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1. Basic Data

(Sentenced State and Federal Prisoners in the US as of 12/31/2015, by Race, Ethnicity, and Gender)

Total Male ^a	White Non-Latino ^c	Black Non-Latino ^c	Latino	Other ^{b,c}
1,371,879	446,700	501,300	301,500	122,400
Total Female ^a	White Non-Latina ^c	Black Non-Latina ^c	Latina	Other ^{b,c}
104,968	52,700	21,700	17,900	12,700
Total All Genders ^{a,d}	White Non-Latinx ^c	Black Non-Latinx ^c	Latinx	Other ^{b,c}
1,476,847	499,400	523,000	319,400	135,100

Note: Counts based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional officials. Missing data were imputed for Illinois and Nevada.
 a/Detail may not sum to total due to rounding, inmates age 17 or younger, and missing race/Hispanic origin data.
 b/Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.
 c/Excludes persons of Latinx origin.
 d/Includes persons age 17 or younger.
 Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program, 2014; Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2014; National Corrections Reporting Program, 2013; Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2004; and U.S. Census Bureau, resident population estimates for January 1, 2015.

Source: Carson, E. Ann, and Mulako-Wangota, Joseph. Bureau of Justice Statistics. *Estimated sentenced state and federal prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age, December 31, 2015. Generated using the Corrections Statistical Analysis Tool (CSAT) - Prisoners at www.bjs.gov on December 31, 2016.*
<https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nps>
https://www.bjs.gov/nps/resources/documents/QT_age%20sex%20race%20distri...

2. **(Imprisonment Rates In The US By Race, Age, And Gender)** "At yearend 2015, there were 458 prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year in state or federal prison per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages (table 5). The imprisonment rate for the U.S. population of all ages was the lowest since 1997 (444 per 100,000 U.S. residents, not shown). Among U.S. residents age 18 or older, there were 593 prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year in state or federal prison per 100,000 U.S. adult residents. Both rates decreased since their peak in 2007.

"On December 31, 2015, 1% of adult males living in the United States were serving prison sentences of greater than 1 year. However, this imprisonment rate decreased 3% between yearend 2014 (1,168 per 100,000 adult males) and yearend 2015 (1,131 per 100,000). The rates for female imprisonment in 2015 (64 per 100,000 females of all ages and 82 per 100,000 adult females) both decreased by about 2% from yearend 2014."

Source: E. Ann Carson, PhD, and Elizabeth Anderson. *Prisoners In 2015. Washington, DC: US Dept of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics, Dec. 2016, NCJ250229, p. 8.*
<https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=5869>
<https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p15.pdf>

3. **(State and Federal Prison Populations in the US, by Race, Gender, and Latinx Ethnicity)** "At yearend 2015, there were 523,000 non-Hispanic black prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year under state or federal correctional authority. This was a 3% decrease from yearend 2014 and a 9% decline from yearend 2005. The number of non-Hispanic white prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year was virtually unchanged between 2005 (497,600 prisoners) and 2015 (499,400 prisoners). Hispanic prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year declined 2% between 2014 and 2015 and were down by 8% between 2010 and 2015."

Source: E. Ann Carson, PhD, and Elizabeth Anderson. *Prisoners In 2015. Washington, DC: US Dept of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics, Dec. 2016, NCJ250229, p. 8.*
<https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=5869>
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4. **(Jail Inmate Population in the US by Gender and by Race/Ethnicity at Yearend 2015)** "The

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4. **(Jail Inmate Population in the US by Gender and by Race/Ethnicity at Year-End 2015)** The juvenile population (those age 17 or younger) in local jails continued to decline in 2015, to fewer than 4,000 inmates (tables 3 and 4). This was down from a peak of about 7,600 juveniles in 2010. Since 2000, at least 8 in 10 juveniles held in local jails were on trial or awaiting trial in adult court. "While males accounted for at least 85% of the jail population each year since 2000, the female jail population grew from 11% of the total jail population in 2000 to more than 14% in 2013 and 2014. As a result, the female jail incarceration rate increased from about 50 per 100,000 female U.S. residents in 2000 to nearly 70 per 100,000 in 2014. The male incarceration rate remained relatively stable since 2000 (about 400 per 100,000 male U.S. residents) (not shown). "White inmates accounted for at least 47% of the jail population since 2013, up from 42% in 2000. Conversely, the percentage of black inmates held in local jails declined from about 40% in 2005 to 35% in 2014 and 2015. Hispanics represented about 15% of the jail population in 2014, unchanged since 2000. American Indian and Alaska Native inmates represented a small proportion (about 1%) of the jail population, but their number has nearly doubled since 2000."

