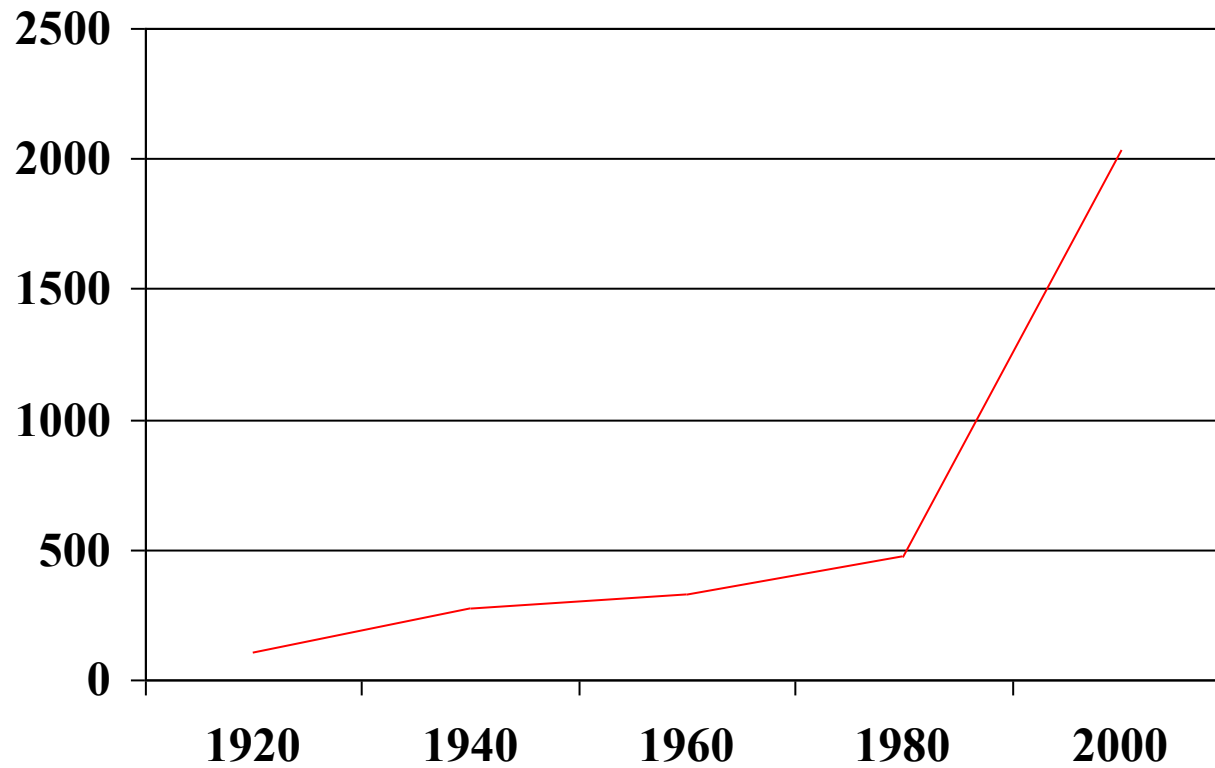


# Race and the Criminal Justice System

Wornie Reed, Ph.D.

