. Stories that would shake people. Upset them. Surprise and move them.

Because **every data point represents a life.**

**Let's Be Clear** features 12 people who have experienced the criminal justice system in multiple ways. Each person's story reminds us that data isn't abstract or heartless. A woman assaulted behind bars. A sheriff fighting the opioid epidemic. A man who loses everything waiting for due process.

We interviewed over a hundred people. And while every story we heard was amazing in its own way, we still never planned for the feeling we got hearing the stories we selected for this series.

I'm humbled and inspired to share these stories with you and I hope that they will spark important conversations about criminal justice, data, and transparency in your own communities.

Amy Bach, Founder and CEO  
Measures for Justice



## How to Use this Conversation Guide

This companion guide invites you to host your own viewings of the series in your community and continue the conversation about the themes presented in **Let's Be Clear**.

Between 70 and 100 million people have a criminal record in this country, according to [The Sentencing Project](#). When you think about them, their families, friends, neighbors, and all the people who work in the criminal justice system, we're looking at a third of the country, if not more. That's a lot of stories. A lot of turmoil and pain, confusion and chaos.

And it's hard to talk about. This guide can help you facilitate these hard conversations - to create a safe space for people to be authentic and vulnerable, and to pave the way for future conversations. Because, while challenging, it's important to have these conversations so we can make our own informed decisions about our local criminal justice systems.

Measures for Justice's mission is to change the future of criminal justice by developing tools that help communities reshape how the system works. Because **communities have the power to make change**. This is one of those tools.



## Suggested Event Itinerary

- Allot 2-3 hours for most events.
- Check in guests as they arrive.
- View all of the **Let's Be Clear** series (approx 40 minutes) and review the photo essays.
- Have an event host/moderator set agreements to encourage dialogue, mutual respect, and deep listening to what others share - such as "Practice Active Listening," "Don't Interrupt," and "Assume Good Intentions" - in a visible place in your meeting room.
- Have a host moderate the conversation:
  - Open the conversation with the general questions below,
  - Deepen the conversation by asking questions about each episode, and
  - Close the conversation and extend gratitude to everyone for their courage and willingness to participate.
- Thank guests for coming, let them know that if they want more information they can visit [measuresforjustice.org](https://measuresforjustice.org) and sign up for our newsletter.
- Close out the event.

## Overall Story Questions

- Did anything surprise you about these stories?
- How do you feel after viewing these stories?
- What do you wish you knew about your local criminal justice system?
- What data do you wish you had?
- How would you use it?
- How do you think broader access to criminal justice data would change the system? Would it make it better or worse?
- What do you think needs to happen to get your local court/DA/police department to partner with an organization to make their data public and accessible?



## Individual Story Questions

### Episode 1: Waiving Right to Counsel in Juvenile Court

Something was wrong in the Luzerne County juvenile court. Kids were being sent away for minor infractions. Most did not have attorneys. The judge was unforgiving and relentless. The kids and families suspected something was wrong, but it wasn't until the Luzerne Juvenile Law Center uncovered shocking data patterns that the real story came out: the Judge was sending kids to a for-profit jail in exchange for kickbacks. Here we meet Hillary Transue, who was sentenced as a teenager for publishing a MySpace page that made fun of her school principal.

#### Questions:

1. Why do you think the judge was able to get away with what he was doing for so long?
2. Who or what do you think could have helped Hillary and her mother as they were going through all this?
3. What do you think about Hillary's decision to work with juveniles in detention?

#### Notes:



## Episode 2: Mental Health in Law Enforcement

Major Ailen Mitchell was just twenty one years old on his first night on the job when he witnessed a gruesome murder. Today he commands 120 officers in a section of Atlanta, Georgia. Over the years, he's been able to seek therapy to help process the horrors he's witnessed, but not all police have the same resources. Here he talks about that first night and the effect it had on him.

