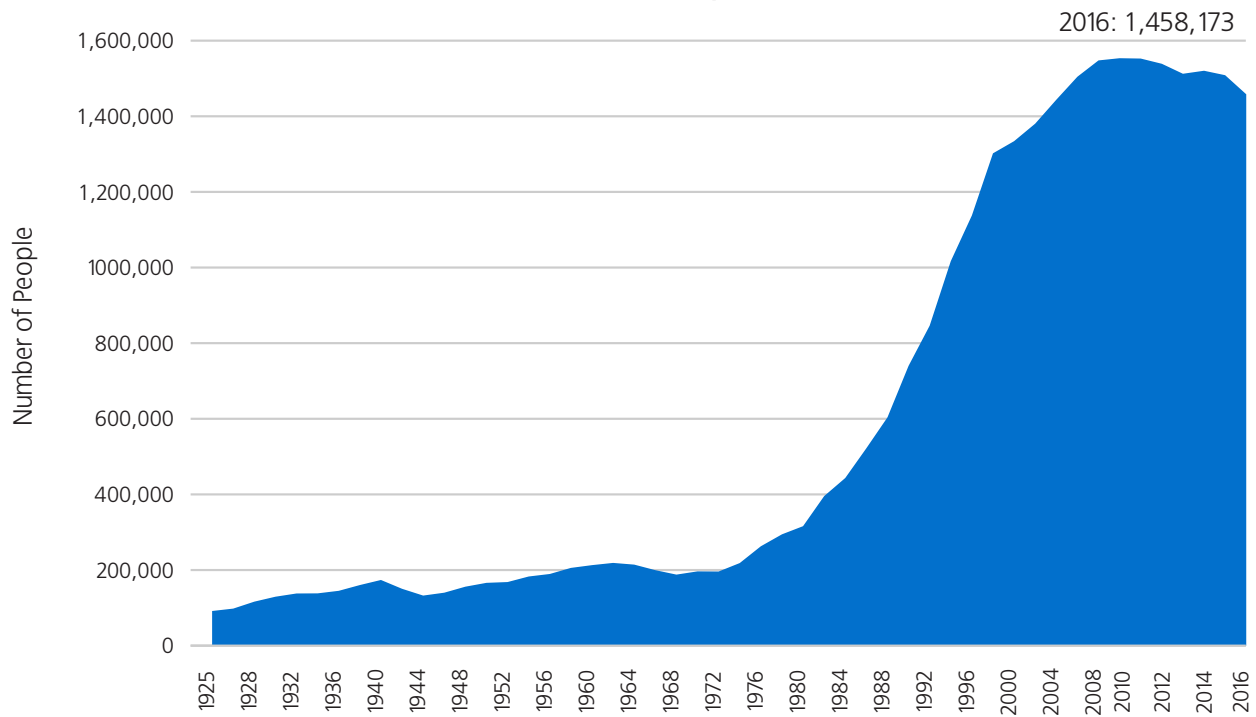


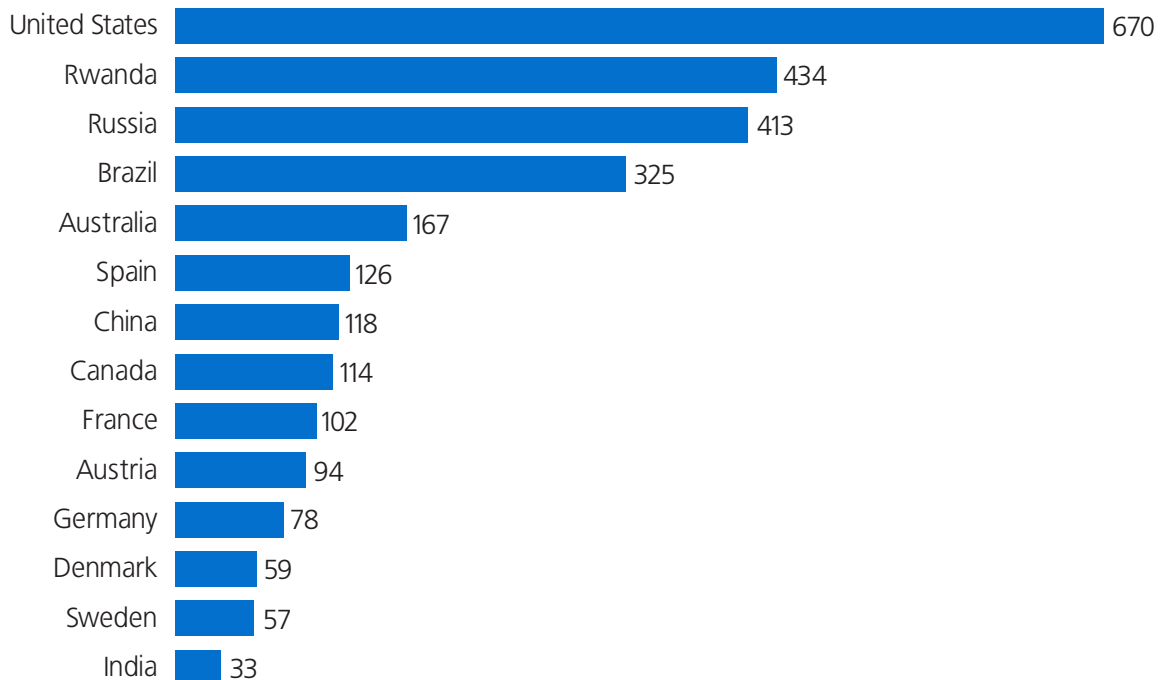
Trends in U.S. Corrections

U.S. State and Federal Prison Population, 1925-2016



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics *Prisoners Series*.

International Rates of Incarceration per 100,000

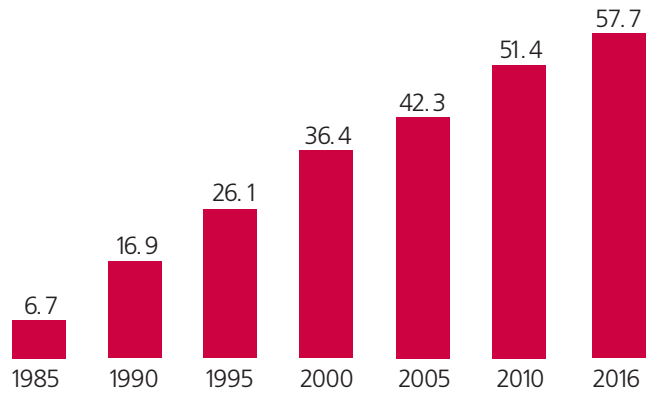


Source: Walmsley, R. (2018). World Prison Brief. London: Institute for Criminal Policy Research. Available online: <http://www.prisonstudies.org/world-prison-brief>

MASS INCARCERATION

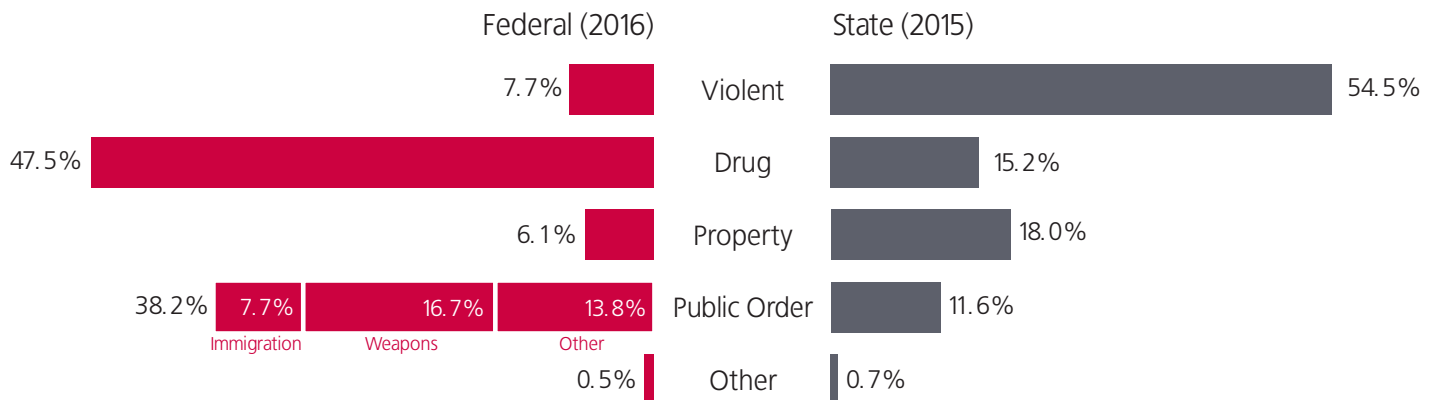
The United States is the world's leader in incarceration with 2.2 million people currently in the nation's prisons and jails — a 500% increase over the last forty years. Changes in sentencing law and policy, not changes in crime rates, explain most of this increase. These trends have resulted in prison 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, 1985-2016



Source: National Association of State Budget Officers (1985-2017). *State Expenditure Report Series*. Washington, DC: National Association of State Budget Officers.

