

Disparity

Definitions

Different - not of the same kind; partly or totally unlike; not the same.

Disparate - containing or made up of fundamentally different and often incongruous (not agreeing with or unusual) elements; markedly distinct in quality or character.

Inequity – lack of fairness; unfair treatment; something that is unfair.

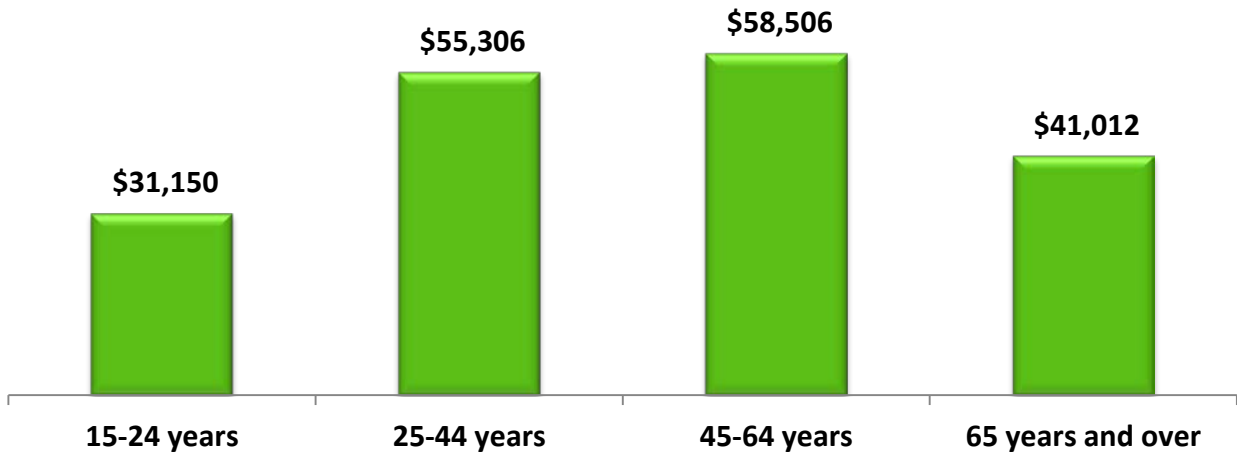
Unjust – not fair or deserved; not just.

~ Merriam-Webster Dictionary

Income

As Chart D-1 shows, the median household income was highest for households between age 45 and 64 among the 274,187 households in Davidson County. The lowest age category reported was ages 15 through 24 years at \$31,150.

Chart D-1: Median Household Income by Age Category of Householder
Davidson County, 2015



Source: 2015 American Community Survey

The highest median incomes were for married-couple families (\$79,051) and families that had no minor children in the household (\$72,151). Those with the lowest median household income are nonfamily living alone, families with female householders with no husband present (often single mothers or grandmothers) at \$32,577 and other nonfamily living alone at \$31,277.

A family includes a householder and one or more people who live there and are related to the householder by birth, marriage or adoption. A family household may include people who are not related, but they are not included as part of the householder's family in census tabulations.

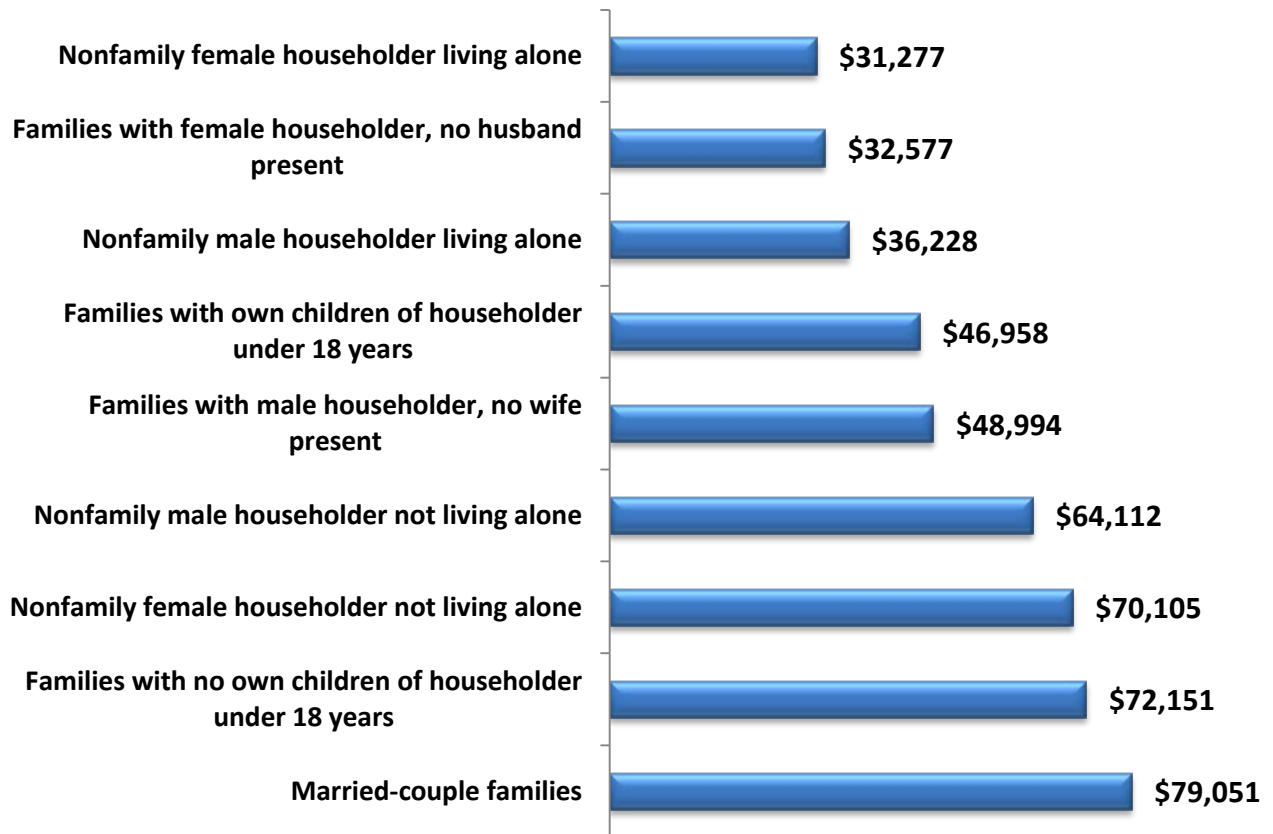
https://www.census.gov/glossary/#term_Familyhousehold

A nonfamily household consists of a householder living alone (a one-person household) or where the householder shares the home only with people to whom he/she is not related (e.g., a roommate).

https://www.census.gov/glossary/#term_Nonfamilyhousehold

Chart D-2 shows the median income by household and family structure from the 2015 American Community Survey. The median household income was \$61,990 for all families, considerably higher than the \$40,351 for nonfamily households.

Chart D-2: Median Household Income by Household/Family Structure
Davidson County, 2015



Source: 2015 American Community Survey

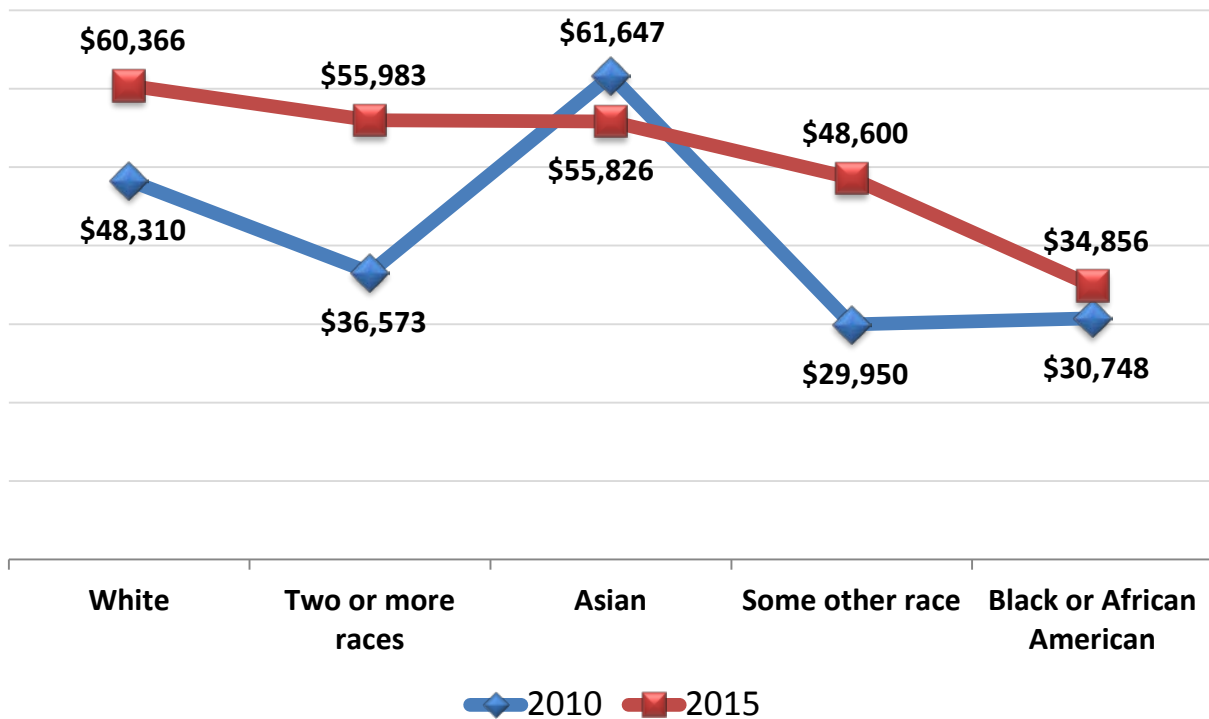
As reflected in Chart D-3, the highest median household income is for the white Davidson County residents at \$60,366, with two or more races (\$55,983) and Asian (\$55,825) slightly below that. The median household income for some other race was \$48,600, with black or African American with the lowest median household income at \$34,856. The median household income of black or African Americans was 57.7% of the income of whites.

Among Davidson County’s 274,187 households in 2015, 67.5% were white, 26.4% were black or African American, 2.4% were Asian and 1.7% were two or more races. The American Community Survey reported that the data was not available for American Indian and Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander because the sample size was too small.