### Questions:

1. Police forces nationwide answer millions of calls a year. Many of these calls are to help with high-stakes, emotionally devastating situations—not only for victims, but for the officers as well. What role, if any, do you think officer wellness has to play in how the police do their work?
2. Data on officer wellness tells us that more officers are succumbing to depression and despair than officers who die in the line of duty. If you were in charge of a police force, how would you act on data like this?
3. How might you know the difference between an officer who needs help and an officer who shouldn't be an officer?

### Notes:





## Episode 3: Overrepresentation of Black and Brown Defendants in Prison

Jason Hernandez was arrested at age 21 for a nonviolent felony drug offense and sentenced to life without parole. Over the years, he began to notice that sentences for Black and Brown defendants were significantly more punitive than for white defendants for the same crimes.

Jason managed to commute his sentence by appealing for clemency from the President of the United States—a long shot that turned into a miracle.

Questions:

1. How do you think data showing racial disparities in sentencing and arrest practices could have helped Jason had it been widely available at the time?
2. Do you know anyone who's been treated differently by the criminal justice system based on their ethnicity, race, gender, or other characteristic?
3. What do you think can help reduce bias in the system?
4. Do you think Jason would still be in prison if not for his clemency appeal?

Notes:



## Episode 4: Addiction and Recidivism

In 2016, Sheriff Karl Leonard realized that over 90% of the people coming into the Chesterfield County Jail suffered from drug addiction. Overwhelmed and desperate, he began HARP (Helping Addicts Recover Progressively) and offered it to anyone who needed help.

Questions:

1. Do you think drug recovery programs should be offered in every jail? If so, why?
2. Could the program Sheriff Leonard created be replicated in other facilities, or was there something unique about his jail?
3. Do you think treating addiction can help reduce crime and recidivism rates nationwide?

Notes:



## Episode 5: Drug Possession

With so many drug possession cases coming into the Hobbs public defender's office, the team needed data to underscore their suspicions that something wasn't right and to open up a dialogue about what to do. The office found that most of the cases started with people simply riding their bicycles to work. But why? Public Defender Ibukun Adepoju went on a mission to find out.

Questions:

1. Data helped the public defender's office petition for funding and buy-in for a program to mitigate the problem they uncovered. How else do you think public defenders can be using data to make a difference?
2. What other solutions come to mind to help solve the bike-ride-to-felony problem?
3. In the cases Ibukun spoke of, small offenses lead to big charges—do you know anyone that's happened to?

Notes:



## Episode 6: Sexual Violence Behind Bars

Cynthia Alvarado was assaulted behind bars. The data tells us that thousands and thousands of assaults are reported every year. The data don't tell us who, what, when, or where, but they do scream very loudly that there is a devastating problem that needs solving, and solving fast.

Questions:

1. Why do you think it's so hard to stop sexual violence behind bars?
2. There are so many experiences in Cynthia's life that led her to that moment in the park. How did each one build on the previous one?
3. Do you agree the statute of limitations should be waived for sexual offenses behind bars?
4. Do you think everyone behind bars should have the chance and resources to become a lawyer?

Notes:



## Episode 7: Pretrial Detention

Linnel Bruce was accosted one day outside of his church. In self defense, he struck his attacker with a glass bottle. Linnel then spent months in jail while waiting for a bond hearing.

Questions:

1. Linnel spent months in jail waiting for his day in court—essentially punished before being found guilty or innocent. Why do you think the system violates due process in this way?
2. Linnel says the system works for some people and not others. What do you think he means by that?
3. Bail can be used to keep poor people in jail. Bail can also be used to keep violent criminals off the streets. How do you feel about abolishing bail?

Notes:



## Episode 8: No Data, No Change

Selma, Alabama. A city best known as the catalyst for the Civil Rights Movement with a call for racial equity met with bloodshed. To its citizens, Selma isn't just a place in the history books, it's home. Today, its population is shrinking. A tornado recently leveled whole communities. And the criminal justice system has left a lot of people in the dark. Judge Vernetta Perkins shares her vision for how to put this city back on the right track.