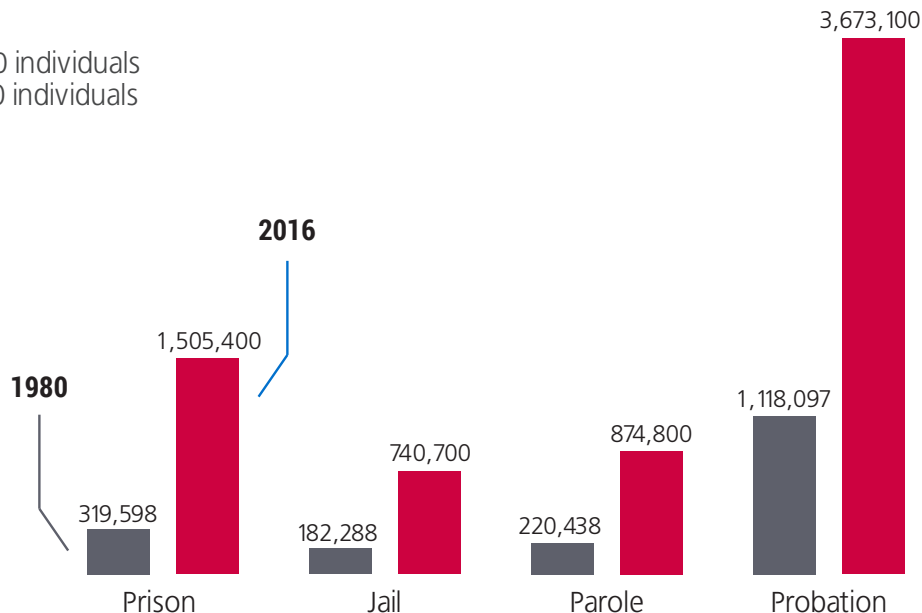
State & Federal Prison Population by Offense



Source: Carson, E.A. (2018). *Prisoners in 2016*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Population Under Control of the U.S. Corrections System, 1980 and 2016

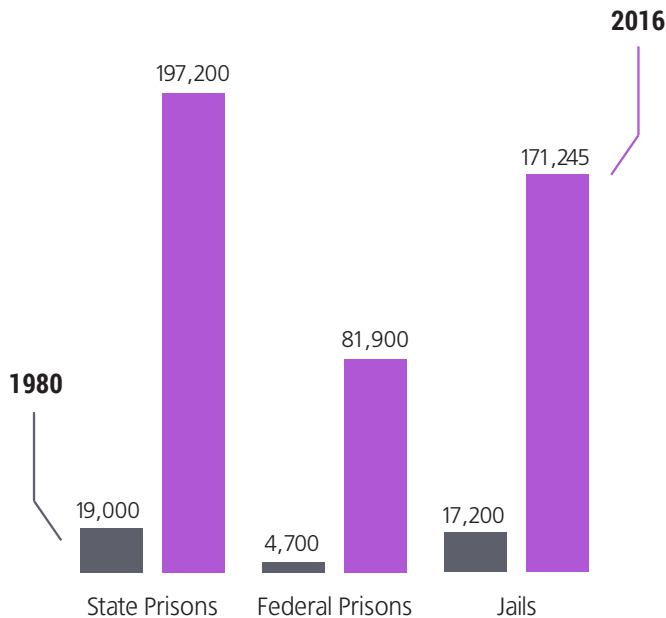
1980: 1,842,100 individuals
2016: 6,613,500 individuals



Sources: Kaeble, D. and Cowhig, M. (2018). *Correctional Populations in the United States, 2016*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics. Key Statistics: Total Correctional Population. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics. Totals adjust for individuals with multiple correctional statuses to prevent double counting.