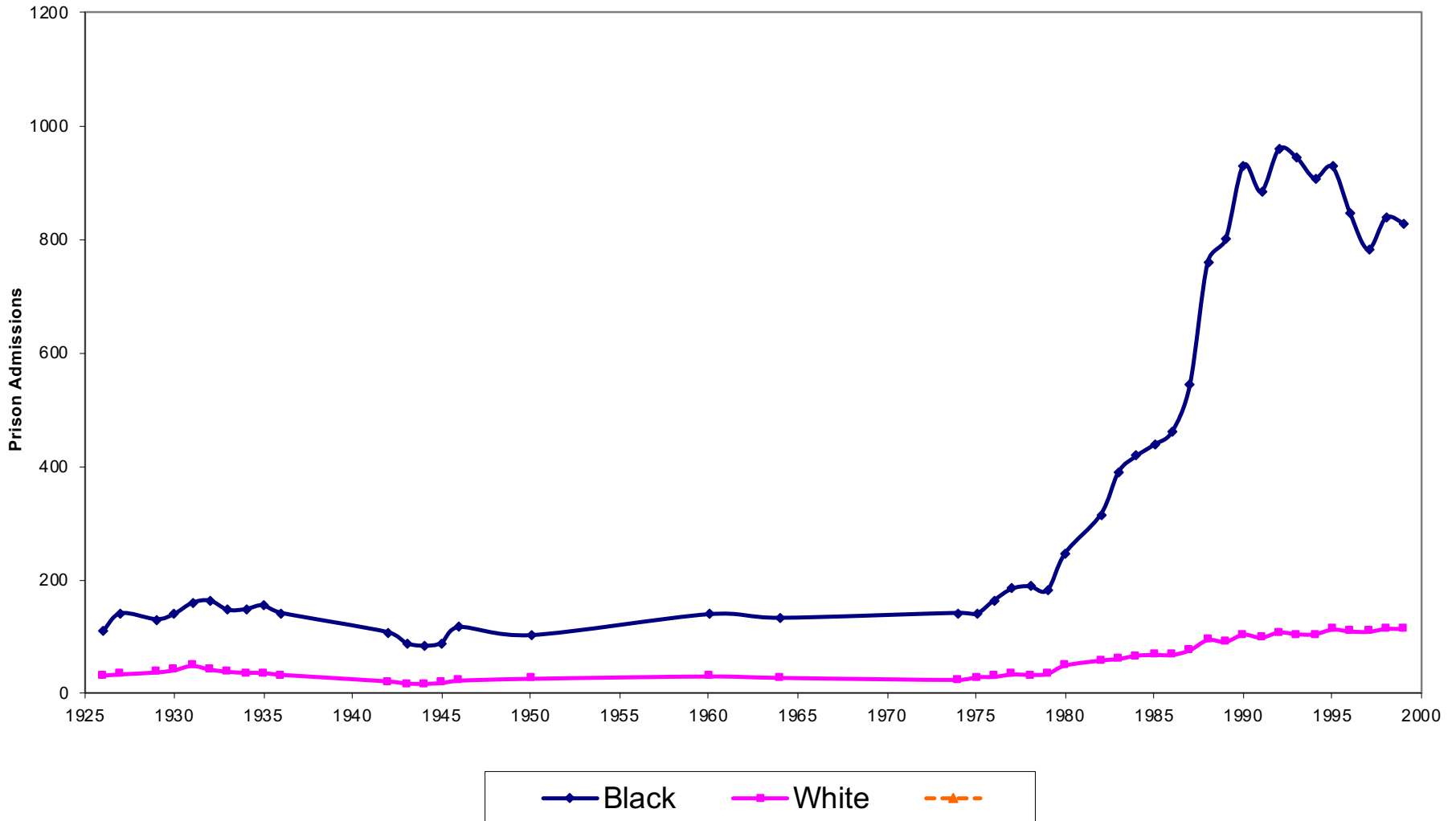
Virginia Tech

# Prison and Jail Inmates, 1920-2000 (000's)



# Black and White Prison Admissions, Historical

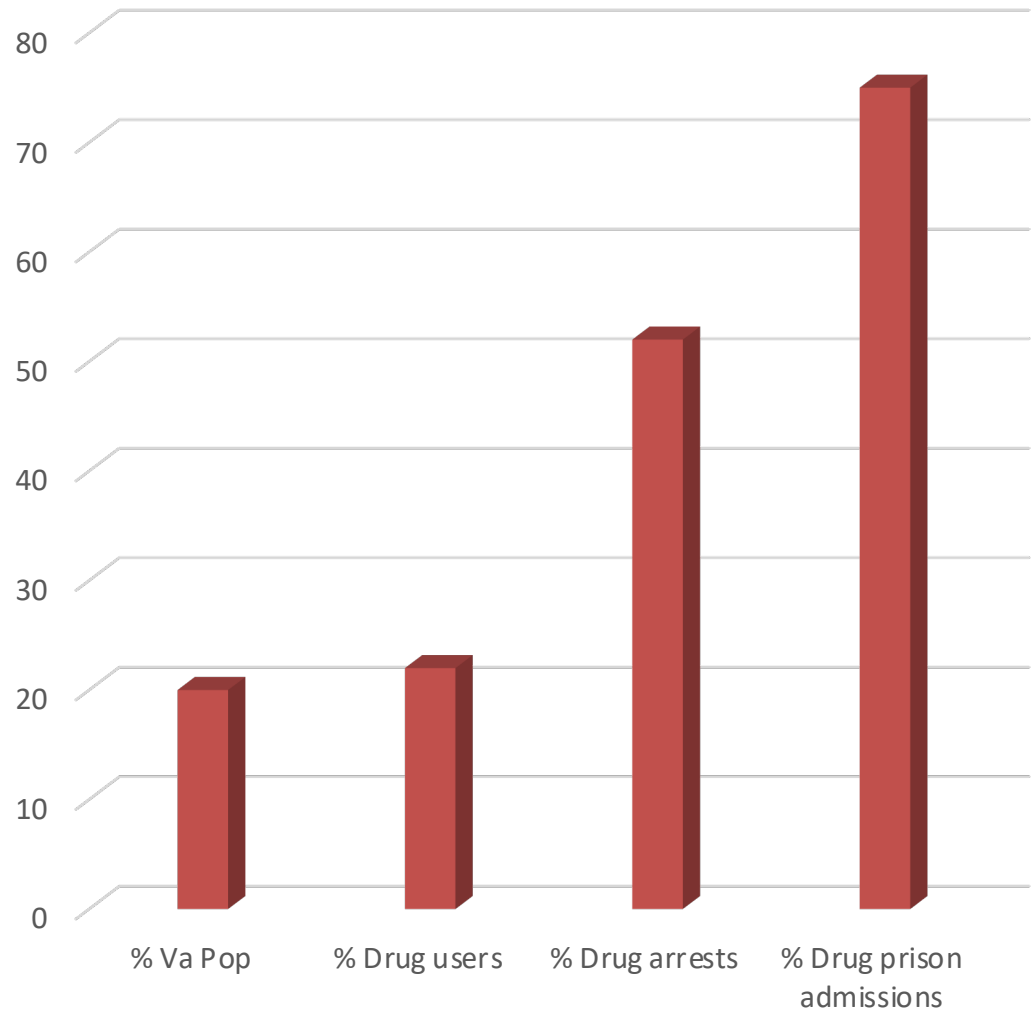
Black & White Prison Admits per 100,000



## Chart 2: African Americans, Drugs, and the Criminal Justice System

- The so-called war on drugs is in effect a war on African Americans:
- African Americans are 20% of the population in Virginia: however, they are
  - An estimated 20-23% of illegal drug users in Virginia.
  - 52% of all arrests for drugs in Virginia.
  - Over 75% of all persons going to prisons for drugs in Virginia.
- African Americans are arrested, convicted and imprisoned for drugs at much higher rates than their drug activities warrant.

