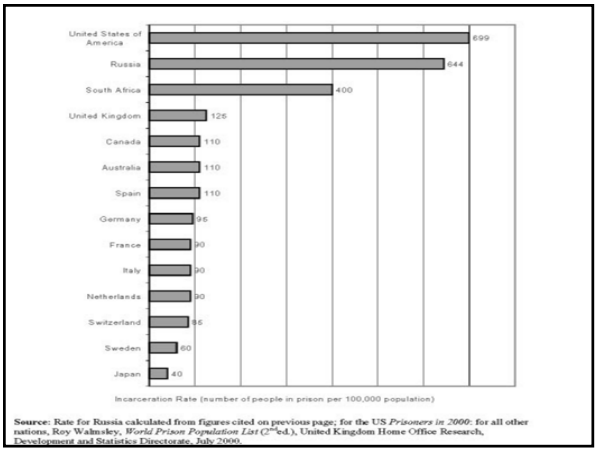
RACIAL DISPARITIES IN DANE COUNTY

Pamela Oliver

Outline

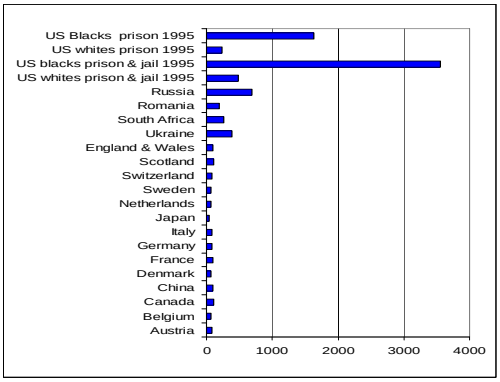
- National overview: Mass incarceration and the drug war.
- Wisconsin overview
  - The drug war
  - Revocations
- Dane county
  - Arrests
  - "in the system"
  - Prison vs. probation in first episode
  - Revocation of probation
  - Post-prison revocation: the revolving door

NATIONAL TRENDS: THE MAGNITUDE OF THE PROBLEM



Source: Rate for Russia calculated from figures cited on previous page; for the US *Prisoners in 2000*: for all other nations, Roy Walmsley, *World Prison Population List* (2nd ed.), United Kingdom Home Office Research, Development and Statistics Directorate, July 2000.

World Incarceration Rates in 1995: Adding US Race Patterns



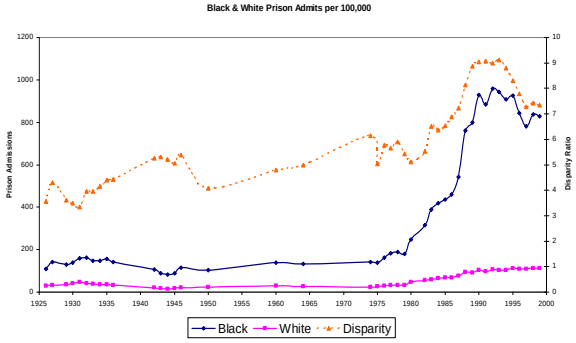
Nationally, The Black Population is Being Imprisoned at Alarming Rates

- About 12% of Black men in their 20s are incarcerated (prison + jail), about 20% of all Black men have been in prison (Bureau of Justice Statistics)
- Estimated "lifetime expectancy" of spending some time in prison is about 32% for young Black men. (Bureau of Justice Statistics). (Per Bruce Western, this is 59% of Black men with no HS diploma and 18% who have HS degree)
- Chris Wildeman estimates: 25% of Black children born in 1990 had a parent in prison by age 14, vs 4% of White children; 50% of Black children with HS dropout parents had experienced parental imprisonment

About Rates & Disparity Ratios

- Imprisonment and arrest rates are expressed as the rate per 100,000 of the appropriate population
- Example: In 1999 Wisconsin new prison sentences
  - 1021 Whites imprisoned, White population of Wisconsin was 4,701,123.
    - 1021 ÷ 4701123 = .000217.
    - Multiply .00021 by 100,000 = 22, the imprisonment rate per 100,000 population.
  - 1,266 Blacks imprisoned, Black population of Wisconsin was 285,308.
    - 1266 ÷ 285308 = .004437.
    - Multiply by 100,000 = 444
- Calculate Disparity Ratios by dividing rates:
  - 444/22 = 20.4 the Black/White ratio in new prison sentence rates

Black and White prison admissions, historical



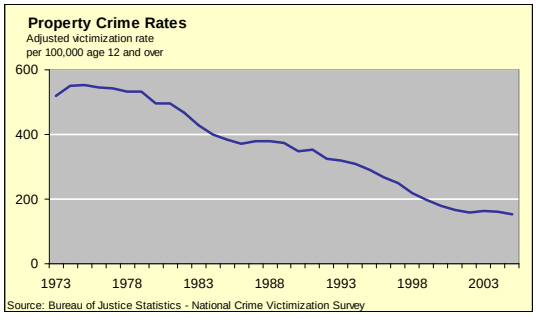
Imprisonment Has Increased While Crime Has Declined

- Imprisonment rates are a function of responses to crime, not a function of crime itself
- Property crimes declined steadily between 1970s and 2000
- Violent crime declined modestly overall, with smaller ups and downs in the period

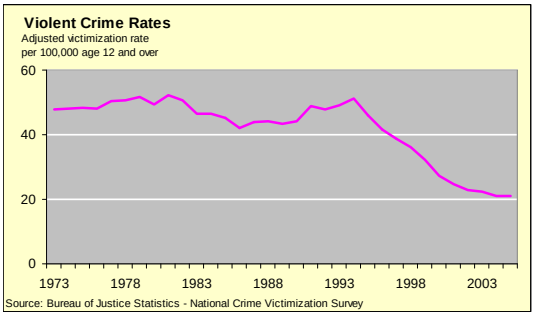
Crime Trends

Based on Bureau of Justice Statistics data from National Crime Victimization Survey.

Property Crime



Violent Crime

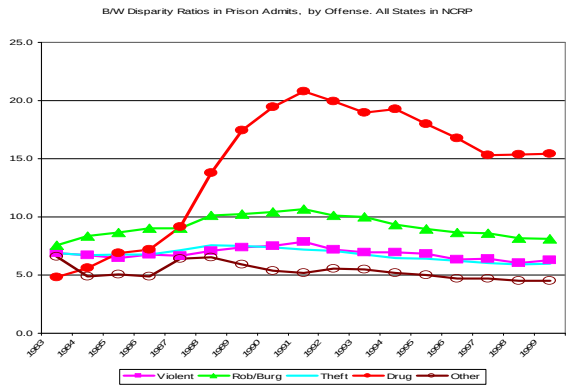


SO WHAT HAS BEEN GOING ON?

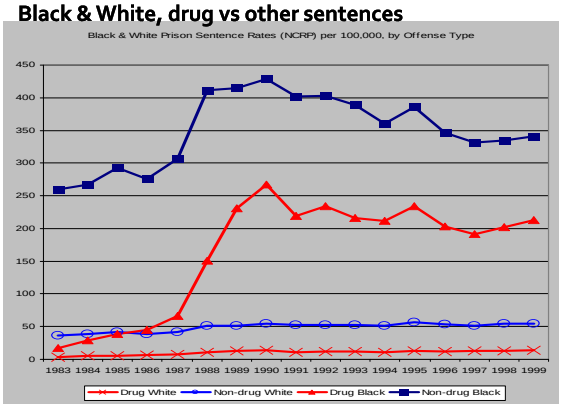
The 1970's Policy Shift

- Shift to determinate sentencing, higher penalties
- LEAA, increased funding for police departments
- Crime becomes a political issue
- Drug war funding gives incentives to police to generate drug arrests & convictions: this escalates in the 1980s
- Post-civil rights post-riots competitive race relations, race-coded political rhetoric.?

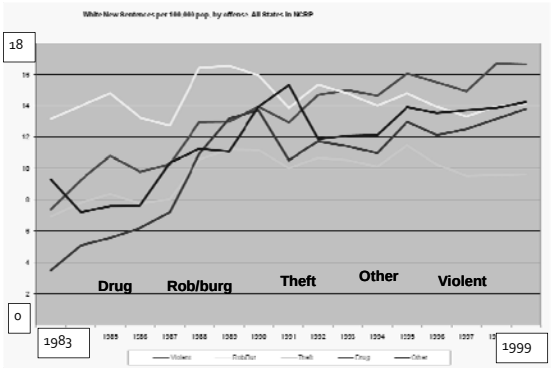
Disparities by offense



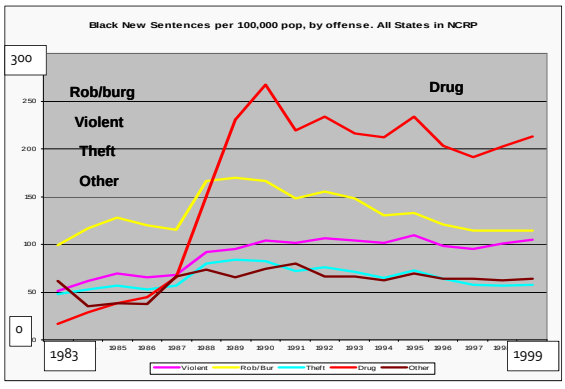
Black & White, drug vs other sentences



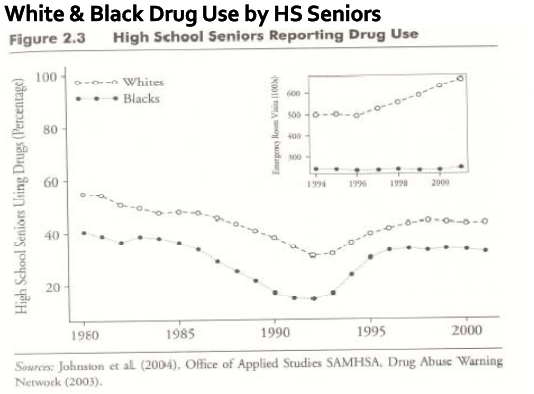
National White Prison Sentences by Offense



National Black Prison Sentences by Offense



White & Black Drug Use by HS Seniors



From Bruce Western Punishment & Inequality in America

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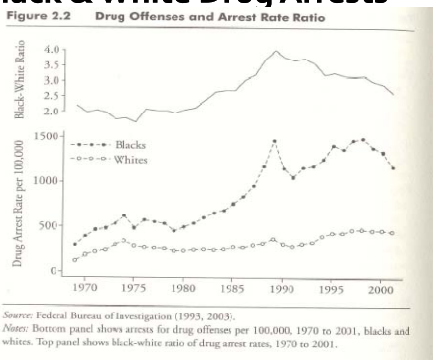
Black & White Drug Arrests