Between the two largest racial groups, there continues to be noticeable disparity between the white population and the black or African American population. During the 5-year period from 2010 to 2016, the median household income for the white population increased from \$48,310 to \$60,366, a difference of \$12,056.

For the black or African American population, the median household income increased from \$30,748 to \$34,856, a difference of \$4,108. The increase in the median household income for the black or African American population was 34.1% of the amount of the increase for whites.

Chart D-3: Median Household Income by Race
Davidson County, 2010, 2015

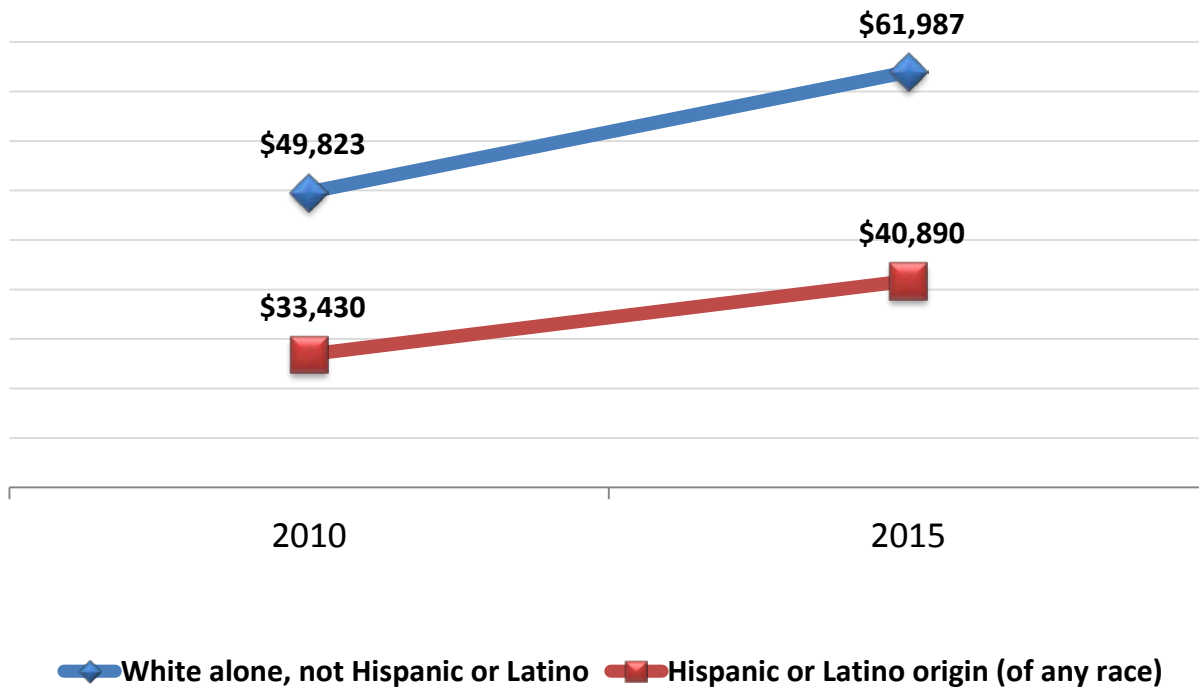


Source: 2010, 2015 American Community Surveys

In addition to the racial disparity shown in Chart D-3 above, there was also ethnic disparity. Chart D-4 shows a difference between the median household income for Hispanic or Latino Davidson County residents (\$40,890), which was 60.1% of that for residents who were not Hispanic or Latino (\$61,987), reflected in Chart D-4.

In 2010, the median household income white only, not Hispanic or Latino was \$16,393 higher than for the Hispanic/Latino population. In 2015, the difference was even greater at \$21,097. As noted in the Demographic Profile, the Hispanic/Latino population in Davidson County was 10.0%.

Chart D-4: Median Household Income by Ethnicity
Davidson County, 2010, 2015



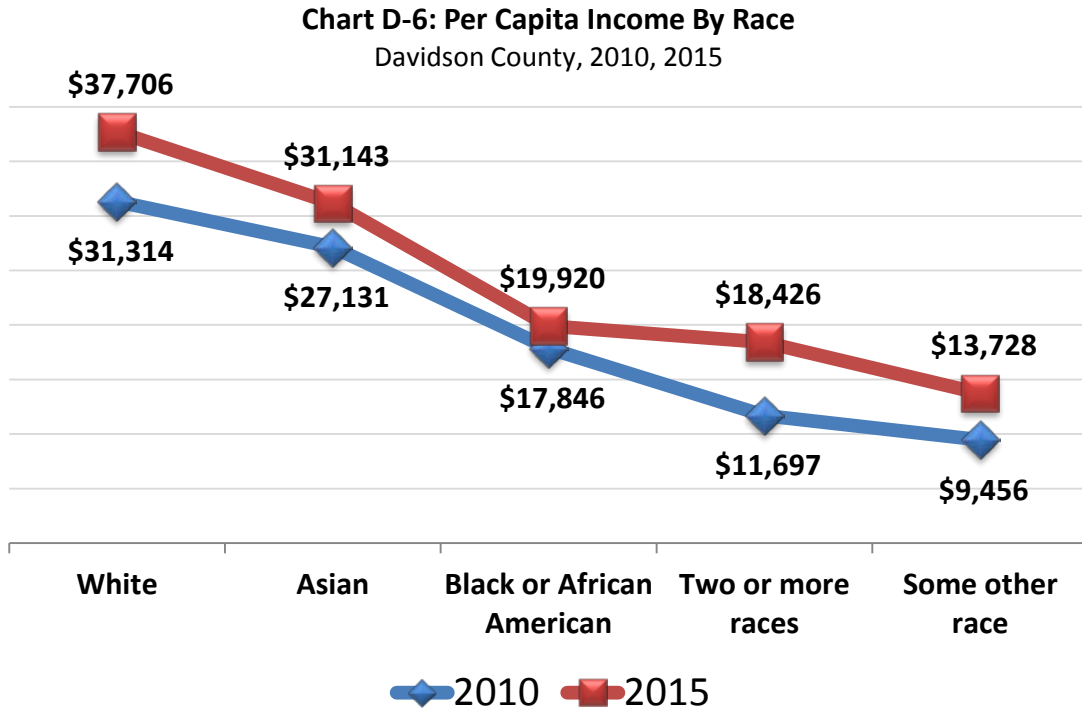
Source: 2010, 2015 American Community Survey

Per capita income for Davidson County’s population of 678,889 was \$31,480 for all residents. Chart D-5 shows the differences in the per capita income of Davidson County by race, with the highest per capita income for the white population (63.9%) at \$37,706. The much smaller Asian population (3.1%) was second highest at \$31,143, much higher than for the black or African American population (26.9%) at \$19,920.

The per capita income for two or more races and some other race were even lower at \$18,426 and \$13,728, respectively, although there were fewer residents in either of those two categories (5.6% for the two categories combined). In comparing per capita income, the racial and ethnic disparity is just as evident as household income.

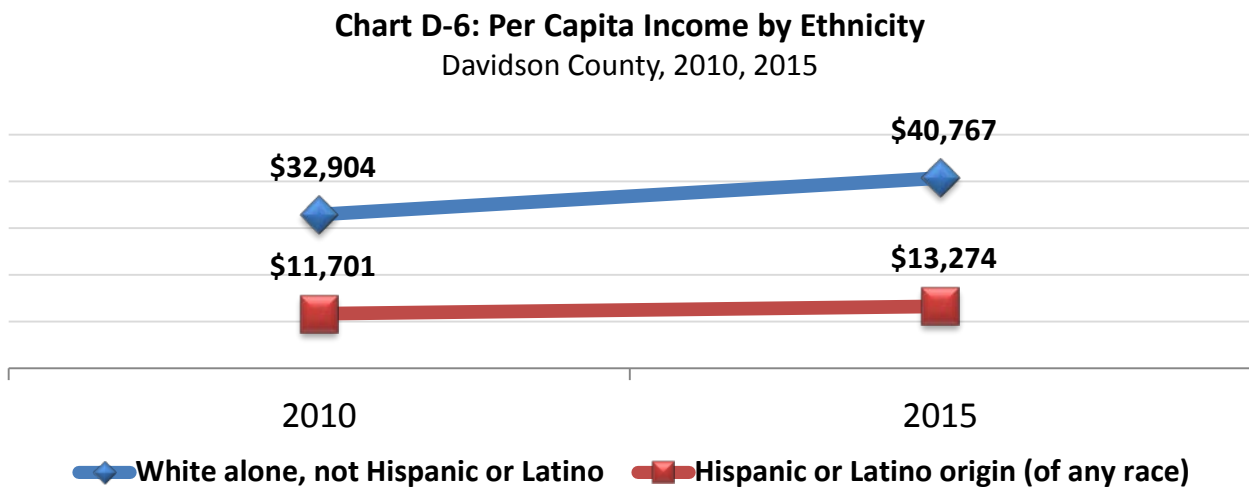
In 2010, the per capita income for the white population was \$13,468 higher than for the black or African American population in Davidson County, with the Asian population approximately halfway between them. The disparity is even more striking in 2015 when the per capita income for the white population was \$17,768 higher for the white population in Davidson County than for the black or African American population. This

means that the per capita income for the black or African American population in Davidson County is only 52.8% of that for the white population.



Source: 2010, 2015 American Community Survey

Chart D-6 shows a dramatic difference between the per capita incomes by ethnicity. The per capita income for people who were of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity was lower at \$13,274 or about 1/3 of that among people who were not Hispanic or Latino (\$40,767). In 2015, the per capita income for the Hispanic/Latino population was 32.6% of the white alone, not Hispanic or Latino population.