Questions:

1. Judge Perkins talks about needing data to paint a picture of what's happening today to argue for why change is needed. What kind of data would you like to see for your community?
2. What questions would you most like data to answer about what's happening in your community?
3. Judge Perkins mentions a restorative criminal justice system. What does that mean to you?
4. What steps can you take to get your local criminal justice system to be more transparent?

Notes:



## Photo Essay: Sebastian Yoon

Sebastian Yoon was incarcerated as a teenager. While in prison, he found a lifeline through education. Today, he works as a program officer for a national nonprofit. His story is about how getting a degree in prison changed his life.

Questions:

1. Do you think every facility should offer inmates the chance to get a high school and college degree?
2. Why do you think getting an education was so important for Sebastian?
3. Have you experienced learning as an antidote to depression?

Notes:



## Photo Essay: Brett Tolman

For Brett Tolman, the best way to make system change is to skip the partisanship and look at the data. His view is that 95% of incarcerated people get out. And if about 80% of them are reoffending, what does that tell us about how well incarceration rehabilitated them?

Questions:

1. Brett has seen the criminal justice system from all sides. Do you think every defense attorney and prosecutor should be required to serve in both capacities?
2. Do you think the role of a prison is to rehabilitate those incarcerated there?
3. How do you think data can play a role in bringing people together across party lines?

Notes:





## Photo Essay: Ivonne Roman

As Ivonne Roman puts it: “Research tells us that women officers are less likely to use excessive force, less likely to use force at all, less likely to engage in ‘contempt of cop’ arrests, like if you hurt my feelings or you cursed at me, you’re going to jail.” And yet the data is clear and undeniable: women are underrepresented in the police force. This is why Ivonne is fighting to change those numbers.

Questions:

1. Why do you think women are underrepresented in the police force?
2. What steps do you think need to be taken to get more women on the force?
3. Have you ever seen a female police officer in action? How did people respond to her?

Notes:



## Photo Essay: Tyrone Millard III

Criminal justice data available in Yolo County, California, played a powerful role in Tyrone's story. Thanks to a policy change in the Yolo County D.A.'s office, he got a second chance. Today, Tyrone spends his free time refereeing basketball games and enjoying every day with his wife and daughter. As Tyrone puts it, "I get to do all this because I don't have a felony on my record."

### Questions:

1. Were you familiar with diversion programs before reading Tyrone's story? What is your opinion of them?
2. Do you know what diversion programs are available in your community?
3. Is there anything in your life that you could do-over? If yes, what would you do differently?

### Notes:



## About Measures for Justice

Measures for Justice is a nonpartisan nonprofit that's bringing transparency and accountability into the mix of how justice gets pursued in this country.