The Average Daily Population (ADP) of inmates in US jails in 2015 was 721,300. On December 31, 2015, local jails in the US held 693,300 people, of whom 594,200 were male and 99,100 were female. Juveniles held as adults numbered 3,500, plus an additional 300 juveniles were held as juveniles. Racial demographics were as follows: white, 335,100; black/African-American, 243,400; Latinx, 99,000; American Indian/Alaska native: 8,600; Asian/native Hawaiian/other Pacific islander: 5,800; two or more races: 1,500. Only 258,800 had been convicted of any crime, and had either already been sentenced or were awaiting sentencing. The remaining 434,600 were unconvicted, and awaiting court action on a current charge.

Source: Todd D. Minton and Zhen Zeng, PhD, "Jail Inmates in 2015," Bureau of Justice Statistics (Washington, DC: Department of Justice, Dec. 2016), NCJ250394, p. 1 and p. 4, Table 3.
<https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=5872>
<https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ji15.pdf>

5. **(African American Males in Prison in the US)** "On December 31, 2014, black males had higher imprisonment rates than prisoners of other races or Hispanic origin within every age group. Imprisonment rates for black males were 3.8 to 10.5 times greater at each age group than white males and 1.4 to 3.1 times greater than rates for Hispanic males. The largest disparity between white and black male prisoners occurred among inmates ages 18 to 19. Black males (1,072 prisoners per 100,000 black male residents ages 18 to 19) were more than 10 times more likely to be in state or federal prison than whites (102 per 100,000)."

Source: Carson, E. Ann. Prisoners in 2014. Washington, DC: US Dept of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics, Sept. 2015, NCJ248955, p. 15.
<http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=5387>
<http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p14.pdf>

6. **(Number of People in The US Serving Time in State Prison For Drug Offenses, by Race)** The most serious offense for 206,300 of the 1,316,409 people in the US sentenced to state facilities at the end of 2014 was a conviction involving illegal drugs. That represents 15.7% of all sentenced prisoners under state jurisdiction. Of this total: 67,800 (32.9%) were non-Latinx white, 68,000 (33.0%) were non-Latinx African American, and 28,800 (7.2%) were Latinx. No race/ethnicity was reported for the remaining 41,700 people (20.2%) serving time in state prison for a drug offense.

(Note: The Bureau of Justice Statistics annual report on prisoners does not provide separate counts for inmates who identify as American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.)

Source: E. Ann Carson, PhD, and Elizabeth Anderson. Prisoners in 2015. Washington, DC: US Dept of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics, Dec. 2016, NCJ250229, p. 30, Appendix Table 5.
<https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=5869>
<https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p15.pdf>

7. **(Adults on Community Correctional Supervision in the US in 2015, by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Most Serious Offense)** According to the federal Bureau of Justice Statistics: Of the 3,789,800 adults in the US on probation as of 12/31/2015:
- 75% were male and 25% were female.
 - 55% were non-Latinx Whites, 30% were non-Latinx African-American, 13% were Latinx, 1% were American Indian/Alaska Native, and 1% were Asian/Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander. The number of multi-racial/other was too low to be reported.
 - Drug offenses were the most serious offenses for 25% of all probationers in 2015.

Of the 870,500 adults in the US on parole as of 12/31/2015:

- 87% were male and 13% were female.
- 44% were non-Latinx Whites, 38% were non-Latinx Blacks, 16% were Latinx, 1% were American Indian/Alaska Native, and 1% were Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander. The number of multi-racial/other was too low to be reported.
- Drug offenses were the most serious offense for 31% of all parolees in 2015.

Source: Danielle Kaeble and Thomas P. Bonczar, "Probation and Parole in the United States, 2015" (Washington, DC: US Dept of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics, Dec. 2016), NCJ250230, Table 1, p. 3, Table 4, p. 5, and Table 6, p. 7.
<https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=5784>
<https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ppus15.pdf>

8. **(Estimated Population of Young Adults in the US With a Parent Who Has Ever Spent Time in Jail or Prison)** "The prevalence of any PI [Parental Incarceration] was 12.5% with the 95% confidence interval (CI) of 11.3% to 13.8%. The distribution of incarceration status by category was: neither parent (87.5%, 95% CI: 86.2%–88.7%), father only (9.9%, 95% CI: 8.9%–10.9%), mother only (1.7%, 95% CI: 1.4%–2.0%), and both parents (0.9%, 95% CI: 0.7%–1.2%). A significant association was found between race and PI. Black and Hispanic individuals had the highest prevalence of PI, 20.6% and 14.8%,

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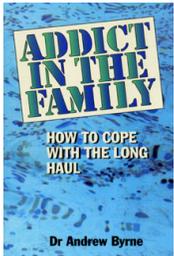
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Educating Children: Safety1st



compared with 11.9% for white individuals and 11.6% for those classified as other. Pairwise comparison indicated the black and white prevalence rates were significantly different."