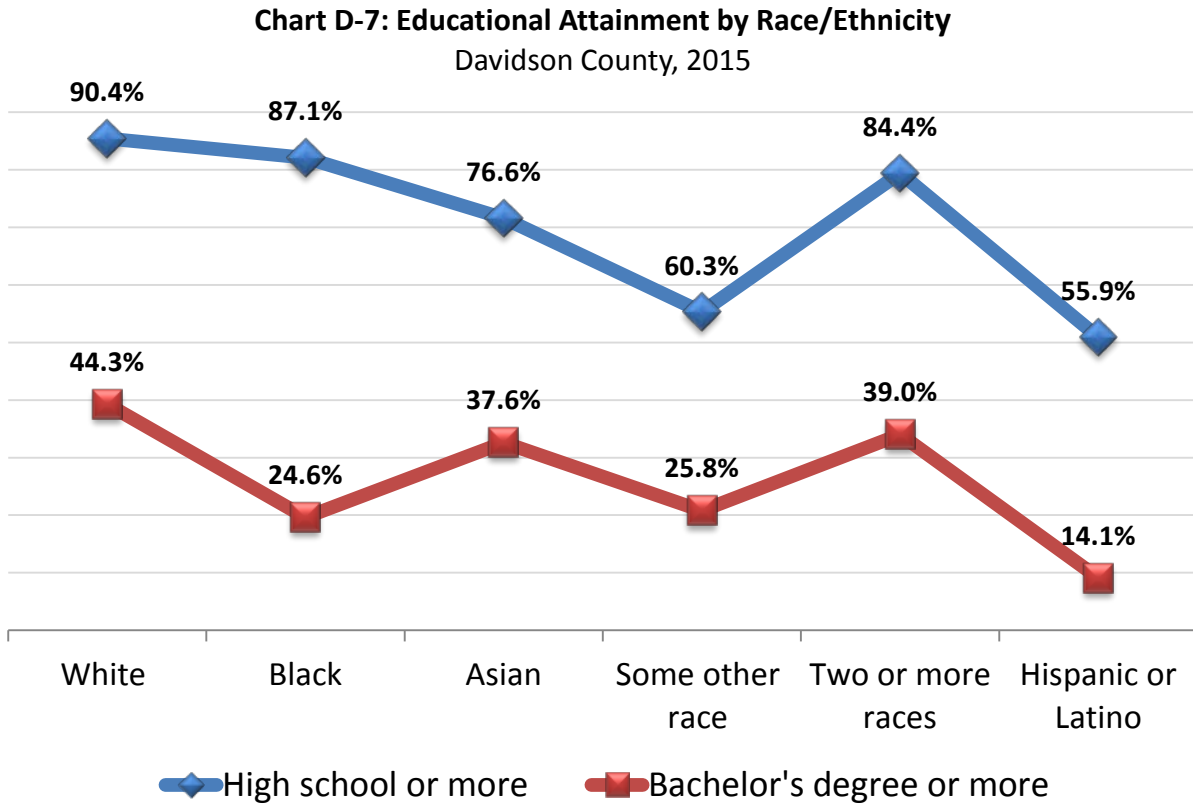


Source: 2010, 2015 American Community Survey

Educational Attainment

As shown in Chart D-7 there is racial and ethnic disparity in the level of educational attainment, particularly at the bachelor’s degree or above level. Those who are white have a higher level of educational attainment at 90.4% for high school or more and 44.3% for a bachelor’s degree or higher.

In terms of ethnicity, Hispanic/Latinos were the least likely to be either a high school graduate or have a bachelor’s degree. The white population were more than three times as likely to have a bachelor’s degree than the Hispanic/Latino population and almost twice as likely as the black or African American population.



Source: 2015 American Community Survey

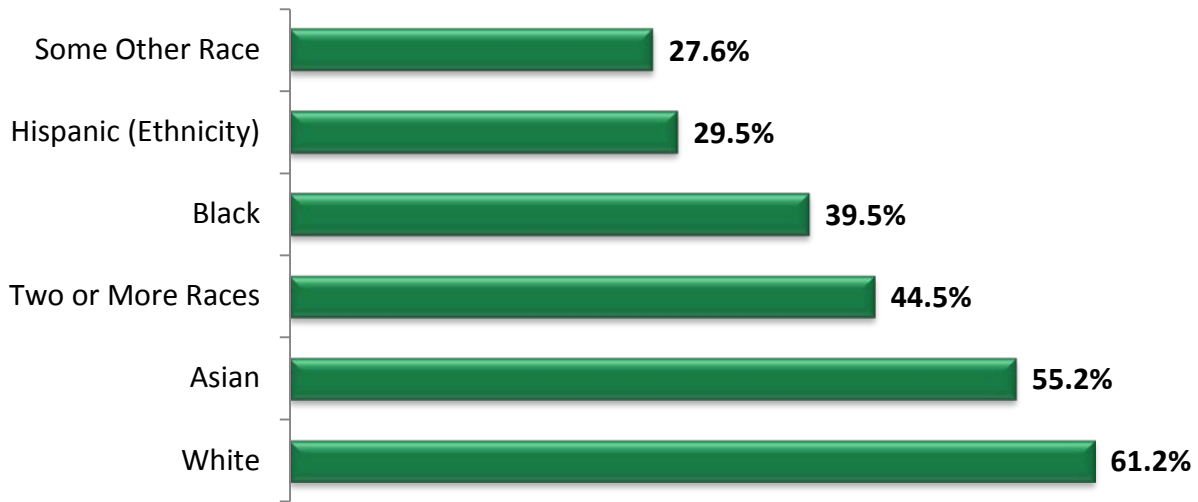
Homeownership

Homeownership is often considered a positive economic factor, usually accumulating equity for the homeowner. The rate of owner occupied homes, as shown in Chart D-8, is highest in the white population at 61.1% (or 113,340 housing units), followed by 55.2% among Davidson County’s Asian residents (or 3,596 housing units).

For the black or African American population, 39.5% had owner occupied housing units, or a total of 28,571 people. Two or more races included 5,078 residents with a rate of owner occupied units of 44.5% and some other race included 1,243 owner occupied units or 27.6%.

Chart D-8 also shows that the percent of owner occupied housing for the Hispanic ethnicity is 29.5%.

Chart D-8: Percent of Owner Occupied Housing Units by Race/Ethnicity
Davidson County, 2015



Source: 2015 American Community Survey

Poverty

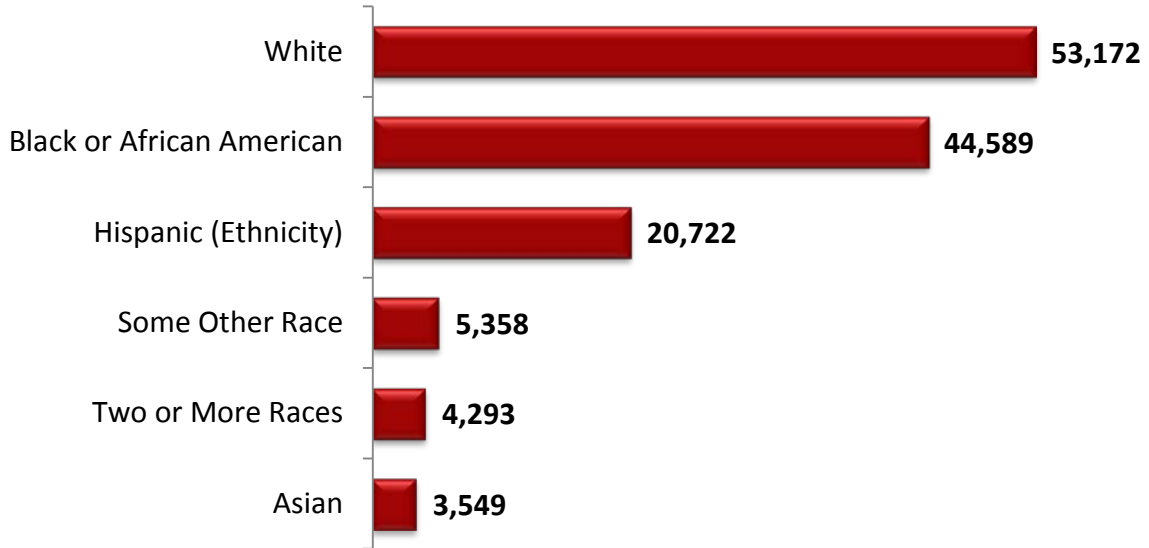
According to the 2015 American Community Survey, Davidson County's poverty rate and number in poverty by race are as follows:

- In the white population of 420,336, 12.6% lived in poverty, including 4.4% who lived below 50% of poverty.
- In the black or African American population of 178,503, 25.0% lived in poverty, including 10.6% who lived below 50% of poverty.
- In the Asian population of 20,299, 17.5% lived in poverty, including 9.9% who lived below 50% of poverty.
- In the 18,879 population of two or more races, 23.2% lived in poverty, including 9.6% who lived below 50% of poverty.
- In the 18,879 population of some other race, 28.4% lived in poverty, including 8.6% who lived below 50% of poverty.
- In the American Indian and Alaska Native population of 2,724, 9.9% lived in poverty, including 7.5% who lived below 50% of poverty.
- In the Native Hawaii and Other Pacific Islander population of 76, there were none identified below poverty.

Among the 420,366 white residents in Davidson County, 12.6% are in poverty, compared to the black or African American population at 25.0%, about twice as high. Chart D-9 shows the number of people living below poverty by race and ethnicity, according to the 2015 American Community Survey.

Chart D-9: Number of People Below Poverty by Race/Ethnicity

Davidson County, 2015

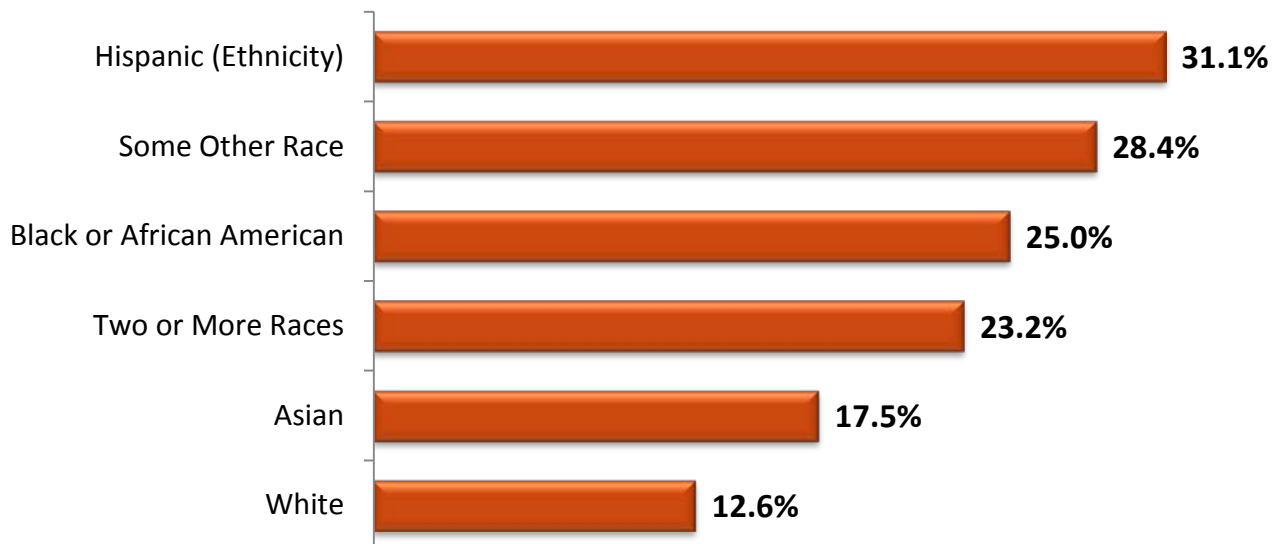


Source: 2015 American Community Survey

Using data for families, the poverty rate for black or African American families was highest at 28.7% among racial categories (slightly higher than the 25.0% for individuals), more than three times as high as the 8.6% for white families, as shown in Chart D-10. However, when including ethnicity (Hispanic) with racial categories, the percent for Hispanic is even higher than the black or African American population.

