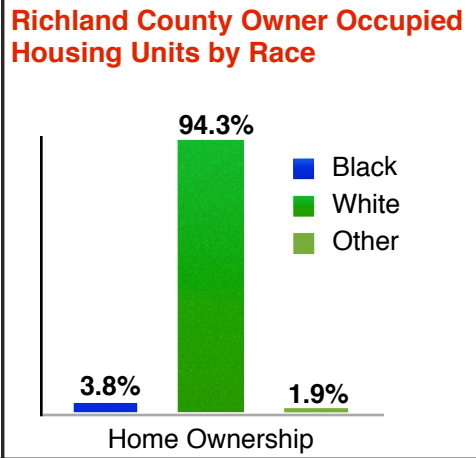
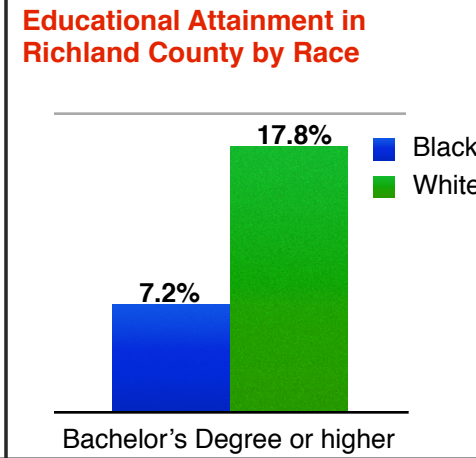
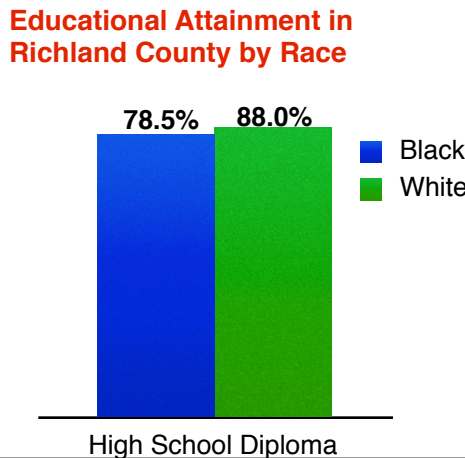
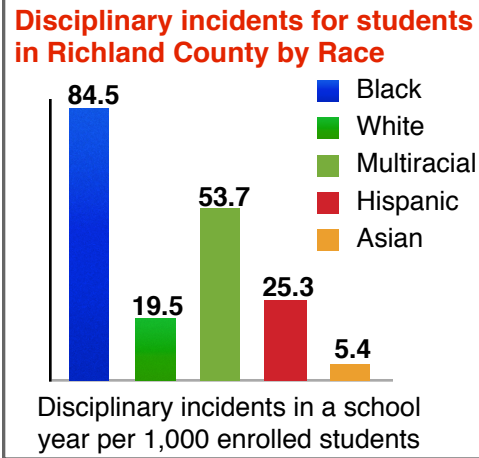
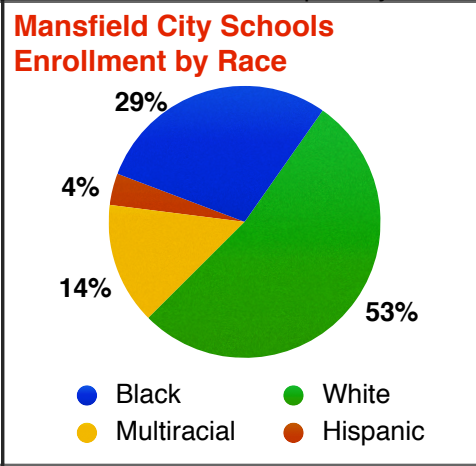
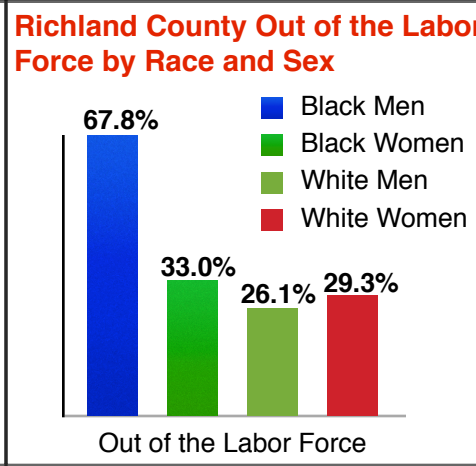