Note: Regarding study sample size: "The current study used data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health), a 4-wave longitudinal study following a nationally representative probability sample of adolescents in grades 7 through 12 in the 1994–1995 school year.⁴⁶ The first 3 waves of Add

Health data were collected from April to December 1995, from April to August 1996, and from August 2001 to April 2002. The fourth wave of data was collected in 2007 and 2008. The full sample for Wave 4 included 15 701 or 80.3% of the eligible participants from Wave 1. The response rates for Waves 1, 2, 3, and 4 were 79.0%, 88.6%, 77.4%, and 80.3%, respectively. The mean ages of participants during the 4 waves of data collection were 15.7 years, 16.2 years, 22.0 years, and 28.8 years, respectively.

"The current study was based on 14,800 participants who were interviewed during Wave 1 and Wave 4 and have a sampling weight. Of the 15,701 participants who participated in both Wave 1 and Wave 4 interviews, 14,800 participants have a sampling weight at Wave 4 interview that could be used to compute population estimates. For data analysis, data describing participants' sociodemographic characteristics from Wave 1 of the Add Health study were combined with Wave 4 self-reported health outcomes and PI history."

Source: Rosalyn D. Lee, Xiangming Fang and Feijun Luo, "The Impact of Parental Incarceration on the Physical and Mental Health of Young Adults." *Pediatrics* 2013;131:e1188; originally published online March 18, 2013; DOI: 10.1542/peds.2012-0627.
<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/131/4/e1188.abstract>
<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/131/4/e1188.full>

9. Changes In the Racial and Ethnic Classifications and Demographics of the US Prison System Over Time: 1990, 2000, and 2014

According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics:

"Declining percentage of blacks among sentenced prisoners

"Comparisons of changes in the racial composition of prison populations over time are constrained by new data collection methodologies. Following guidelines provided by the Office of Management and Budget, beginning in 2005 BJS estimated racial composition of the prison population separately for persons identifying with one race (97%) and those identifying with two or more races (3%). These guidelines have reduced the number and percent of persons identified as non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black prisoners. In addition, administrative data on the race and Hispanic origin of prisoners reported to BJS by corrections officials also overstate the number of non-Hispanic white and black prisoners and understate the number of Hispanics and persons of two or more races.²

"Both administrative and estimated data indicate an overall decline among black prisoners from 2000 through 2006. The 2006 administrative data show a decline from 46.2% to 41.6%, while the estimated data indicate a decline from 42.4% to 37.5% (table 8)."

"² Some jurisdictions are not able to report Hispanics or persons of two or more races as a separate category as requested under OMB guidelines."

Estimated number of adults on probation, in jail, in prison, or on parole and their percent of the adult population, by sex and race, 1990						
	Total ^a	Sex		Race		
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other
Total	4,349,817	3,747,949	601,868	2,666,484	1,633,570	49,763
Probation	2,670,234	2,189,592	480,642	1,815,759	827,773	26,702
Jail	403,019	365,821	37,198	205,540	189,419	8,060
Prison	745,157	703,642	41,515	368,853	366,617	9,687
Parole	531,407	42,513	276,332	249,761	5,314	
U.S. adult resident population ^b	185,105,000	88,614,000	96,491,000	158,398,000	20,773,000	5,934,000
Percent under correctional care or in custody	2.3%	4.2%	0.6%	1.7%	7.9%	0.8%

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding. In cases where sex or race was unknown or not reported, percentages were applied based on known cases.

a A small number of Individuals may have multiple correctional statuses; consequently, the total number of persons under

correctional supervision may be an overestimate. See technical note.

b Resident population 18 years or older on April 1, 1990.

Imprisonment rate of sentenced state and federal prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents, by demographic characteristics, December 31, 2014											
Age group	Total ^a	Male					Female				
		All male ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Other ^b	All female ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Other ^b
Total ^c	471	890	465	2,724	1,091	968	65	53	109	64	93
Number of sentenced prisoners ^d	1,508,636	1,402,404	453,500	516,900	308,700	123,300	106,232	53,100	22,600	17,800	12,800

Note: Counts based on prisoners with sentences of more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities. Imprisonment rate is the number of prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction with a sentence of more than 1 year per 100,000 U.S. residents of corresponding sex, age, and race or Hispanic origin. Resident population estimates are from the U.S. Census Bureau for January 1, 2015. Alaska did not submit 2014 data to the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS), so totals include imputed counts for this state. See Methodology.

a Includes American Indians and Alaska Natives; Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders; and persons of two or more races.

and persons of two or more races.

b Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

c Includes persons age 17 or younger.

d Race totals are rounded to the nearest 100 to accommodate differences in data collection techniques between jurisdictions.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2014; Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2014; National Corrections Reporting Program, 2013; Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2004; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal resident population estimates for January 1, 2015.