Chart D-10: Percent of Families Below Poverty by Race/Ethnicity

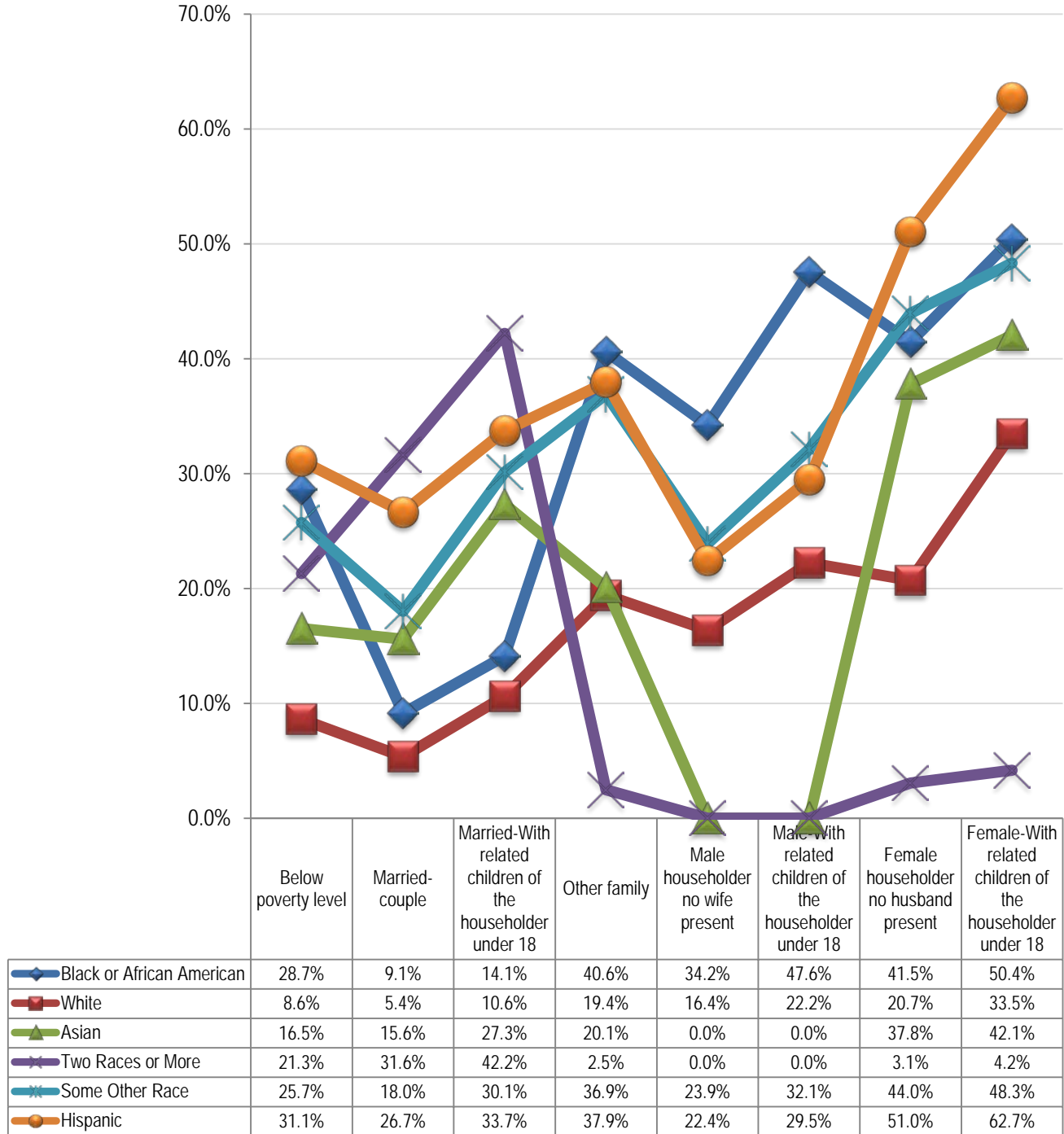
Davidson County, 2015



Source: 2015 American Community Survey

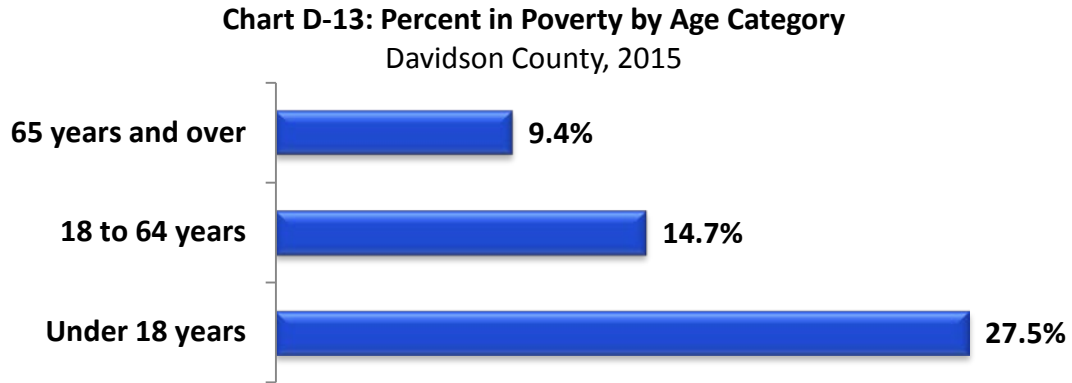
Chart D-12 shows the percent below poverty by household structure and race/ethnicity, according to the 2015 American Community Survey. For most race/ethnicity categories, the highest level of poverty was reported for single female headed households with children under age 18. For most household structures, higher poverty rates were reported for black or African American and Hispanic.

Chart D-12: Percent Below Poverty by Household Structure and Race/Ethnicity
Davidson County, 2015



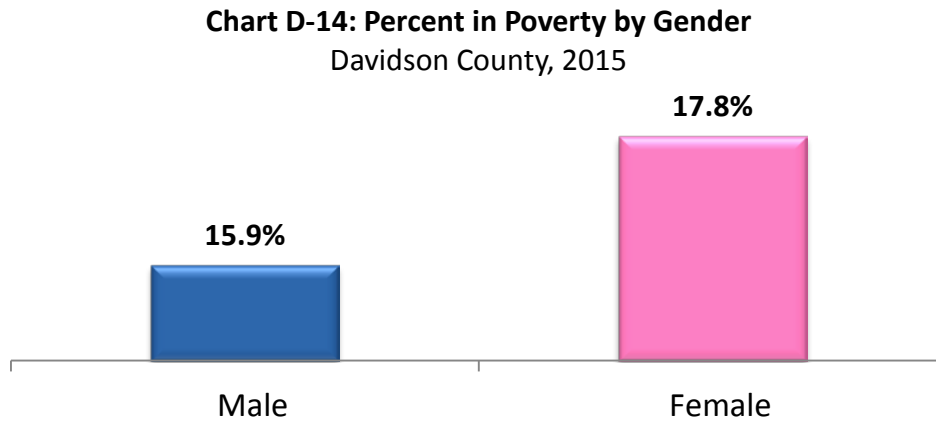
Source: 2015 American Community Survey

Chart D-13 shows the disparity in age for poverty. As in previous years, in Davidson County as well as across the U.S., the largest percent of the youngest people were living in poverty. For those under 18 years of age, in 2015 the poverty rate was 27.5%, almost three times as high as for people age 65 and over.



Source: 2015 American Community Survey

As shown in Chart D-14 the rate of poverty for males in Davidson County for 2015 was 15.9%, below the poverty rate for all people of 16.9%. However, the rate of poverty for females was higher at 17.8%.