Number of People in Prisons and Jails for Drug Offenses, 1980 and 2016

1980: 40,900 individuals
2016: 450,345 individuals



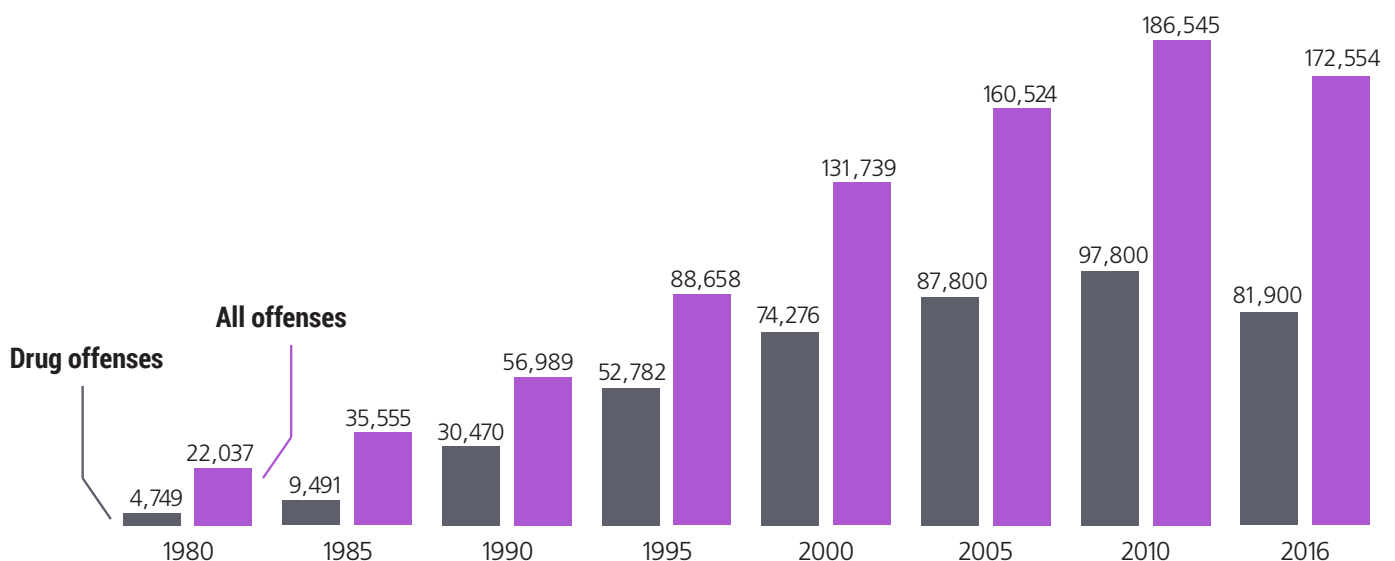
Sources: Carson, E.A. (2018). *Prisoners in 2016*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics; James, D.J. (2004). *Profile of Jail Inmates, 2002*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics; Mauer, M. and King, R. (2007). *A 25-Year Quagmire: The War on Drugs and its Impact on American Society*. 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 450,345 in 2016. 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 nine-fold since 1980, although it has begun declining in recent years. 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 Sentenced People in Federal Prisons for Drug Offenses, 1980-2016

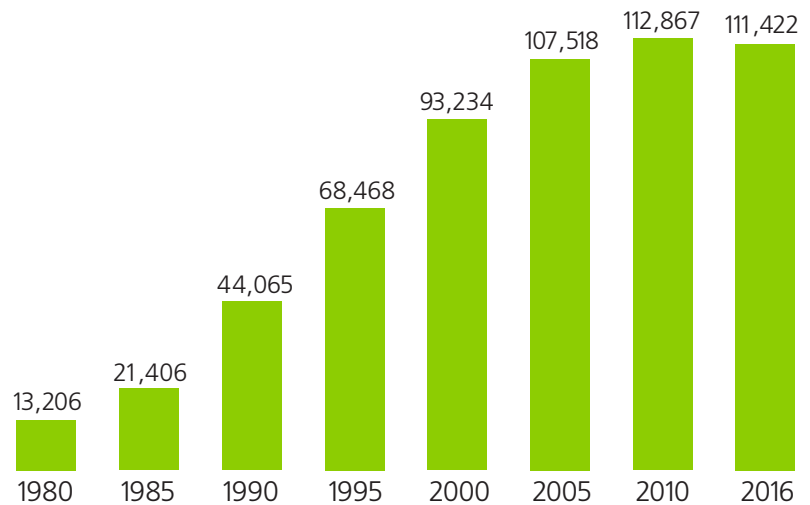


Sources: *Prisoners Series*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics.

