

Prisons, Jails & Probation - Overview

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Please use the following links to access these Prisons & Jails sub-chapters:

Data - " [Prisons & Jails - Data](#) " *data concerning prisons and jails ordered by data year and subject of the data in parentheses.*

State and Local - " [Prisons & Jails - State and Local](#) " *information and data concerning prisons and jails within state and local communities.*

Research - " [Prisons & Jails - Research](#) " *research studies concerning various aspects of prisons and jails, with the subject of the research in italicized parentheses.*

HIV/AIDS - " [HIV/AIDS in Prison](#) " *information concerning HIV/AIDS in prisons and jails.*

Please use the following links to access these data tables:

" [U.S. corrections population 2000, 2008, 2009 & 2010](#) " *Number of persons estimated to be under control of the U.S. corrections system.*

" [Federal prisoners by most serious offense - 1990, 2000, 2008, 2009 & 2010](#) " *Number of sentenced prisoners in*

federal prison by most serious offense

" [Length of sentence by offense, 2006](#) " *Average sentence (mean and median) imposed on Federal prisoners for various offenses in 2006.*

" [Average Federal Sentence, 2000](#) " *Average sentence (mean and median) imposed on Federal prisoners for various offenses in 2000.*

1.

(prisons & jails - writ of habeas corpus) "By way of background, the writ of habeas corpus is a venerable legal procedure that allows a prisoner to get a hearing before an impartial judge. If the jailer is able to supply a valid legal basis for the arrest and imprisonment at the hearing, the judge will simply order the prisoner to be returned to jail. But if the judge discovers that the imprisonment is illegal, he has the power to set the prisoner free. For that reason, the Framers of the American Constitution routinely referred to this legal procedure as the "Great Writ" because it was considered one of the great safeguards of individual liberty."

Source:

Lynch, Timothy, "Doublespeak and the War on Terrorism," CATO Institute (Washington, DC: September 6, 2006), pp. 6-7.

<http://www.cato.org/pubs/bp/bp98.pdf>

2.

(prisons & jails - detention until trial) "In the U.S., when a person is charged with an offense they may be detained in jail until their trial or they may be released to await their trial in the community through a variety of mechanisms which will be discussed later. In many other nations, people are said to be "remanded," which is a summons to appear before a judge at a later date. If they are not released pretrial they can be "remanded to custody" until their court proceeding; if they are convicted, they can be remanded to custody prior to sentencing or during an appeal process."

Source:

Petteruti, Amanda and Fenster, Jason, "Finding Direction: Expanding Criminal Justice Options by Considering Policies of Other Nations, Justice Policy Institute (Washington, DC: April 2011), p. 16.

http://www.justicepolicy.org/uploads/justicepolicy/documents/finding_dir...

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3.

(prisons & jails - pretrial detention) "Pretrial detention is associated with a higher likelihood of both being found guilty ³⁵ and receiving a sentence of incarceration over probation, ³⁶ thus forcing a person further into the criminal justice system. In the United States, this is particularly important because of the sheer numbers: with 20 percent of the total number of people incarcerated being pretrial, that means nearly 500,000 people each year are more likely to be found guilty and sentenced to incarceration, thus significantly adding to the total number of people in prison."

Source:

Petteruti, Amanda and Fenster, Jason, "Finding Direction: Expanding Criminal Justice Options by Considering Policies of Other Nations, Justice Policy Institute (Washington, DC: April 2011) pp. 15-17.

http://www.justicepolicy.org/uploads/justicepolicy/documents/finding_dir...

4.

(prisons & jails - parole - definition) “ *Parole* is a period of conditional supervised release in the community following a prison term. It includes parolees released through discretionary or mandatory supervised release from prison, those released through other types of post-custody conditional supervision, and those sentenced to a term of supervised release.”

Source:

Glaze, Lauren E., and Bonczar, Thomas P., "Probation and Parole in the United States, 2010," Bureau of Justice Statistics, (Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, November 2011), NCJ 236019, p. 2.

<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/ppus10.pdf>

5.

(prisons & jails - probation - definition) “ *Probation* is a court-ordered period of correctional supervision in the community, generally as an alternative to incarceration. In some cases, probation can be a combined sentence of incarceration followed by a period of community supervision.”

Source:

Glaze, Lauren E., and Bonczar, Thomas P., "Probation and Parole in the United States, 2010," Bureau of Justice Statistics, (Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, November 2011), NCJ 236019, p. 2.

<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/ppus10.pdf>

6.

(prisons & jails - historical climb in prison population) "The prison population began to climb in the late 1970s as states and the federal government cracked down on crime. One turning point was New York State's 1973 imposition of mandatory sentencing laws for drug offenses, under the administration of Gov. Nelson Rockefeller. ⁴⁰ Other states followed. Initiatives included mandatory sentences for repeat armed career criminals. Congress, in the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 (18 U.S.C. 3651), repealed federal courts' authority to suspend criminal sentences and made other changes. ⁴¹ In 1994, California voters and legislators approved Proposition 184, the so-called Three Strikes Law. Among other things, the law set a minimum sentence of 25 years to life for three-time offenders with prior serious or violent felony convictions. ⁴² "

Source:

Kirchhoff, Suzanne M., "Economic Impacts of Prison Growth," Congressional Research Service, (Washington, DC: Library of Congress, April 13, 2010), p. 7.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R41177.pdf>

7. Prisons & Jails - Data

(2011 - prisons & jails - U.S. incarceration comparisons) "The U.S. incarcerates nearly 2.4 million people, ¹³ including

people held pretrial and those sentenced for an offense; if they were all in one state, it would be the 36th most populated, between New Mexico and Nevada. ¹⁴ No other country in the world incarcerates as many people as the United States. China, a country of 1.3 billion people—about four times as many people as the U.S. ¹⁵ —is second, incarcerating 1.6 million people. ¹⁶

Source:

Petteruti, Amanda and Fenster, Jason, "Finding Direction: Expanding Criminal Justice Options by Considering Policies of Other Nations," Justice Policy Institute (Washington, DC: April 2011), p. 10-11.

http://www.justicepolicy.org/uploads/justicepolicy/documents/finding_dir...