Source: 2015 American Community Survey

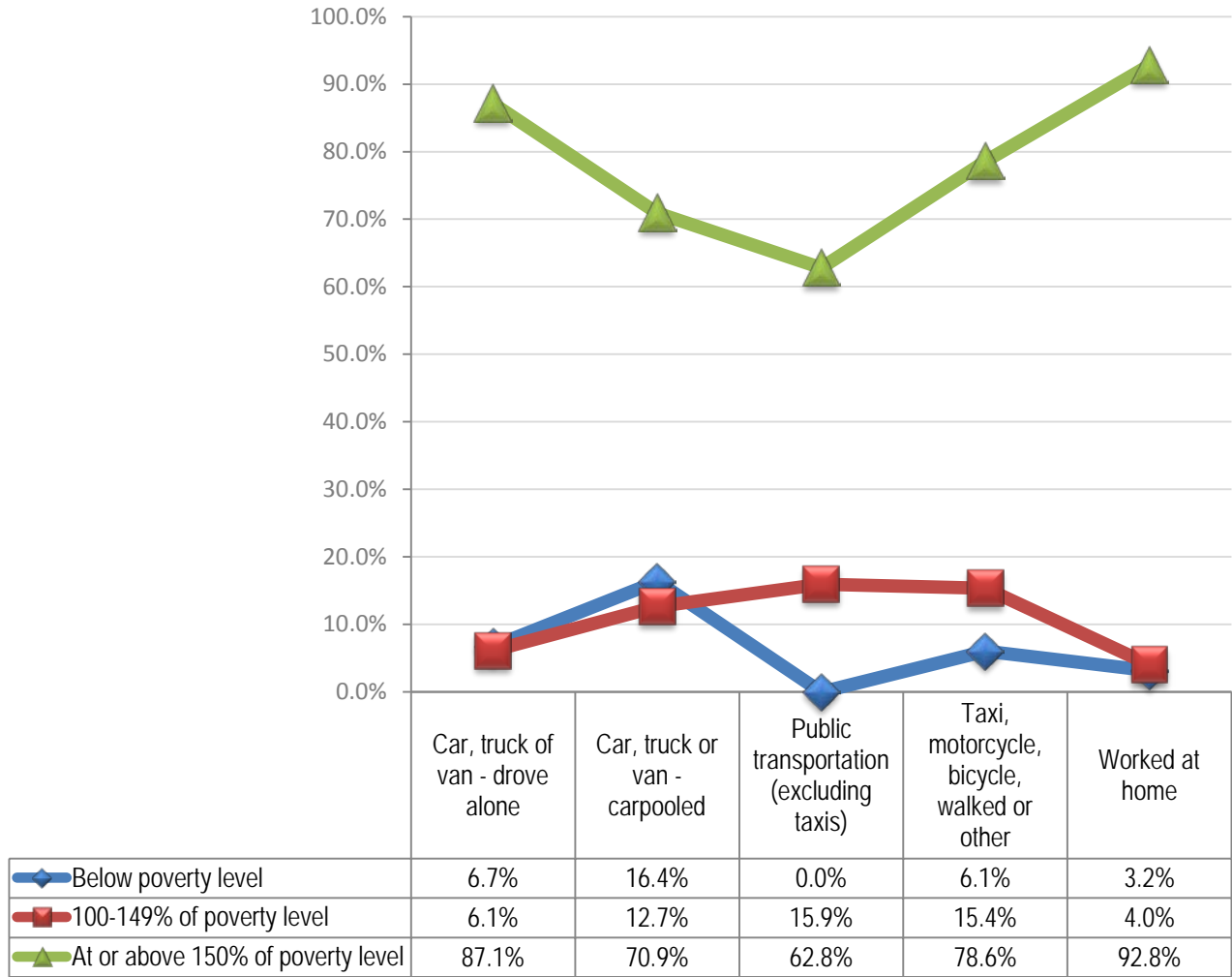
Transportation

Among the 352,268 people who used one of the identified transportation means to work, the 2015 American Community Survey indicated that 8.0% of them were below the poverty level. Possible explanations for this is that those below the poverty level either did not work (unemployed or out of the labor force) or they had no usual means of transportation to report (catching rides with people or using public transportation when they could afford the cost of bus tickets or used a combination of these).

Economic disparity is reflected in the type of transportation people use to go to work. For example, in Davidson County in 2015, 24.3% of workers with incomes of less than \$10,000 used public transportation, compared to 0.9% of workers with incomes of \$75,000 or more. It is likely that the workers with low incomes did not have access to a vehicle.

Chart D-15 that compares the means of transportation to work for those below poverty, 100-149% of poverty and at or above 150% of poverty. People who commuted to work who were at or above 150% of poverty far more frequently used all modes of transportation indicated.

Chart D-15: Transportation to Work by Poverty Level Categories
Davidson County, 2015



Source: 2015 American Community Survey

Crime

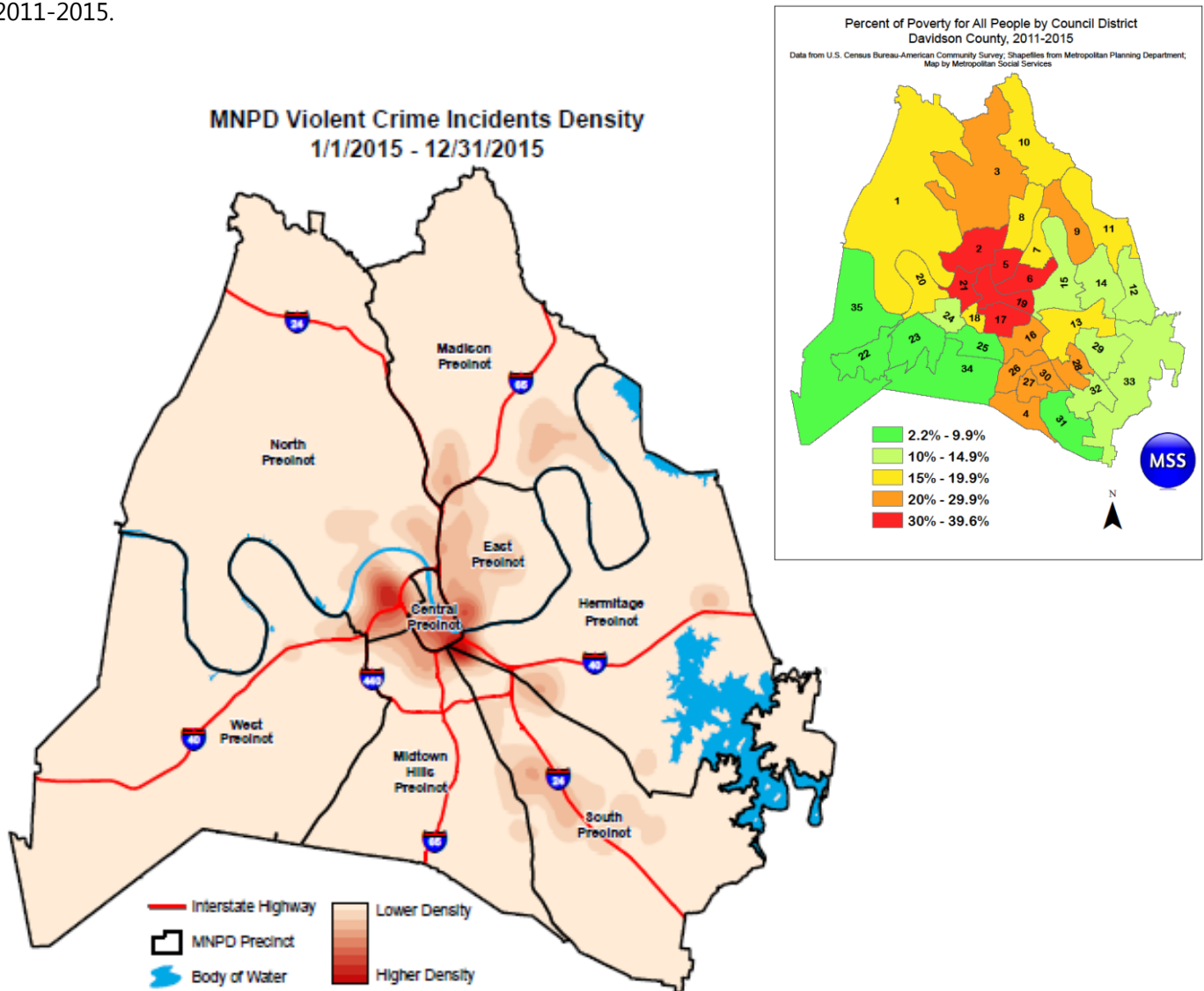
In a Violent Crime Meeting with the Metro Council, the Metro Police Department provided a report with maps and data showing the distribution of service calls, homicides, gunshot injuries, street robberies, aggravated assaults and more for the calendar year 2015. Throughout the report, data shows that people who were black were both suspects and victims at a rate higher than the percent they represent of Davidson County’s general population (about 27%).

The table below from the report shows that 65.7% of suspects were black and that 49.9% were white for violent crimes during 2015. Data was also provided related to additional crimes that typically reflected a disproportionate representation of people who were black. These include aggravated assault incidents (56.8%

black victims, 60.5% black suspects); street robbery incidents (39.7% victims, 76.1% suspects); gunshot injury incidents (79.8% victims, 70.3% suspects); and homicide incidents (67.3% victims, 62.5% suspects).

	Total	White	Black	Race Other	Race Unk	% White	% Black	% Race Other	% Race Unk
Victims	7,519	3,438	3,752	66	263	45.7%	49.9%	0.9%	3.5%
Suspects	9,808	2,495	6,444	52	817	25.4%	65.7%	0.5%	8.3%

Below is a map that reflects the density for violent crimes across Davidson County. The area with the highest concentration has a similar distribution to the concentration of poverty across Davidson County for the period 2011-2015.



<https://www.nashville.gov/Portals/0/SiteContent/Police/docs/Media/Misc/Density%20Maps.pdf>

The Color of Justice: Racial and Ethnic Disparity in State Prisons was released by the Sentencing Project on June 14, 2016. It explains that the black or African American population is incarcerated in state prisons across the U.S. at least five times the rate of the white population, with some states having an even greater difference. This is particularly noticeable because, according to the 2015 American Community Survey, the population of the U.S. includes 13.9% black or African American residents and 75.8% white residents.



The Color of Justice reports that the racial composition by incarceration rates for all (male plus female) in Tennessee is 316 white, 1,166 black and 180 of Hispanic ethnicity. That means that more than 3 ½ times as many blacks are incarcerated as whites.

This report suggests that possible reason for these racial disparities might include biased decision making in the criminal justice system, as well as individual factors of poverty, educational attainment, unemployment and criminal history. It indicates that there is more disparity for drug crimes than for more serious crimes like homicide. It further explains that the dramatic increase in incarceration began in 1973, when harsher drug laws were implemented and imprisonment increased particularly for drug offenses.

It reports that data from 1995 to 2005 shows that the black or African American population made up about 13% of drug users, but 36% of drug arrests and 46% of drug convictions. Such initiatives that were part of the war on drugs have been identified as ineffective in decreasing either crime or drug addiction, but resulted in greater racial disparities in incarceration.

<http://www.sentencingproject.org/publications/color-of-justice-racial-and-ethnic-disparity-in-state-prisons/>

The Equal Justice Initiative has reported on disparity in administration of the death penalty. It notes that 42% of the 2,905 people on death row are black or African American, a much larger percent than they represent in the general population. Since 1976, 35% of the people executed were black, and in more than 75% of the cases, the victim was white. However, only about half of the murder victims are white. Typically, the chief prosecutors in death penalty cases are white, with only about 1% who were black.

The Equal Justice Initiative explains that although many states have suspended or decreased capital punishment, most Southern states continue to convict, condemn and execute a disproportionate number of people who were poor or racial minorities.

<http://eji.org/death-penalty>

The Death Penalty Information Center reports that 31 states continue to use the death penalty, including Tennessee. Since 1976, the State of Texas has executed the most prisoners on death row (539) and Tennessee has executed 6. However, it notes that the number of death sentences has dropped dramatically since 1998 (295) through 2015 (49), the last year for which data was available.