WOMEN

The number of women in prison has been increasing at twice the rate of growth for 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, 1980-2016



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), 2016

Overall (National = 450)		
State		Rate
HIGHEST		
Louisiana		760
Oklahoma		673
Mississippi		624
Arizona		585
Arkansas		583
LOWEST		
Maine		137
Massachusetts		156
Minnesota		191
Rhode Island		192
Vermont		197

Women (National = 64)		
State		Rate
HIGHEST		
Oklahoma		149
Kentucky		130
South Dakota		115
Idaho		113
Missouri		107
LOWEST		
Massachusetts		13
Rhode Island		13
New Jersey		18
New York		22
Maine		23

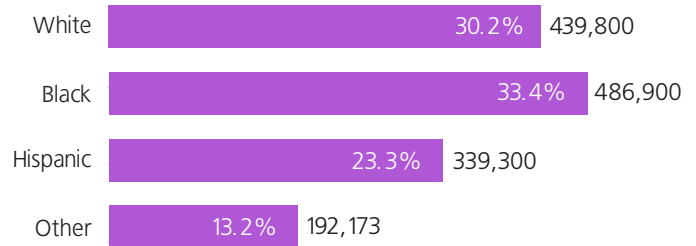
Men (National = 847)		
State		Rate
HIGHEST		
Louisiana		1,469
Oklahoma		1,207
Mississippi		1,200
Arkansas		1,095
Alabama		1,085
LOWEST		
Maine		256
Massachusetts		308
Minnesota		356
Vermont		372
Utah		373

Source: Carson, E.A. (2018). *Prisoners in 2016*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics.

RACIAL DISPARITIES

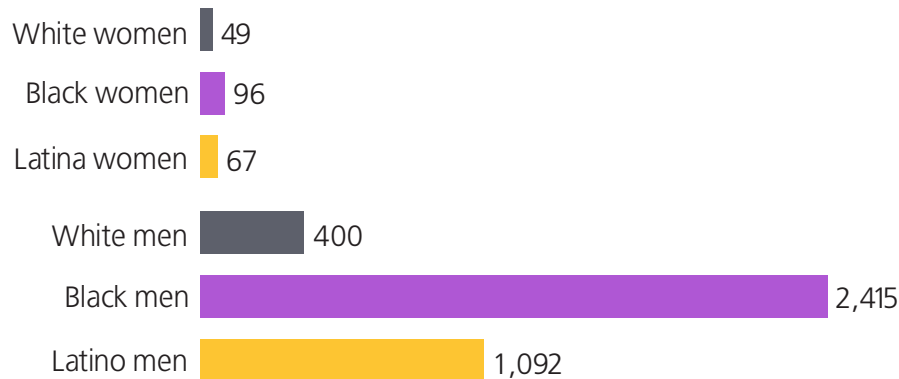
More than 60% of the people in prison today are people of color. Black men are six times as likely to be incarcerated as white men and Hispanic men are 2.7 times as likely. For black men in their thirties, about 1 in every 12 is in prison or jail on any given day.

People in State and Federal Prisons, by Race and Ethnicity, 2016



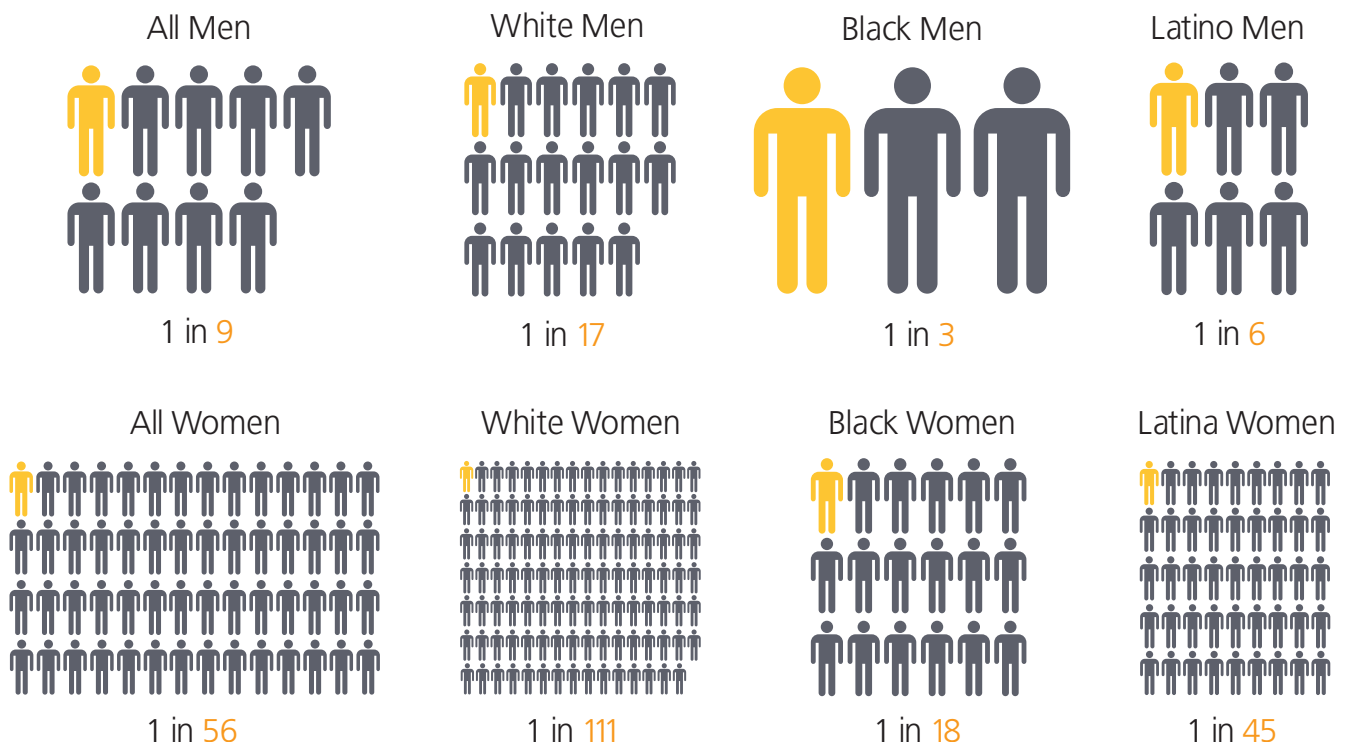
Source: Carson, E.A. (2018). *Prisoners in 2016*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Rate of Imprisonment per 100,000, by Gender, Race, and Ethnicity, 2016



