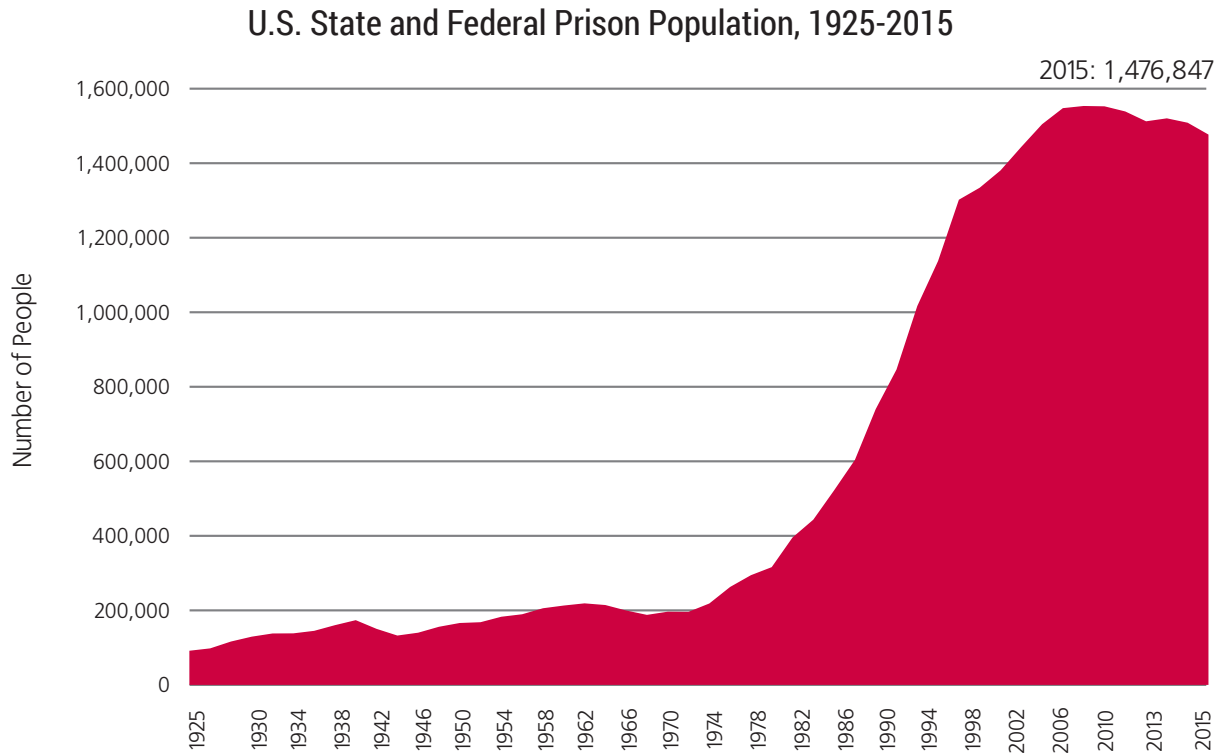
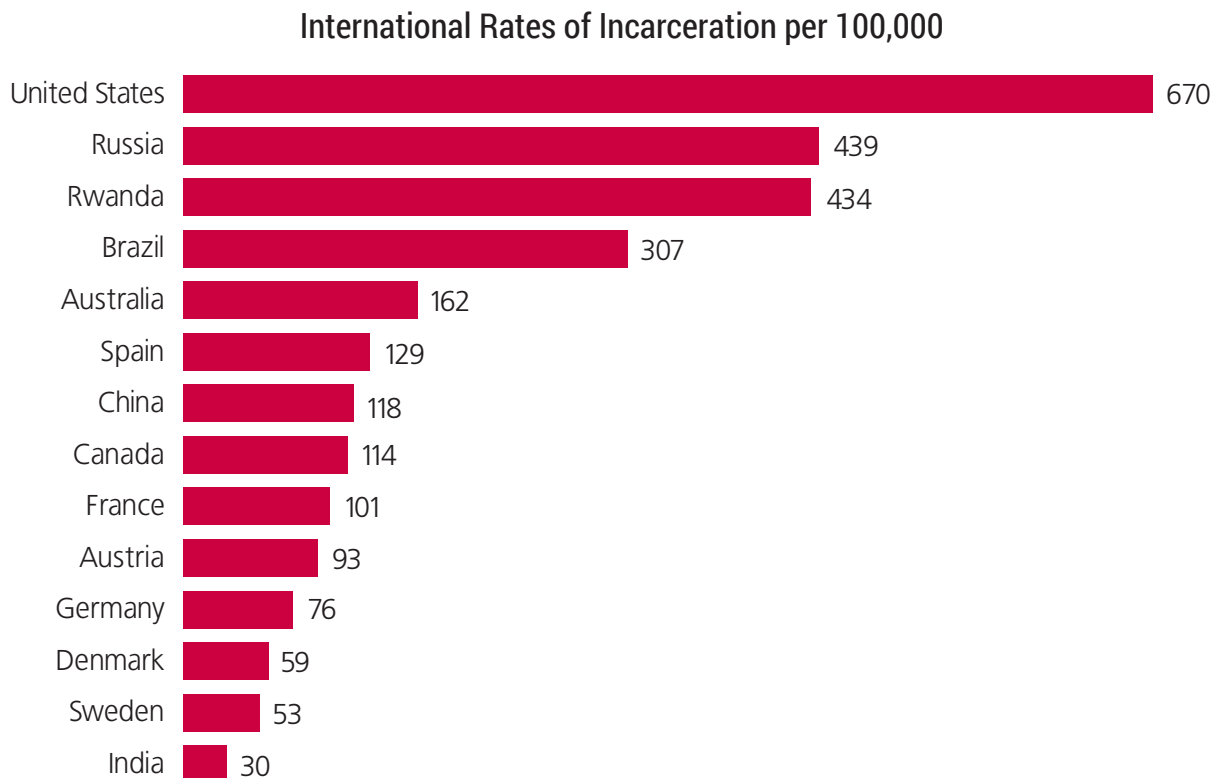


