



Environmental Scan 2012

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Introduction

Beginning in the late 1990's, the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) Information Center began scanning social, economic and corrections issues to inform the development of programs and services offered by NIC. This report, now in its 7th edition, has continued to evolve into a popular tool that is also used by corrections practitioners to inform their work in jails, prisons and community corrections. Since there are many issues beyond what is addressed in this environmental scan that potentially will influence corrections, this report is intended to give a broad overview of selected current and anticipated trends and not intended to be comprehensive.

The method for selecting articles, reports and other materials was based on a scan of popular magazines, newspapers and websites as well as corrections-specific publications. As part of the ongoing work of the Information Center in supporting the work of corrections practitioners, staff regularly monitors reports and publications from state, national and independent sources. The report is arranged from outside influences with the broadest influence on corrections to specific corrections issues. Each section of the report gives an overview of the topic followed by corrections-specific trends and developments in this area.

Added to the report this year is the final section on the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA).

International Developments

Our International Developments section begins with a look at Gallup's top world news discoveries for 2012; then moves to future predictions, the economy, population, and criminal justice.

- In December 2012, Gallup editors selected their top 10 "most fascinating world news discoveries of the year". Included in this list were:
 - #1 - Greeks lead the world in pessimism
 - #4 - Worldwide, 27% of adults were employed full time in 2011
 - #10 - Iranians divided over developing nuclear power for military use

Source: Gallup World, *Gallup's Top 10 World News Findings of 2012*, December 2012
(<http://www.gallup.com/poll/159593/gallup-top-world-news-findings-2012.aspx>)

- A review of the trends of the 28 variables used in The Millennium Project's global State of the Future Index is provided in the "World Score Card" below:

World Score Card

Where are we winning?	Where are we losing?
Access to water	Total debt
Literacy rate	Unemployment
Life expectancy at birth	Income inequality
Poverty \$1.25 a day	Ecological footprint / biocapacity ratio
Infant mortality	GHG emissions
Wars	Terrorist attacks
HIV prevalence	Voter turnout
Internet users	
GDP/capita	Where there is no significant change or change is not clear?
Women in parliaments	Corruption
School enrollment, secondary	Freedom rights
Energy efficiency	Electricity from renewables
Population growth	Forest lands
Undernourishment prevalence	R&D expenditures
Nuclear proliferation	Physicians per capita

Source: The Millennium Project, *2012 State of the Future: Executive Summary*, August 2012
(<http://www.millennium-project.org/millennium/SOF2012-English.pdf>)

- The World Economic Forum publishes “a comprehensive series of reports which examine in detail the broad range of global issues it seeks to address with stakeholders as part of its mission of improving the state of the world.” Key reports include:
 - Global Risks 2013 – analyses 50 global risks based on a survey of over 1000 experts.
 - The Financial Development Report 2012 – ranks 62 of the world’s leading financial systems and capital markets.
 - The Global Gender Gap Report 2012 – benchmarks national genders gaps on economic, political, education- and health-based criteria, and provides country rankings.
 - The Global Competitiveness Report 2012-2013 - assesses the competitiveness landscape of 144 economies, providing insight into the drivers of their productivity and prosperity.

Source: World Economic Forum, *Global Risks 2013*, *The Financial Development Report 2012*, *The Global Gender Gap Report 2012*, and *Global Competitiveness Report 2012-2013*, 2012-2013 (<http://www.weforum.org/reports>)

- Also, focused on the world economy, the International Monetary Fund’s World Economic Outlook (WEO) report begins its executive summary with a statement about the global recovery. “The recovery has suffered new setbacks, and uncertainty weighs heavily on the outlook. A key reason is that policies in the major advanced economies have not rebuilt confidence in medium-term prospects. Tail risks, such as those relating to the viability of the euro area or major U.S. fiscal policy mistakes, continue to preoccupy investors. The World Economic Outlook (WEO) forecast thus sees only a gradual strengthening of activity from the relatively disappointing pace of early 2012.”

Source: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook (WEO): Coping with High Debt and Sluggish Growth* and *World Economic Outlook Database*, October 2012 (<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/02/> and <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/02/weodata/index.aspx>)

- The 2012 World Population Data Sheet (WPDS) offers detailed information on 20 population, health, and environment indicators for more than 200 countries. This year’s data sheet summarizes that, “Nearly all future population growth will be in the world’s less developed countries, and the poorest of these countries will see the greatest percentage increase.”

More than simply a data sheet, the WPDS is a document, an interactive map of both the current 2012 and the estimated 2050 world populations (as shown below), a video, a webinar, and a series of fact sheets and graphics.

World Populations:



Source: Population Reference Bureau, *World Population Data Sheet 2012*, July 2012
<http://www.prb.org/Publications/Datasheets/2012/world-population-data-sheet.aspx>

- The Global Peace Index (GPI) ranks the nations of the world by their peacefulness and identifies some of the drivers of peace. Specifically, “The GPI ranks 158 nations using 23 qualitative and quantitative indicators which gauge ongoing domestic and international conflict, safety and security in society and militarization.” Key Findings from the 2012 report include:
 - Iceland is the most peaceful country for the second successive year.
 - Syria tumbles by the largest margin, dropping over 30 places to 147th position.
 - Somalia remains the world’s least peaceful nation for the second year running.
 - End of civil war sees Sri Lanka as biggest riser, leaping nearly 30 places
 - If the world had been completely peaceful in 2011, the economic benefit would have been an estimated US \$9 trillion.

Source: Institute for Economics and Peace, *Global Peace Index*, June 2012
<http://www.visionofhumanity.org/gpi-data/>) Also, see the US Peace Index,
<http://www.visionofhumanity.org/uspeaceindex/>)

- The third in an annual series, the World Justice Project's Rule of Law Index, includes scores for 97 countries and jurisdictions. This index "provides original data regarding a variety of dimensions of the rule of law, enabling the assessment of a nation's adherence to the rule of law in practice, identify a nation's strengths and weaknesses in comparison to similarly situated countries, and track changes over time." U.S. scores are graphed below:

Rule of Law Index - United States

Factors	Scores	Global Rankings	Regional Rankings	Income Group Rankings
Limited Government Powers	0.77	17/97	12/16	17/29
Absence of Corruption	0.78	18/97	12/16	17/29
Order and Security	0.83	22/97	12/16	19/29
Fundamental Rights	0.73	25/97	14/16	22/29
Open Government	0.77	13/97	9/16	13/29
Regulatory Enforcement	0.70	19/97	11/16	17/29
Civil Justice	0.65	22/97	12/16	19/29
Criminal Justice	0.65	26/97	14/16	24/29

Source: The World Justice Project, *2012-2013 Rule of Law Index*, 2012
(<http://worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index/>)

- The World Prison Brief (WPB) provides information on "prison populations and prison population rates per 100,000 of the national population, on the use of imprisonment for women and juveniles, on the extent of pre-trial imprisonment and on prison overcrowding, as well as a record of the national ministries responsible for prisons and contact details for prison administrations."

Source: International Centre for Prison Studies, *World Prison Brief*, September 2000 (updated monthly)
(<http://www.prisonstudies.org/info/worldbrief/>)

Demographic and Social Trends

Projections from the U.S. Census Bureau depict a nation more racially and ethnically diverse by 2060. The statistics below highlight changes in the demographic makeup of the U.S. in terms of population, immigration, poverty and unemployment.

- As of mid-January 2013, the U.S. Census Bureau estimated the U.S. population to be 315 million, 4.5% of the world's 7 billion people. The U.S. is expected to grow to 420 million by 2060.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *U.S. & World Population Clocks*, January 16, 2013

(<http://www.census.gov/main/www/popclock.html>) and *2012 National Population Projections*, July 2012 (<http://www.census.gov/population/projections/data/national/2012.html>)

- The 2012 National Population Projections provide estimates of the population for July 1, 2012 to July 1, 2060. These projections focus on U.S. population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Highlighted by the Census Bureau Acting Director Mesenbourg, "The next half century marks key points in continuing trends — the U.S. will become a plurality nation, where the non-Hispanic white population remains the largest single group, but no group is in the majority."