### Our Vision

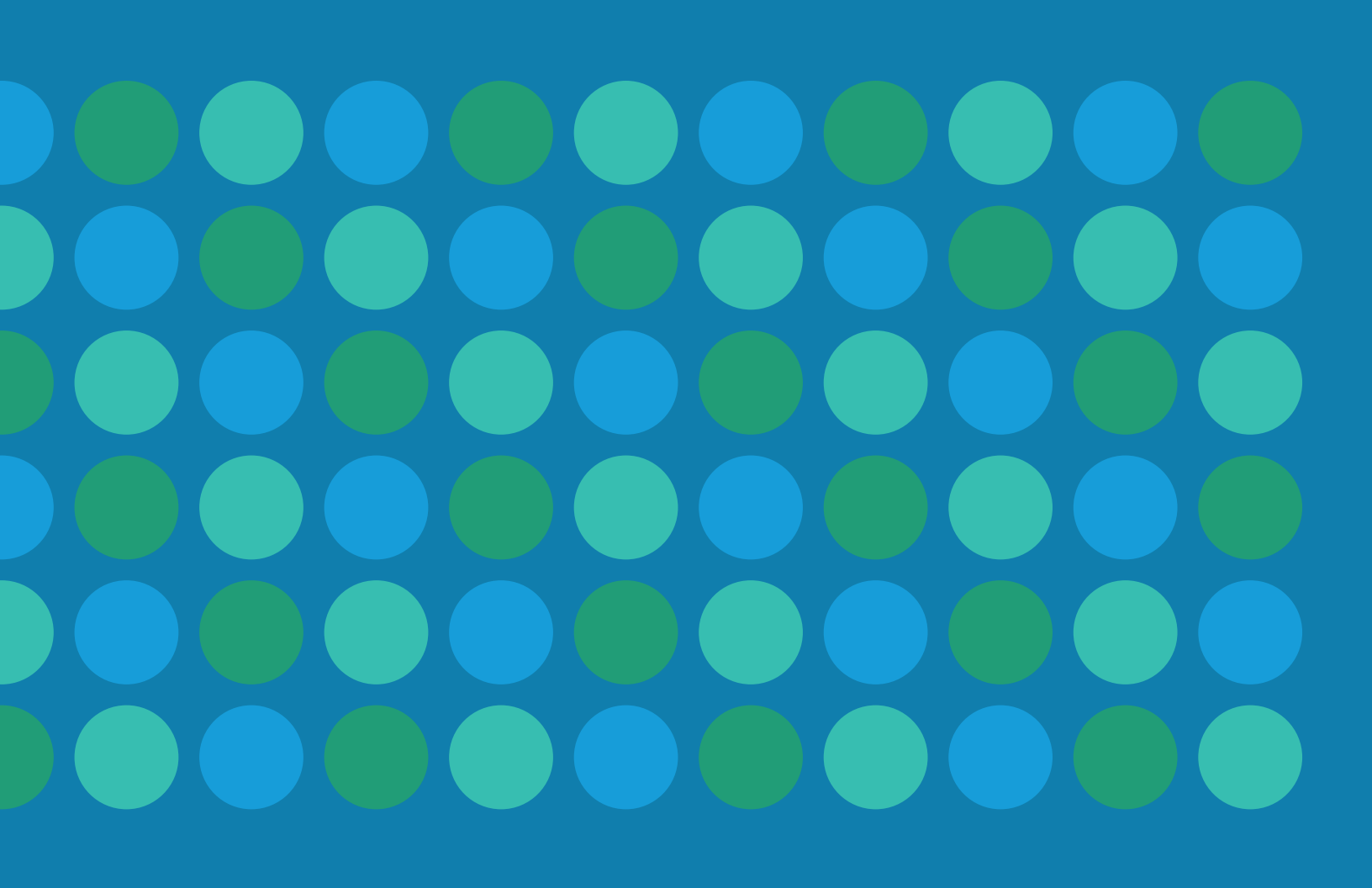
We envision a world in which the criminal justice system is fully transparent, accessible, and accountable.

### Our Mission

We are changing the future of criminal justice by developing tools that help communities, including the institutions that serve them, reshape how the system works.

For more information, visit [measuresforjustice.org](https://measuresforjustice.org).





# We canvassed the country for stories that demonstrate the **power of criminal justice data** to inform and inspire change.

## **Where's the data?**

This is the question Measures for Justice started with in 2011. Our thinking: Oversight and measurement of how a system works is an obvious way to ensure the system works well—and for everyone.

Who is everyone?

Nearly 70 million people have a criminal record in this country. When you think about them, their

families, friends, neighbors and all the people who work in the criminal justice system, we're looking at a third of the country, if not more.

That's a lot of stories. A lot of turmoil and pain, confusion and chaos. In essence, it's a lot to make sense of and improve—especially without data.

That's why we develop data tools and services to help communities reshape the criminal justice system.