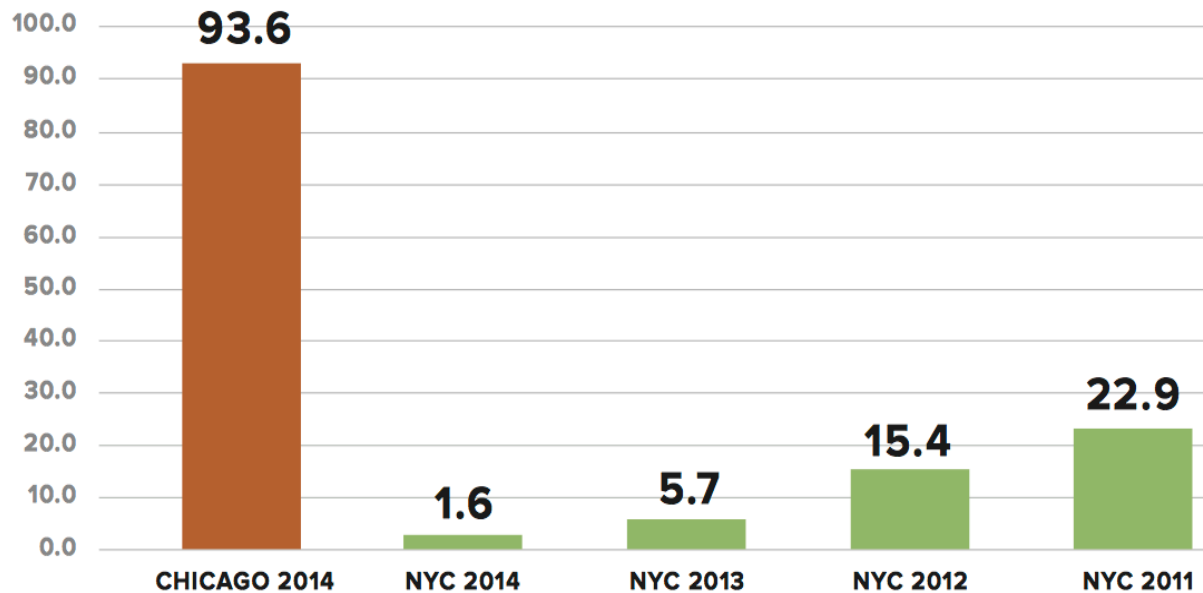
Percentage of African Americans at Stages of the Criminal Justice Process



Source: Human Rights Watch

# Chicago's Stop and Frisk Rate Higher than New York City's

Stops Per 1000 People May-Aug



# Traffic Stops, Searches, and Yields for 12 Selected States, by Race

Race/ Ethnicity	Stops	Searches	Yield
Blacks	11 of 12 > whites	9 of 12 > whites	6 of 9: B < W
Hispanics	5 of 11 > whites	9 of 12 > whites	7 of 8: H < W

# Sentence Length by Race, VA 2012

- African Americans received longer sentences than whites
- Controlling for Offense Type
  - African Americans received average sentences 6 months longer than whites.

# Relative Rate Index, Virginia, 2010

	White	Black	Hispanic or Latino
Refer to Juvenile Court	1.0	2.7	1.1
Cases Diverted	1.0	0.9	0.8
Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.0	1.8	1.5
Cases Petitioned	1.0	1.0	1.1
Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.0	1.2	1.5
Cases Resulting in Probation Placement	1.0	0.9	0.9