# Trends in U.S. Corrections



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics *Prisoners Series*.

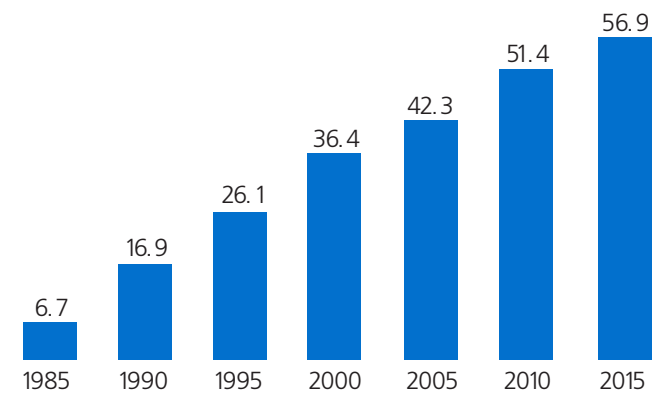


Source: Walmsley, R. (2016). World Prison Brief. London: Institute for Criminal Policy Research. Available online: <http://www.prisonstudies.org/world-prison-brief>

## MASS INCARCERATION

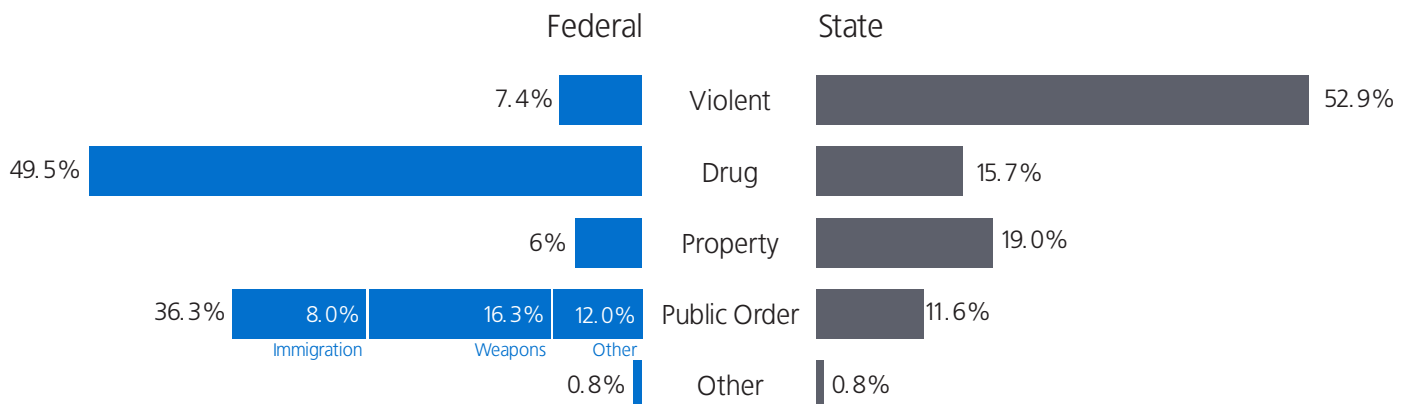
The United States is the world's leader in incarceration with 2.2 million people currently in the nation's prisons and jails — a 500% increase over the last forty years. Changes in sentencing law and policy, not changes in crime rates, explain most of this increase. These trends have resulted in prison overcrowding and fiscal burdens on states to accommodate a rapidly expanding penal system, despite increasing evidence that large-scale incarceration is not an effective means of achieving public safety.