Let's Be Clear features 12 people who have experienced the criminal justice system in multiple ways. Each person's story makes clear the power of criminal justice data to change lives. Each also reminds us that data isn't abstract or heartless. On the contrary, every data point represents a life. A woman assaulted behind bars. A sheriff fighting the opioid epidemic. A man who loses everything waiting for due process.

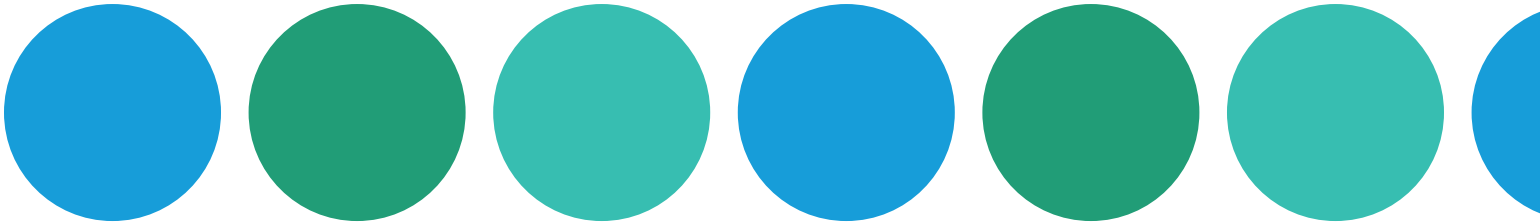
Measures for Justice helps communities make informed decisions about how to make the system work for them.

We do this work because criminal justice should have the same oversight and measurement as many other public institutions like schools and hospitals.

We feel called to this work because we are reminded every day of what's at stake for the lives behind every data point we put out there.

*Measures for Justice is a nonpartisan nonprofit that develops data tools and services to help communities reshape the criminal justice system. The idea for the organization grew out of CEO and founder Amy Bach's book, Ordinary Injustice, about what was happening in county courts nationwide. In story after story, it became clear that no one was paying attention to the trends and patterns that suggest things are awry in the system.*

**Let's Be Clear:**  
**these stories are**  
**just the beginning**







**52%**  
of minors in  
Luzerne County  
waived their  
right to counsel  
compared to a  
state average of  
**5.6%.**

*“The gavel came down and the bailiff cuffed me and she said, ‘Look what you did to your mother.’ You’re not allowed to say goodbye to your family. The last time I heard my mom, she was screaming.”*

**Hillary Transue**, Educator & Advocate | Luzerne County, PA

---

Something was wrong in the Luzerne County juvenile court. Kids were being sent away for minor infractions. Most did not have attorneys. The judge was unforgiving and relentless. The kids and families suspected something was wrong, but it wasn't until the Luzerne Juvenile Law Center uncovered shocking data patterns that the real story came out: the judge was sending kids to a for-profit jail in exchange for kickbacks. Who knows how long this might have gone on if not for the data that exposed the pattern.



Photography by Alexander Glustrom

In 2017,

**129**

police officers  
died in the  
line of duty.

**140**

police officers  
died by suicide.

*“I’m on the radio, I’m shaking to call for an ambulance. It felt like an eternity... an extremely traumatic experience. I had nightmares about it.”*

**Ailen Mitchell**, Atlanta Police Department Major | Fulton County, GA

---

Police answer millions of calls a year nationwide. Many of these calls are to help with high-stakes, emotionally devastating situations—not only for victims, but for the officers as well. Data on officer wellness tells us that more officers are succumbing to depression and despair than officers who die in the line of duty. This data helps continue, and in some cases, ignite conversations about mental health care for officers. Even in the face of danger every day, officers must ensure they are able to care for themselves and the communities they serve.



In 2002,

**40%**

of Texans were Latino or African American.

They made up

**70%**

of the prison population.