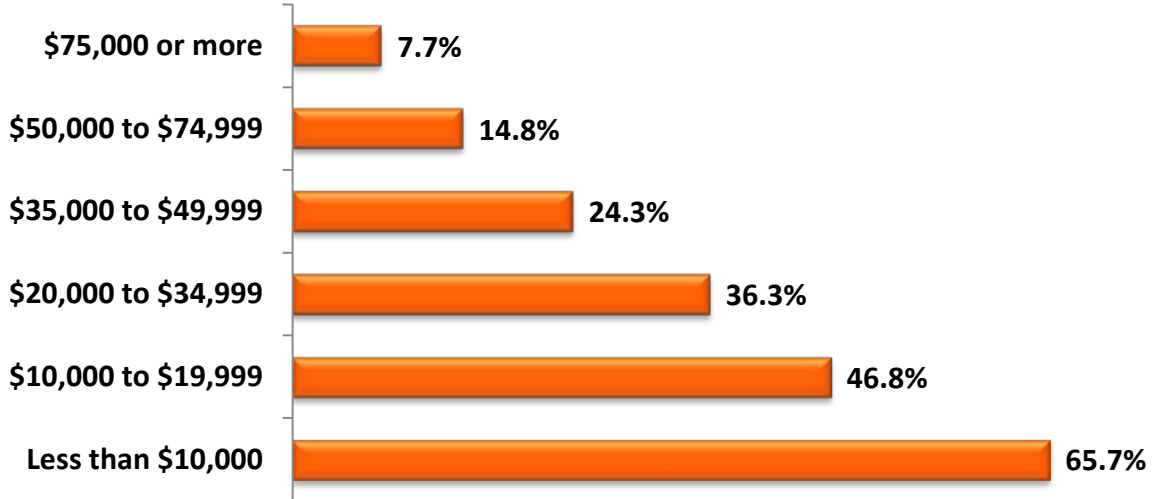
Since 1976, it notes that the black or African American Population was executed at almost three times the rate that race populates the U.S., with an even greater disparity of inmates on death row (42% black).

<http://www.deathpenaltyinfo.org/documents/FactSheet.pdf>

Computer/Internet Access

As noted in Chart 24 in the Demographic Profile, in 2015, 88.5% of Davidson County households had a computer and 75.6% had broadband internet. Chart D-16 shows how income is related to household internet subscription.

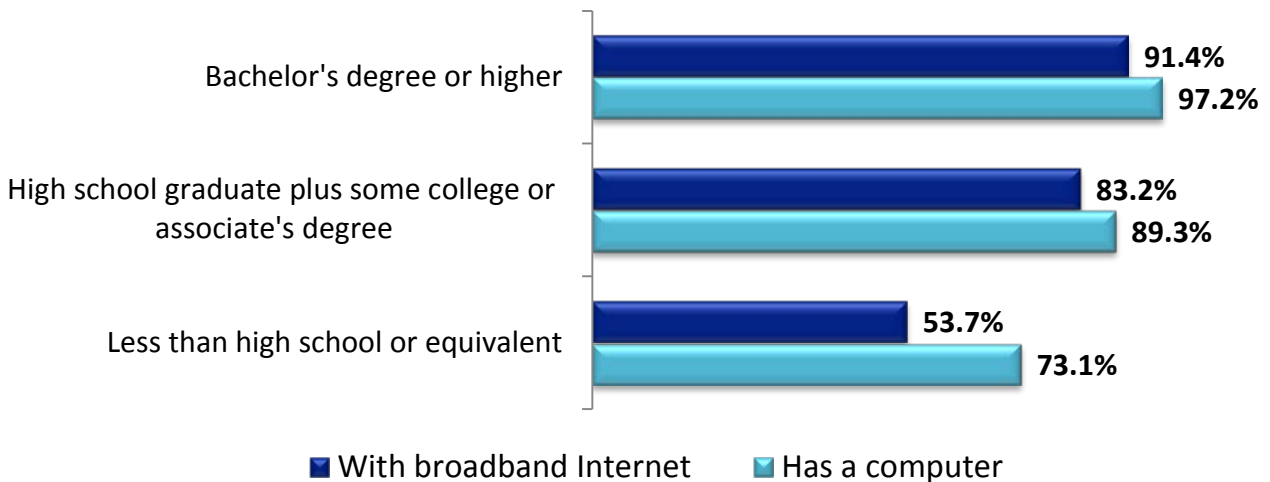
Chart D-16: No Internet Subscription by Income Category
Davidson County, 2015



Source: 2015 American Community Survey

Chart D-17 shows the percent of households with a computer and with broadband internet by the level of educational attainment. Among Davidson County's 267,952, 233,152 are estimated to have a computer and 200,965 have broadband internet.

Chart D-17: Percent with a Computer/Broadband Internet by Educational Attainment
Davidson County, 2015



Source: 2015 American Community Survey

National Trends in Disparity



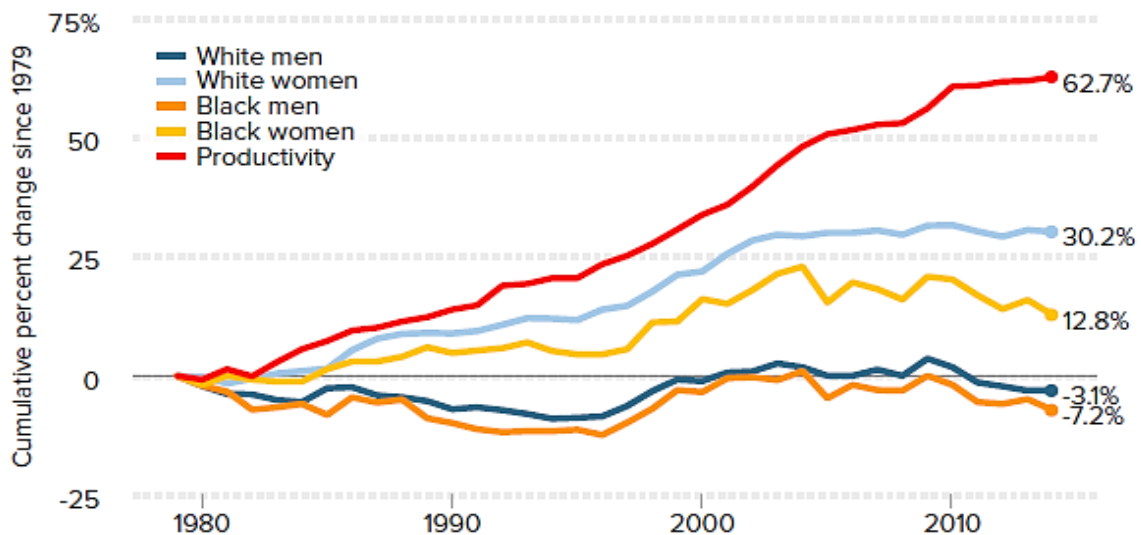
Black-white wage gaps expand with rising wage inequality (Economic Policy Institute, September 2016) said, "Black-white wage gaps are larger today than they were in 1979." It explains that the wage gap increased in the early 1980s because of rising unemployment, declining union participation, lax enforcement of anti-discrimination laws and the low minimum wage. During periods of very low unemployment, increases in the minimum wage and better enforcement of anti-discrimination laws, the wage gap shrank in the late 1990s.

Black-white wage gaps noted that the wage gap has grown since 2000. It indicated that in 2015, based on hourly wages of white men with comparable education, experience and region of residence, black men make 22.0% less and black women make 34.2% less. Black women earn 11.7% less than white women, and younger black women with less than 10 years of experience have been hardest hit since 2000.

Productivity usually reflects the potential or wage growth, but wages for the vast majority of workers grew more slowly than productivity. However, *Black-white wage gaps* report indicates that the wage growth for the top 1% in income has exceeded the rate of productivity growth. Because a disproportionate share of the increase in productivity went to the top earners, other workers did not receive their share of the economic rewards they helped to create in recent decades.

Chart D-20 shows that productivity has continued to rise steadily for 35 years, while the hourly wage growth has experienced fluctuations and leveling off.

**Chart D-20: Hourly Median Wage Growth by Gender, Race and Ethnicity
With Economy-Wide Productivity Growth**
U.S., 1979-2014



Note: Race/ethnicity categories are mutually exclusive (i.e., white non-Hispanic, black non-Hispanic, and Hispanic any race).

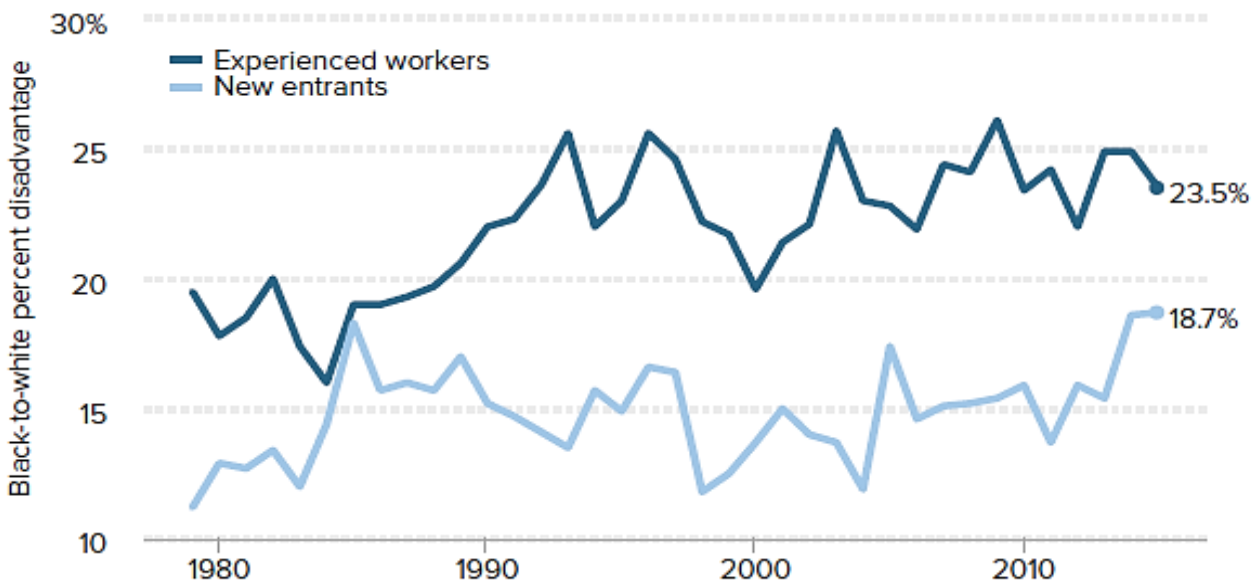
Source: EPI analysis of unpublished Total Economy Productivity data from Bureau of Labor Statistics Labor Productivity and Costs program, and Current Population Survey Outgoing Rotation Group microdata

The Economic Policy Institute’s report also found:

- The black-white wage gap remains larger for men than for women. The hourly wages for black men were 22.2% lower than for white men in 1979, compared to 31% in 2015.
- In 1979, there was a 6.5% wage gap between black and white women that increased to 19.0% in 2015.
- With about a quarter of the black-white gap for men and about a third of the gap for women explained by education and experience levels, almost three-quarters are not attributed to these differences.
- Patterns are also reflected by age and level of experience, particularly for college graduates and black men overall.
- Among less-educated workers, black-white wage inequality is now less regional and is a greater problem for Americans overall. After 1979, black-white gaps across regions converged at even higher levels of inequality.