### State Expenditures on Corrections in Billions, 1985-2015



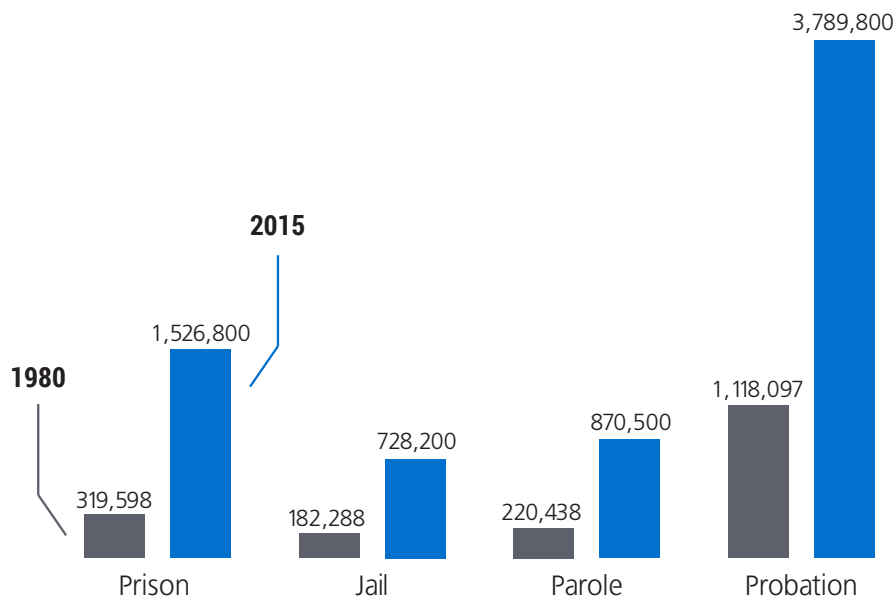
Source: National Association of State Budget Officers (1985-2015). *State Expenditure Report Series*. Washington, DC: National Association of State Budget Officers.

### State & Federal Prison Population by Offense, 2015



Source: Carson, E.A. and Anderson, E. (2016). *Prisoners in 2015*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics.

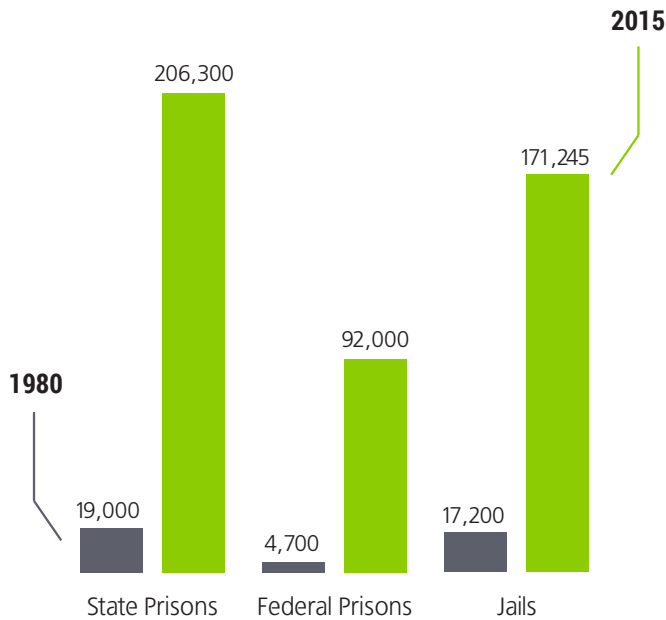
### Population Under Control of the U.S. Corrections System, 1980 and 2015



Sources: Kaeble, D. and Glaze, N. (2016). *Correctional Populations in the United States, 2015*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics; *Corrections: Key Facts at a Glance*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics.