Percent of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, December 31, 2014											
	Male						Female				
	Total ^a	All male ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Other ^b	All female ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Other ^b
Number of sentenced prisoners ^d	1,508,636	1,402,404	453,500	516,900	308,700	123,300	106,232	53,100	22,600	17,800	12,800

Note: Counts based on prisoners with sentences of more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional officials. Alaska did not submit 2014 data to the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS), so totals include imputed counts for this state. See Methodology.

a Includes American Indians and Alaska Natives; Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders; and persons of two or more races.

b Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

c Includes persons age 17 or younger.

d Race totals are rounded to the nearest 100 to accommodate differences in data collection techniques between jurisdictions.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2014; Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2014; National Corrections Reporting Program, 2013; and Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2004.

Number of sentenced prisoners under State or Federal jurisdiction, by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and age, 2000							
Number of sentenced prisoners							
Males				Females			
Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
1,237,469	436,500	572,900	206,900	83,668	34,500	37,400	10,000

Note: Based on custody counts from National Prisoners Statistics (NPS-1A) and updated from jurisdiction counts by gender at yearend. Estimates were rounded to the nearest 100.

a Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders.

b Excludes Hispanics.

Number of sentenced prisoners under State or Federal jurisdiction per 100,000 residents, by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and age, 2000							
Number of sentenced prisoners per 100,000 residents of each group							
Male				Female			
Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
904	449	3,457	1,220	59	34	205	60

Note: Based on estimates of the U.S. resident population on July 1, 2000, and adjusted for the 1990 census undercount.

a Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders.

b Excludes Hispanics.

Characteristics of adults on probation, 2000, 2013, and 2014			
Characteristic	2000	2013	2014
Total Number On Probation	3,839,400	3,910,600	3,864,100
Sex			
Male	78%	75%	75%
Female	22%	25%	25%
Race/Hispanic origin			
White ^a	54%	54%	54%
Black/African American ^a	31%	30%	30%
Hispanic/Latino	13%	14%	13
American Indian/Alaska Native ^a	1%	1%	1%
Asian/Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander ^a	1%	1%	1%
Two or more races ^a	...	--	--

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Counts based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. See Methodology. Characteristics based on probationers with known type of status.

-- Less than 0.5%.

... Not available.

a Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

Characteristic	2000	2013	2014
Total Number On Parole	725,500	855,200	856,900
Sex			
Male	88%	88%	88%
Female	12%	12%	12%
Race/Hispanic origin			
White ^a	38%	43%	43%
Black/African American ^a	40%	38%	39%
Hispanic/Latino	21%	17%	16%
American Indian/Alaska Native ^a	1%	1%	1%
Asian/Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander ^a	--	1%	1%
Two or more races ^a	...	--	--

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Counts based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. See Methodology. Characteristics based on parolees with known type of status.

-- Less than 0.5%.

... Not available.

a Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

Source: William J. Sabol, PhD, Heather Couture, and Paige M. Harrison, "Prisoners in 2006" (Washington, DC: US Dept of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics, Dec. 2007), NCJ219416, p. 7.

<http://bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p06.pdf>

Carson, E. Ann. Prisoners In 2014. Washington, DC: US Dept of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics, Sept. 2015, NCJ248955, Table 10, p. 15, and Appendix Table 3, p. 29.

<http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=5387> <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p14.pdf>

Kaebler, Danielle, Maruschak, Laura M., and Bonczar, Thomas P. Probation and Parole in the United States, 2014. Washington, DC: US Dept of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics, Nov. 2015. NCJ249057, Table 4, p. 5, Table 6, p. 7, and Table 1, p. 2.

<http://bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ppus14.pdf>

Beck, Allen J., PhD, and Harrison, Paige M. Prisoners in 2000. Washington, DC: US Dept of Justice Statistics, Aug. 2001, NCJ188207, Table 14, p. 10, and Table 15, p. 11

<http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p00.pdf>

Jankowski, Louis W. Correctional Populations in the United States, 1990. Washington, DC: US Dept of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics, July 1992, NCJ134946, Table 1.2, P. 6.

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/Digitization/134946NCJRS.pdf>

10. **(Incarceration Rates by Race and Gender in the US in 2007)** "Changes in the incarceration rates for men and women by race were associated with changes to the overall composition of the custody population at midyear 2007. Black men had an incarceration rate of 4,618 per 100,000 U.S. residents at midyear 2007, down from 4,777 at midyear 2000. For white men, the midyear 2007 incarceration rate was 773 per 100,000 U.S. residents, up from 683 at midyear 2000. The ratio of the incarceration rates of black men to white men declined from 7 to 6 during this period.

"Changes in the incarceration rates for women were more distinct. At midyear 2000, black women were incarcerated at a rate 6 times that of white women (or 380 per 100,000 U.S. residents versus 63 per 100,000 U.S. residents). By June 30, 2007, the incarceration rate for black women declined to 3.7 times that of white women (or 348 versus 95). An 8.4% decline in the incarceration rate for black women and a 51% increase in the rate for white women accounted for the overall decrease in the incarceration rate of black women relative to white women at midyear 2007."

