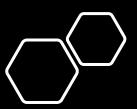
Racial Disparities in Tennessee Federal Sentencing: 2015 to 2019

Jennifer Whitson April 30, 2021

Additional Materials



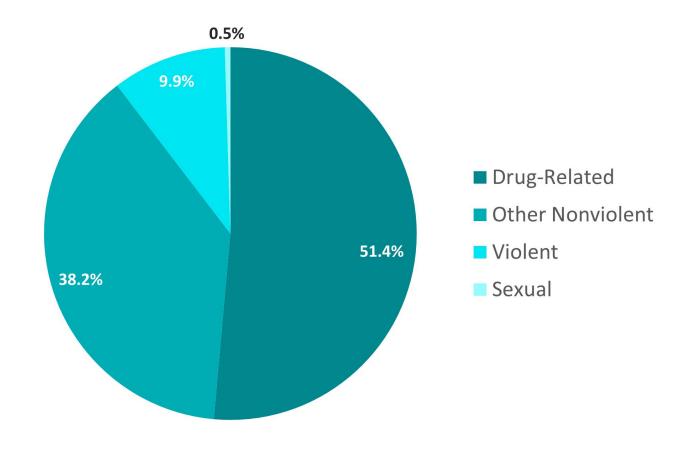


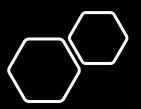


Crime Categories

Half of offenses by white offenders are drug-related

White Sentencing Population

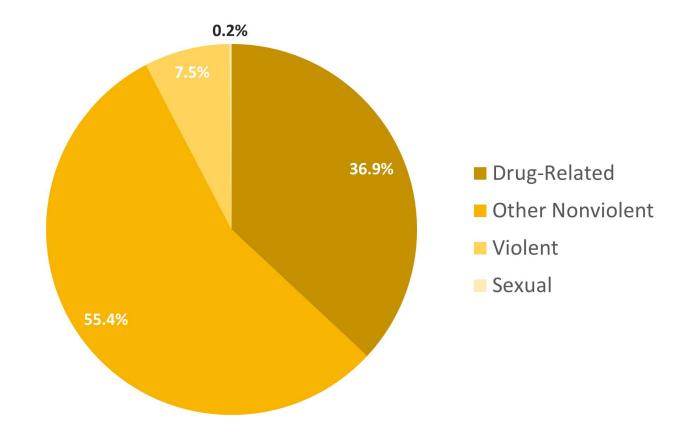


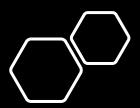


Crime Categories

 Over half of offenses by black offenders are not violent or drug related

Black Sentencing Population

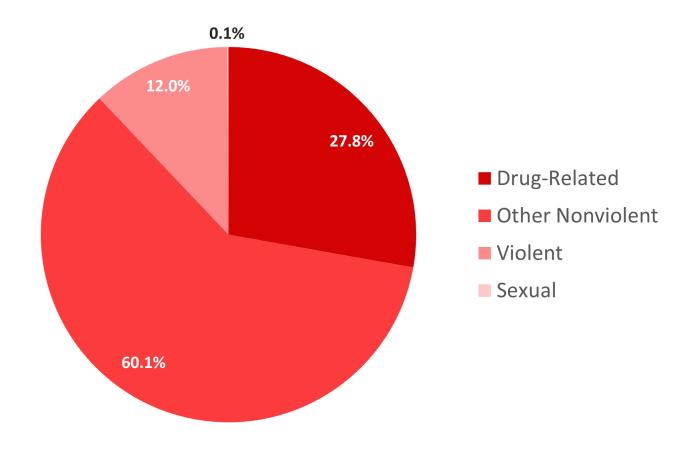


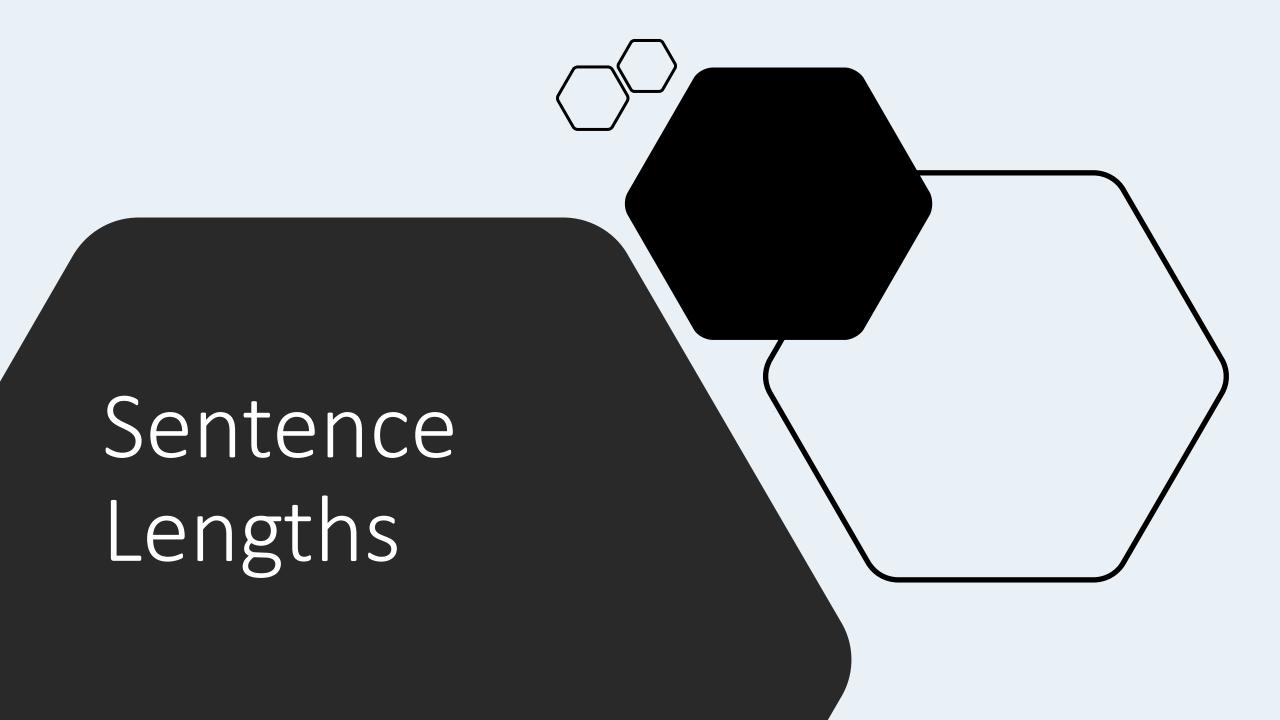


Crime Categories

 Nearly 2/3 of offenses by Hispanic offenders are not violent or drug related