Source: Carson, E.A. (2018). *Prisoners in 2016*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics.

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

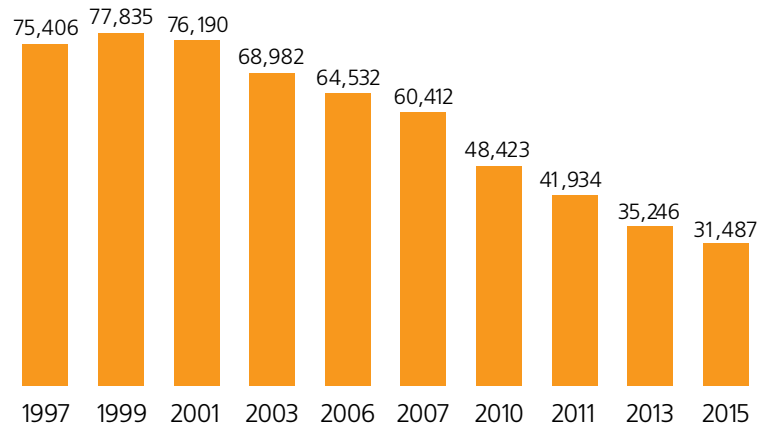


Source: Bonczar, T. (2003). *Prevalence of Imprisonment in the U.S. Population, 1974-2001*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics.

YOUTH

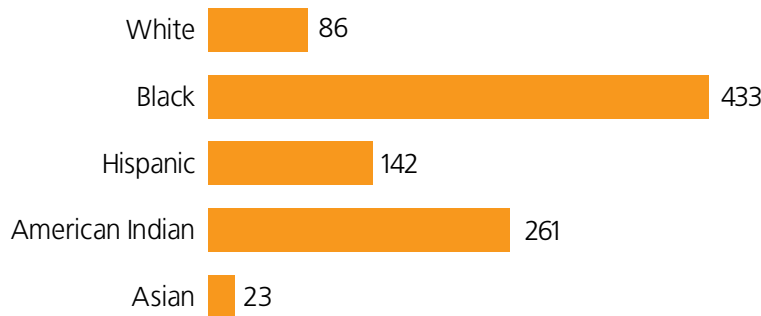
Since 1999, commitment to secure juvenile facilities for youth who have been adjudicated delinquent has been steadily declining from a high point of 77,835 in 1999 to 31,487 in 2015. Still, troubling problems remain. Youth of color enter the system much more frequently than white youth and are more likely to be sentenced to harsher terms of punishment. In addition, young people are transferred to the adult system each year and tried as if they were adults, and many are sent to adult prisons and jails to serve their sentences.

