Connecting Criminal Justice Policy to Community Characteristics & Inequity

**U.S. Population by Race**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>60.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**U.S. Prison Population by Race**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>30.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>33.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>23.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Source: U.S. Department of Justice

**Parental Incarceration is an Adverse Childhood Experience**

- Of incarcerated fathers 40% are African American, 30% white and 20% Latino.
- 20% of African American children who come in contact with child welfare agencies have a recently incarcerated parent.
- Children of incarcerated parents are at higher risk for poor academic outcomes, depression, household economic hardship and housing instability.

Source: National Institute of Justice, NRCFCPP

www.go.gwu.edu/fosteringequity
The people most likely to experience high rates of violence and heavy police presence in their communities have limited resources, social capital, and political voice.”

Source: The Urban Institute

Population by Race

- 2010 Census Block Data
- 1 dot = 1 person
- White
- African American
- Hispanic
- Asian
- Other Race / NA/Al / Multi-racial

Poverty Rate Below FPL (%)*

- Over 18.9
- 11.8 - 18.9
- 6.7 - 11.8
- Under 6.7
- No data or Data Suppressed

DOC Intakes by Ward

- Ward 4 - 8.6%
- Ward 3 - 0.8%
- Ward 1 - 5.7%
- Ward 5 - 14.7%
- Ward 7 - 24.4%
- Ward 6 - 13.3%
- Ward 8 - 29.8%
- Ward 2 - 2.7%

In Washington, DC, more than 9,000 children (8%) had experience with an incarcerated parent in one year. Kids with incarcerated parents are significantly less likely to live in neighborhoods that are able to be supportive of families.

Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation, DC Department of Corrections, DC Office of Health Equity

The Burden of Inequity

Adverse community environments, such as disproportionate contact with police, increased risk of violent crime, higher incarceration rates and low economic opportunity, are associated with negative health outcomes and lower life expectancy.

Sources:
- * American Community Survey (ACS) 2014-2018
- † U.S. Small-area Life Expectancy Estimates Project (USALEEP) by the CDC
- ‡ 500 Cities Project by the CDC.

Unemployment Rate (%)*

- Over 8.0
- 5.3 - 8.0
- 3.4 - 5.3
- Under 3.4
- No data or Data Suppressed

Diabetes (%)*

- Over 12.9
- 9.8 - 12.9
- 7.7 - 9.8
- Under 7.7
- No data or Data Suppressed

Heart Disease (%)*

- Over 6.7
- 5.4 - 6.7
- 4.3 - 5.4
- Under 4.3
- No data or Data Suppressed

Life Expectancy (years)†

- Over 81
- 78.5 - 81.0
- 75.8 - 78.5
- Under 75.8
- No data or Data Suppressed

www.go.gwu.edu/fosteringinequity