Jennifer Ortman, demographer for the U.S. Census Bureau, also appeared on C-SPAN on Dec. 14, 2012 to discuss the 2012 National Population Projections.

Rule of Law Index - United States

The screenshot shows the U.S. Census Bureau Newsroom page. The header includes the U.S. Department of Commerce logo, the United States Census Bureau name, and navigation links for People, Business, Geography, Data, Research, and Newsroom. A search bar is also present. The main content area is titled "U.S. Population Projections, Jennifer Ortman, U.S. Census Bureau" and dated Friday, December 14, 2012. It features a biography of Jennifer Ortman and a link to view the archived segment. Below this, there is a grid of 10 thumbnail images representing different slides from a presentation. The thumbnails are labeled as follows:

- Slide 1: A Look at the U.S. Population in 2060 [PDF]
- Slide 2: 2012 National Projections [PDF]
- Slide 3: Making Population Projections [PDF]
- Slide 4: Main Findings [PDF]
- Slide 5: United States Populations: 1990 to 2060 [PDF]
- Slide 6: Population by Age and Sex: 2012, 2035, and 2060 [PDF]
- Slide 7: Population by Age and Sex: 2012 and 2060 [PDF]
- Slide 8: Percent Change in Population by Age Group Between 2012 and 2060
- Slide 9: Population Under 18 Years and 65 Years and Over: 1990 to 2060 [PDF]
- Slide 10: Distribution of Population by Age: 2012 and 2060

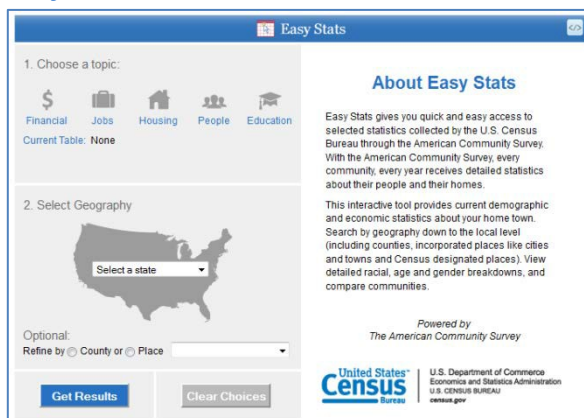
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2012 National Population Projections*, July 2012 (<http://www.census.gov/population/projections/data/national/2012.html>) and *U.S. Population Projections*, Jennifer Ortman, U.S. Census Bureau, December 2012 (http://www.census.gov/newsroom/cspan/pop_proj/)

- The American Community Survey provides a “wide range of important statistics about people and housing for every community across the nation”. Interactive tools on the Survey include: [QuickFacts](#), a map providing access data about each state, county, or city, and [Easy Stats](#), a tool to generate reports specific to your region and topic.

QuickFacts:



EasyStats:



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Census Bureau Releases American Community Survey Estimates, Most Detailed Portrait of Every U.S. Community*, December 2013 (http://www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/archives/american_community_survey_acs/cb12-228.html) QuickFacts (<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/>) EasyStats (<http://www.census.gov/easystats/>)

- In addition, Census Bureau information can be obtained through the Bureau's Mobile App. At <http://www.census.gov/mobile/>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Latest Economic Indicators Through the Census Bureau's Mobile App*, December 18, 2012
(<http://www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/archives/miscellaneous/cb12-tps88.html>)

- The Center for Immigration Studies released a report in December 2012 projecting the impact of immigration on the size and age structure of the U.S. population. Key findings include:
 - If immigration continues as the Census Bureau expects, the nation's population will increase from 309 million in 2010 to 436 million in 2050 — a 127 million (41 percent) increase.
 - The immigrant (legal and illegal) share of the population will reach one in six U.S. residents by 2030, a new record, and nearly one in five residents by 2050.
 - Consistent with prior research, the projections show immigration only slightly increases the working-age (18 to 65) share of the population. Assuming the Census Bureau's immigration level, 58 percent of the population will be of working-age in 2050, compared to 57 percent if there is no immigration.

Source: Center for Immigration Studies, *Projecting Immigration's Impact on the Size and Age Structure of the 21st Century American Population*, December 2012
(<http://www.cis.org/projecting-immigrations-impact-on-the-size-and-age-structure-of-the-21st-century-american-population>)

- Headlines from two recent reports by PEW show changes in the metropolitan population.
 - Many Major Cities Gain Population Faster Than the Rest of Their Metro Areas.

Source: PEW, *Pew American Cities Project*, July 2012
(http://www.pew.org/our_work_report_detail.aspx?id=85899404741)

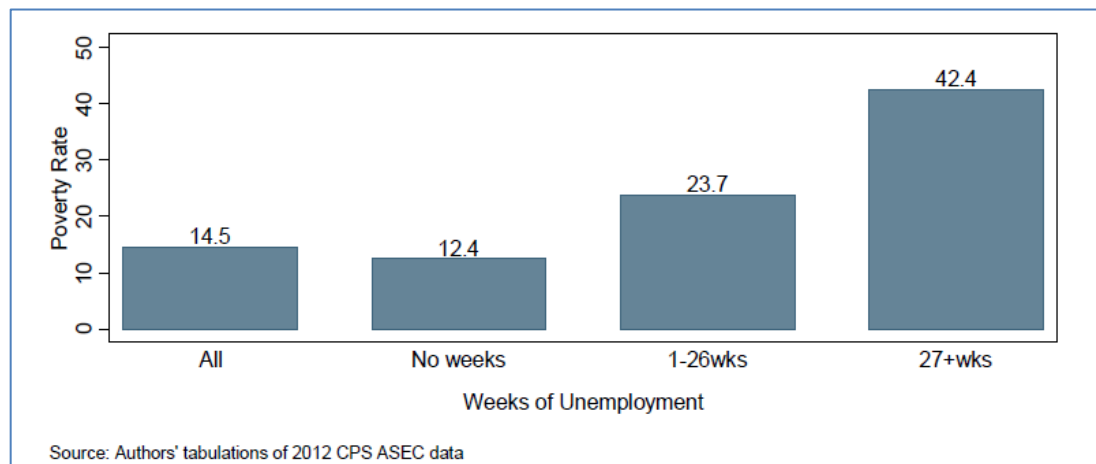
- Almost Half of U.S. Hispanic Population Lives in 10 Metropolitan Areas.

Source: PEW, *Characteristics of the 60 Largest Metropolitan Areas by Hispanic Population*, September 2012 (http://www.pew.org/our_work_report_detail.aspx?id=85899418726&category=214)

- Additional reports from the Urban Institute provide focus on changes in poverty and unemployment in the population. Three reports are summarized below:
 - "The poverty rate of the long-term unemployed was more than three times the rate of those with no unemployment in 2011. Nearly three out of four single

parents with long-term unemployment were poor in 2011.”

Poverty by Weeks of Unemployment in 2011



Source: Urban Institute, *Poverty and Unemployment*, September 2012
(<http://www.urban.org/publications/412652.html>)

- “Nearly half of children born to poor parents remained poor half their childhoods. Black children are especially disadvantaged: two-thirds of poor black newborns are persistently poor. Children who are poor early in life (age 0-2) are 30 percent less likely to complete high school than those first poor later in childhood, even after controlling for poverty duration and other factors. Reaching vulnerable children at birth is vital, as a child’s early environment can affect brain development.”