## Number of People in Prisons and Jails for Drug Offenses, 1980 and 2015

1980: 40,900 individuals  
2015: 469,545 individuals



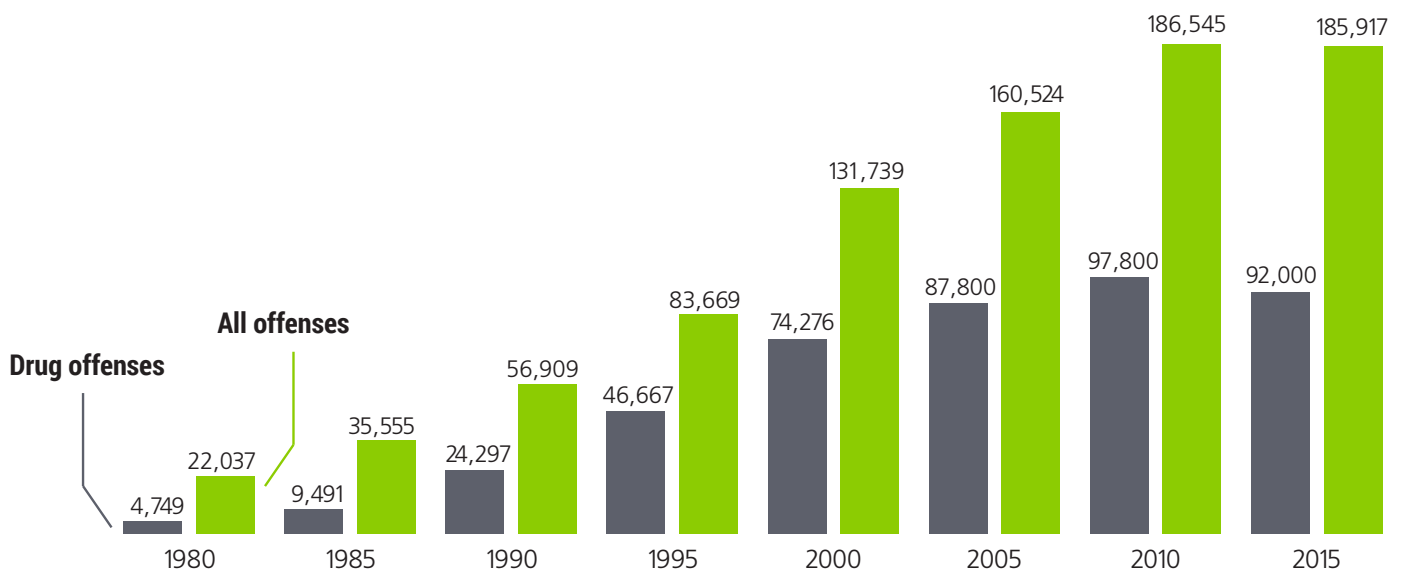
**Sources:** Carson, E.A. and Anderson, E. (2016). *Prisoners in 2015*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics; James, D.J. (2004). *Profile of Jail Inmates, 2002*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics; Mauer, M. and King, R. (2007). *A 25-Year Quagmire: The War on Drugs and its Impact on American Society*. Washington, DC: The Sentencing Project; Minton, T.D. and Zeng, Z. (2016). *Jail Inmates in 2015*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics.

## DRUG POLICY

Sentencing policies of the War on Drugs era resulted in dramatic growth in incarceration for drug offenses. Since its official beginning in the 1980s, the number of Americans incarcerated for drug offenses has skyrocketed from 40,900 in 1980 to 469,545 in 2015. Furthermore, harsh sentencing laws such as mandatory minimums keep many people convicted of drug offenses in prison for longer periods of time: in 1986, people released after serving time for a federal drug offense had spent an average of 22 months in prison. By 2004, people convicted on federal drug offenses were expected to serve almost three times that length: 62 months in prison.

At the federal level, people incarcerated on a drug conviction make up just under half the prison population. At the state level, the number of people in prison for drug offenses has increased ten-fold since 1980. Most of these people are not high-level actors in the drug trade, and most have no prior criminal record for a violent offense.

## Number of People in Federal Prisons for Drug Offenses, 1980-2015

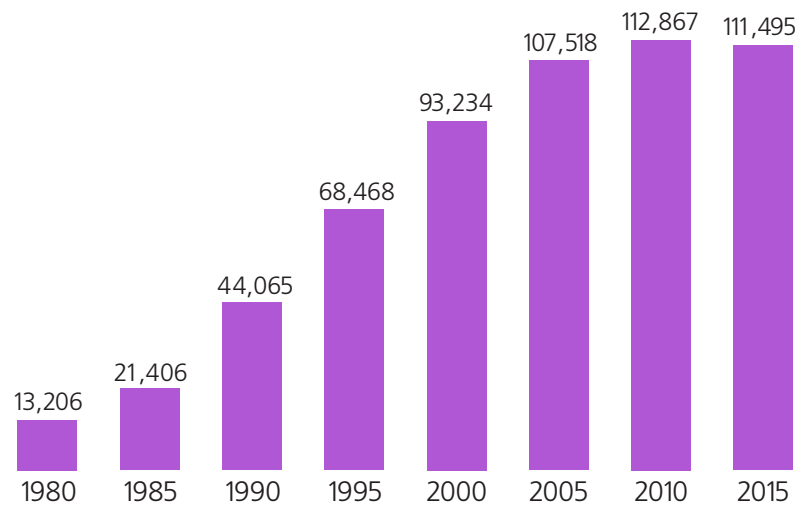


**Sources:** *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online*; Carson, E.A. and Anderson, E. (2016). *Prisoners in 2015*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics.

## WOMEN

The number of women in prison has been increasing at a rate 50 percent higher than men since 1980. Women in prison often have significant histories of physical and sexual abuse, high rates of HIV, and substance abuse problems. Women's imprisonment in female-led households leads to children who suffer from their mother's absence and breaks in family ties.

### Number of Women in State and Federal Prisons, 1980-2015



Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics *Prisoners Series*; Minor-Harper, S. (1986). *State and Federal Prisoners, 1925-1985*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics.