Chart D-21 shows the black-white wage gaps for men, comparing new workers with experienced workers. It shows that since 1980, the wage gap has typically been greater for experienced workers and was 23.5% for experienced workers and 18.7% for new entrants in 2015.

Chart D-21: Percent of Black-White Wage Gap by Potential Experience
U.S., 1979-2015



Note: Experienced workers have 11 to 20 years of experience. New entrants have 0 to 10 years of experience. Gaps are of adjusted average hourly wages.

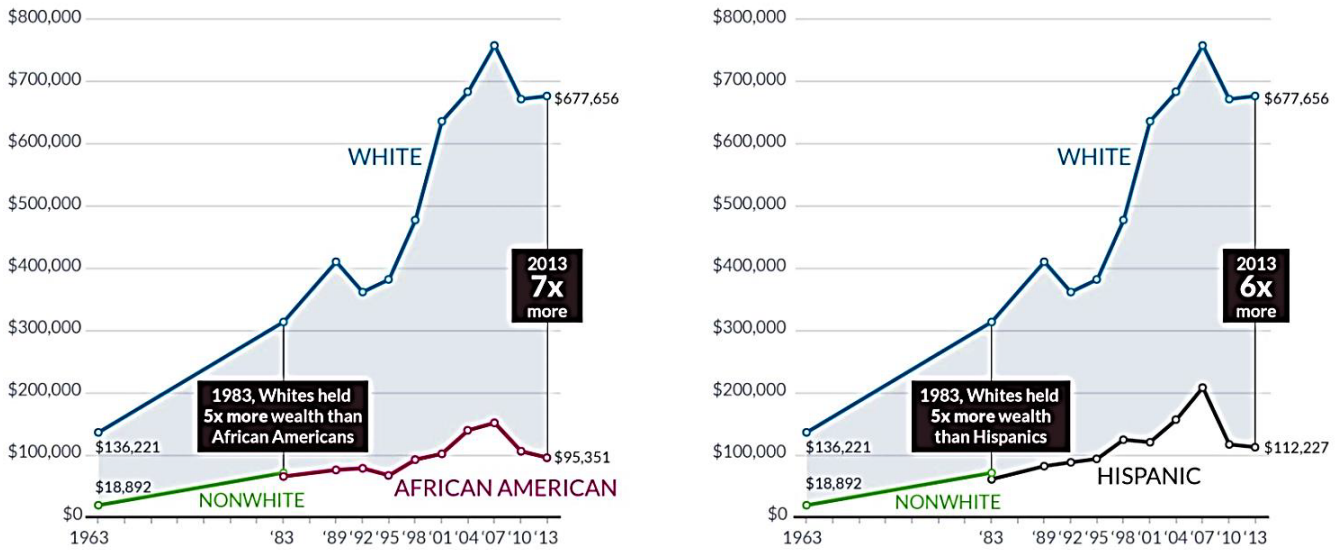
Source: EPI analysis of Current Population Survey (CPS) Outgoing Rotation Group microdata

<http://www.epi.org/publication/black-white-wage-gaps-expand-with-rising-wage-inequality/>

The Urban Institute described how racial and ethnic wealth disparities have increased in the U.S. It noted that in 1963, the average wealth of white families was \$117,000 higher than the average wealth of nonwhite

families. However, by 2013, the average wealth of white families was more than \$500,000 than the average wealth of African American families (\$95,000) and Hispanic families (\$112,000), as shown in Chart D-22.

Chart D-22: Average Family Wealth by Race/Ethnicity
U.S., 1963-2013



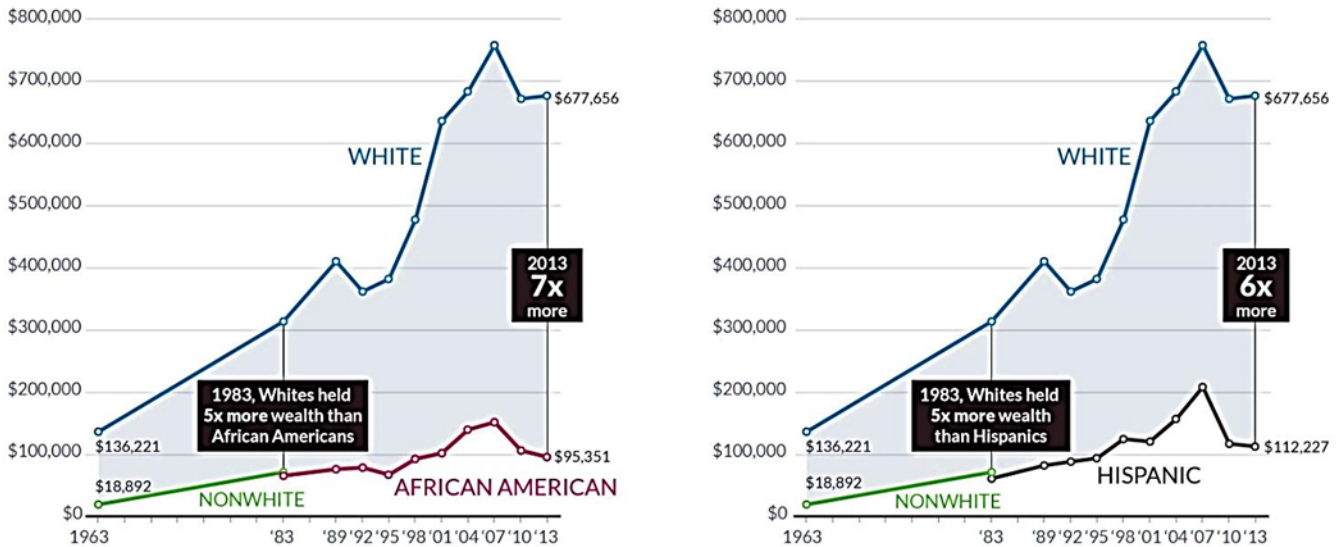
Sources: Urban Institute calculations from Survey of Financial Characteristics of Consumers 1962 (December 31), Survey of Changes in Family Finances 1963, and Survey of Consumer Finances 1983-2013.

Notes: 2013 dollars. No comparable data are available between 1963 and 1983. African American/Hispanic distinction within nonwhite population available only in 1983 and later.

URBAN INSTITUTE

Chart D-23 shows the median family wealth by race/ethnicity for the same period, reflecting the same trend in disparity between family wealth by race/ethnicity.

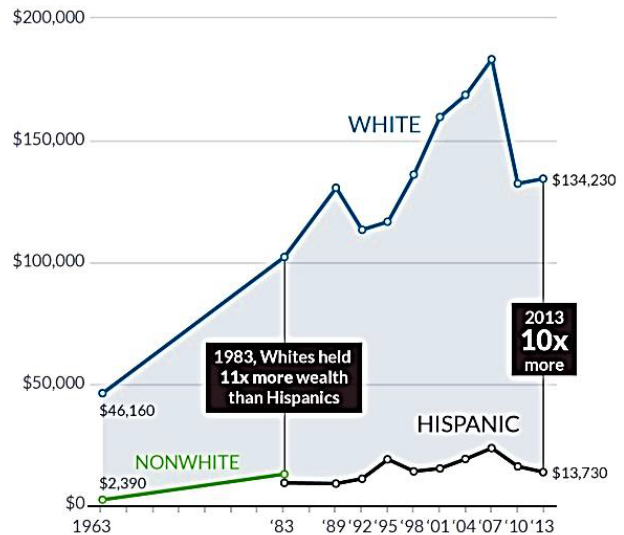
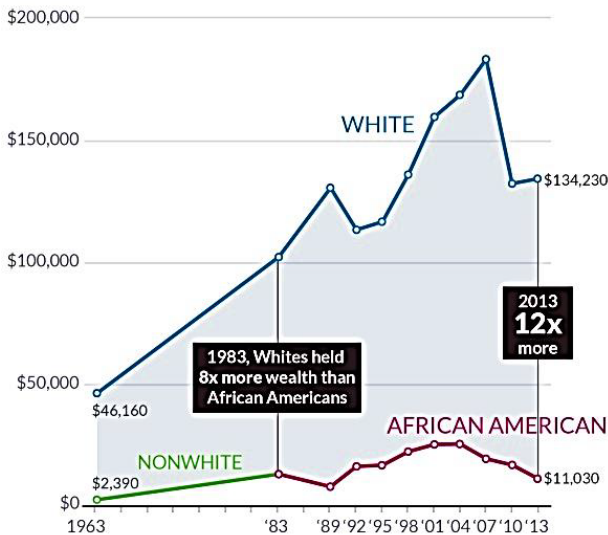
Chart D-23: Median Family Wealth by Race/Ethnicity
U.S., 1963-2013



Sources: Urban Institute calculations from Survey of Financial Characteristics of Consumers 1962 (December 31), Survey of Changes in Family Finances 1963, and Survey of Consumer Finances 1983-2013.

Notes: 2013 dollars. No comparable data are available between 1963 and 1983. African American/Hispanic distinction within nonwhite population available only in 1983 and later.

URBAN INSTITUTE



Sources: Urban Institute calculations from Survey of Financial Characteristics of Consumers 1962 (December 31), Survey of Changes in Family Finances 1963, and Survey of Consumer Finances 1983-2013.