Source: Urban Institute, *Child Poverty and Its Lasting Consequence*, September 2012
(<http://www.urban.org/publications/412658.html>)

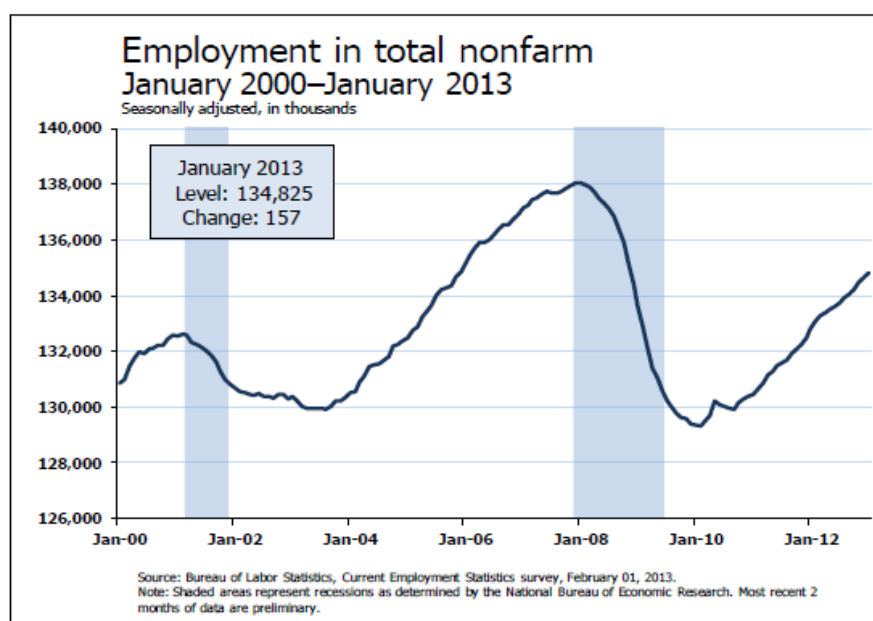
- “This issue brief provides nearly “real-time” tracking of the recession’s impact on children, with state-by-state data through 2012 on children with an unemployed parent and individuals receiving SNAP benefits, as well as the authors’ predictions of state child poverty rates for 2012. There has not been much change in children’s economic well-being over the past year, but there has been a sharp deterioration compared with conditions before the recession. Compared to 2007, more children today live in families with an unemployed parent, families that turn to SNAP benefits to help pay their grocery bills, and/or families below the poverty threshold.”

Source: Urban Institute, *The Recession’s Ongoing Impact on Children, 2012: Indicators of Children’s Economic Well-Being*, December 2012 (<http://www.urban.org/publications/412713.html>)

The Workforce

This section provides a summary on employment changes and opportunities based on education, age, skills, and ethnicity. Employment for offenders, public sector employment, and employment in corrections are also addressed.

- The Bureau of Labor Statistics provides a monthly report on the national employment situation. As of February 1, 2013, the “Total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 157,000 in January, and the unemployment rate was essentially unchanged at 7.9 percent. Retail trade, construction, health care, and wholesale trade added jobs over the month.” A chart of the total nonfarm employment from January 2000 to January 2013 is shown below:



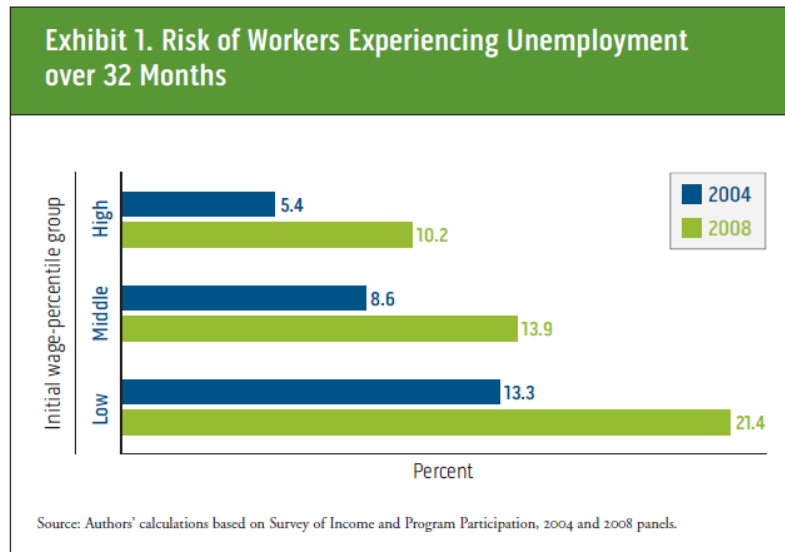
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Employment Statistics – CES (National)*, February 1, 2013 (<http://www.bls.gov/ces/news.htm>) and *Current Employment Statistics Highlights*, February 1, 2013, (<http://www.bls.gov/web/empsit/ceshighlights.pdf>)

- The following two reports from Urban Institute provide insight on the topics of older Americans and job polarization in the labor market.

- “This data brief reports monthly labor force statistics for older Americans, a growing segment of the workforce. It reports labor force participation rates, unemployment rates, employment-to-population ratios, and the share of unemployed workers who have been out of work for more than six months. Employment outcomes did not change much in November 2012 for Americans ages 55 and older. Older workers continue to fare better than their younger counterparts, although older unemployed adults take longer to find work.”

Source: Urban Institute, *Labor Force Statistics on Older Americans*, December 2012 (<http://www.urban.org/publications/412724.html>)

- “For decades, the labor market has grown more polarized with employment and wages growing more slowly for middle-skill jobs than for other jobs. By most measures, polarization did not accelerate during the Great Recession. More polarization is evident, however, in the wages of re-employed workers.”



Source: Urban Institute, *Job Polarization and the Great Recession*, October 2012 (<http://www.urban.org/publications/412680.html>)

- Focused on jobs and reentry, this evaluation from MDRC provides data on the Center for Employment Opportunities (CEO). “Based in New York City, CEO is a comprehensive employment program for former prisoners - This “three-year evaluation found that CEO substantially increased employment early in the follow-up period but that the effects

faded over time. The initial increase in employment was due to the temporary jobs provided by the program. After the first year, employment and earnings were similar for both the program group and the control group.”

Source: MDRC, *More Than a Job*, January 2012
(<http://www.mdrc.org/publications/616/overview.html>)

- The following two reports from the Bureau of Justice Statistics focus on public employment in the justice sector:
 - “Presents data from the Census Bureau's Annual Government Finance Survey and Annual Survey of Public Employment. This series includes national, federal, and state-level estimates of government expenditures and employment for the following justice categories: police protection, all judicial functions (including prosecution, courts, and public defense), and corrections. Data for large local governments (counties with populations of 500,000 or more and cities with populations of 300,000 or more) are also included.”

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts, 2009 - Preliminary*, May 2012 (<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=4335>)

- From a special survey of 3,000 general purpose agencies, this report provides data on all phases of employment for state and local law enforcement. Topics of recruitment, hiring, selection to retention, mandatory retirement policies, and pension and exit interview policies are covered.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Hiring and Retention of State and Local Law Enforcement Officers, 2008 – Statistical Tables*, October 2012
(<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/hrsleo08st.pdf>)

- As of May 2011, the average hourly and annual wage for correctional officers and jailers was \$20.82 and \$43,300, for correctional first-line supervisors was \$28.26 and \$58,780 and for probation officers was \$25.05 and \$52,110. From 2010 to 2020, job growth for correctional officers and supervisors is projected to be slower than average at 3% to 9% and probation officers and correctional treatment specialists is expected to grow at an average rate of 10% to 19%.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Occupational Employment and Wages*, May 2011 for correctional officers and jailers (<http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes333012.htm>), for first-line supervisors of correctional officers (<http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes331011.htm>), for probation officers and correctional treatment specialists (<http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes211092.htm>).

- Estimates from 2010 and 2011 show a total of 755,823 government employees worked in corrections with total monthly payroll expenses exceeding 3 billion.

	Federal	State	Local	Total
Corrections employees	37,589	462,549	255,391	755,529
Corrections monthly payroll	\$216 million	\$1.9 billion	\$1.1 billion	\$3.2 billion

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Government and Employment Payroll, 2010*, for federal employees (http://www.census.gov/govs/apes/historical_data_2010.html) and *Government Employment & Payroll, 2011*, for state and local employees. (<http://www.census.gov/govs/apes/>)

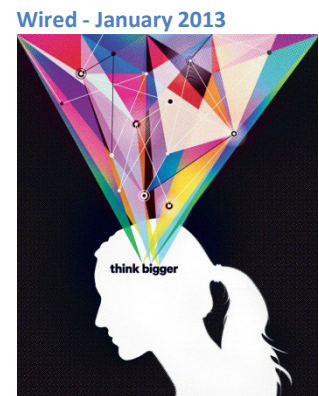
Technology

Below are some highlights of how technology is changing our social landscape as well as where it may be going in the near future.