### Highest and Lowest State Incarceration Rates (per 100,000), 2015

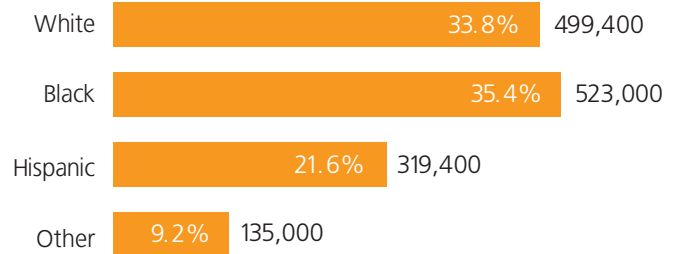
Women (National = 64)		Overall (National = 458)		Men (National = 863)	
State	Rate	State	Rate	State	Rate
<b>HIGHEST</b>		<b>HIGHEST</b>		<b>HIGHEST</b>	
Oklahoma	151	Louisiana	776	Louisiana	1,498
Kentucky	115	Oklahoma	715	Oklahoma	1,290
Idaho	112	Alabama	611	Mississippi	1,172
Arizona	105	Mississippi	609	Alabama	1,159
Missouri	105	Arizona	596	Arkansas	1,109
<b>LOWEST</b>		<b>LOWEST</b>		<b>LOWEST</b>	
Rhode Island	11	Maine	132	Maine	249
Massachusetts	14	Massachusetts	179	Massachusetts	355
Maine	19	Minnesota	196	Minnesota	366
New Jersey	20	Rhode Island	204	Vermont	391
New York	23	Vermont	206	Utah	393

Source: Carson, E.A. and Anderson, E. (2016). *Prisoners in 2015*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics.

## RACIAL DISPARITIES

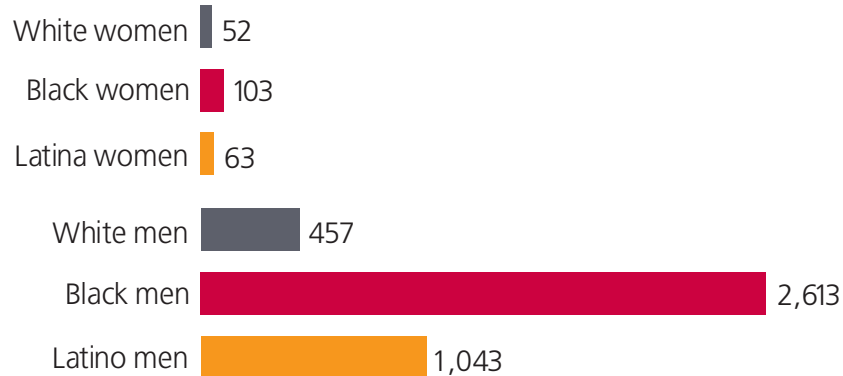
More than 60% of the people in prison today are people of color. Black men are nearly six times as likely to be incarcerated as white men and Hispanic men are 2.3 times as likely. For black men in their thirties, 1 in every 10 is in prison or jail on any given day.

### People in State and Federal Prisons, by Race and Ethnicity, 2013/2014



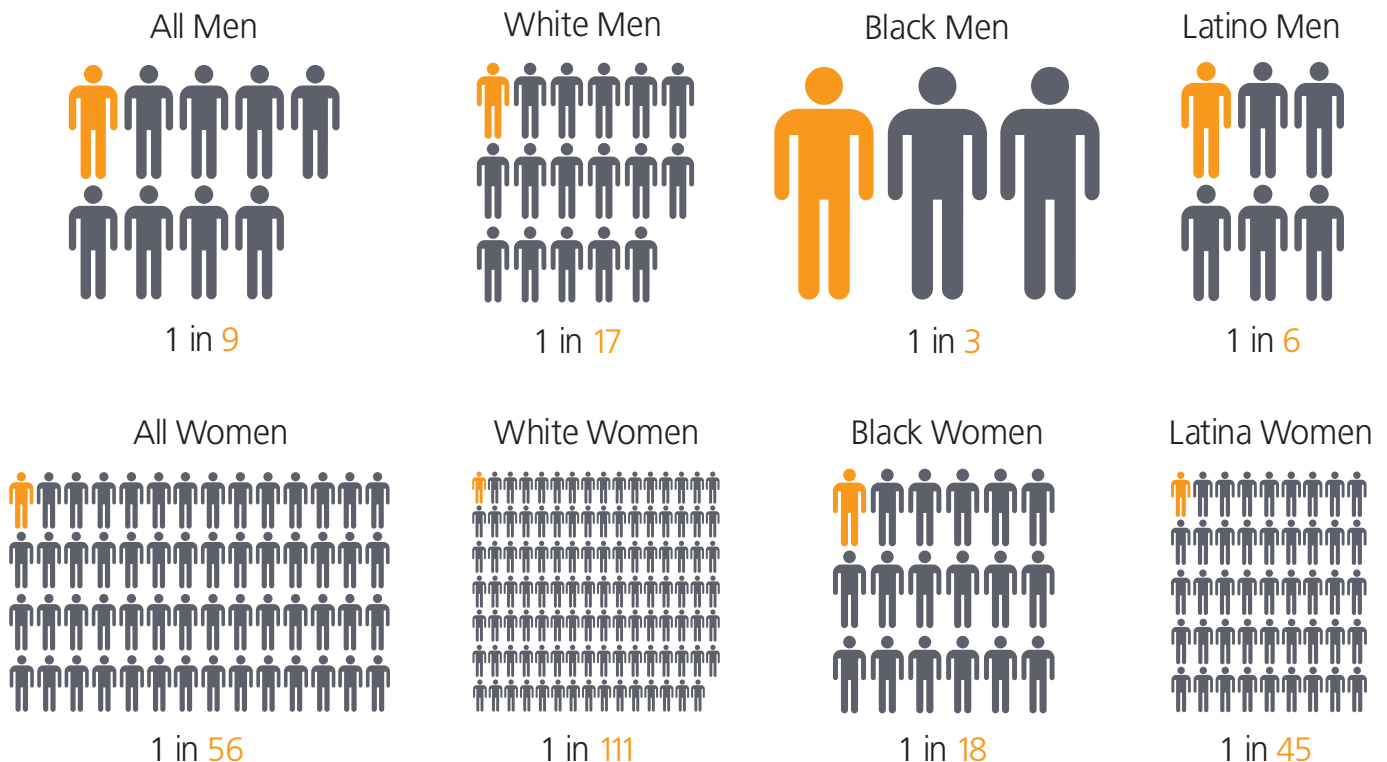
Source: Carson, E.A. and Anderson, E. (2016). *Prisoners in 2015*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics.