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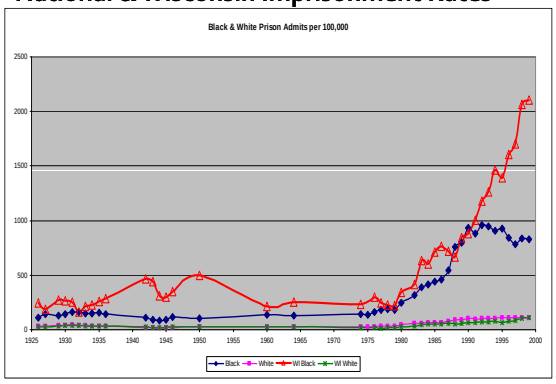
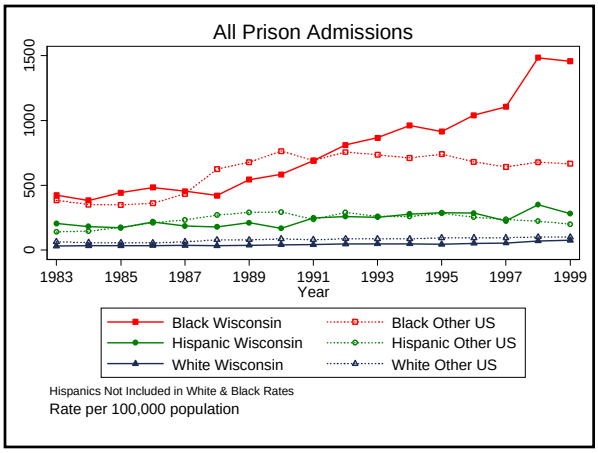
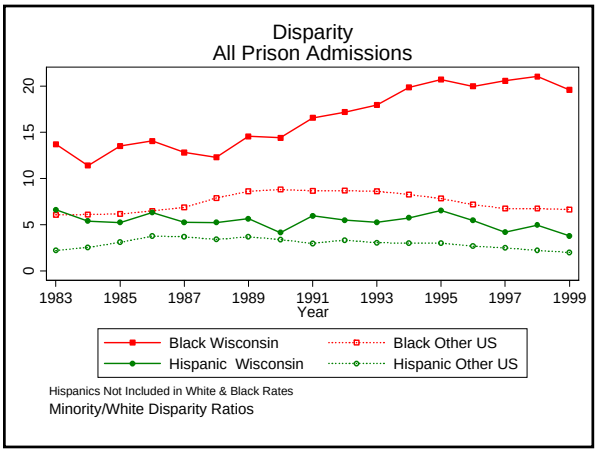
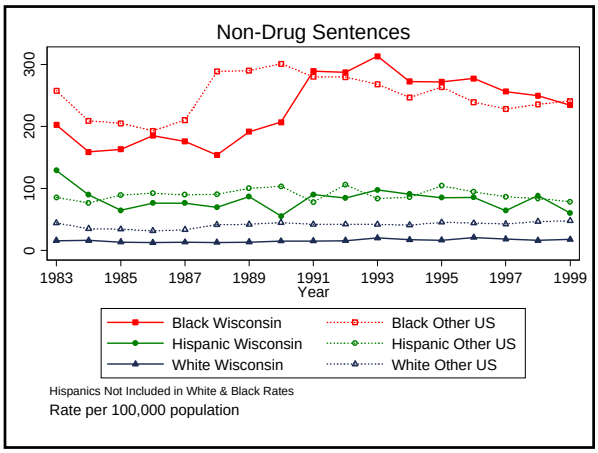
Wisconsin

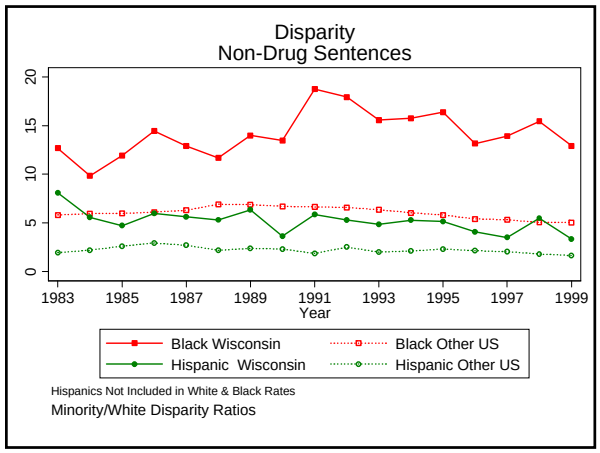
National & Wisconsin Imprisonment Rates

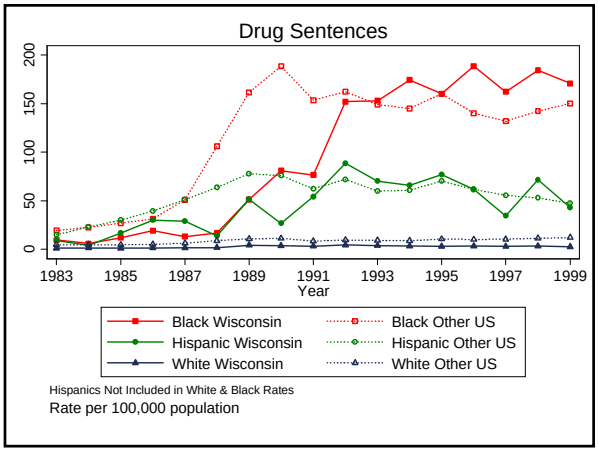


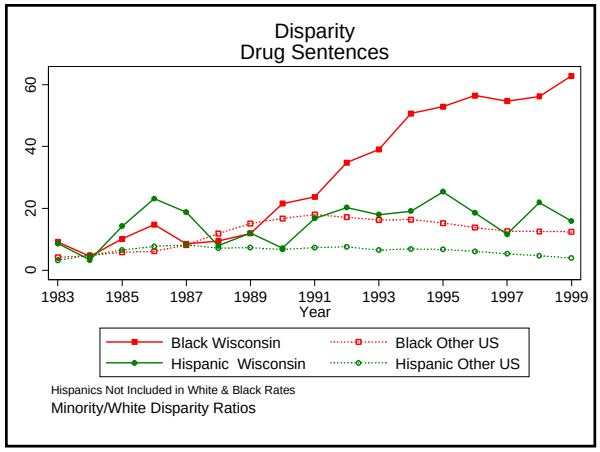


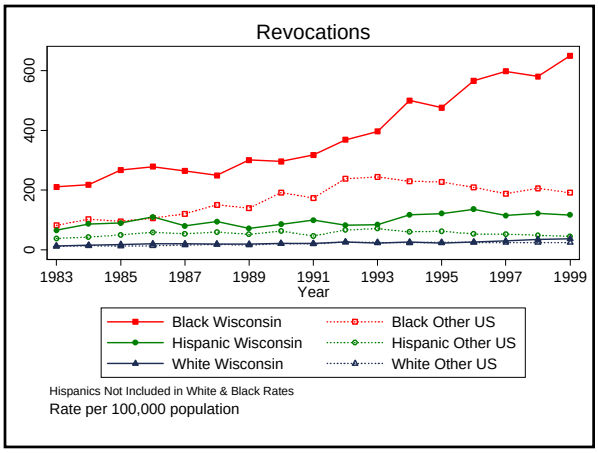


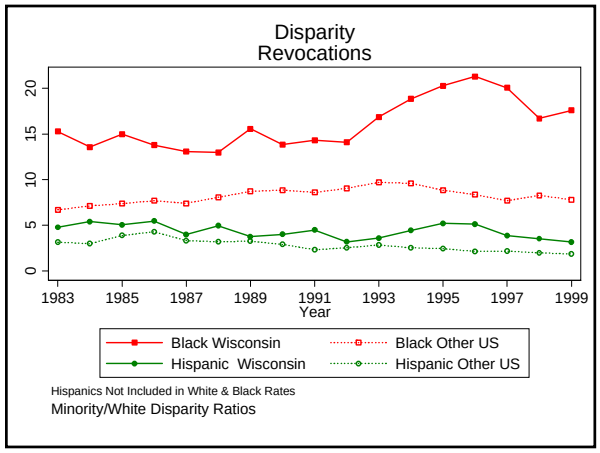

Non-Drug Sentences
0
100
200
300
1983
1985
1987
1989
1991
1993
1995
1997
1999
Year
Black Wisconsin
Black Other US
Hispanic Wisconsin
Hispanic Other US
White Wisconsin
White Other US
Hispanics Not Included in White & Black Rates
Rate per 100,000 population


Disparity
Non-Drug Sentences
0
5
10
15
20
1983
1985
1987
1989
1991
1993
1995
1997
1999
Year
Black Wisconsin
Black Other US
Hispanic Wisconsin
Hispanic Other US
Hispanics Not Included in White & Black Rates
Minority/White Disparity Ratios

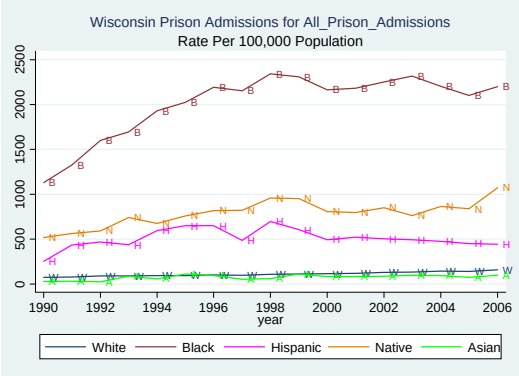

Drug Sentences
0
50
100
150
200
1983
1985
1987
1989
1991
1993
1995
1997
1999
Year
Black Wisconsin
Black Other US
Hispanic Wisconsin
Hispanic Other US
White Wisconsin
White Other US
Hispanics Not Included in White & Black Rates
Rate per 100,000 population

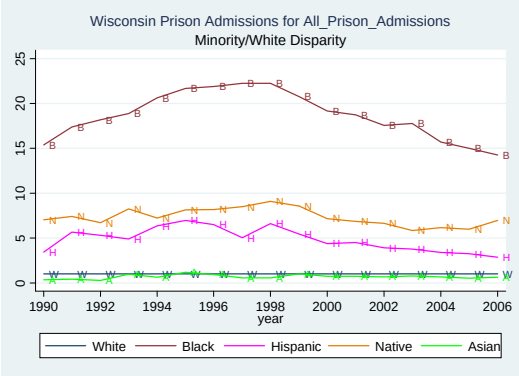

Disparity
Drug Sentences
0
20
40
60
1983
1985
1987
1989
1991
1993
1995
1997
1999
Year
Black Wisconsin
Black Other US
Hispanic Wisconsin
Hispanic Other US
Hispanics Not Included in White & Black Rates
Minority/White Disparity Ratios

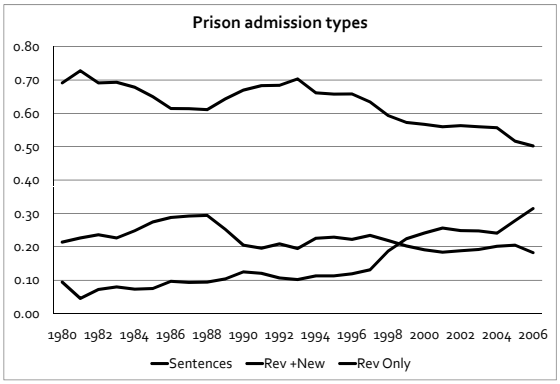

Revocations
0
200
400
600
1983
1985
1987
1989
1991
1993
1995
1997
1999
Year
Black Wisconsin
Black Other US
Hispanic Wisconsin
Hispanic Other US
White Wisconsin
White Other US
Hispanics Not Included in White & Black Rates
Rate per 100,000 population