- Each year editors of *MIT Technology Review* select the 10 most important technological milestones over the last 12 months. The 2012 list include innovations such as:
 - Nanopore Sequencing - Simple and direct analysis of DNA will make genetic testing routine in more situations.
 - A Faster Fourier Transform - A mathematical upgrade promises a speedier digital world.
 - Solar Microgrids - Village-scale DC grids provide power for lighting and cell phones.

Source: MIT Technology Review, *10 Breakthrough Technologies*, 2012
(<http://www2.technologyreview.com/TR10/>)

- In the January 2013 edition of *Wired*, magazine staff discuss “7 Massive Ideas That Can Change the World”. These big ideas include:
 - Make Airplanes Rechargeable
 - Fuel the Planet With Micromachines
 - Spray Wi-Fi Hot Spots on Everything
 - Turn Deserts Into Power Plants
 - Put Digital Displays in Your Eyes
 - Declare War on Incoming Asteroids
 - Build Skyscrapers Out of Diamonds



Source: WIRED, *7 Massive Ideas That Can Change the World*, January 2013
(<http://www.wired.com/business/2013/01/ff-seven-big-ideas/>)

- Watch or listen to the taped version of the Office of Science and Technology Policy’s (OSTP) conference on “Grand Innovation Challenges”. This conference focused on “ambitious goals that are achieved by advancing science, technology and innovation.” Featured companies at the conference included IBM and Qualcomm.

Source: The Information Technology & Innovation Foundation, *Grand Innovation Challenges of the 21st Century*, April 2012 (<http://www.itif.org/events/grand-innovation-challenges-21st-century>)

- From the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center (NLECTC), this fact sheet summarizes current research and development efforts in the areas of sensor, surveillance, and biometric technologies. One example technology is: Through-The-Wall-Surveillance Systems (Sensors).

Source: National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center, *Fact Sheet*, March 2012
(<https://www.justnet.org/pdf/SSB-factsheet.pdf>)

- The Pew Internet & American Life Project released numerous reports in 2012 in the technology arena. Examples include:
 - The Best (and Worst) of Mobile Connectivity – highlighting statistics on cell phone usage. (Nov. 30, 2012)
 - The Future of Smart Systems – acceptance of tech-enhanced homes, appliance, and utilities. (June 29, 2012)
 - Millennials will benefit and suffer due to their hyperconnected lives – survey of experts on lifestyles of hyperconnected generation. (Feb. 29, 2012)

Source: Pew Internet & American Life Project, *Press Releases*, 2012
(<http://www.pewinternet.org/Press-Resources/Press-Releases.aspx>)

- The effectiveness of a global positioning system (GPS) to monitor high-risk sex offenders (HRSOs) released under parole is examined. This document provides other agencies with information that may lead to a similar strategy for monitoring HRSOs. Sections of this report include: background; methodology; results for baseline characteristics, supervision, outcome analysis, and cost analysis; process evaluation overview, data sources, program fidelity, GPS monitoring, and summary; and discussion summary, policy implications, limitations, and next steps.

Source: Stephen V. Gies, et. al., *Monitoring High-Risk Sex Offenders with GPS Technology: An Evaluation of the California Supervision Program, Final Report*, April 2012
(<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/238481.pdf>)

- Along with the technology to more easily share data among agencies, comes the responsibility to protect the privacy of individuals. This brief covers “policy options to ensure justice agencies establish adequate privacy protections and enforce limitations on how information is accessed and used at all points within the justice system”.

Source: NGA Center for Best Practices, *A System of Trust: Privacy Policies for Justice Information Sharing*, April 2012 (<http://www.nga.org/cms/home/nga-center-for-best-practices/center-publications/page-hsps-publications/col2-content/main-content-list/a-system-of-trust-privacy-polic.html>)

Public Opinion

Crime continues to be an issue of lower importance to the public. Voters support policies shifting away from imprisonment for non-violent offenders.

- A Gallup poll in January 2013 asking “What do you think is the most important problem facing this country today?” found crime/violence getting 2% of the votes. The judicial system/courts/laws also received 2% and guns/gun control received 4% . The number one vote continues to go to economic problems and the top non-economic problem is “dissatisfaction with government”.

Source: GALLUP, *Most Important Problem*, January 2013
(<http://www.gallup.com/poll/1675/most-important-problem.aspx>)

- A national public opinion survey released in March 2012 highlighted three key opinions on sentencing and corrections policy.
 - American voters believe too many people are in prison and the nation spends too much on imprisonment.
 - Voters overwhelmingly support a variety of policy changes that shift non-violent offenders from prison to more effective, less expensive alternatives.
 - Support for sentencing and corrections reforms (including reduced prison terms) is strong across political parties, regions, age, gender, and racial/ethnic groups.

Source: Public Opinion Strategies and The Mellman Group, *Public Opinion on Sentencing and Corrections Policy in America*, March 2012
(http://www.pewstates.org/uploadedFiles/PCS_Assets/2012/PEW_NationalSurveyResearchPaper_FINAL.pdf)

- Another Gallup poll, this one on the overall support for legalizing marijuana, shows most adults (64%) believe the federal government should not be involved with enforcement at the state level.

Source: GALLUP Politics, *Americans Want Federal Gov't Out of State Marijuana Laws*, December 2012
(<http://www.gallup.com/poll/159152/americans-federal-gov-state-marijuana-laws.aspx>)

- “The use of social media is becoming a feature of political and civic engagement for many Americans. Some 60% of American adults use either social networking sites like Facebook or Twitter, and a new survey by the Pew Research Center’s Internet & American Life Project finds that 66% of those social media users—or 39% of all American adults—have done at least one of eight civic or political activities with social media.”

Source: PEW Internet, *Social Media and Political Engagement*, October 2012
(<http://pewinternet.org/Reports/2012/Political-Engagement.aspx>) and
(<http://pewinternet.org/Infographics/2012/Digital-Politics.aspx>)

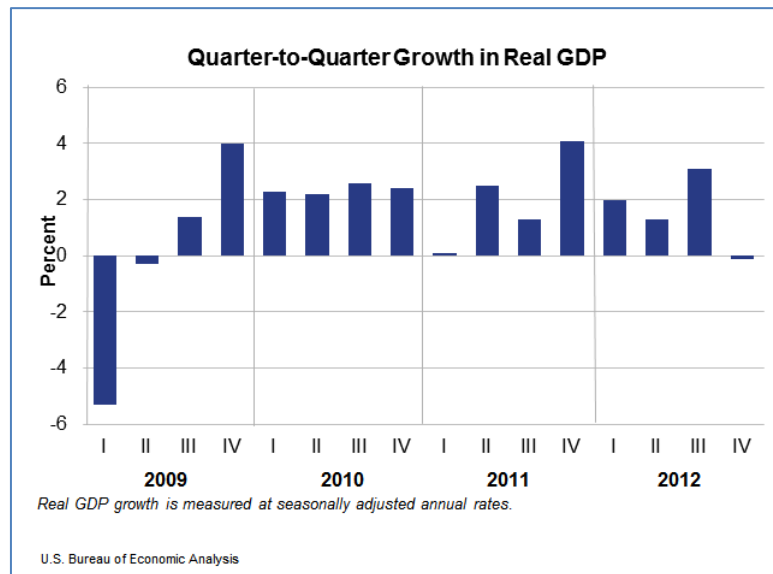
- “The record number of Latinos who cast ballots for president this year are the leading edge of an ascendant ethnic voting bloc that is likely to double in size within a generation, according to a Pew Hispanic Center analysis based on U.S. Census Bureau data, Election Day exit polls and a new nationwide survey of Hispanic immigrants.”