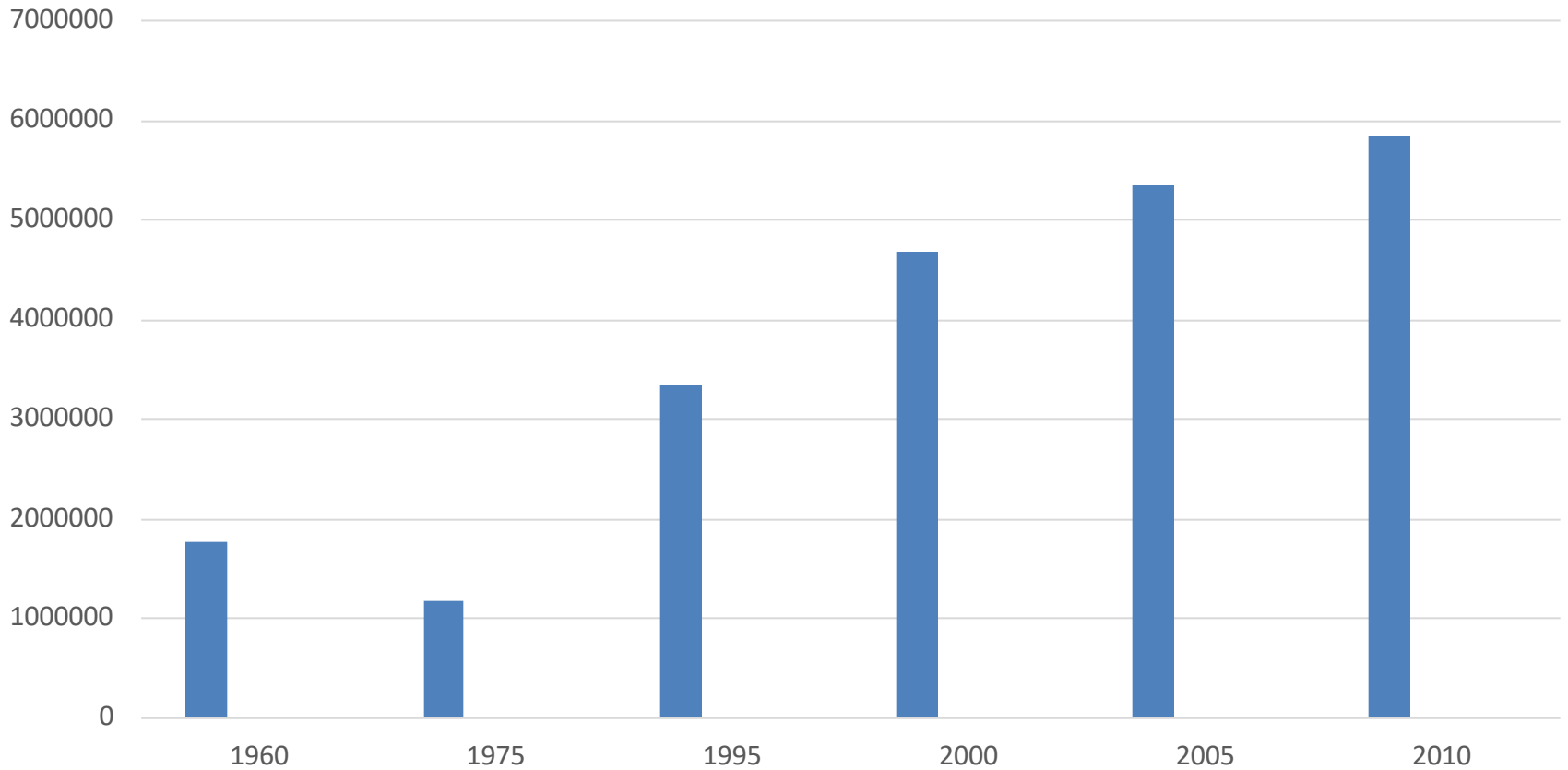


# Drug Use and Arrest of Youth by Race

- Illegal Drug Use
  - White youth 8.2%
  - Black youth 9.5
  - Hispanic youth 6.6
- Yet,
  - Black youth are arrested at a rate several times that of whites.

# Number Disenfranchised for Selected Years, U.S.

Chart Title



# Impact of Felony Disenfranchisement

- In Maine and Vermont, prisoners can vote.
- In Virginia, convicted felons lose their rights permanently
- Nationwide, one of every 13 black adults cannot vote as result of a felony conviction
- In Florida, Kentucky, and Virginia, 1 in 5 black adults is disenfranchised.
- Disenfranchisement policies likely affected the results of 7 U.S. Senate races from 1970 to 1998 as well as the 2000 Bush-Gore presidential election.