Number of Youth Committed to Juvenile Facilities, 1999-2015



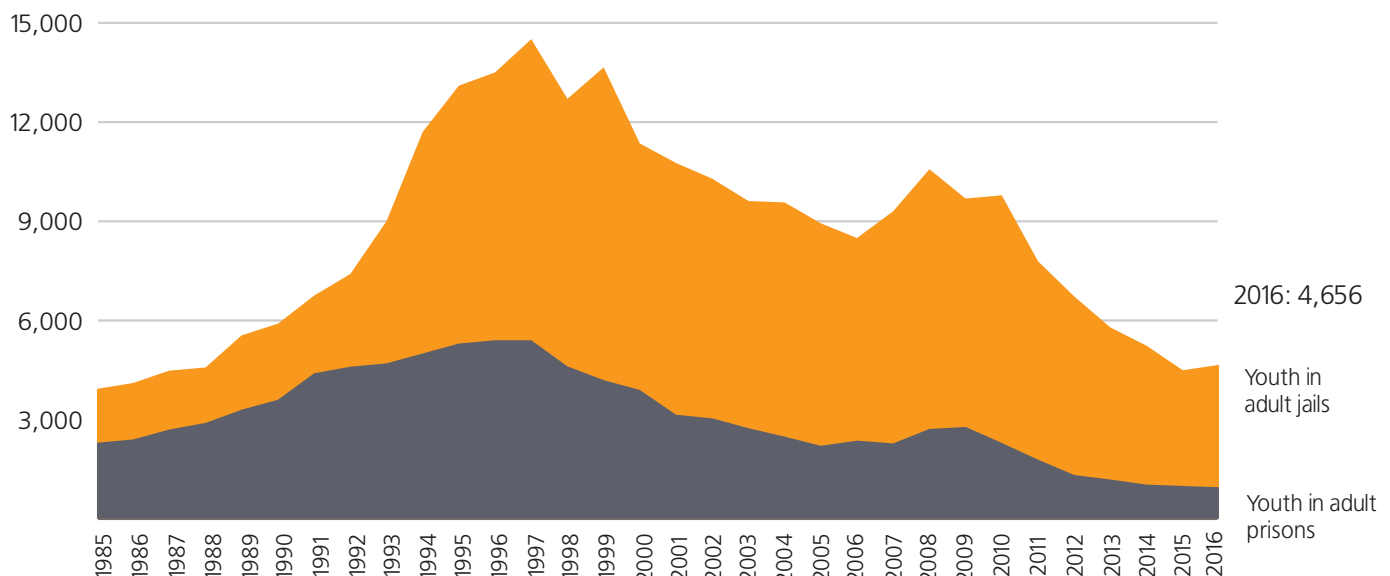
Source: Sickmund, M., Sladky, T.J., Kang, W., & Puzzanchera, C. (2016). *Easy Access to the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement*. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezacjrp>.

Rate of Youth in Residential Placement per 100,000, by Race and Ethnicity, 2015



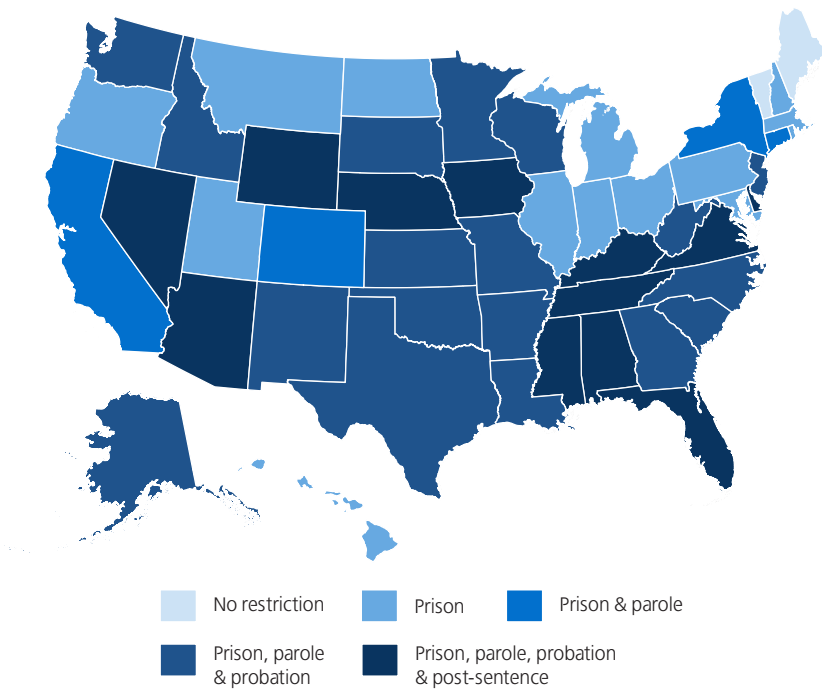
Source: Sickmund, M., Sladky, T.J., Kang, W., & Puzzanchera, C. (2016). *Easy Access to the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement*. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezacjrp>.