### Rate of Imprisonment per 100,000, by Gender, Race, and Ethnicity, 2015



Source: Carson, E.A. and Anderson, E. (2016). *Prisoners in 2015*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics.

### Lifetime Likelihood of Imprisonment of U.S. Residents Born in 2001

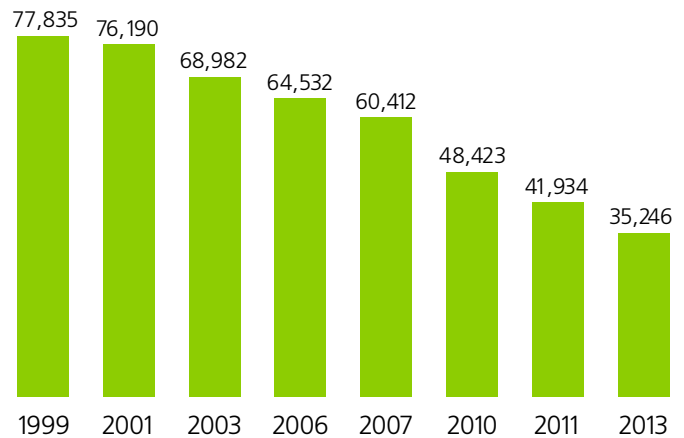


Source: Bonczar, T. (2003). *Prevalence of Imprisonment in the U.S. Population, 1974-2001*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics.

## YOUTH

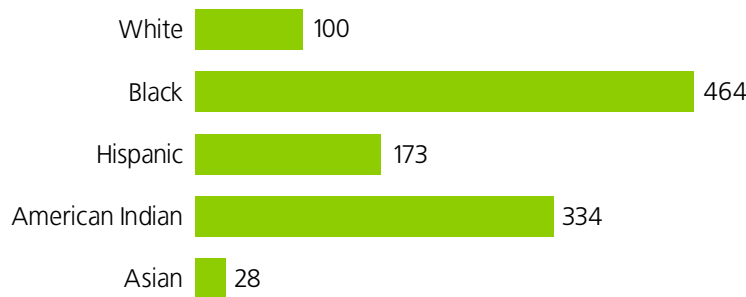
Since 1999, commitment to secure juvenile facilities for youth who have been adjudicated delinquent has been steadily declining from a high point of 77,835 in 1999 to 35,246 in 2013. Still, troubling problems remain. Youth of color enter the system much more frequently than white youth and are more likely to be sentenced to harsher terms of punishment. In addition, thousands of young people are transferred to the adult system each year, and many are sent to adult prisons and jails to serve their sentences.