Source: Pew Research Hispanic Center, *An Awakened Giant: The Hispanic Electorate is Likely to Double by 2030*, November 2012
(<http://www.pewhispanic.org/2012/11/14/an-awakened-giant-the-hispanic-electorate-is-likely-to-double-by-2030/>)

The Economy and Government Spending

“Moderate” or “slow” are words used to describe economic growth at the state level. Corrections continues to be an area where cutting costs is a focus for state legislatures.

- The Bureau of Economic Analysis provides a variety of data sources on the economy. Examples are listed below:
 - The U.S. Economy at a Glance report provides key economic statistics on GDP and personal income from a national, state and local perspective.

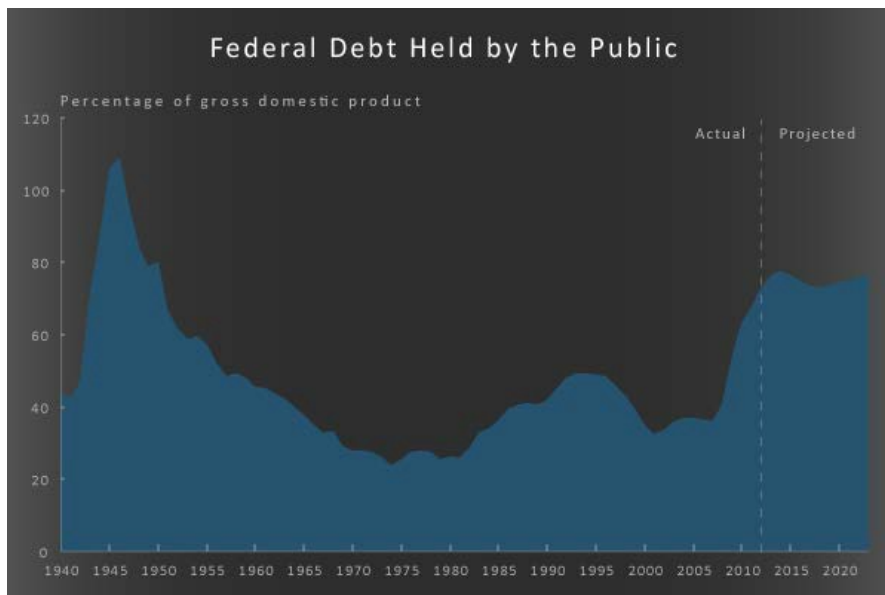


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, *U.S. Economy at a Glance: Perspective from the BEA Accounts*, 2012 (<http://www.bea.gov/newsreleases/glance.htm>)

- Monthly releases of *Personal Income and Outlays* summarize income from wages and salaries, as well as other supplemental sources.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Personal Income and Outlays*, December 2012, January 2013 (<http://www.bea.gov/newsreleases/national/pi/2013/pi1212.htm>)

- Looking out 10 years, the Congressional Budget Office provides an update on the nation's budget and economy. The following graph projects the federal debt to be 77 percent of GDP in the year 2023.



Source: Congressional Budget Office, *The Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2013 to 2023*, February 2013 (<http://www.cbo.gov/publication/43907>)

- From the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) Fall 2012 update, “State fiscal conditions continue to improve, but at a very slow pace. State budgets continue their slow to moderate rate of recovery.” This fall 2012 survey of state legislative fiscal officers found that they “face the prospect that slow and steady growth may be the ‘new normal’.”

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, *State Budget Update: Fall 2012*, Fall 2012 (<http://www.ncsl.org/issues-research/budget/state-budget-update-fall-2012.aspx>)

- This infographic from PEW provides a visual summary of the “size and cost of America’s correctional system”. One section of the graphic on corrections employment is found below:



Source: The PEW Charitable Trusts, *The High Cost of Corrections in America*, June 2012 (<http://www.pewstates.org/research/data-visualizations/the-high-cost-of-corrections-in-america-85899397897>)

- In August 2012, the National Institute of Corrections Advisory Board hosted a Public Hearing on cost benefit and cost containment measures. Presentations included briefings on the current cost of corrections and covered key areas such as population management and offender health care.

Source: National Institute of Corrections, *Balancing Fiscal Challenges, Performance-Based Budgeting and Public Safety: A Compilation of Panel Testimonies*, August 2012 (<http://nicic.gov/Library/026410>) and (<http://nicic.gov/CostContainment>)

- “Between 1982 and 2001, total state corrections expenditures increased each year, rising from \$15.0 billion to \$53.5 billion in real dollars. Between 2002 and 2010, expenditures fluctuated between \$53.4 billion and \$48.4 billion. Preliminary data from the Census Bureau’s Annual Survey of State Government Finances indicated that states spent \$48.5 billion on corrections in 2010, a decline of 5.6% since 2009.”

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State Corrections Expenditures, FY 1982-2010*, December 2012 <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/scefy8210.pdf>

Criminal Justice Trends

A small increase in crime rates was reported during early 2012. Some states have made progress in the area of recidivism.

- This semiannual report from the FBI provides a summary of reported crimes in the United States for the first six months of 2012. Preliminary figures show a 1.9 percent increase in violent crimes and 1.5 percent increase in property crimes.

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States 2012: Preliminary Semiannual Uniform Crime Report*, January 2013 (<http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/preliminary-semiannual-uniform-crime-report-january-june-2012>)

- Readers, contributors, and columnists for The Crime Report selected their “Top Ten” list of “stories and issues they believe have had the most significant impact during 2012---and will bear watching over the next year.”

Source: The Crime Report, *The Ten Most Significant Criminal Justice Stories of 2012*, December 2012 (<http://www.thecrimereport.org/news/articles/2012-12-the-ten-most-significant-criminal-justice-stories-of>)

- Highlights of multiple reports from the Bureau of Justice Statistics are shown below:
 - Although the overall rate of violent crime has been in decline since 1993, the 2010-2011 period showed violent victimization increased 17%.



*The 2006 percent change is not shown due to methodological changes in the 2006 NCVS. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007*, NCJ 224390, BJS website, December 2008, for more information.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2011.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization, 2011*, October 2012
(<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv11.pdf>)

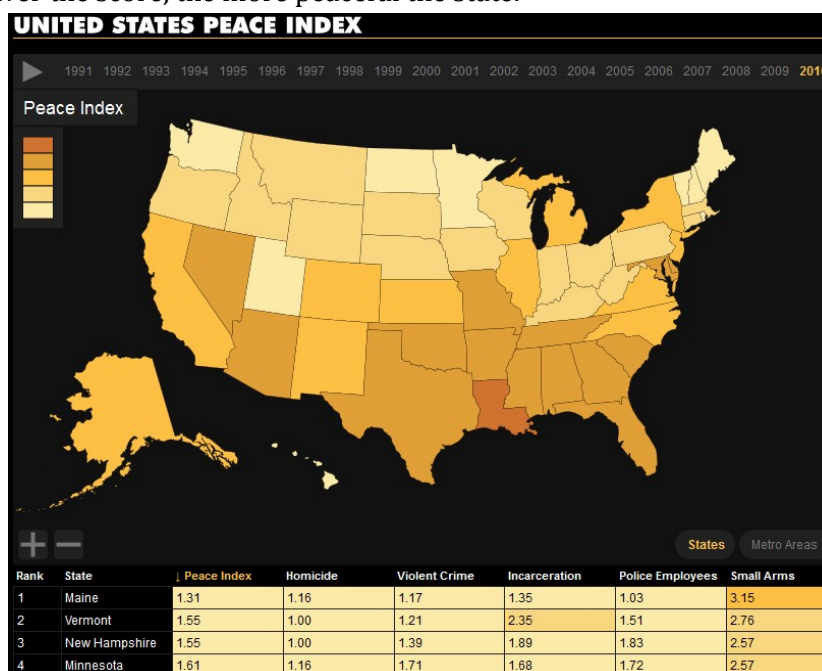
- “The number of murder arrests in the U.S. fell by half between 1990 and 2010. The adult and juvenile arrest rates dropped substantially in the 1990s, while both continued to fall about 20% between 2000 and 2010, reaching their lowest levels since at least 1990.”