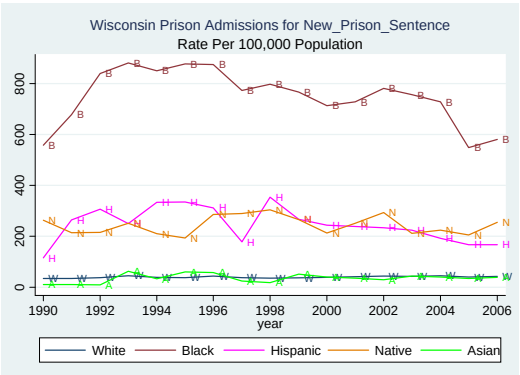

Disparity
Revocations
0
5
10
15
20
1983
1985
1987
1989
1991
1993
1995
1997
1999
Year
Black Wisconsin
Black Other US
Hispanic Wisconsin
Hispanic Other US
Hispanics Not Included in White & Black Rates
Minority/White Disparity Ratios

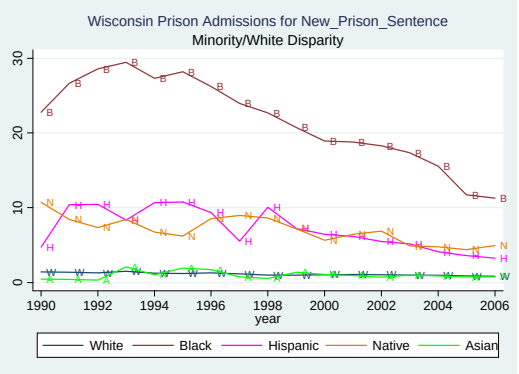
GRAPHS FROM MY ANALYSIS OF WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS DATA 1990-2006