*“I had always thought it was normal for Black and Brown people to be in prison. I thought it was normal for me to be in prison. It wasn’t until I read *The New Jim Crow* that I figured out there was nothing normal about that.”*

**Jason Hernandez**, Social Justice Advocate | Collin County, TX

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Jason Hernandez puts a face on data that captures the overrepresentation of Black and Brown defendants in prison. Jason managed to commute his sentence of life without parole for a nonviolent felony drug offense by appealing for clemency from the President of the United States—a long shot that turned into a miracle. Should the criminal justice system rely on miracles for oversight or equity? Of course not. Data ensures it doesn’t have to.



Photography by Brendan Hall

# 71.6%

of inmates who completed the Chesterfield County Jail's drug recovery program were not rearrested after being released.

*“90% of everyone we were getting in this jail was suffering from addiction. It was overwhelming our system. My challenge to our team was: we’re starting a program today. We didn’t know what we were doing, we just knew we had to do something.”*

**Karl Leonard**, Sheriff | Chesterfield County, VA

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In 2016, Sheriff Leonard began HARP (Helping Addicts Recover Progressively) in the Chesterfield County Jail. The data trends were as alarming as the suffering on display everywhere in the jail. The program evolved over time. Today it is judged not by anecdotal evidence of its success, but by quantifiable metrics that justify the program's work.



LAW OFFICES  
OF THE  
PUBLIC DEFENDER  
COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO



Photography by Brendan Hall

In 2021, the per capita rate for drug possession cases in the small city of Hobbs was

**110%**

higher than in the most populous city in the state, Albuquerque.

*“We find a lot of people who are addicts being prosecuted for nothing other than their addiction. A lot of the clients that we see with these charges come back over and over and over because we never actually address the problem.”*

**Ibukun Adepoju**, Public Defender | Lea County, NM

---

With so many drug possession cases coming into the Hobbs public defender’s office, the team needed data to underscore their suspicions that something wasn’t right and to start a dialogue about what to do. The office found that most of the cases started with people simply riding their bicycles to work. But why? The data helped the office petition for funding and gain buy-in for a program to mitigate the problem they uncovered.



In 2018, there were  
**27,826**  
allegations of  
sexual victimization  
in adult correctional  
facilities nationwide.

*“What I found out later was that this  
man was doing this to everybody.  
It wasn’t just me.”*

**Cynthia Alvarado**, Activist | Philadelphia County, PA

---

Cynthia Alvarado was assaulted behind bars. The data tells us that thousands and thousands of assaults are reported every year. These allegations are hard to substantiate and prosecute given the power dynamics between guards and inmates, and among inmates themselves. The data don't tell us who, what, when, where, but they do scream very loudly that there is a devastating problem that needs solving, and solving fast.



In 2022,

**17.8%**

of people held at  
Fulton County Jail  
had been held  
for more than

**90**

days without  
indictment.

*“I sat in jail for about four months before a bond hearing—or a hearing period. I lost my job because I was incarcerated. I lost my apartment. Everything I tried to achieve was taken away from me and now I got to start all over again. Due process shouldn’t take that long.”*

**Linnel Bruce**, Carpenter | Fulton County, GA

---

Data on pretrial incarceration tells us that, at any given moment, thousands of people are sitting in jail waiting for their day in court. They are being punished before their cases have been decided. Some defendants will plead guilty just to speed up the release process. Some will be found guilty and ordered to serve time. Others will have their cases dismissed or be acquitted. Regardless of the outcome, the data make the case for greater scrutiny of practices that detain defendants pretrial.



# 76.6%

of prisoners  
are rearrested  
within five years  
of release.

*“Today my organization uses data to go to conservatives and say, ‘Hey, you have to start looking at ways to improve and fix the system if you want to reduce crime.’”*

**Brett Tolman**, Former U.S. Attorney, Executive Director of  
Right on Crime | Salt Lake County, UT

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For Brett Tolman, the best way to make system change is to skip the partisanship and look at the data. His view is that 95% of incarcerated people get out. And if about 80% of them are reoffending, what does that tell us about how well incarceration rehabilitated them?