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Arrest in the United States, 1990-2010*, October 2012
(<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/aus9010.pdf>)

- “In 2010, male and female youth were equally likely to experience serious violent crime – rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. In comparison, male youth were nearly twice as likely as female youth to experience serious violent crime in 1994.”

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Violent Crime Against Youth, 1994-2010*, December 2012 (<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/vcay9410.pdf>)

- Two reports from the Vision of Humanity provide a measure of crime in the United States.
 - “The Peace Index is a composite measure made up of 5 indicators that measure homicide, violent crime, incarceration, police employee and small arms. The lower the score, the more peaceful the state.”



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *United States Peace Index, 2011*, April 2012
(<http://www.visionofhumanity.org/uspeaceindex/>)

- “The size of economic activity that is devoted to inflicting, preventing or dealing with the consequences of violence is known as the Violence Containment Industry (VCI). In the U.S., Violence Containment costs around 15% of Gross Domestic Product each year and is the largest discrete industry.”

Source: The Institute for Economics and Peace, *Violence Containment Spending in the United States*, September 2012 (<http://www.visionofhumanity.org/info-center/violence-containment-spending/>)

- This brief looks at recent information presented “by a select group of states that carefully monitor changes in their recidivism rates. For each state highlighted, this brief also reviews strategies that, according to their own qualitative assessments, these states believe have contributed to the decline in their recidivism rates”.

	PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN RECIDIVISM RATE* FOR 2005 AND 2007 RELEASES	NUMBER FEWER RETURNED TO PRISON FOR THE 2007 RELEASE GROUP **
Kansas	-15%	289
Michigan	-18%	862
Mississippi	-9%	235
Ohio	-11%	1,278
Oregon	-8%	138
Texas	-11%	1,212
Vermont	-6%	141

Source: The Council of State Governments, *States Report Reductions in Recidivism*, September 2012
(http://www.nationalreentryresourcecenter.org/documents/0000/1569/9.24.12_Recidivism_Reductions_9-24_lo_res.pdf)

- “Most states are facing budget crises as they plan FY 2013 and beyond. With fewer dollars available, state criminal justice agencies are challenged to increase public safety while coping with smaller budgets. This report distills lessons from 14 states that passed research-driven sentencing and corrections reform in 2011 and is based on interviews with stakeholders and experts, and the experience of technical assistance staff at the Vera Institute of Justice. It is intended to serve as a guide to policy makers and others interested in pursuing evidence-based justice reform in their jurisdiction.”

Source: Vera Institute of Justice, *Reallocating Justice Resource, A Review of 2011 State Sentencing Trends*, February 2012 (<http://www.vera.org/pubs/reallocating-justice-resources-review-2011-state-sentencing-trends>)

- This report from the National Conference of State Legislatures focuses on how “state legislatures are rebalancing approaches to juvenile crime and delinquency”.

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, *Trends in Juvenile Justice State Legislation, 2001-2011*, June 2012 (<http://www.ncsl.org/issues-research/justice/juvenile-justice-trends-report.aspx>)

- The Office of Justice Programs Annual Report provides an overview of the 3,500 grants awarded in FY 2011 to the criminal and juvenile justice field. Areas highlighted in the executive summary include: science and public safety, children and youth, reentry and recidivism, officer safety, and program development and improvement.

Source: Office of Justice Programs, *OJP Annual Report 2011: Driving the Future*, June 2012 (<http://www.ojp.gov/docs/ojpannualreport2011.pdf>)

- In this video from the Vera Institute of Justice, Professor Daniel Nagin of Carnegie Mellon University talks about “whether we can reduce both crime and incarceration through shifted corrections policies and effective policing”.

Source: Vera Institute of Justice, *Daniel Nagin: “Imprisonment and Crime: Can both Be Reduced?”*, May 2012 (<http://www.vera.org/daniel-nagin-imprisonment-and-crime-can-both-be-reduced>)

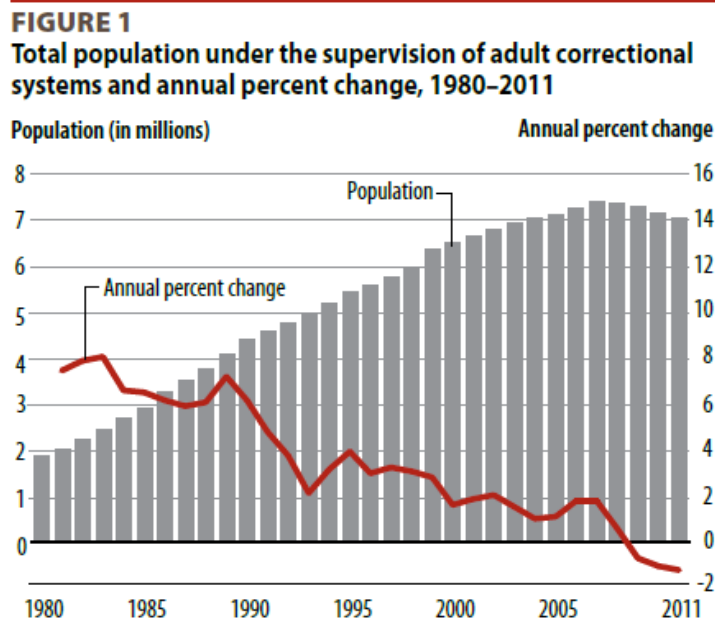
- Another video from the Vera Institute of Justice, features Professor Devah Pager of Princeton University talking about “her work on mass incarceration and the social, economic, and political context in which reductions in incarceration become possible”.

Source: Vera Institute of Justice, *Devah Pager: “A Turning Point for Mass Incarceration?”*, May 2012 (<http://www.vera.org/videos/devah-pager-turning-point-mass-incarceration>)

Corrections Populations and Trends

The corrections population is on a downward trend over the last several years, both overall and for the individual systems of prison, jail, and probation and parole.

- At yearend 2011, the adult correctional population in the U.S. was 6.98 million. This number represents a decline of 1.4% from 2010 and follows the general trend, shown in the figure below, of a decrease in the percentage of the population under supervision.



Note: Annual percentage change was based on within-year change in the probation and parole populations and year-to-year changes in the prison and jail populations. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, Annual Survey of Jails, Census of Jails, and National Prisoner Statistics Program, 1980–2011.

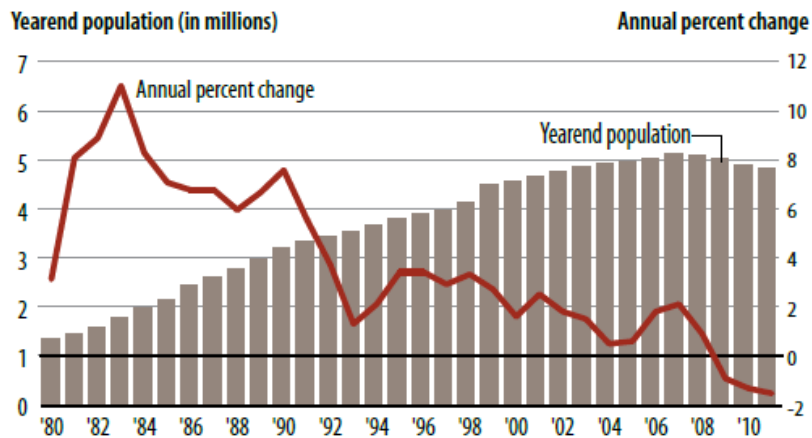
- The major contributor in the correctional population decline was probation, accounting for 83% of the decrease. A breakdown of the population by correctional status is provided below.

	Jail	Prison	Probation	Parole
Population	735,601	1,504,150	3,971,319	853,852

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Population in the United States, 2011*, November 2012 (<http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cpus11.pdf>)

- At the end of 2011, a total of 4,814,200 adult offenders were being supervised in the community, a decline of 1.5% (or 71,300 offenders) from the previous year. This is the third consecutive year that the number of adults under community supervision declined. While the probation population decreased by 2%, the parole population increased 1.6%. Overall, about 1 in 50 adults in the U.S. were under community supervision.