Source: Sabol, William J., PhD, and Couture, Heather, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prison Inmates at Midyear 2007 (Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, June 2008), NCJ221944, p. 8.

<http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/pim07.pdf>

11. **(Male Incarceration Rate In The US 2007, By Race/Ethnicity)** "The custody incarceration rate for black males was 4,618 per 100,000. Hispanic males were incarcerated at a rate of 1,747 per 100,000. Compared to the estimated numbers of black, white, and Hispanic males in the U.S. resident population, black males (6 times) and Hispanic males (a little more than 2 times) were more likely to be held in custody than white males. At midyear 2007 the estimated incarceration rate of white males was 773 per 100,000.

"Across all age categories, black males were incarcerated at higher rates than white or Hispanic males. Black males ages 30 to 34 had the highest custody incarceration rate of any race, age, or gender group at midyear 2007."

Source: Sabol, William J., PhD, and Couture, Heather, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prison Inmates at Midyear 2007 (Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, June 2008), NCJ221944, p. 7.

<http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/pim07.pdf>

12. **(Inmates by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age)** "Of the 2.3 million inmates in custody, 2.1 million were men and 208,300 were women (table 9). Black males represented the largest percentage (35.4%) of inmates held in custody, followed by white males (32.9%) and Hispanic males (17.9%). "Over a third (33.8%) of the total male custody population was ages 20 to 29 (appendix table 10). The largest percentage of black (35.5%) and Hispanic (39.9%) males held in custody were ages 20 to 29. White males ages 35 to 44 accounted for the largest percentage (30.1%) of the white male custody population. "The largest percentage (35.9%) of the female custody population was ages 30 to 39. Over a third of white females (35.9%) were ages 30 and 39. The largest percentage (36.8%) of Hispanic females in custody was ages 20 to 29."

Source: Sabol, William J., PhD, and Couture, Heather, "Prison Inmates at Midyear 2007," (Washington, DC: US Dept. of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, June 2008), NCJ221944, p. 7.

<http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/pim07.pdf>

13. **(Children with Parents Behind Bars)** "Among white children in 1980 only 0.4 of 1 percent had an

incarcerated parent; by 2008 this figure had increased to 1.75 percent. Rates of parental incarceration are roughly double among Latino children, with 3.5 percent of children having a parent locked up by 2008. Among African American children, 1.2 million, or about 11 percent, had a parent incarcerated by 2008."

Source: Western, Bruce; Pettit, Becky, "Incarceration & social inequality," *Dædalus* (Cambridge, MA: American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Summer 2010), p. 16.
http://www.mitpressjournals.org/doi/pdf/10.1162/DAED_a_00019

14. **(Parents Behind Bars, 2008)** "The growth of incarceration in America has intergenerational impacts that policy makers will have to confront. According to this analysis, more than 1.2 million inmates — over half of the 2.3 million people behind bars — are parents of children under age 18. This includes more than 120,000 mothers and more than 1.1 million fathers. The racial concentration that characterizes incarceration rates also extends to incarcerated parents. Nearly half a million black fathers, for example, are behind bars, a number that represents 40 percent of all incarcerated parents.

"The most alarming news lurking within these figures is that there are now 2.7 million minor children (under age 18) with a parent behind bars. (See Figure 9.) Put more starkly, 1 in every 28 children in the United States — more than 3.6 percent — now has a parent in jail or prison. Just 25 years ago, the figure was only 1 in 125.

"For black children, incarceration is an especially common family circumstance. More than 1 in 9 black children has a parent in prison or jail, a rate that has more than quadrupled in the past 25 years. (See Figure 10.)

"Because far more men than women are behind bars, most children with an incarcerated parent are missing their father.³⁷ For example, more than 10 percent of African American children have an incarcerated father, and 1 percent have an incarcerated mother."

Source: The Pew Charitable Trusts, 2010. *Collateral Costs: Incarceration's Effect on Economic Mobility*. Washington, DC: The Pew Charitable Trusts, p. 18.
<http://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/reports/0001/01/01/col...>

15. **(Parents in Prison)** "Similar to men in the general prison population (93%), parents held in the nation's prisons at midyear 2007 were mostly male (92%) (not shown in table). More than 4 in 10 fathers were black, about 3 in 10 were white, and about 2 in 10 were Hispanic (appendix table 2). An estimated 1,559,200 children had a father in prison at midyear 2007; nearly half (46%) were children of black fathers.

"Almost half (48%) of all mothers held in the nation's prisons at midyear 2007 were white, 28% were black, and 17% were Hispanic. Of the estimated 147,400 children with a mother in prison, about 45% had a white mother. A smaller percentage of the children had a black (30%) or Hispanic (19%) mother."