A long-time prosecutor of some notoriously appalling crimes, Tolman believes data is the means to “seek and get justice without the destruction, inconsistency and hypocrisy of the law.”





In 2018, inmates who participated in correctional education programs were

**28%**

less likely to reoffend than inmates who did not participate in correctional education programs.

*“My peers were thought partners in deliberating social issues and proposing solutions. Once a concrete box of desolation and stagnation, my cell became a space for reimagining my place in the world and how the world ought to be.”*

**Sebastian Yoon**, Advocate | Nassau County, NY

---

The revolving door of criminal justice is not in dispute. But the data tells us that getting an education behind bars can disrupt the pattern and start a new one. Sebastian Yoon went to prison as a teenager. Today, he works as a program officer for a national nonprofit. His story is about how getting a degree in prison changed his life. The data tells us he's not alone.



Photography by Marissa Leshnov

From 2020-2022,  
diversions for all  
cases involving  
Black defendants in  
Yolo, CA, rose from

**8.9%** to  
**17.9%**.

*“Today I have a four-year-old daughter and a wife of eight years. I work for Amazon and in my free time, I ref basketball games. And I get to do all this because I don’t have a felony on my record.”*

**Tyrone Richard Millard II**, Referee | Yolo County, CA

---

Data in Yolo County, California, showed police were disparately arresting people of color. The data didn't say why this was happening, but it did draw attention to a problem the district attorney could mitigate with a big policy change. Moving forward, defendants with prior records would not be automatically disqualified from diversion programs, which provide an alternative to traditional prosecution. The result was that, if more people of color were being brought into the system, more people of color were also being diverted out.



Photography by Marissa Leshnov

In 2016, female officers made up  
**12%**  
of the police force.

*“As long as I could prove that I deserved to be there based on the metrics that men use—arrests and tickets—then I was fine. But once I began competing with them for promotions, things became nastier for me. They couldn’t believe I was rising up the ranks just based on merit.”*

**Ivonne Roman**, Police Chief (Ret.),  
Co-founder, 30×30 Initiative | Essex County, NJ

---

As Ivonne Roman puts it: “Research tells us that women officers are less likely to use excessive force, less likely to use force at all, less likely to engage in ‘contempt of cop’ arrests, like if you hurt my feelings or you cursed at me, you’re going to jail.” And yet the data is clear and undeniable: women are underrepresented in the police force. This is why Ivonne is fighting to change those numbers.



Photography by Brendan Hall

## No data, No change.

*“My vision for this city in ten years is a place that is alive and thriving. It’s a learning community filled with opportunity, a restorative criminal justice system where people feel that the courts serve them.”*

**Vernetta Perkins**, Judge | Dallas County, AL

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Selma, Alabama, a city world-renowned for leading the march to racial equality and that has witnessed so much bloodshed and sacrifice along the way—this city is in trouble. Its population is shrinking. A tornado recently leveled whole communities. And the criminal justice system has left a lot of people in the dark. There just isn’t enough usable data to answer even the basic questions: who’s in jail and for how long? To build in solutions for a more fair, efficient and safe criminal justice system, Selma needs data and the infrastructure to support it.



Data can be a powerful changemaker when you remember that every data point represents a life—and that every data trend and pattern represents thousands of lives. When we're clear that data has a story to tell, the data becomes a powerful motivator for change—at minimum, it can be a starting point for dialogue based on fact. Measures for Justice develops data tools and services to help communities reshape the criminal justice system. Let's Be Clear reminds us why.

**Visit [letsbeclearstories.org](https://letsbeclearstories.org)** to see the series. We hope you share the stories and continue the conversation.

**A Resonant Pictures Production**

Directed by Gabriella Canal

Executive Producers: Sam Bathrick, Fiona Maazel

Producers: Paras Chaudhari, Dana Ferguson, Lisa Riordan Seville



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Funding for this project provided by



Supported by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation