



## The Impact of Race on ACF Violations *A Summary*

DOCCR is committed to identifying and addressing racial disparities in all its operations. As a part of that effort, PPE analyzed data on violations issued to ACF residents for 18 months during in 2015 - 16. The study used a type of statistical analysis – regression – to look at the different characteristics of residents and the likelihood of an individual receiving a violation.

The study found that:

- *91% of residents received no violations.*  
Only 9% of the residents got a violation of any kind.
- *African Americans were 50% more likely to get at least one violation than Whites.*  
The most important factors contributing to a resident getting a violation were:
  - Race
  - Days spent in the institution
  - Prior felonies

Other factors, such as employment, offense severity, assaultive offense history, and others did not predict violations when characteristics were considered all together.

- *Black residents who got a violation did so more quickly than White residents.*
- *Black residents were more likely to be written up for subjective violations than White residents.*

Subjective violations were things such as “Disturbing the peaceful functioning” of the institution. Objective violations included more concrete items such as “Failure to Report.” Deciding which violations were subjective and which were objective was done with ACF Management.