### Number of Youth Committed to Juvenile Facilities, 1999-2013



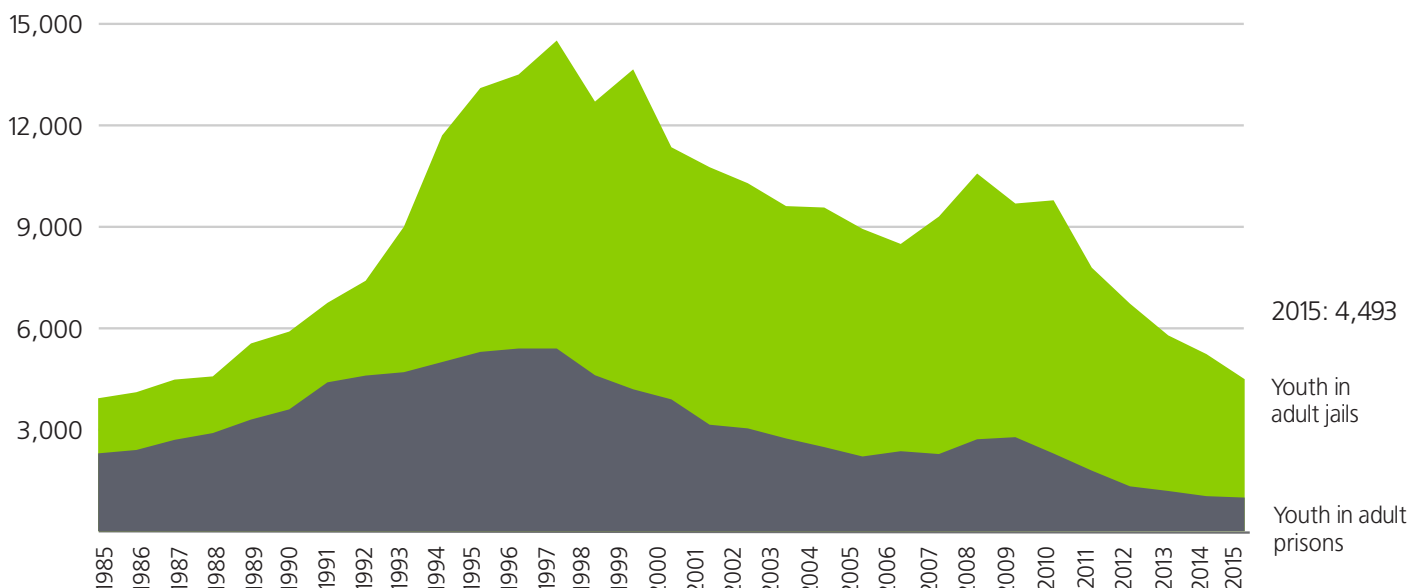
Source: Sickmund, M., Sladky, T.J., Kang, W., & Puzzanchera, C. (2015). *Easy Access to the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement*. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezacjrp>.

### Rate of Youth in Residential Placement per 100,000, by Race and Ethnicity, 2013



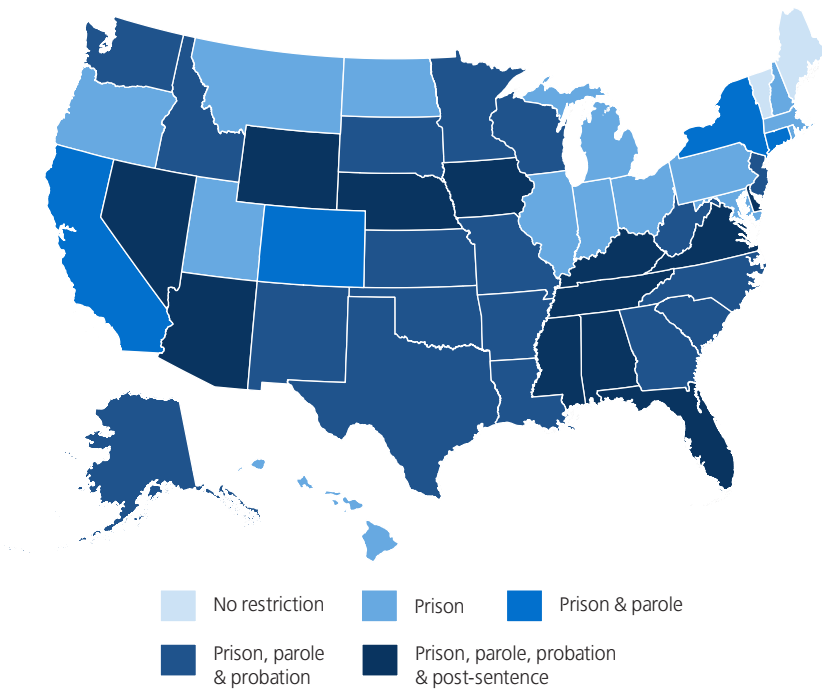
Source: Sickmund, M., Sladky, T.J., Kang, W., & Puzzanchera, C. (2015). *Easy Access to the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement*. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezacjrp>.

### Number of Youth Held in Jails and State Prisons, 1985-2015



Sources: Austin, J., Johnson, K. D., & Gregoriou, M. (2000). *Juveniles in Adult Prisons and Jails: A National Assessment*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Assistance; Bureau of Justice Statistics *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear Series*; Bureau of Justice Statistics *Prisoner Series*; Strom, K. J. (2000). *Profile of State Prisoners under Age 18, 1985-1997*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics.

## Felony Disenfranchisement Restrictions by State, 2016



## FELONY DISENFRANCHISEMENT

In 48 states, a felony conviction can result in the loss of an individual's voting rights. The period of disenfranchisement varies by state, with some states restoring the vote upon completion of a prison term, and others effectively disenfranchising for life. As a result of the dramatic expansion of the criminal justice system in the last 40 years, felony disenfranchisement has affected the political voice of many communities. Today, 6.1 million Americans are unable to vote due to state felony disenfranchisement policies.