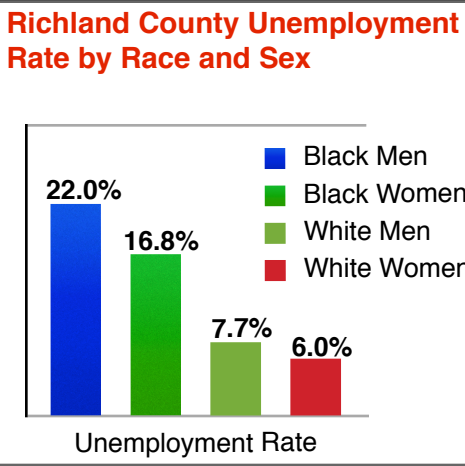
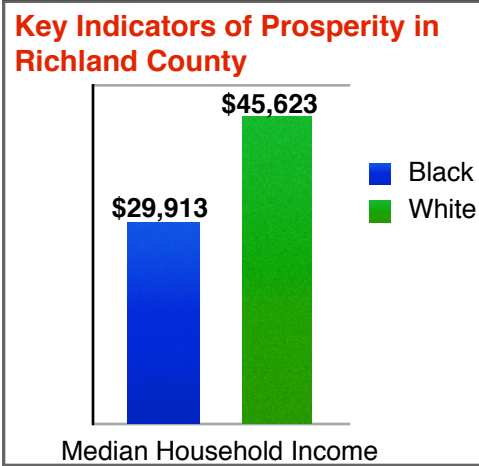
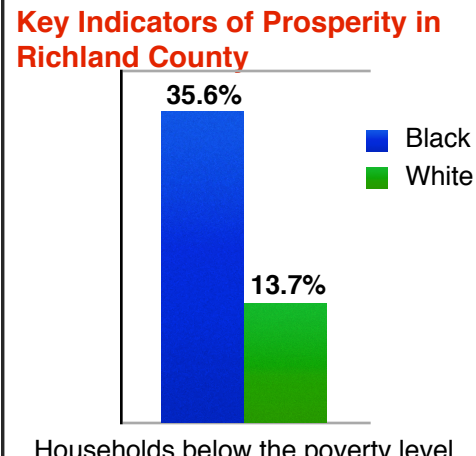
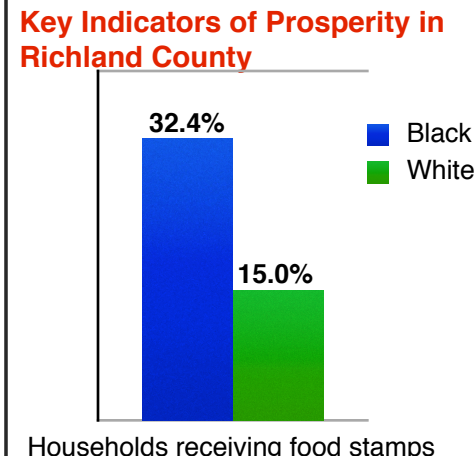
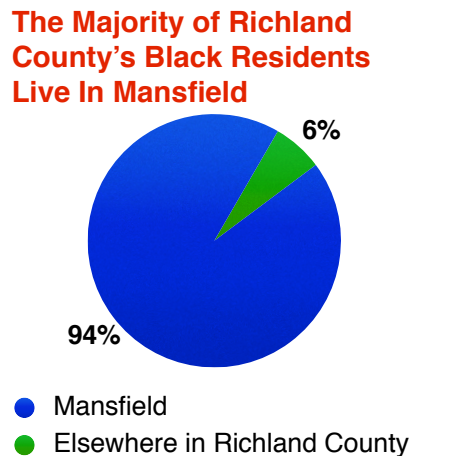
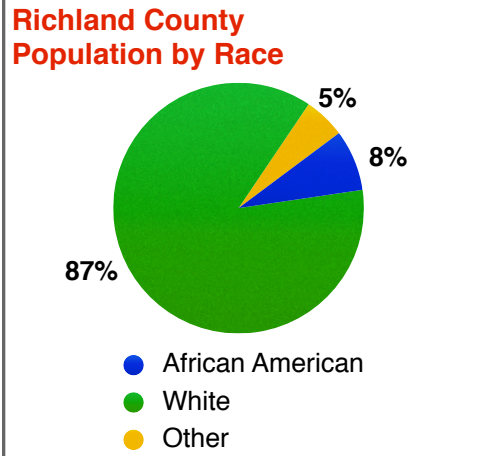