Source: Glaze, Lauren E. and Maruschak, Laura M., "Parents in Prison and Their Minor Children" (Washington, DC: USDOJ, Bureau of Justice Statistics, August 2008, Revised March 30, 2010), NCJ222984, p. 2.
<http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/pptmc.pdf>

16. **(Odds of Incarceration for Marijuana in CA)** "Compared to Non-blacks, California's African-American population are 4 times more likely to be arrested for marijuana, 12 times more likely to be imprisoned for a marijuana felony arrest, and 3 times more likely to be imprisoned per marijuana possession arrest. Overall, as Figure 3 illustrates, these disparities accumulate to 10 times' greater odds of an African-American being imprisoned for marijuana than other racial/ethnic groups."

Source: Males, Mike, "Misdemeanor marijuana arrests are skyrocketing and other California marijuana enforcement disparities," Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice (San Francisco, CA: November 2011), p. 6.
http://cjcj.org/files/Misdemeanor_marijuana_arrests.pdf

17. **(Incarceration of People of Color)** "Mass arrests and incarceration of people of color — largely due to drug law violations⁴⁶ — have hobbled families and communities by stigmatizing and removing substantial numbers of men and women. In the late 1990s, nearly one in three African-American men aged 20-29 were under criminal justice supervision,⁴⁷ while more than two out of five had been incarcerated — substantially more than had been incarcerated a decade earlier and orders of magnitudes higher than that for the general population.⁴⁸ Today, 1 in 15 African-American children and 1 in 42 Latino children have a parent in prison, compared to 1 in 111 white children.⁴⁹ In some areas, a large majority of African-American men — 55 percent in Chicago, for example⁵⁰ — are labeled felons for life, and, as a result, may be prevented from voting and accessing public housing, student loans and other public assistance."

Source: "Drug Courts Are Not the Answer: Toward a Health-Centered Approach to Drug Use" Drug Policy Alliance (New York, NY: March 2011), p. 9.
<http://www.drugpolicy.org/sites/default/files/Drug%20Courts%20Are%20Not%...>

18. **(Female Incarceration Rates in the US in 2010 by Race/Ethnicity)** According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, at midyear 2010, the incarceration rate for females was 126 per 100,000 population. The rate for non-Hispanic white females was 91, for non-Hispanic black females the rate was 260, and for Hispanic women the rate was 133.

Source: Glaze, Lauren E., "Correctional Population in the United States, 2010," Bureau of Justice Statistics (Washington, DC: Department of Justice, December 2011), NCJ 236319, Appendix Table 3, p. 8.
<http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cpus10.pdf>

19. **(Offense Distribution of People Serving Time In State Prisons in the US, by Race/Ethnicity and Gender)** "Violent offenders represented more than half (54%) of the sentenced male state prisoners. More than a third (36%) of female prisoners were violent offenders. Eighteen percent (223,700) of male state prisoners and 28% (26,000) of females were sentenced for property offenses. Twenty-five percent of female state prisoners (23,500 females) and 15% of male state prisoners (182,700 males) were sentenced for drug offenses.

"A smaller percentage of whites were serving sentences of more than 1 year in state prison for violent offenses (47% or 210,400 prisoners) than blacks (58% or 263,800) or Hispanics (59% or 152,900). This pattern was consistent across racial and ethnic groups for murder or nonnegligent manslaughter, robbery,

pattern was consistent across racial and ethnic groups for murder or nonnegligent manslaughter, robbery, and assault. Whites had a higher percentage of sentenced prisoners serving time in state facilities for rape or sexual assault (16%) than blacks (8%) or Hispanics (13%). Whites also had a higher percentage of offenders serving a sentence of more than 1 year in state prison for property crimes (25%) than blacks (16%) and Hispanics (14%) at yearend 2014. The proportion of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year in state prison for drug offenses was roughly equal between whites, blacks, and Hispanics (15.0% or 67,800 white prisoners, 14.9% or 68,000 black prisoners, and 14.6% or 28,800 Hispanic prisoners)."

Source: E. Ann Carson, PhD, and Elizabeth Anderson. *Prisoners In 2015*. Washington, DC: US Dept of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics, Dec. 2016, NCJ250229, p. 14.

<https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=5869>
<https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p15.pdf>

20. **(Problems of Systemic Racial Biases Within Drug Courts)** "Importantly, representation of African-Americans in jails and prisons was nearly twice that of both Drug Courts and probation, and was also substantially higher among all arrestees for drug-related offenses. On one hand, these discrepancies might be explained by relevant differences in the populations. For example, minority arrestees might be more likely to have the types of prior convictions that could exclude them from eligibility for Drug Courts or probation. On the other hand, systemic differences in plea-bargaining, charging or sentencing practices might be having the practical effect of denying Drug Court and other community-based dispositions to otherwise needy and eligible minority citizens. Further research is needed to determine whether racial or ethnic minority citizens are being denied the opportunity for Drug Court for reasons that may be unrelated to their legitimate clinical needs or legal eligibility."