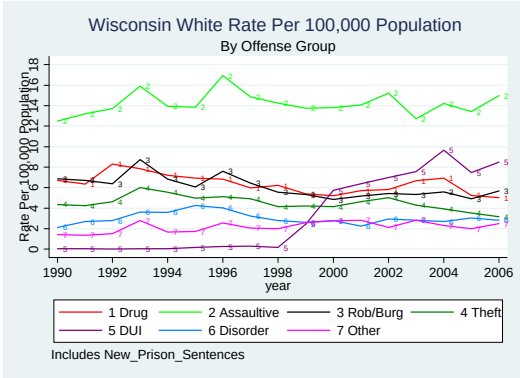


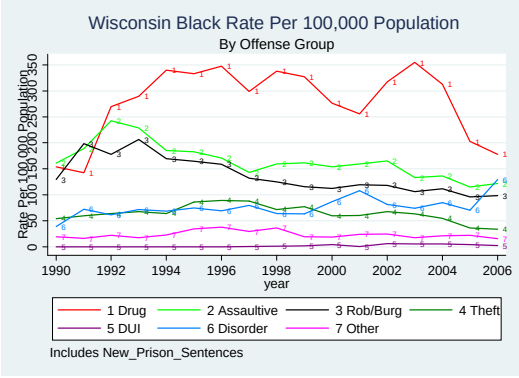


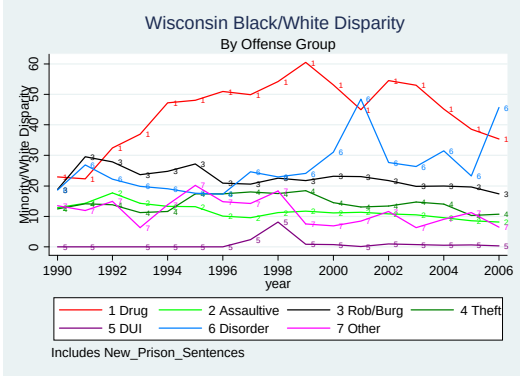


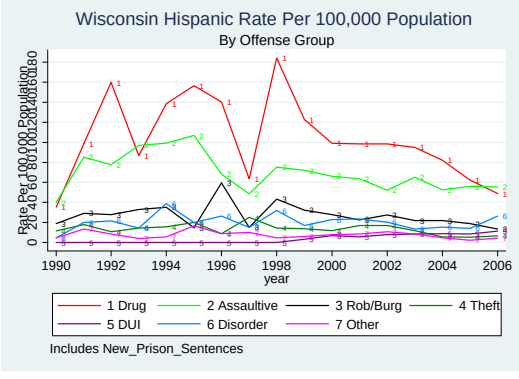
Wisconsin Offenses

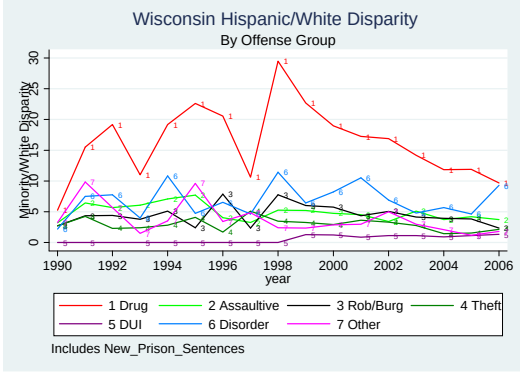
New Sentences Only

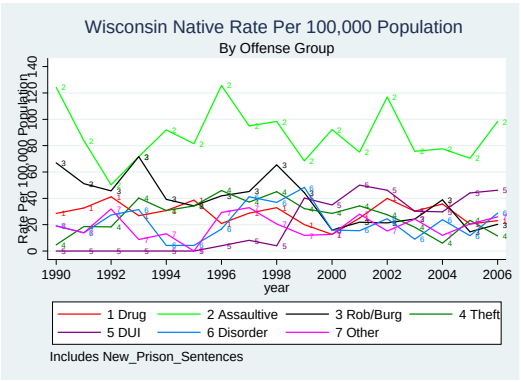


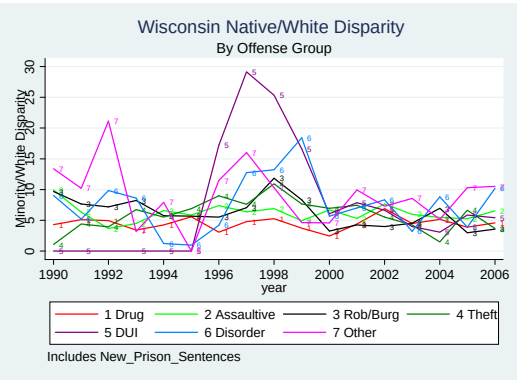


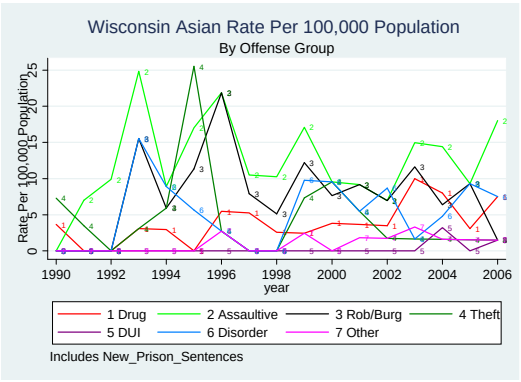


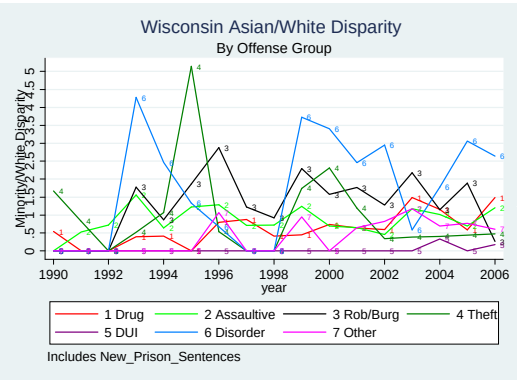




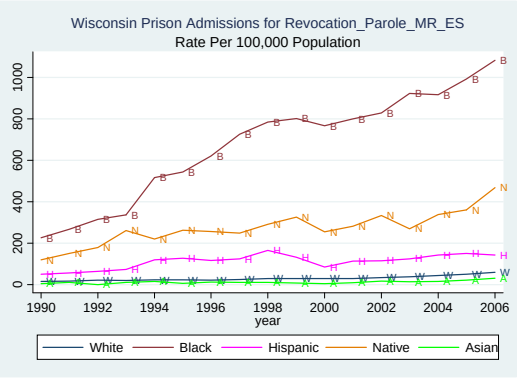


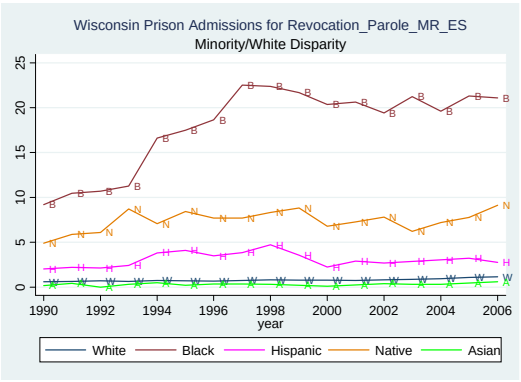


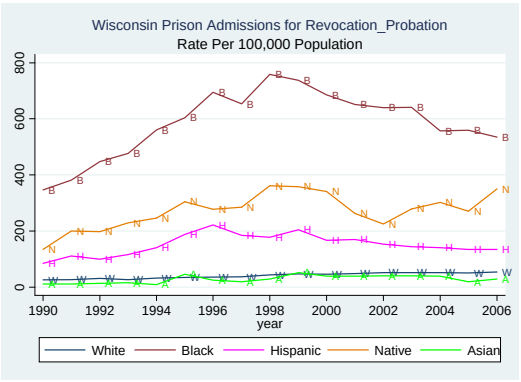


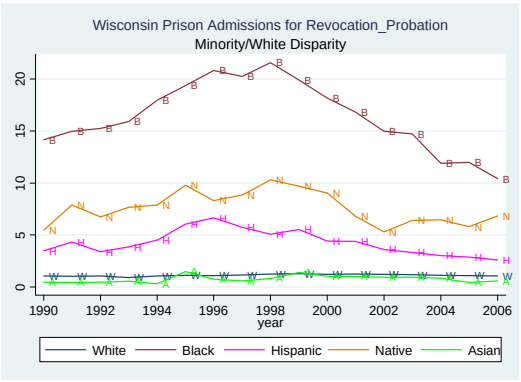


Revocations

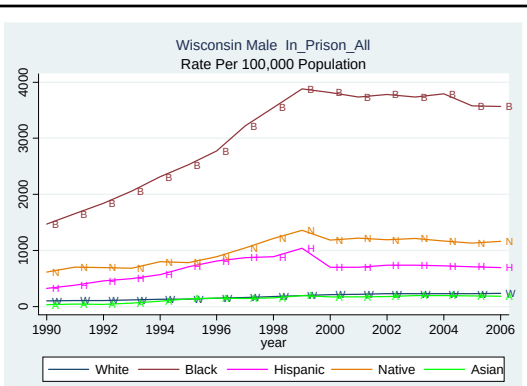


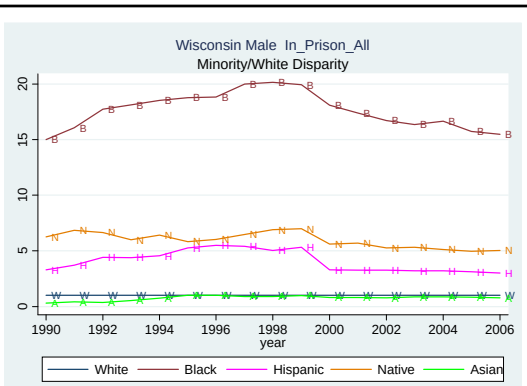


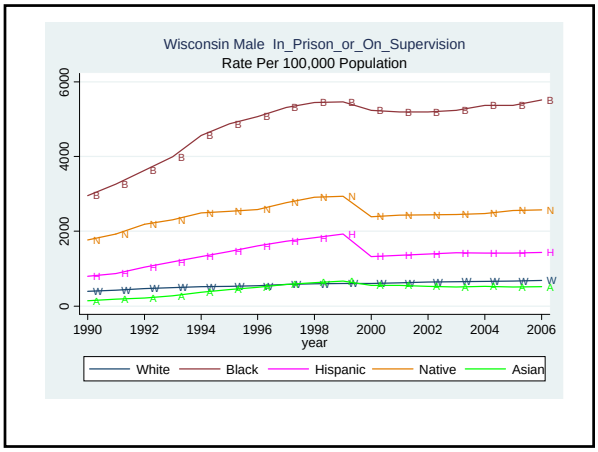


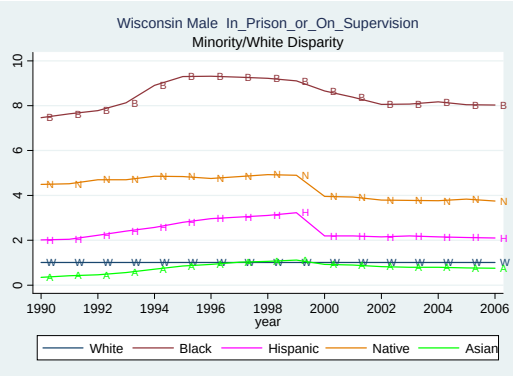


"In the System"







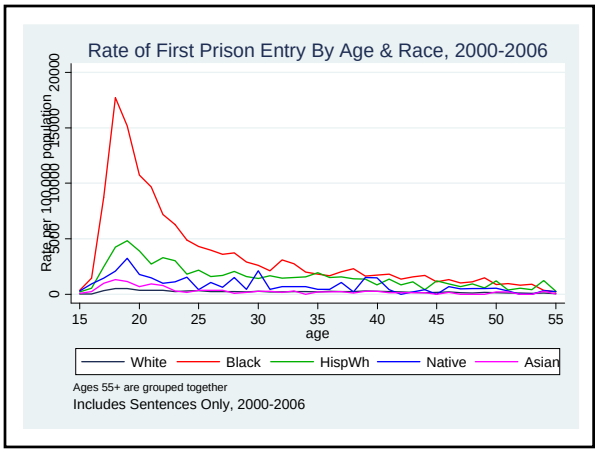


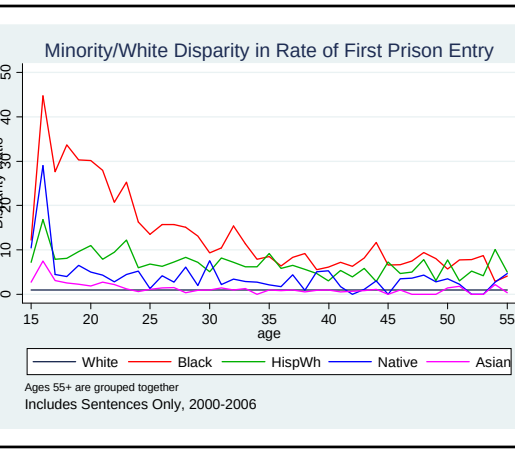
AGE PATTERNS FOR IMPRISONMENT

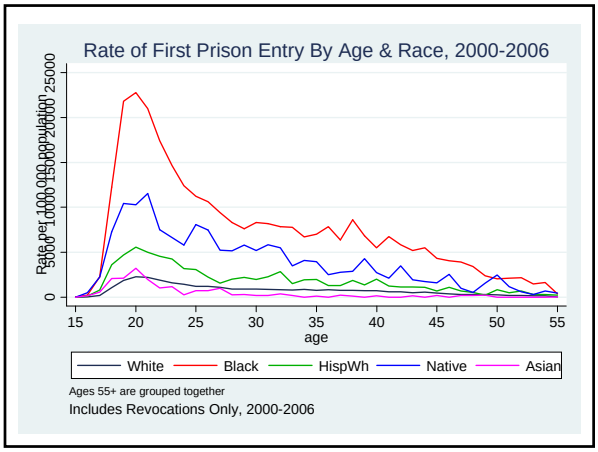
Pamela Oliver

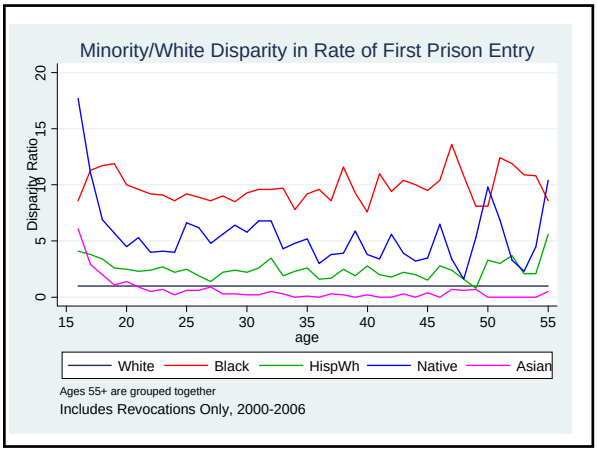
Wisconsin Young Black Men

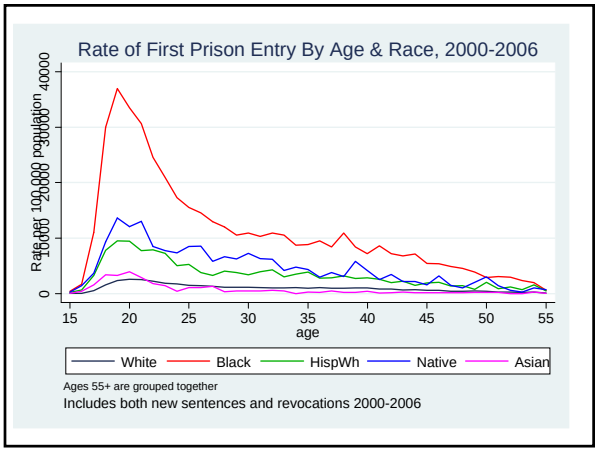
- In mid-2006, 15% of Black men in Wisconsin aged 25 were in prison (~14% were in prison between age 24 and 33) compared to 1% of White & Asian men, 3% of Hispanic men and 5% of Native American men. This does not include jail.
- Considering all state correctional supervision (prison, parole, probation) 35-36% of Black men ages 25-27 were under control, versus 5% of White men, and 18% of Native men . The peak was in the early 20s at 10% for Hispanic men and 7-8% for Asian men.

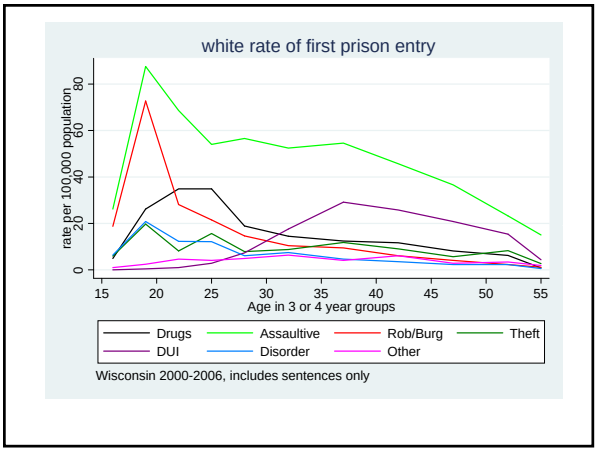


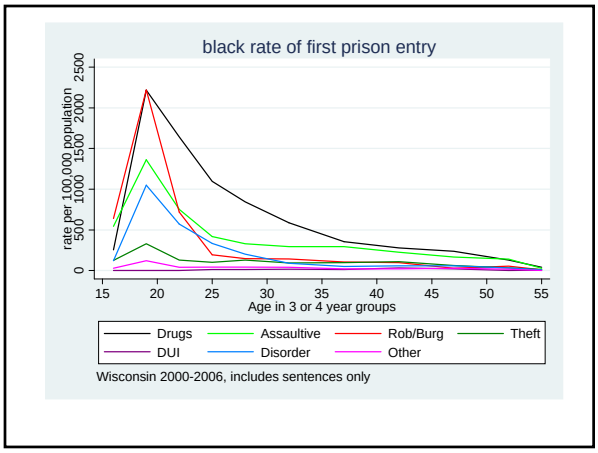


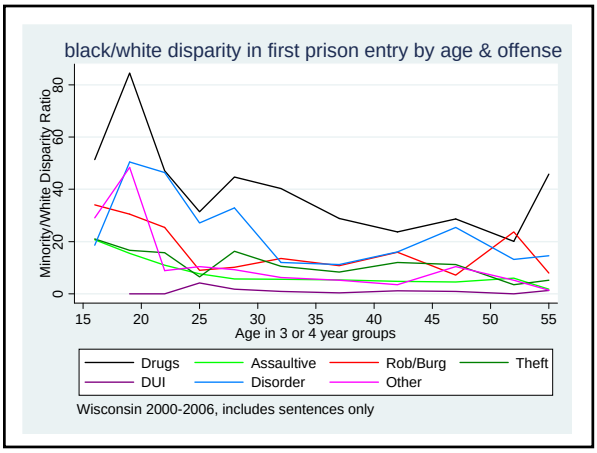

Rate of First Prison Entry By Age & Race, 2000-2006
Rate per 100,000 population
0
5000
10000
15000
20000
25000
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
55
age
White
Black
HispWh
Native
Asian
Ages 55+ are grouped together
Includes Revocations Only, 2000-2006