FIGURE 1
Adults under community supervision at yearend, 1980–2011



Note: Annual change was based on the difference between the January 1 and December 31 populations within the reporting year. See *Methodology* for more details. The apparent decrease observed in the community supervision and probation rates between 2007 and 2008 was due to a change in scope for two jurisdictions and does not reflect actual declines in the populations. See *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2010*, BJS website, NJC 236019, November 2011, for a description of changes in reporting methods.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Surveys of Probation and Parole, 1980–2011.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2011*, November 2012 (<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/ppus11.pdf>)

- This report focuses exclusively on immigration offenders. Highlights for corrections and supervision include:
 - Eighty-one percent of immigration defendants who were convicted in U.S. district court received a prison sentence in 2010. The median prison term imposed was 15 months.
 - At fiscal yearend 2010 (September 30), nearly 27,000 immigration offenders were in federal prison (82%) or on supervised release in the community (18%).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Immigration Offenders in the Criminal Justice System, 2010*, July 2012 (<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/iofjs10.pdf>)

- From the Human Rights Watch, this report provides “data on the number of aging men and women in prison; provides information on the cost of confining them”; and “offers an overview of some ways that prison systems have responded to them. The report tackles some policy considerations posed by incarcerating elderly inmates, and raises the human rights concerns that must be addressed if sound policies are to be developed for the

criminal punishment and incarceration of older prisoners, both those who grow old in prison and those who enter at an advanced age". Sections following an executive summary include: recommendations; methodology; profile of older prisoners; reasons for the aging prison population; conditions of their confinement; aging bodies and soaring costs; release from prison or dying in prison; when imprisonment is no longer justified; and conclusion.

Source: Human Rights Watch, *Old Behind Bars: The Aging Prison Population in the United States*, January 2012 (http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/usprisons0112webwcover_0.pdf)

- *Parole Overview*

- The adult parole population in the U.S. at the end of 2011 was 853,900.
- Both parole entries (down 3.4%) and exits (down 5.3%) declined between 2010 and 2011.
- During 2011, the state parole population grew 1.1%, from about 736,800 to 744,700, while the federal population grew 5.1%, from 103,800 to 109,100.
- Slightly more than half (52%) of parolees completed their term of supervision or were discharged early in 2011, unchanged from 2010.
- Among parolees at risk for violating their conditions of supervision, about 12% were reincarcerated during 2011, down from more than 15% in 2006.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2012*, November 2011 (<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/ppus11.pdf>)

- *Probation Overview*

- The adult probation population in the U.S. at the end of 2011 was 3,971,300.
- A 2% decline in the probation population along with a 1.6% increase in the parole population accounted for the overall change in the community supervision population.
- At yearend 2011, for the first time since 2002, the U.S. probation population fell below 4 million.
- During 2011, about 4.3 million adults moved onto or off probation, probation entries declined for the fourth consecutive year while probation exits declined for the second consecutive year.
- Two-thirds (66%) of probationers completed their term of supervision or were discharged early during 2011, about the same percentage as in 2009 and 2010 (65% in both years).

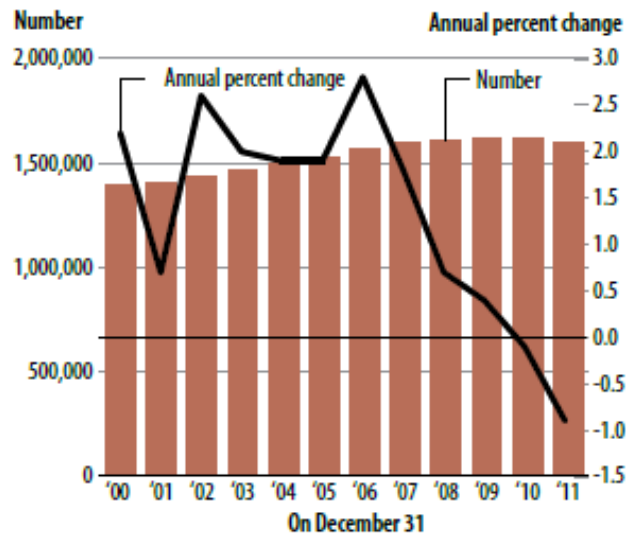
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2010*, November 2011 (<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/ppus11.pdf>)

- *Prison Overview*

- During 2011, the number of prisoners under the jurisdiction of state and federal correctional authorities declined by 0.9%, from 1,613,803 to 1,598,780. This decline represented the second consecutive year the prison population in the United States decreased.

FIGURE 1

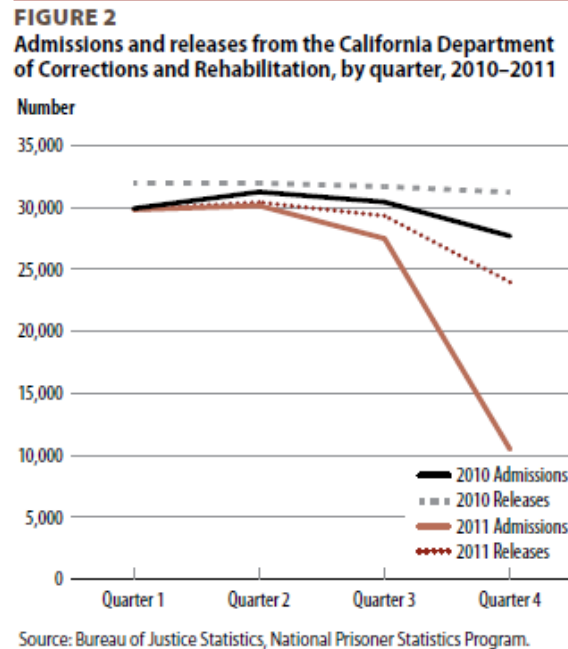
Prisoners under state and federal jurisdiction at yearend, 2000–2011



Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner regardless of where the prisoner is held.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program, 2000–2011.

- With the Public Safety Realignment policy in California coming into affect and the fact that the state's prison population is second only to Texas, California accounted for 70% (15,188 inmates) of the total decrease in the 2011 U.S. state prison population.

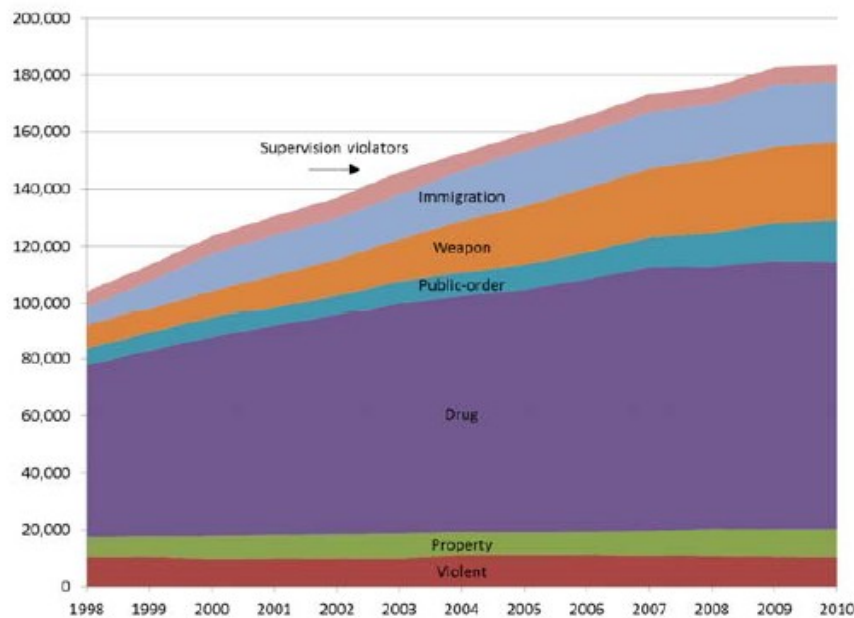


- About 61% of the sentenced prison population in 2011 was 39 or younger. The age distribution varied among racial groups. More than half (52%) of white male prisoners were age 39 or younger, compared to 63% of black and 68% of Hispanic male prisoners.
- Nearly half (48%) of inmates in federal prison were serving time for drug offenses in 2011, while slightly more than a third (35%) were incarcerated for public-order crimes.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 2011*, December 2012
(<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/p11.pdf>)

- Highlights from an Urban Institute report on the growth of the federal prison population include:
 - Number of convicted offenders serving time in prison for federal crimes increased by 77% between FY 1998 and 2010. (See chart below)
 - Drug offenders continued to form the majority (51%) of the prison population in 2010.
 - The number of weapon and immigration offenders in prison at yearend tripled and, by 2010, formed 15% and 12%, respectively, of the total prison population.
 - An increase in prisoners' expected time to be served was, by far, the leading factor contributing to federal prison population growth.