Notes: 2013 dollars. No comparable data are available between 1963 and 1983. African American/Hispanic distinction within nonwhite population available only in 1983 and later.

URBAN INSTITUTE

Living in a poor neighborhood changes everything about your life (Vox, January 12, 2017) describes decades of discriminatory housing practices of federal agencies that contributed to the proliferation of poor/distressed neighborhoods across the U.S.

One example from 1940 was the U.S. Federal Housing Administration’s refusal to back the loan of a white developer because the proposed development was too close to an “inharmonious racial group,” which was black or African American residents in Detroit. After the developer built a 6’ half-mile wall between the new development and the black residents, the FHA approved the loan. In addition, at that time, the FHA refused to back loans to black people or to people who lived near black people because they considered the loans “too risky.”

Among the younger generation, the same number of black children continued to grow up in the very poorest neighborhoods.

Nothing had changed. This study showed there is very little intergenerational mobility in black families. If you're black and your parents grew up in a poor neighborhood, then you probably ended up in a poor neighborhood too.

From Living in a poor neighborhood changes everything about your life

Census tracts that have at least 40% of residents living at or below the level of poverty are considered "extreme poverty." Recent findings indicate that the number of census tracts with extreme poverty more than doubled from the year 2000 to the period 2010-2014. The number of these extreme poverty tracts went from 1,988 (2.4%) to 4,102 (4.4%) during that time.

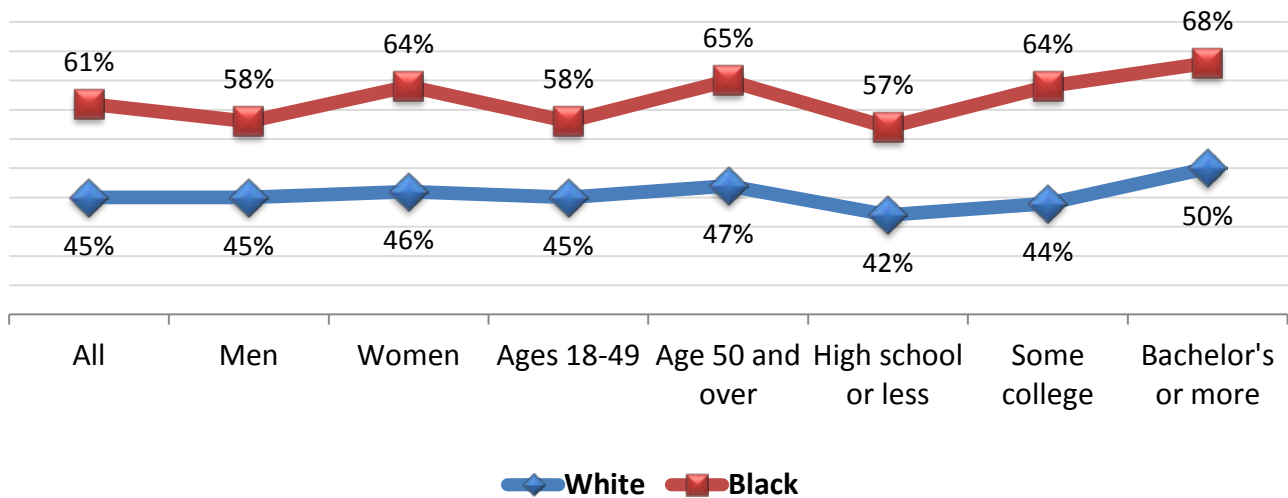
Living in a poor neighborhood describes how poverty can cause lasting damage to children, which can last throughout adulthood. A disproportionate number of poor neighborhoods include primarily people who are of racial minorities. It describes a recent survey that included a question about how happy respondents were the previous day, and those who lived in distressed neighborhoods (with poverty, unemployment and lower educational attainment) were far more unhappy than those in neighborhoods with advantages were.

<http://www.vox.com/2016/6/6/11852640/cartoon-poor-neighborhoods>

On June 26, 2016, the Pew Research Center released *On Views of Race and Inequality, Blacks and Whites are Worlds Apart*. Even before the November 2016 election, blacks were much more likely than whites to say that the U.S. needs to continue making changes for blacks to have equal rights (88% compared to 53% of whites who said this). *On Views of Race and Inequality* explained that there are "widely different perceptions" among black and white adults about what life in the U.S. is like for black residents.

Chart D-24 shows the findings from the Pew Research Center on how many respondents indicated, "Race Relations in the U.S. are Generally Bad," by gender, age, race and educational attainment. Overall, the perception by black or African Americans was significantly more negative than for white respondents.

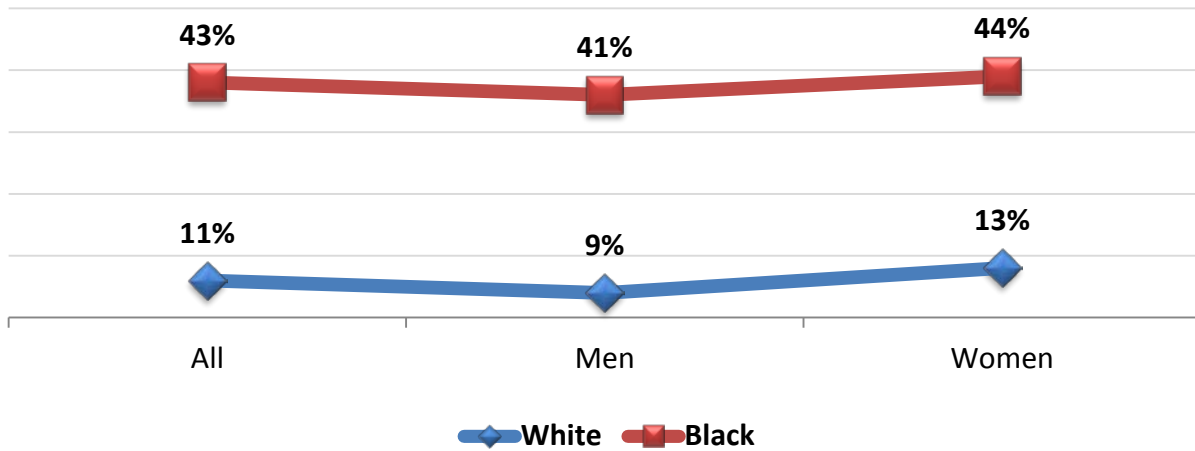
Chart D-24: Percent Indicating "Race Relations in the U.S. are Generally Bad"
U.S., 2015



Source: Pew Research Center

As shown in Chart D-2, the percent of respondents who indicated, "Our country will not make the changes needed to give blacks equal rights with whites" was dramatically different between black or African American respondents and white respondents.

Chart D-25: Percent Indicating "Our country will not make the changes needed to give blacks equal rights with whites"
U.S., 2015



Source: Pew Research Center

<http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/2016/06/27/on-views-of-race-and-inequality-blacks-and-whites-are-worlds-apart/>

Among the detrimental results of mass incarceration is how it has impaired the children in the families of the incarcerated. *Mass incarceration and children's outcomes* (Economic Policy Institute, December 15, 2016) explains how mass incarceration has lowered various cognitive and other outcomes that affect children's performance in schools.

As an identified Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE), there is neuroscientific evidence that demonstrates the multiple types of brain and body damage caused by ACEs. Because black parents are disproportionately incarcerated, there has been greater impairment to the education and achievement of black children.

The U.S. is the modern world's leader in incarceration, with approximately 700 incarcerated out of every 100,000 residents. The only other country even close to this number is Turkmenistan with 600. El Salvador and Cuba have 500 each, followed by Thailand and the Russian Federation at 450. With far fewer incarcerations are the United Kingdom (England and Wales) and Spain at 150, with Canada and France at 100. The Sentencing Project notes that the U.S. spends \$80 billion on prisons and jails each year.

The United States spends **\$80 BILLION** annually on prisons and jails

Mass incarceration and children's outcomes describes an ironic situation in which nationwide crime rates have continued to decline during the 1990s, while incarceration increased. It explains that previous research had indicated that one of the reasons for a decrease in crime after that period was the removal of lead from gasoline in the 1970s. The young men born before that time were found more likely to commit crimes, related to greater exposure to lead that is correlated with cognitive behavioral impairment and increased criminal behavior. There were additional factors that contributed to the decrease in crime such as an aging population, decreased alcohol consumption, income grown and decreased unemployment.

The report pointed out that there is no evidence to indicate whether the high imprisonment levels do more to deter crime or more to breed additional crime. When prisoners are released, they face additional challenges in employability in the legal economy, which could increase crime in the long term.

As described elsewhere in this section, it also emphasizes the enhanced sentencing for drug related offences, including severe mandatory sentences for less serious offenses, with no evidence that imprisonment resulted in any decrease in the rate of drug use in this country. The effect has been exacerbated because of released offenders who have been returned to prison for technical probation violations or inability to pay increased fines and court fees.

Children with incarcerated parents are more likely to experience mental and physical problems. When children have incarcerated fathers, they are 72% more likely to have Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder than other children, 51% more likely to have anxiety, 31% more likely to have high cholesterol, 30% more likely to have asthma and 26% more likely to have migraine headaches.

Key findings from *Mass incarceration and children's outcomes* include:

- A black or African American child is six times as likely as a white child to have or have had an incarcerated parent. A growing share of African Americans have been arrested for drug crimes, yet African Americans are no more likely than whites to sell or use drugs.
- Independent of other social and economic characteristics, children of incarcerated parents are more likely to:
 - Drop out of school or develop learning disabilities, including attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)
 - Misbehave in school
 - Suffer from migraines, asthma, high cholesterol, depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder, and homelessness

The report concludes that the war on drugs and its subsequent mass incarceration has created damage to children, who are more likely to be black or African American because of the disproportionate arrest, conviction and incarceration pattern in the U.S. When there are low-income minority neighborhoods where children with incarcerated parents are concentrated, the effects are even more detrimental.

Because of the clear interaction the war on drugs and mass incarceration has had with the impairment of educational attainment, it is an issue that should have attention in school reform. Unfortunately, policymakers have not typically understood the connection between actions of the criminal justice system on children, allowing the damage to continue.

<http://www.epi.org/publication/mass-incarceration-and-childrens-outcomes/>

Community Needs Evaluations are available online –

<http://www.nashville.gov/Social-Services/Planning-And-Coordination/Community-Needs.aspx>