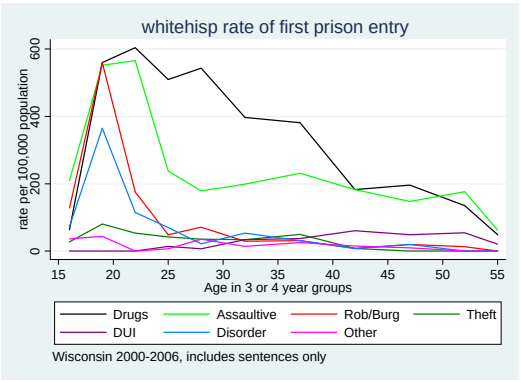

Minority/White Disparity in Rate of First Prison Entry
Disparity Ratio
0
5
10
15
20
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
55
age
White
Black
HispWh
Native
Asian
Ages 55+ are grouped together
Includes Revocations Only, 2000-2006

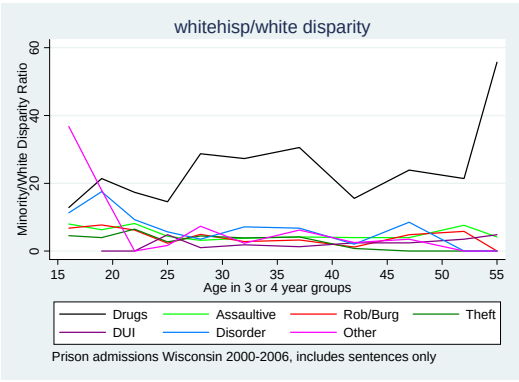

Rate of First Prison Entry By Age & Race, 2000-2006
Rate per 100,000 population
0
10000
20000
30000
40000
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
55
age
White
Black
HispWh
Native
Asian
Ages 55+ are grouped together
Includes both new sentences and revocations 2000-2006

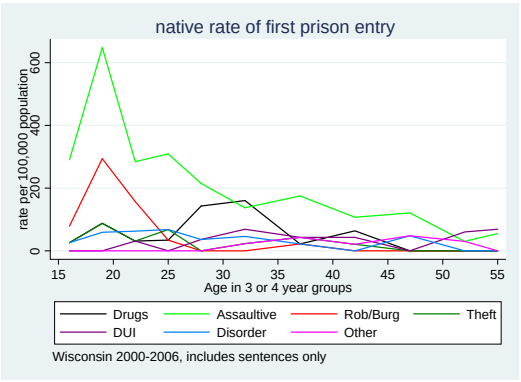

white rate of first prison entry
rate per 100,000 population
0
20
40
60
80
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
55
Age in 3 or 4 year groups
Drugs
Assaultive
Rob/Burg
Theft
DUI
Disorder
Other
Wisconsin 2000-2006, includes sentences only

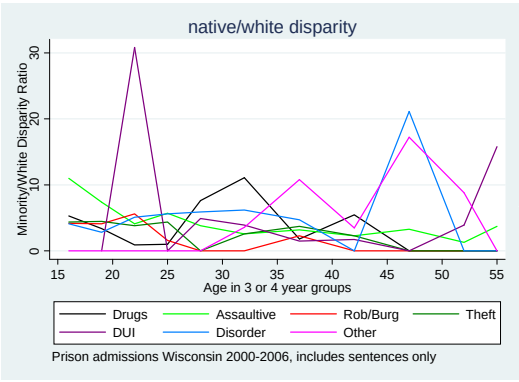

black rate of first prison entry
rate per 100,000 population
0
500
1000
1500
2000
2500
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
55
Age in 3 or 4 year groups
Drugs
Assaultive
Rob/Burg
Theft
DUI
Disorder
Other
Wisconsin 2000-2006, includes sentences only


black/white disparity in first prison entry by age & offense
Minority/White Disparity Ratio
0
20
40
60
80
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
55
Age in 3 or 4 year groups
Drugs
Assaultive
Rob/Burg
Theft
DUI
Disorder
Other
Wisconsin 2000-2006, includes sentences only





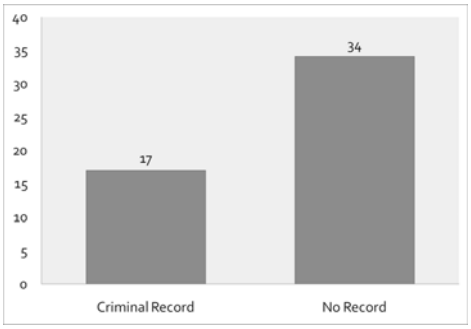




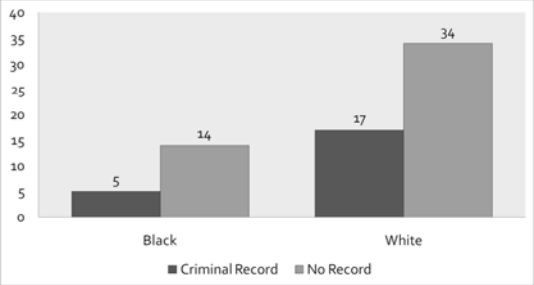
Incarceration Exacerbates the Effects of Racial Discrimination

- Next few slides are from research by Devah Pager, new PhD from University of Wisconsin Sociology, now on faculty at Princeton
- This was a controlled experiment in which matched pairs of applicants applied for entry-level jobs advertised in Milwaukee newspapers

Whites: Proportion Called Back

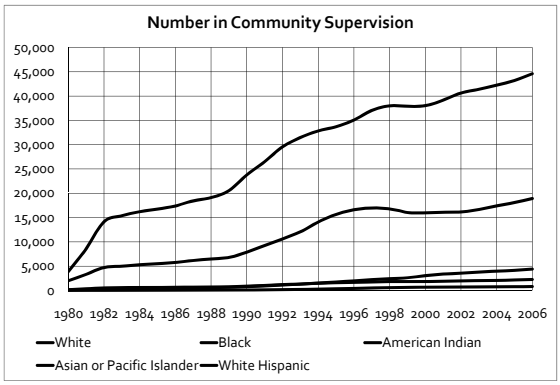


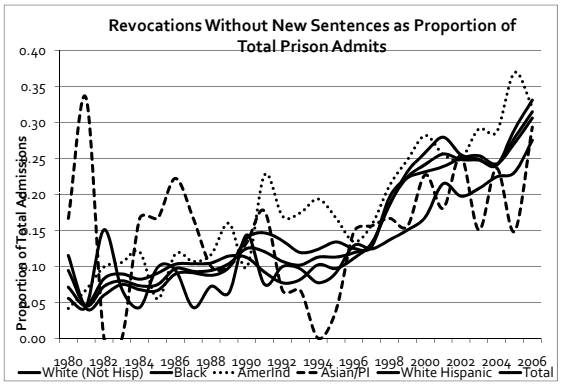
Call Backs by Race & Criminal Record

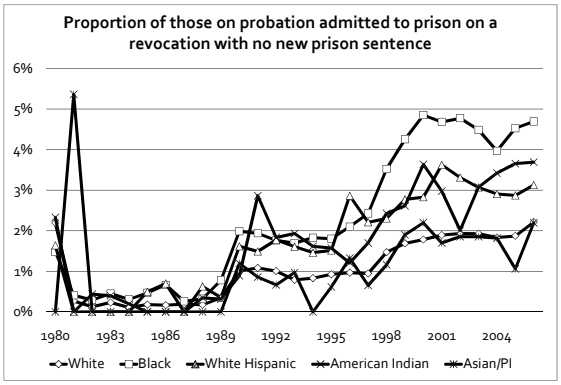


Revocations

Have been rising







Revocations

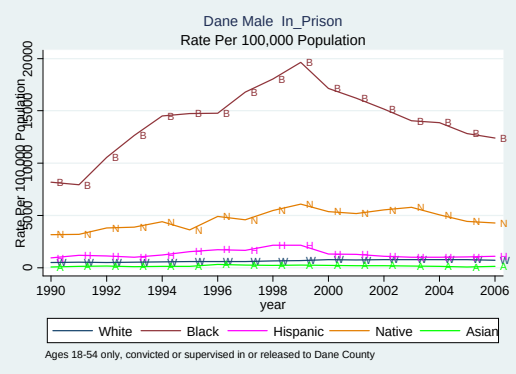
- 90% of revocations are with no new prison sentence "technical violation" (but perhaps some committed a crime that is not prosecuted)
- Statewide, Blacks on probation nearly 3x more likely to be revoked than Whites
- Statewide, Blacks on post-prison supervision about 50% more likely to be revoked than Whites
- Controversies about whether revocations are due to over-zealous P&P or due to offenders' failures to rehabilitate