Race In Richland County Fact Sheet



Adult & Juvenile Population in Correctional Facilities in Richland County by Race (2010)

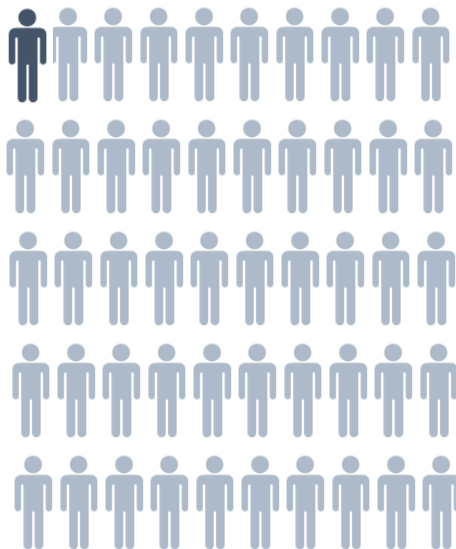
BLACK

1 in 4



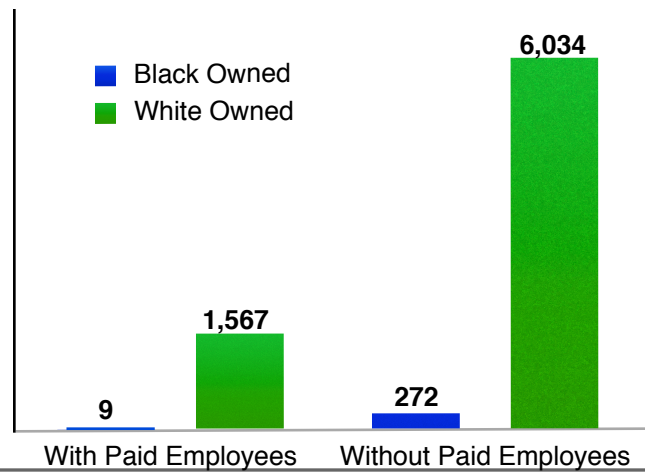
WHITE

1 in 50



According to the U.S. Census Bureau, a quarter of all African Americans in the county (2,369) live in census tract 17, the census tract with the fewest housing units (183) in the county. This tract is also home to Mansfield Correctional Institution (MANCI) and Richland Correctional Institute (RICI).

Business Ownership in Richland County by Race (2012)



African Americans in Richland County are behind on key indicators of prosperity. They suffer from higher rates of poverty, have significantly lower median household incomes, and receive food stamps at a higher rate relative to their population than their white counterparts.

Most African-Americans in Richland County live in census tracts that have a median household income well below the median of the country, county, and city. Similarly, concentrations of poverty in the central portion of Mansfield (tracts 5, 6, 7, 31) correspond with predominantly Black neighborhoods.

Based on the last three general elections, Mansfield Wards 4, 5, and 6 have some of the lowest voter turnouts in Richland County. These wards contain most of the census tracts in which the greatest number of African Americans live. That said, this does *not formally prove* that African Americans have low voter turnout, though it does warrant formal investigation of this hypothesis. Moreover, correlation is not causation.

Only 9% of African Americans in Richland County (=97 people) responded to health surveys that were sent out for the 2016 Richland County Community Health Assessment. As a result of this and other factors local health data by race is sparse.