Source: West Huddleston and Douglas B. Marlowe, "Painting the Current Picture: A National Report on Drug Courts and Other Problem Solving Court Programs in the United States" (Alexandria, VA: National Drug Court Institute, July 2011), NCJ 235776, p. 29.

<http://www.ndci.org/sites/default/files/nadcp/PCP%20Report%20FINAL.PDF>

21. **(Racism and the War on Drugs)** "The main obstacle to getting black America past the illusion that racism is still a defining factor in America is the strained relationship between young black men and police forces. The massive number of black men in prison stands as an ongoing and graphically resonant rebuke to all calls to 'get past racism,' exhibit initiative, or stress optimism. And the primary reason for this massive number of black men in jail is the War on Drugs. Therefore, if the War on Drugs were terminated, the main factor keeping race-based resentment a core element in the American social fabric would no longer exist. America would be a better place for all."

Source: McWhorter, John, "How the War on Drugs Is Destroying Black America," *Cato's Letter* (Washington, DC: The Cato Institute, Winter 2011), p. 1.

<http://www.cato.org/sites/cato.org/files/pubs/pdf/catosletterv9n1.pdf>

22. **(Racial Disparities in Enforcement and Incarceration)** "The racial disparities in the rates of drug arrests culminate in dramatic racial disproportions among incarcerated drug offenders. At least two-thirds of drug arrests result in a criminal conviction.¹⁸ Many convicted drug offenders are sentenced to incarceration: an estimated 67 percent of convicted felony drug defendants are sentenced to jail or prison.¹⁹ The likelihood of incarceration increases if the defendant has a prior conviction.²⁰ Since blacks are more likely to be arrested than whites on drug charges, they are more likely to acquire the convictions that ultimately lead to higher rates of incarceration. Although the data in this background indicate that blacks represent about one-third of drug arrests, they constitute 46 percent of persons convicted of drug felonies in state courts.²¹ Among black defendants convicted of drug offenses, 71 percent received sentences to incarceration in contrast to 63 percent of convicted white drug offenders.²² Human Rights Watch's analysis of prison admission data for 2003 revealed that relative to population, blacks are 10.1 times more likely than whites to be sent to prison for drug offenses.²³"

Source: Fellner, Jamie, "Decades of Disparity: Drug Arrests and Race in the United States," *Human Rights Watch* (New York, NY: March 2009), p. 16.

http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/us0309web_1.pdf

23. **(Racial and Gender Disparities)** "Looking at the numbers through the lenses of race and gender reveals stark differences. Black adults are four times as likely as whites and nearly 2.5 times as likely as Hispanics to be under correctional control. One in 11 black adults—9.2 percent—was under correctional supervision at year end 2007. And although the number of female offenders continues to grow, men of all races are under correctional control at a rate five times that of women."

Source: Pew Center on the States, "One in 31: The Long Reach of American Coerections," (Washington, DC: The Pew Charitable Trusts, March 2009), p. 5.

http://www.pewcenteronthestates.org/uploadedFiles/PSPP_1in31_report_FINAL...

24. **(Incarceration Rates Compared)** "When incarceration rates by State (excluding Federal inmates) are estimated separately by gender, race, and Hispanic origin, male rates are found to be 10 times higher than female rates; black rates 5-1/2 times higher than white rates; and Hispanic rates nearly 2 times higher than white rates."

Source: Harrison, Paige M., & Beck, Allen J., PhD, Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2005" (Washington, DC: US Dept. of Justice, May 2006) (NCJ213133), p. 10.

<http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/pjim05.pdf>

25. **(Chance of Imprisonment, 2001)** "In 2001, the chances of going to prison were highest among black males (32.2%) and Hispanic males (17.2%) and lowest among white males (5.9%). The lifetime chances of going to prison among black females (5.6%) were nearly as high as for white males. Hispanic females (2.2%) and white females (0.9%) had much lower chances of going to prison."

Source: Bonczar, Thomas P., US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Prevalence of Imprisonment in the US Population, 1974-2001," NCJ197976 (Washington DC: US Department of Justice, August 2003), p. 8.

<http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/piusp01.pdf>

26. **(Parents in Prison, 1999)** "Of the Nation's 72.3 million minor children in 1999, 2.1% had a parent in

state or federal prison. Black children (7.0%) were nearly 9 times more likely to have a parent in prison than white children (0.8%). Hispanic children (2.6%) were 3 times as likely as white children to have an inmate parent."