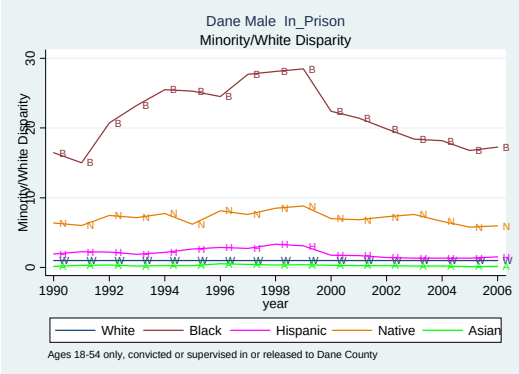
Dane County

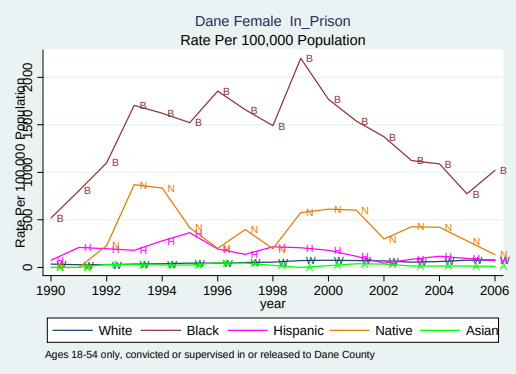
Prison Trends in Dane County

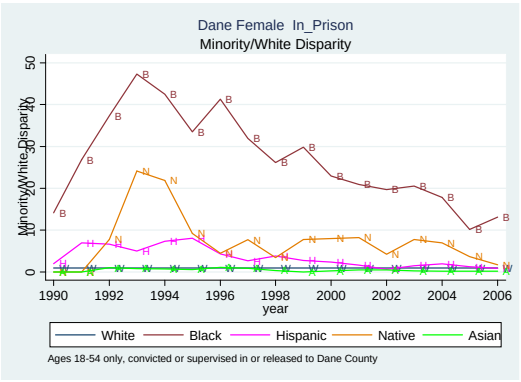
Bad but showing some progress

In prison

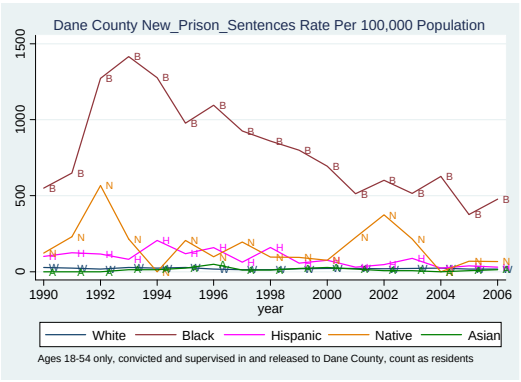


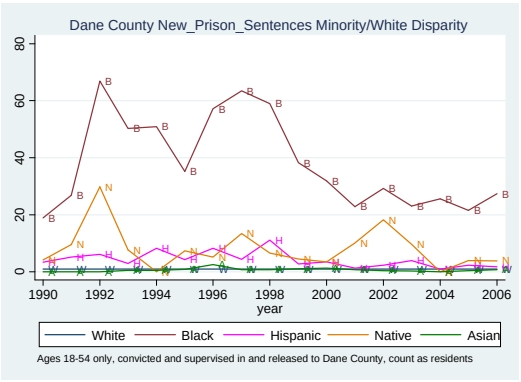


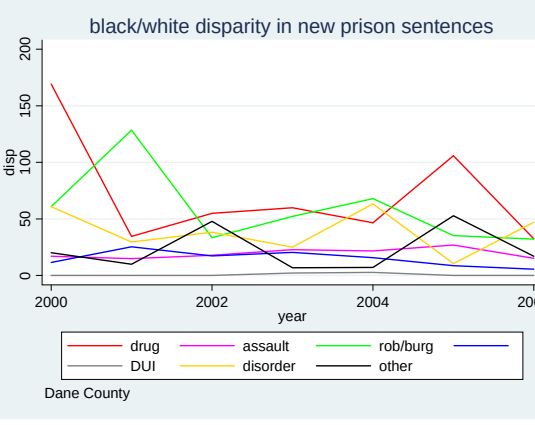


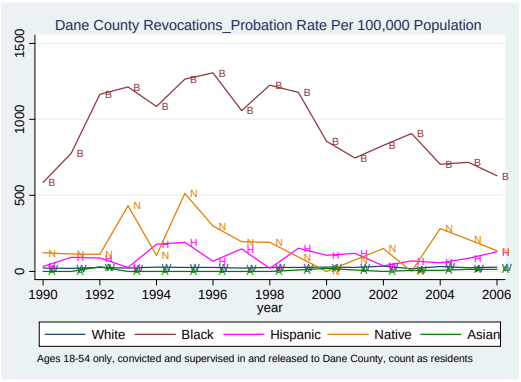

Dane Female In_Prison
Minority/White Disparity
Minority/White Disparity
year
White Black Hispanic Native Asian
Ages 18-54 only, convicted or supervised in or released to Dane County

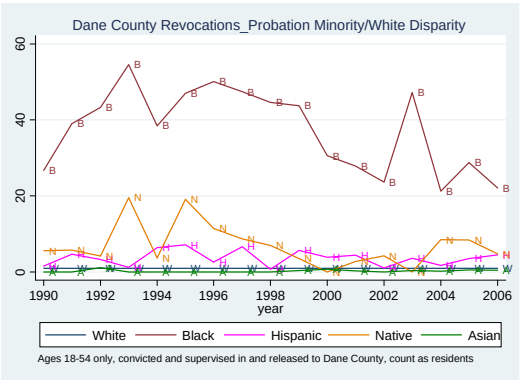
Admissions

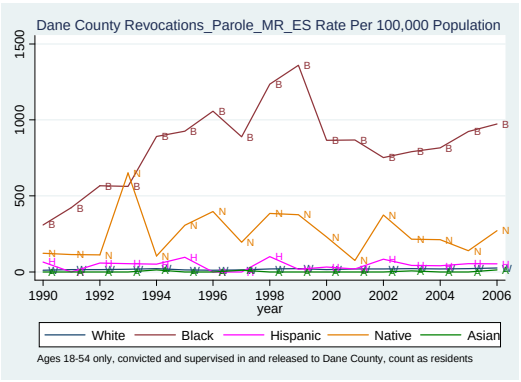

Dane County New_Prison_Sentences Rate Per 100,000 Population
year
White Black Hispanic Native Asian
Ages 18-54 only, convicted and supervised in and released to Dane County, count as residents

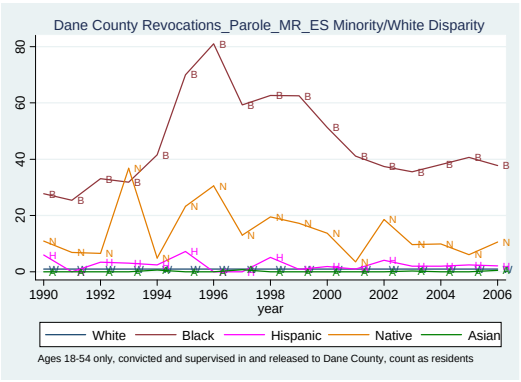

Dane County New_Prison_Sentences Minority/White Disparity
year
White Black Hispanic Native Asian
Ages 18-54 only, convicted and supervised in and released to Dane County, count as residents

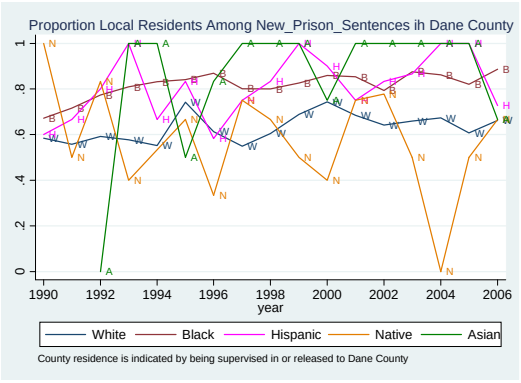

black/white disparity in new prison sentences
disp
year
drug assault rob/burg
DUI disorder other
Dane County


Dane County Revocations_Probation Rate Per 100,000 Population
year
White Black Hispanic Native Asian
Ages 18-54 only, convicted and supervised in and released to Dane County, count as residents



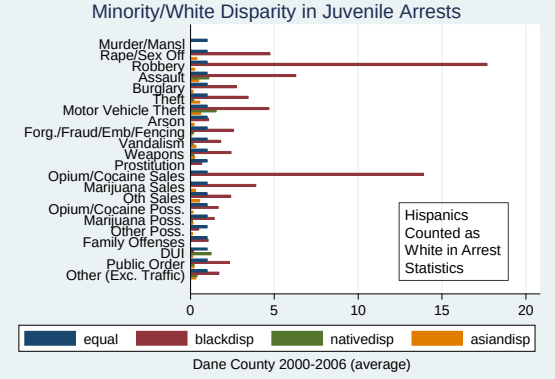




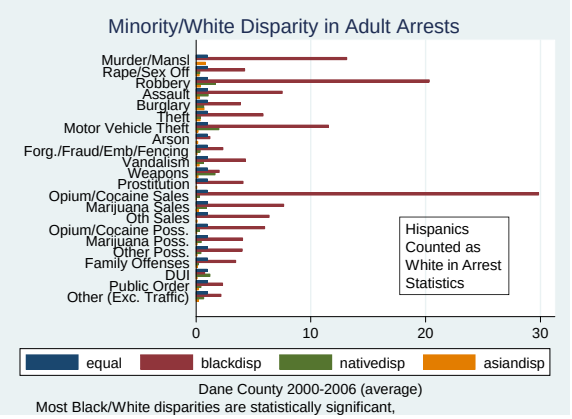


Arrest Disparities

Underlying Crime + Enforcement



Most Black/White disparities are statistically significant,



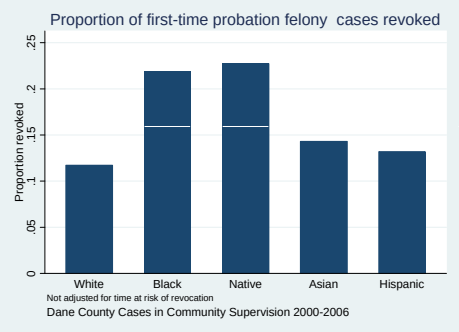
Factors in arrest disparities

- Differences in crime
  - These cannot be ignored. Underlying factors include inequality, school failure, family troubles.
- Differences in surveillance
  - Policing is not random: crimes in some places are much more likely to get caught
- Differences in police responses
  - Jurisdictional differences (e.g. ticket vs. arrest)
  - Warn & release vs. arrest
  - Discretionary charging decisions. E.g. assault vs. disorderly conduct.
  - Escalating interactions → resisting arrest, assaulting an officer, etc.

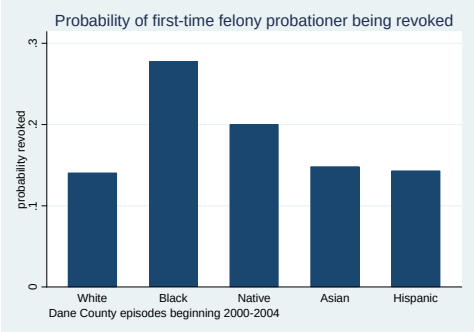
Probation revocation

- Given that you are on probation, what are you chances of revocation?
- Over 90% of revocations involve no new sentence, but this is difficult to count anyway
- Looking only at felonies, there is a disparity in probation revocation

Dane: % Revoked (all)



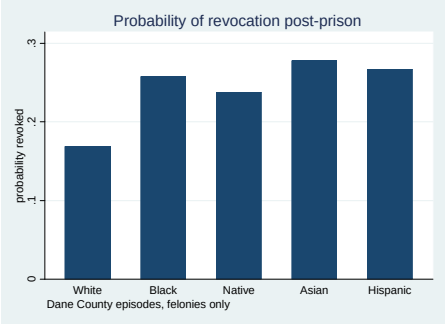
Dane: % Revoked (limited time)

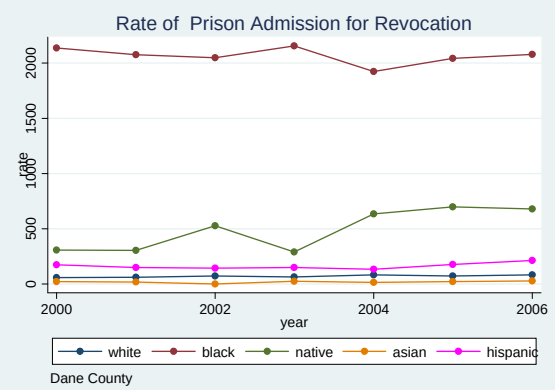


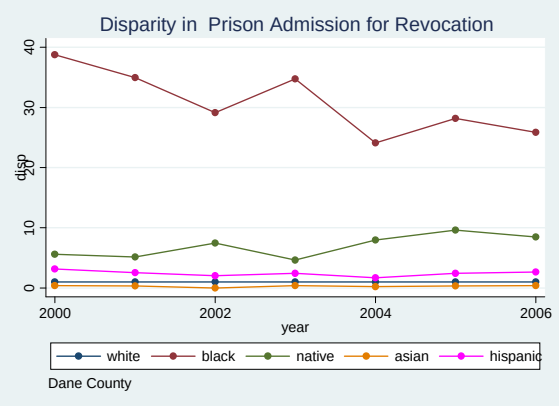
Revocation: the revolving door

- Once you are sentenced to prison or revoked into prison, you get in the revolving door of post-prison revocations
- Parole, mandatory release, extended supervision apply to different people but are roughly comparable in their revocation rates, are grouped together here

Revocation of post-prison community supervision







The problem with prior record

- Consider two youths committing same kinds of low-level delinquency: petty theft, vandalism, smoking marijuana, getting into fights. Assume the individuals have exactly the same "true" rate of committing petty crimes.
- Christopher lives in a low-crime area that is not heavily policed. His crimes do not come to police attention.
- Jamal lives in a high-crime area that has high police presence. His crimes get noticed and lead to an accumulating record.
- Is it fair to punish Jamal more for a given crime (say retail theft) because he has more prior arrests? Is there a way to account for this?