Figure H1. Federal prison population at yearend, by offense, 1998–2010



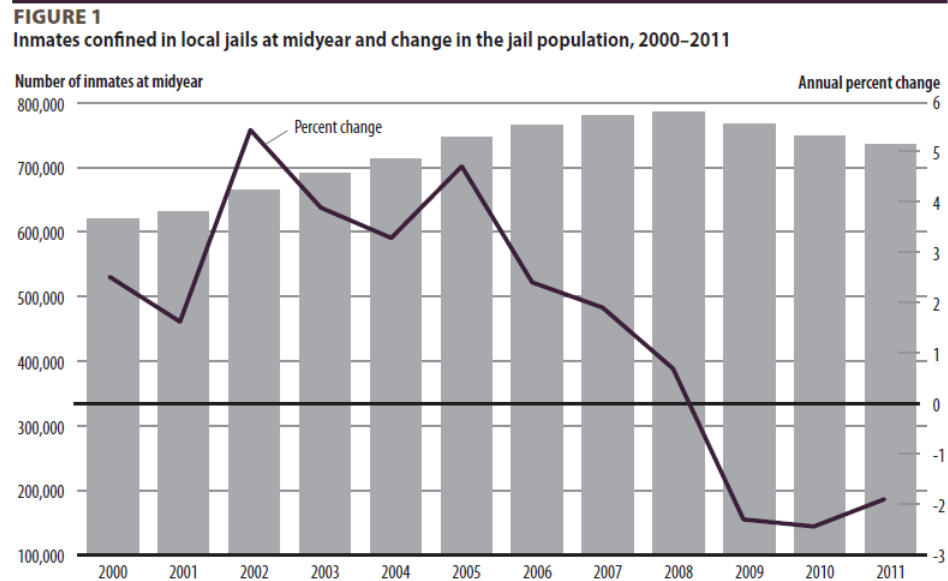
Source: Federal Bureau of Prisons fiscal year data, as standardized by BJS' Federal Justice Statistics Program

Note: Includes only U.S. district court commitments to federal prison and supervision violators

Source: Urban Institute, *Examining Growth in the Federal Prison Population, 1998-2010*, September 2012 (<http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/412720-Examining-Growth-in-the-Federal-Prison-Population.pdf>)

- *Jail Overview*

- Jail population declined by 1.8% between midyear 2010 and midyear 2011. The majority of the population decline occurred in large jails (average daily population of 1,000 or more inmates). This was the third consecutive year of declining inmate populations.

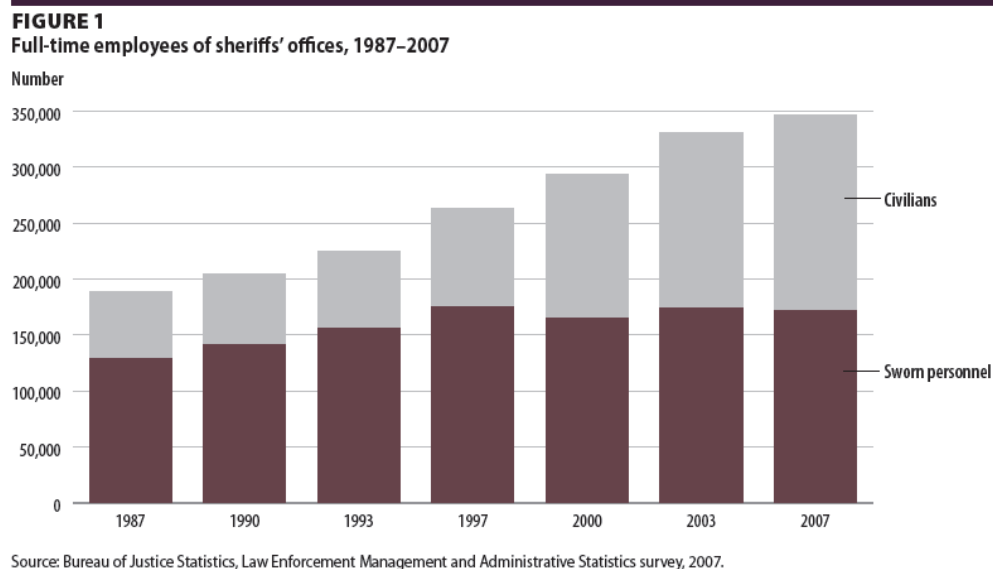


Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails and the 2005 Census of Jail Inmates.

- Jail capacity continued to increase to 877,302 beds by midyear 2011, but at a slower rate of 1.2%. The percentage of capacity occupied, 84%, is the lowest since 1984.
- In total, local jails admitted nearly 11.8 million persons from midyear 2010 to midyear 2011.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates at Midyear 2011 – Statistical Tables*, April 2012 (<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/jim11st.pdf>)

- Another BJS report provides statistics on sheriffs' office characteristics, size, population served, budget, salaries, and personnel selection and hiring.



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sheriffs' Offices, 2007 – Statistical Tables*, December 2012
(<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/so07st.pdf>)

- At midyear 2011, Indian country jails housed a total of 2,239 inmates in 80 facilities. About 3 in 10 inmates in Indian country jails were confined for a violent offense at midyear 2011, down from about 4 in 10 inmates in each year between midyear 2004 and midyear 2009.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jails in Indian Country, 2011*, September 2012
(<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/jic11.pdf>)

Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)

On May 17, 2012, the U.S. Department of Justice finalized its rule adopting standards for the prevention, detection, and response of rape in correctional settings. The standards establish national requirements for federal, state, and local correctional facilities, including jails, prisons, and community corrections, in fulfilling the "zero tolerance standard" for rape as set forth in the Act. Access to the PREA standards, as well as resources and trainings on their implications and implementation can be found below:

- The standards and supporting documents:
 - Full text of ruling: www.ojp.usdoj.gov/programs/pdfs/prea_final_rule.pdf
 - Executive Summary: http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/programs/pdfs/prea_executive_summary.pdf
 - Regulatory Impact Assessment: www.ojp.usdoj.gov/programs/pdfs/prea_ria.pdf
 - Presidential Memorandum: www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2012/05/17/presidential-memorandum-implementing-prison-rape-elimination-act
- Trainings and resources from the National Institute of Corrections:
 - PREA/Offender Sexual Abuse Project page: <http://nicic.gov/PREA>
 - PREA Learning Center – interactive, self-paced, web-based training: <http://nic.learn.com/learncenter.asp?id=178416>
 - Materials related to Inmate Sexual Assault: <http://nicic.gov/Library/Topic/253-inmate-sexual-assault>
- National PREA Resource Center :
 - Library for articles and resources: <http://www.prearesourcecenter.org/library>
 - Upcoming and archived Webinars: <http://www.prearesourcecenter.org/training-and-technical-assistance/webinars>
 - Regional Trainings: <http://www.prearesourcecenter.org/training-technical-assistance/regional-trainings>
- The most recent summary of PREA data collection activities from the Bureau of Justice Statistics, includes the *National Former Prisoner Survey*, *National Survey of Youth in Custody*, and *National Inmate Survey*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *PREA Data Collection Activities, 2012*, June 2012
(<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/pdca12.pdf>)