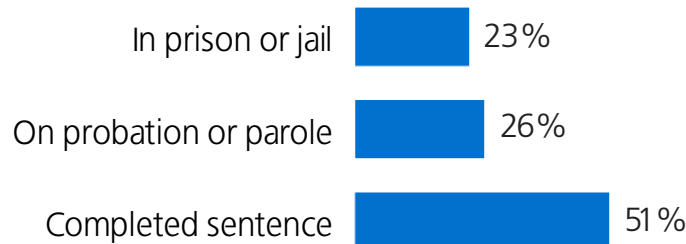
Source: Chung, J. (2016). *Felony Disenfranchisement: A Primer*. Washington, DC: The Sentencing Project.

## Rate of Disenfranchisement, by Race, 2016



Source: Uggen, C., Larson, R., & Shannon, S. (2016). *6 Million Lost Voters: State-Level Estimates of Felon Disenfranchisement, 2016*. Washington, DC: The Sentencing Project.

## Disenfranchised Population by Incarceration Status, 2016

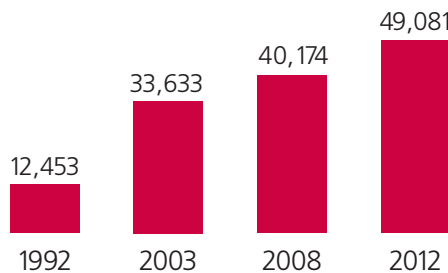


Source: Uggen, C., Larson, R., & Shannon, S. (2016). *6 Million Lost Voters: State-Level Estimates of Felon Disenfranchisement, 2016*. Washington, DC: The Sentencing Project.

## LIFE SENTENCES

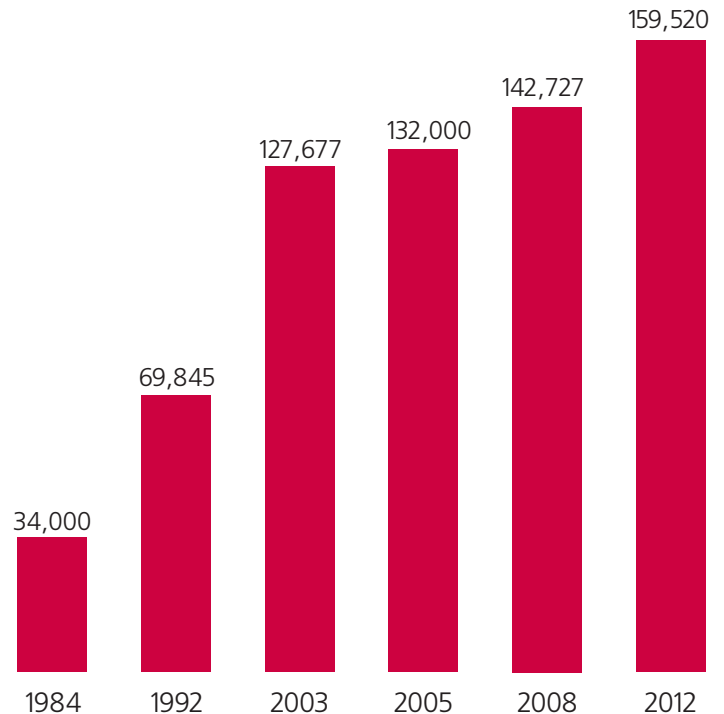
The number of people serving life sentences continues to grow even while serious, violent crime has been declining for the past 20 years and little public safety benefit has been demonstrated to correlate with increasingly lengthy sentences. The lifer population has more than quadrupled since 1984. One in nine people in prison is now serving a life sentence and nearly a third of lifers have been sentenced to life without parole.

### Number of People Serving Life Without Parole Sentences, 1992-2012



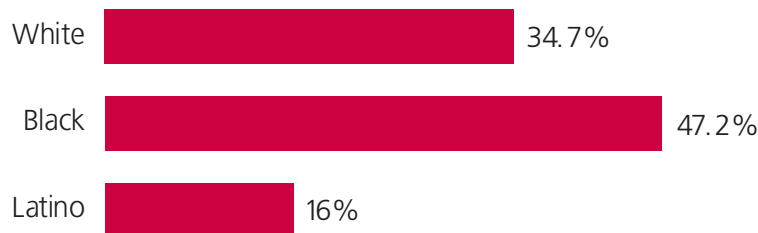
Source: Nellis, A. (2013). *Life Goes On: The Historic Rise in Life Sentences in America*. Washington, DC: The Sentencing Project.

### Number of People Serving Life Sentences, 1984-2012



Source: Nellis, A. (2013). *Life Goes On: The Historic Rise in Life Sentences in America*. Washington, DC: The Sentencing Project.

### People Serving Life Sentences, by Race and Ethnicity, 2012



Source: Nellis, A. (2013). *Life Goes On: The Historic Rise in Life Sentences in America*. Washington, DC: The Sentencing Project.