Getting into the system

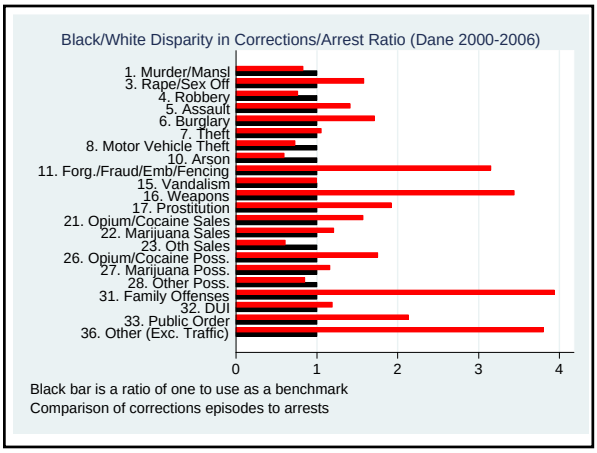
The next few slides calculate the ratio of "episodes" in the corrections database to arrests in the UCR. An episode is counted if it is the next to occur after the "date of offense" in the DOC records; offenses in the UCR are matched up as best as we can (i.e. imperfectly). Arrests and episodes from 2000-2006 are used.

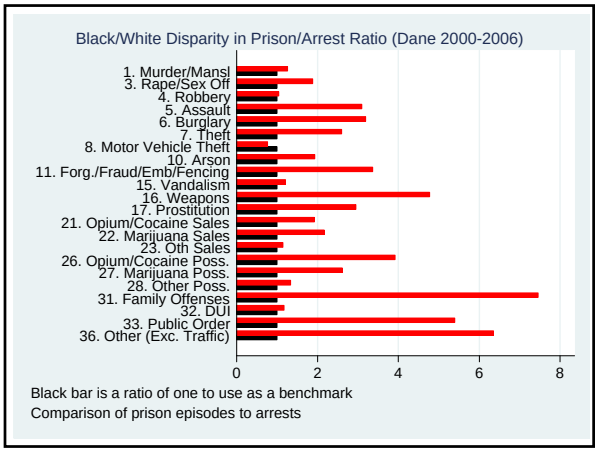
The ratio of the number of corrections episodes to the number of arrests is calculated within each race-offense group.

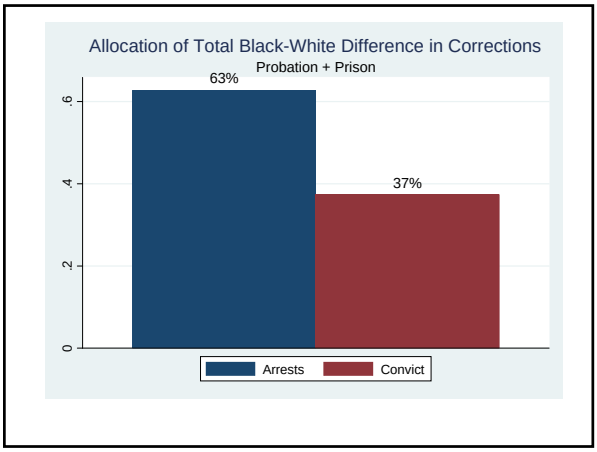
Then the disparity ratio or relative rate index is calculated: the extent to which minorities are more likely to end up in the system after arrest.

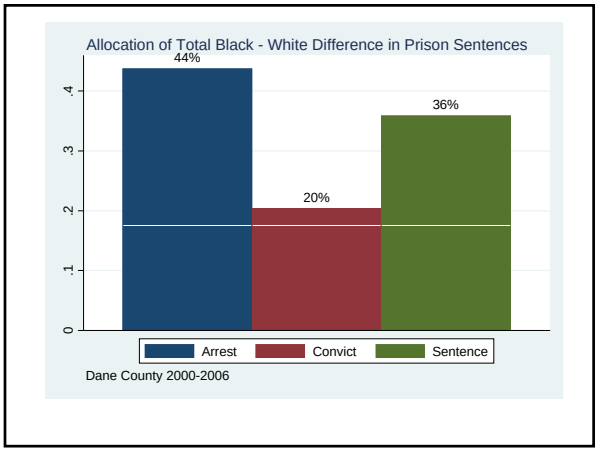
People can be arrested multiple times or not at all for a given episode, so this is an approximation.

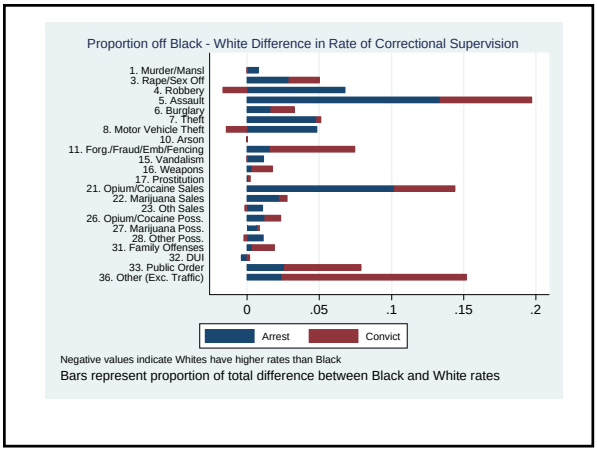
Only Blacks have enough cases to make this meaningful.

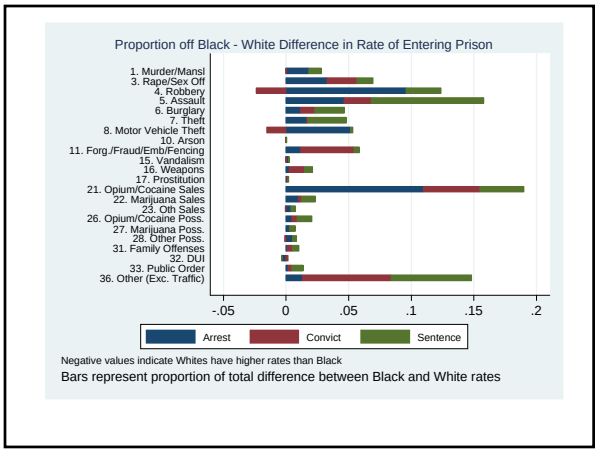












Sources of disparity

- Statistical: arrests & episodes don't match up. (But why would this be different by race?)
- Charging decisions, plea bargains, defense counsel, prosecution
- Judicial sentences

Influences on discretion

- Within offense Whites may commit less serious offenses in that group. Hard to test, but little evidence for this.
  - Sentencing Commission compared people with exactly the same charge
  - Overcharging for minorities is found more often than undercharging
- Prior records. Definitely a factor. Partly a consequence of policing.
- Discriminatory treatment, conscious or unconscious, direct or indirect (e.g. through economic considerations)

Focuses on sentence after adjudicated guilty of a particular offense

SENTENCING COMMISSION REPORT 2007

Pamela Oliver

Sentencing Commission Study

- Staff: Kristi Waits, Executive Director; Andrew Wiseman, Deputy Director; Brenda R. Mayrack, Analyst
- CCAP + DOC data
- Offenses committed after January 31, 2003 and sentenced before October 1, 2006
- 5 common offenses: sexual assault of child, sexual assault, robbery + armed robbery, burglary, drug trafficking
- Sentencing for worst offense, in cases of multiple offenses

Pamela Oliver

Sample sizes

FIGURE 3: SAMPLE SIZES BY OFFENSE AND RACE

Offense	White*	Black*	Hispanic	Other*	TOTAL
Sexual Assault of Child	708	226	103	33	1,070
Sexual Assault	283	112	64	21	480
Robbery/Armed Robbery	432	905	123	44	1,504
Burglary	2213	676	167	154	3,210
Drug Trafficking	2742	4053	719	172	8,286

* Non-Hispanic

Notes: "Other" includes Asians + American Indians + any others; White, Black & Other exclude Hispanics.

Pamela Oliver

Main Findings

1. "Legal" factors of offense severity and prior convictions have the largest effect on sentences. (As we would hope!)
2. Men are more likely than women to be sentenced to prison, controlling for all other factors.
3. Blacks & Hispanics are more likely to be sentenced to prison rather than put on probation after controls for offense type, felony class, prior convictions, number of other charges, sex, and county of sentencing.
   a) Race difference is larger for less serious offenses
   b) Race difference even comparing people with no prior convictions.
4. There is no consistent racial difference in the LENGTH of the sentence if a prison sentence is given

Pamela Oliver

Regression summaries

- These use multi-variable statistics to assess the impact of each factor while controlling for all other factors in the model
- They show clear evidence of an overall effect of race on likelihood of being sentenced to prison, given that there is a guilty finding
- Note there is a sex effect, too!

Pamela Oliver

Number of Observations = 6259 Pseudo R-Squared = 0.2498

	Baseline Category	Comparison Category	Odds Ratio	z	P > z
Criminal Record	No Prior Felony	Prior Felony (1)	***2.85***	12.98	0.000
		Prior Felonies (2)	***5.24***	14.63	0.000
		Prior Felonies (>3)	***9.05***	18.44	0.000
	No Prior Misdemeanor	Prior Misdemeanor (1)	***1.19***	2.24	0.025
		Prior Misdemeanor (2)	***1.25***	2.10	0.035
		Prior Misdemeanor (>3)	***1.94***	6.31	0.000
Case	1 Case Conviction	Case Convictions (2-3)	***2.48***	12.32	0.000
		Case Convictions (4-5)	***3.27***	7.73	0.000
		Case Convictions (>5)	***4.53***	7.63	0.000
Offense Type and Severity	Burglary (F)	Sexual Assault-Child (B)	***7.70***	14.50	0.000
		Sexual Assault-Child (C)	***2.92***	10.94	0.000
		Sexual Assault (B)	***67.10***	4.10	0.000
		Sexual Assault (C)	***5.03***	7.09	0.000
		Sexual Assault (G)	***1.47***	2.81	0.005
		Armed Robbery (C)	***12.88***	22.38	0.000
		Robbery (E)	***3.14***	10.21	0.000
		Burglary Plus (E)	***3.21***	6.32	0.000
Sex	Female	Male	***2.72***	6.91	0.000
Age	18-22 yrs.	<18 yrs.	***0.69***	-3.26	0.001
		23-29 yrs.	***1.42***	4.22	0.000
		30-39 yrs.	***1.52***	4.48	0.000
		>39 yrs.	***1.88***	6.06	0.000
Race	White	Black	***1.47***	4.44	0.000
		Hispanic	***1.65***	4.05	0.000
		Other Minority	1.27	1.57	0.115
Region	Fox Valley	Dane/Rock	***0.74***	-2.22	0.026
		Milwaukee	***1.49***	3.14	0.002
		Racine/Kenosha	***2.63***	6.16	0.000
		Rest of State	***1.32***	2.57	0.010

Odds Ratios in Bold Italic typefaces are statistically significant at a 95% confidence level.