Hispanic Sentencing Population

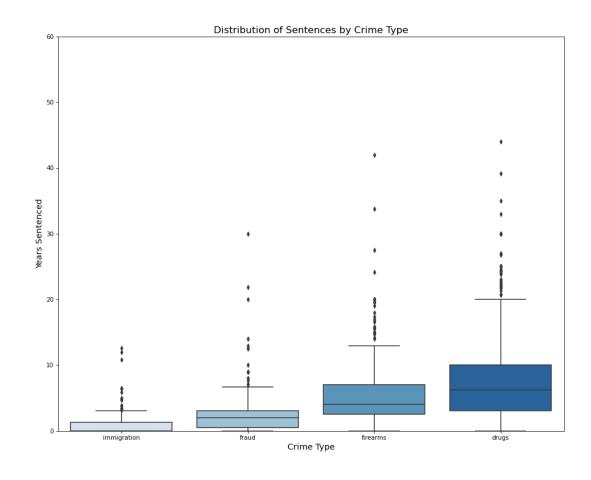


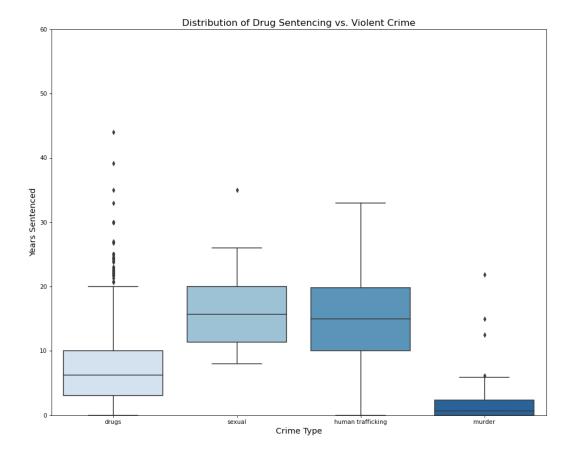


Sentences by Crime

Closer Look

Federal drug sentences are higher on average than federal murder sentences

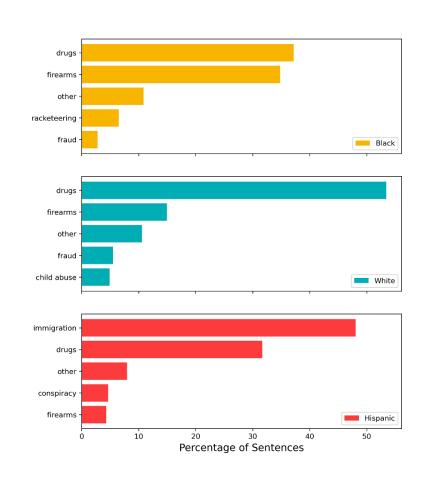


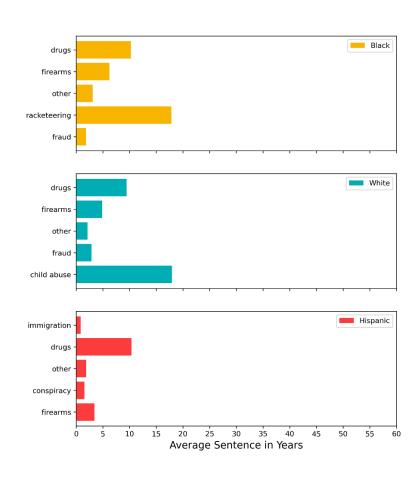


Most Common Crime Types & Corresponding Sentences

Most Common Crime Types

Corresponding Sentences

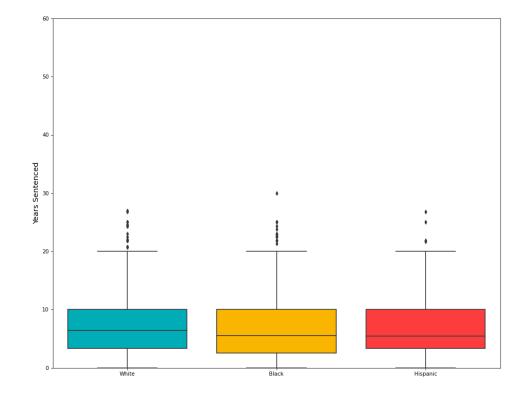




Sentences by Race:

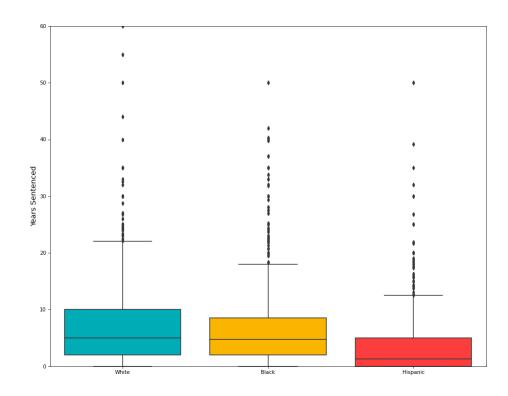
Drug Crime v. White-Collar Crime

Drug-Related Sentences



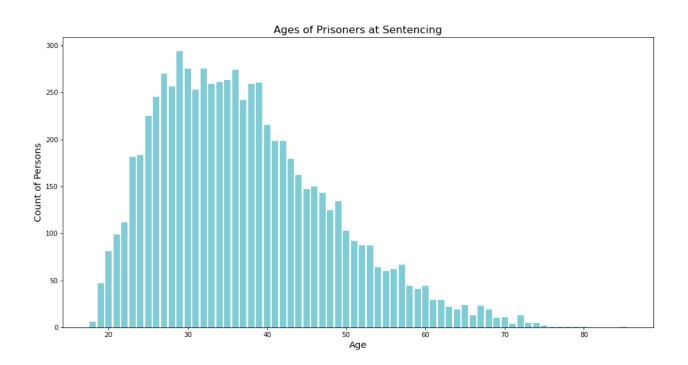
- Drug sentences are relatively stable across racial lines, most likely due to the rigid sentencing guidelines for drug offenses
- White defendants have slightly longer sentences for "white-collar crime" than black or Hispanic defendants

White-Collar Sentences





Age at Sentencing



- In *Prisoners of Politics,* Rachel Elise Barkow explains that most people age out of crime around age 40
- The numbers for Tennessee show a sharp decline around age 40 and a downward trend throughout the rest of an average lifespan

Further Resources

- Barkow, Rachel Elise. <u>Prisoners of Politics: Breaking the Cycle of Mass Incarceration</u>. Harvard University Press, 2019.
- U.S. Sentencing Commission. "Inter-District Differences in Federal Sentencing Practices," 2020.
- U.S. Sentencing Commission. "<u>Demographic Differences in Sentencing</u>," 2017.
- The Sentencing Project. "State-by-State Data," 2019.