Source: Mumola, Christopher J., *US Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics, Incarcerated Parents and Their Children* (Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, August 2000), p. 2.
<http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/iptc.pdf>

27. Sociopolitical Research

(Incarceration of Young African-American Men) "The spectacular growth in the American penal system over the last three decades was concentrated in a small segment of the population, among young minority men with very low levels of education. By the early 2000s, prison time was a common life event for this group, and today more than two-thirds of African American male dropouts are expected to serve time in state or federal prison. These demographic contours of mass imprisonment have created a new class of social outsiders whose relationship to the state and society is wholly different from the rest of the population."

Source: Western, Bruce; Pettit, Becky, "Incarceration & social inequality," *Dædalus* (Cambridge, MA: American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Summer 2010), p. 16.
http://www.mitpressjournals.org/doi/pdf/10.1162/DAED_a_00019

28. **(Effects of "Three-Strikes" Laws)** Due to harsh new sentencing guidelines, such as 'three-strikes, you're out,' "a disproportionate number of young Black and Hispanic men are likely to be imprisoned for life under scenarios in which they are guilty of little more than a history of untreated addiction and several prior drug-related offenses... States will absorb the staggering cost of not only constructing additional prisons to accommodate increasing numbers of prisoners who will never be released but also warehousing them into old age."

Source: Craig Haney, Ph.D., and Phillip Zimbardo, Ph.D., "The Past and Future of U.S. Prison Policy: Twenty-five Years After the Stanford Prison Experiment," *American Psychologist*, Vol. 53, No. 7 (July 1998), p. 718.
<http://www.prisonexp.org/pdf/ap1998.pdf>
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/9699456>

29. **(Impact of Racial Disparities)** At the start of the 1990s, the U.S. had more Black men (between the ages of 20 and 29) under the control of the nation's criminal justice system than the total number in college. This and other factors have led some scholars to conclude that, "crime control policies are a major contributor to the disruption of the family, the prevalence of single parent families, and children raised without a father in the ghetto, and the 'inability of people to get the jobs still available.'"

Source: Craig Haney, Ph.D., and Phillip Zimbardo, Ph.D., "The Past and Future of U.S. Prison Policy: Twenty-five Years After the Stanford Prison Experiment," *American Psychologist*, Vol. 53, No. 7 (July 1998), p. 716.
http://www.csdp.org/research/haney_apa.pdf

30. **(Injustice of Racial Disparities)** "The racially disproportionate nature of the war on drugs is not just devastating to black Americans. It contradicts faith in the principles of justice and equal protection of the laws that should be the bedrock of any constitutional democracy; it exposes and deepens the racial fault lines that continue to weaken the country and belies its promise as a land of equal opportunity; and it undermines faith among all races in the fairness and efficacy of the criminal justice system. Urgent action is needed, at both the state and federal level, to address this crisis for the American nation."

Source: Summary and Recommendations from "Punishment and Prejudice: Racial Disparities in the War on Drugs" (Washington, DC: Human Rights Watch, June 2000)
<http://www.hrw.org/legacy/campaigns/drugs/war/key-reco.htm>
http://www.hrw.org/legacy/reports/2000/usa/Rcdcrj00.htm#P103_18435

31. **(Strip Searches of Arrestees, England)** "One study on the role of closed circuit television in a London police station emphasizes the potential for abuse and discrimination when police officers have discretion to strip search detainees.¹⁷⁴ From May 1999 to September 2000, officers in the station processed over 7000 arrests.¹⁷⁵ The station's policy allowed officers of the same sex to conduct strip searches only if they felt it was necessary to remove drugs or a harmful object.¹⁷⁶

"For each arrest, the researchers documented the detainee's age, sex, ethnicity, and offense.¹⁷⁷ A statistical analysis of these factors revealed that, as expected, people arrested for drug offenses were the most likely to be strip searched.¹⁷⁸ The results also showed that while all other variables (age, sex, and offense) were controlled, females were less likely to be strip searched than males, and arrestees who were seventeen to twenty-three years old were more likely to be strip searched than other age groups.¹⁷⁹ In addition, ethnicity influenced whether a strip search was conducted even when all other variables were taken into account. Specifically, compared to white Europeans, African-Caribbeans were twice as likely to be searched while Arabics and Orientals were half as likely.¹⁸⁰ The researchers in the study concluded that the data at least 'raise . . . the spectre of police racism' and reveal that 'policing is unequally experienced,' though it is impossible to determine whether the disproportionate number of strip searches of African-Caribbeans is due to institutional racism or unintentional discrimination.¹⁸¹"

Source: Ha, Daphne, "Blanket Policies for Strip Searching Pretrial Detainees: An Interdisciplinary Argument for Reasonableness," *Fordham Law Review* (New York, NY: Fordham University School of Law, May 2011) Vol. 79, No. 6, pp. 2740-2741.
http://fordhamlawreview.org/assets/pdfs/Vol_79/Ha_May.pdf

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