Number of Youth Held in Jails and State Prisons, 1985-2016



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



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

FELONY DISENFRANCHISEMENT

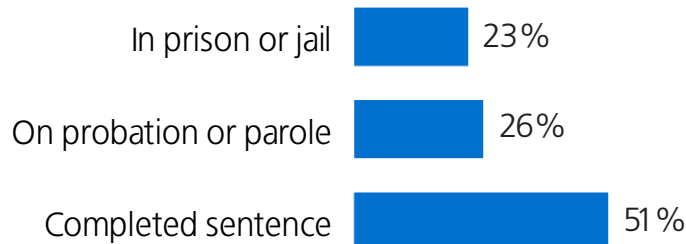
In 48 states, a felony conviction can result in the loss of an individual's voting rights. The period of disenfranchisement varies by state, with some states restoring the vote upon completion of a prison term, and others effectively disenfranchising for life. As a result of the dramatic expansion of 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.

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

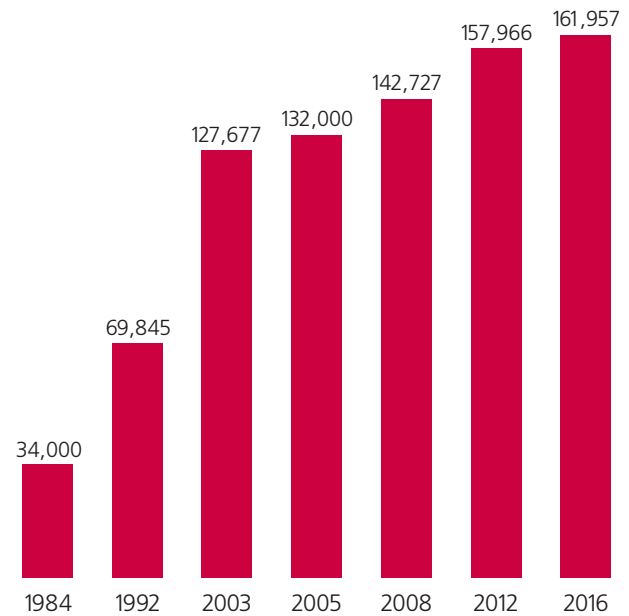


Source: Uggen, C., Larson, R., & Shannon, S. (2016). *6 Million Lost Voters: State-Level Estimates of Felon Disenfranchisement, 2016*. Washington, DC: The Sentencing Project.

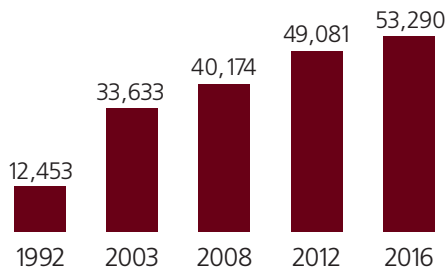
LIFE SENTENCES

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 nearly quintupled 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.

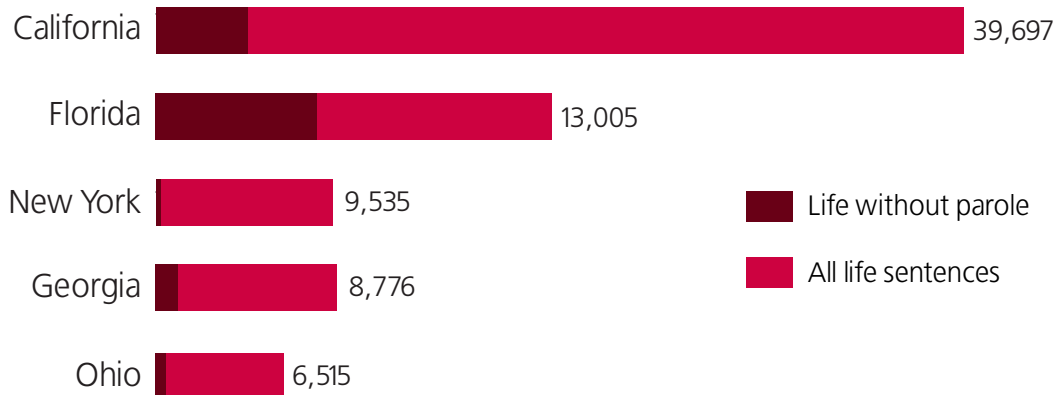
Number of People Serving Life Sentences, 1984-2016



Number of People Serving Life Without Parole Sentences, 1992-2016



States with the Most People Serving Life Sentences, 2016



Source: Nellis, A. (2016). *Still Life: America's Increasing Use of Life and Long-Term Sentences*. Washington, DC: The Sentencing Project.