Non-drug offenses.

Number of Observations = 8286 Pseudo R-Squared = 0.2592

	Baseline Category	Comparison Category	Odds Ratio	Z	P > z
Criminal Record	No Prior Felony	Prior Felony (1)	***3.77***	20.09	0.000
		Prior Felonies (2)	***6.17***	19.34	0.000
		Prior Felonies (>3)	***6.84***	17.95	0.000
	No Prior Misdemeanor	Prior Misdemeanor (1)	***1.18***	2.41	0.016
		Prior Misdemeanor (2)	***1.44***	3.73	0.000
		Prior Misdemeanor (>3)	***1.34***	2.86	0.004
Case	1 Case Conviction	Case Convictions (2-3)	***2.01***	10.51	0.000
		Case Convictions (4-5)	***2.81***	5.51	0.000
		Case Convictions (>5)	***5.32***	4.63	0.000
Offense Type and Severity	Drug Trafficking (I)	Drug Trafficking (C)	***12.93***	17.63	0.000
		Drug Trafficking (D)	***8.93***	16.46	0.000
		Drug Trafficking (E)	***4.27***	13.61	0.000
		Drug Trafficking (F)	***4.25***	16.03	0.000
		Drug Trafficking (G)	***3.04***	12.39	0.000
		Drug Trafficking (H)	***1.52***	2.80	0.005
Sex	Female	Male	***2.51***	10.17	0.000
Age	18-22 yrs.	<18 yrs.	0.718	-1.73	0.084
		23-29 yrs.	***1.23***	2.98	0.003
		30-39 yrs.	***1.19***	2.17	0.030
		>39 yrs.	0.861	-1.70	0.088
Race	White	Black	***1.96***	8.66	0.000
		Hispanic	***2.43***	8.37	0.000
		Other Minority	***1.52***	2.16	0.031
Region	Fox Valley	Dane/Rock	1.02	0.16	0.869
		Milwaukee	***2.74***	8.91	0.000
		Racine/Kenosha	***3.39***	8.77	0.000
		Rest of State	***1.29***	2.23	0.026

Odds Ratios in Bold Italic typefaces are statistically significant at a 95% confidence level.

Drug Trafficking Offenses

Verbal summary of statistical results

Statistically controlling for other factors

- Blacks 47% & Hispanics 65% more likely to get a prison sentence for non-drug crimes
- Blacks nearly twice as likely (196%) and Hispanics nearly 2 and a half times as likely (243%) to get a prison sentence for a drug crime
- Men were 272% more likely than women to get a prison sentence for a non-drug offense and 250% more likely to get a prison sentence for a drug offense.

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http://wsc.wi.gov/

SEE REPORT APPENDIX FOR BAR GRAPHS FOR PERCENTAGES FOR SPECIFIC OFFENSES

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Policy implications of Sentencing Study

- Focus on WHETHER to give a prison sentence, not just how long a sentence should be given
- Examine plea bargaining processes which often pre-determines the sentence type as well as the severity of the charged offense
- Consider impact of social factors (i.e. job, marriage, home) on sentencing
- Remember that a record of prior arrests & misdemeanors may be due to patterns of policing

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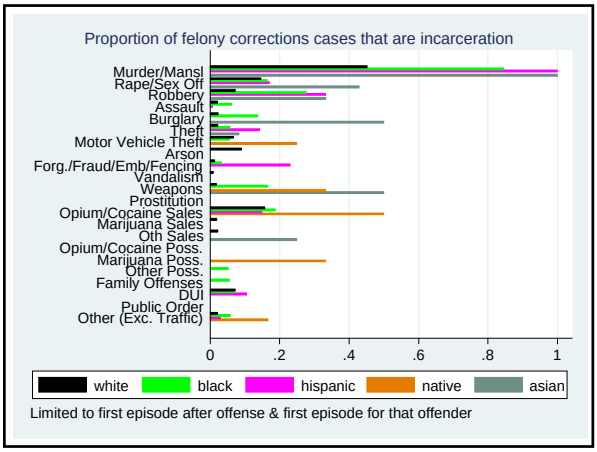
First episodes

- Using DOC data which includes community supervision as well as prison
- Felonies only
- An offenders FIRST DOC record.
- Is the first record incarceration or community supervision? I.e. roughly a measure (with a little error) of was the sentence prison or probation.

First case: Prison or probation?

- Logistic regression predicting prison vs probation for first offense felonies controlling for offense group & age & sex finds significant race & sex effects
- There is prima facie evidence that the in/out prison vs. probation decision (not sentence length)varies by race & sex
  - This is the finding of the Sentencing Commission
  - This is the finding of many other studies elsewhere
  - Prior juvenile record probably plays a role – but remember the problem with prior record



What is to be done?

- This is not a sound bite issue.
- Factors include a combination of bias, real differences in serious crime, social & political conditions
- Patterns are arising from the core structures of our society
- But there are steps we can take

System Questions

- How can we fairly treat the differences in prior records that arise from the realities of policing practices (non-uniform surveillance)?
- How can we address the racial disparities in prison vs. probation sentences? Some research says the racial discrepancy is worse with plea bargaining than trials. What is the role of the judge?
- How can we address BOTH Wisconsin's overall unusually high revocation rate AND the racial disparity in revocations?

Oppose the "drug war"

- Treatment and public education are the most effective ways to reduce drug use
- Drug enforcement just increases the profits of illegal drugs, makes the problem worse
- Learn about the consequences of alcohol prohibition: drive-by shootings, organized crime
- The largest racial disparities are for drug offenses
- Association of violence with drugs is due to illegality & police enforcement

Oppose "tough on crime" rhetoric

- Help depoliticize crime as an issue
- Distinguish among different kinds of crimes
- Take the crime problems of poor (& economically integrated) neighborhoods seriously without over-reacting and "middle class panic"
- Call for rehabilitation & restoration for lesser offenses, not "lock 'em up"

Revisit probation & parole

- The vast majority of offenders are not murderers or rapists – they will get out
- Insist the system focus on rehabilitating and reintegrating offenders, rather than looking for opportunities to incarcerate them
- NOTE: Wisconsin has abolished parole, but has "extended supervision"

Address "root causes" of crime

- Reduce poverty and deprivation through income transfers (e.g. earned income credit), training programs, living wages
- Provide social support, education, constructive alternatives for juveniles who are not doing well in school
- Need to break the inter-generational cycle caused by massive incarceration

Address racial bias & prejudice

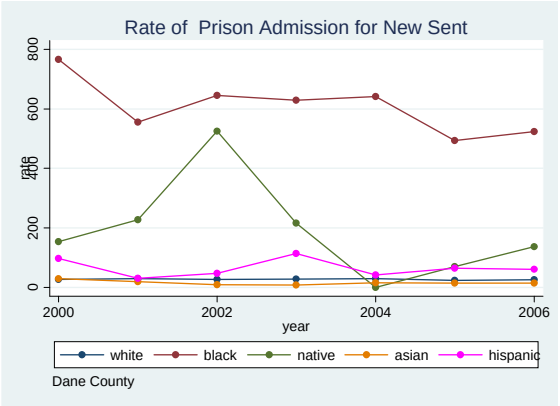
- Racial discrimination in employment & housing reduce constructive options
- Conscious and unconscious biases, perceptions, assumptions affect policing & sentencing
- White fear of crime more sensitive to presence of Blacks than to actual crime rates
- Politicians play on Whites' race-tinged crime fears in pushing "tough on crime" policies

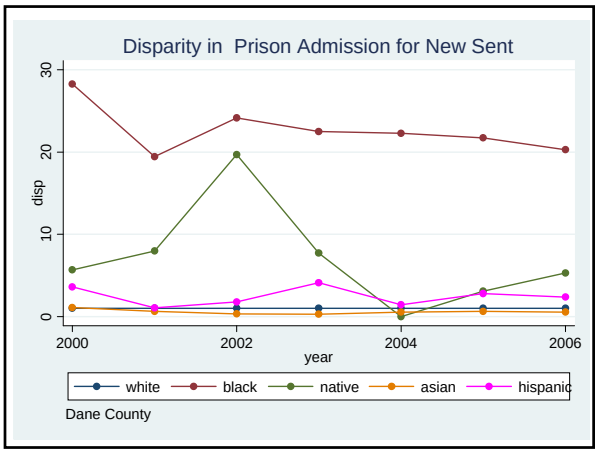
Racism and Justice: Conclusions

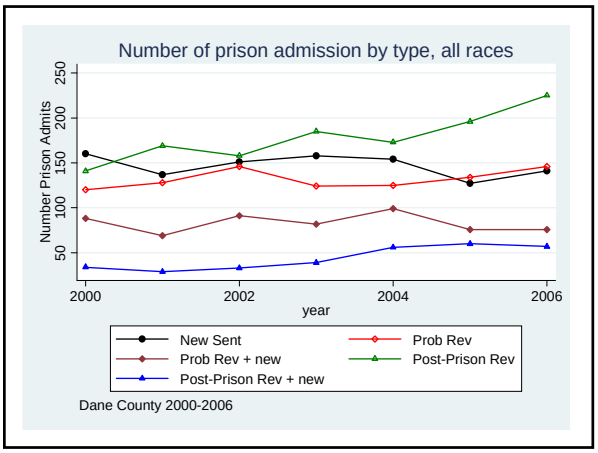
- We cannot move from an unjust to a just situation by ignoring race and pretending the disparities are not there
- We cannot achieve racial justice by ignoring the real differences in serious crimes, economic & social conditions
- We cannot achieve racial justice by treating this as "somebody else's" problem
- Politics caused the problem, and politicians need to be part of the solution

Web Site

- Has copy of this presentation + lots of other stuff
- Web site: www.ssc.wisc.edu/~oliver OR google "Pamela Oliver sociology"
- Follow the links to "racial disparities" section




Disparity in Prison Admission for New Sent
disp
0
10
20
30
2000
2002
2004
2006
year
white
black
native
asian
hispanic
Dane County


Number of prison admission by type, all races
Number Prison Admits
50
100
150
200
250
2000
2002
2004
2006
year
New Sent
Prob Rev
Prob Rev + new
Post-Prison Rev
Post-Prison Rev + new
Dane County 2000-2006