8.

(2011 - prisons & jails - Federal Bureau of Prisons budget) "The budget request for FY 2011 totals \$6,803.5 million, which includes \$6,533.8 million for Salaries and Expenses and \$269.7 million for Buildings and Facilities. This represents a 9.9 percent increase over FY 2010 Enacted."

Source:

"FY 2011 Budget Request At A Glance," Federal Bureau of Prisons (Washington, DC: 2011), p. 1.

<http://www.justice.gov/jmd/2011summary/pdf/fy11-bop-bud-summary.pdf>

9.

(1999-2010 - prisons & jails - lobbying by private prison companies) "Certain private prison companies, according to a recent report by Detention Watch Network, spend large sums of money to lobby the House of Representatives, the Senate, and several federal agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Prisons (which incarcerates over 200,000 prisoners at any given time) and the Department of Homeland Security (which detains over 30,000 immigrants at any given time). ²³⁸ According to nonprofit groups, CCA alone spent over \$18 million on federal lobbying between 1999 and 2009, "often employing five or six firms at the same time," ²³⁹ and in 2010, CCA spent another \$970,000 lobbying the federal government."

Source:

Shapiro, David, "Banking on Bondage: Private Prisons and Mass Incarceration," American Civil Liberties Union (New York, NY: November 2, 2011), p. 38.

http://www.aclu.org/files/assets/bankingonbondage_20111102.pdf

10.

(2010 - prisons & jails - private prisons) "About 16% of federal prisoners (33,830) and nearly 7% of state prisoners (94,365) were housed in private facilities on December 31, 2010."

Source:

Guerino, Paul; Harrison, Paige M.; and Sabol, William J., "Prisoners in 2010," Bureau of Justice Statistics, (Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, December 2011), NCJ 236096, p. 7.

<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/p10.pdf>

11.

(2010 - prisons & jails - over capacity) "The Federal Bureau of Prisons operated at 36% above reported capacity at yearend 2010."

Source:

Guerino, Paul; Harrison, Paige M.; and Sabol, William J., "Prisoners in 2010," Bureau of Justice Statistics, (Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, December 2011), NCJ 236096, p. 7.

<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/p10.pdf>

12.

(2010 - prisons & jails - persons under control of U.S. corrections system) "At yearend 2010, the total number of offenders under the supervision of the adult correctional authorities represented about 3.0% of adults in the U.S. resident population, or 1 in every 33 adults. The rate of adults under correctional supervision has remained relatively stable since 2000 (3.1%)."

Source:

Glaze, Lauren E., "Correctional Population in the United States, 2010," Bureau of Justice Statistics (Washington, DC: Department of Justice, December 2011), NCJ 236319, p. 2.

<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/cpus10.pdf>

13.

(2010 - prisons & jails - prison population) "For the first time in nearly 40 years, the number of state prisoners in the United States has declined. Survey data compiled by the Public Safety Performance Project of the Pew Center on the States, in partnership with the Association of State Correctional Administrators, indicate that as of January 1, 2010, there were 1,404,053 persons under the jurisdiction of state prison authorities, 4,777 (0.3 percent) fewer than there were on December 31, 2008. ¹ This marks the first year-to-year drop in the state prison population since 1972.

"In this period, however, the nation's total prison population increased by 2,061 people because of a jump in the number of inmates under the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The federal count rose by 6,838 prisoners, or 3.4 percent in 2009, to an all-time high of 208,118.

"Prior to 1972, the number of prisoners had grown at a steady rate that closely tracked growth rates in the general population. Between 1925 (the first year national prison statistics were officially collected) and 1972, the number of state prisoners increased from 85,239 to 174,379. ²

"Starting in 1973, however, the prison population and imprisonment rates began to rise precipitously. This change was fueled by stiffer sentencing and release laws and decisions by courts and parole boards, which sent more offenders to prison and kept them there for longer terms. ³ In the nearly five decades between 1925 and 1972, the prison population increased by 105 percent; in the four decades since, the number of prisoners grew by 705 percent. ⁴ Adding local jail inmates to state and federal prisoners, the Public Safety Performance Project calculated in 2008 that the overall incarcerated population had reached an all-time high, with 1 in 100 adults in the United States living behind bars. ⁵ "

Source:

Pew Center on the States, "Prison Count 2010: State Population Declines for the First Time in 38 Years," (Washington, DC: The Pew Charitable Trusts, April 2010), p. 2.

http://www.pewcenteronthestates.org/uploadedFiles/Prison_Count_2010.pdf

14.

(2009 - prisons & jails - per prisoner costs) "... annual operating costs are \$25,500 per federal prisoner, \$26,000 per state prisoner and per jail inmate, \$2,800 per parolee, and \$1,300 per probationer, based on Public Safety Performance Project (2007, 2009) and authors' estimates."

Source:

Schmitt, John; Warner, Kris and Gupta, Sarika, "The High Budgetary Cost of Incarceration," Center for Economic and Policy Research (Washington, DC: June 2010), p. 11.

<http://www.cepr.net/documents/publications/incarceration-2010-06.pdf>

15.

(2009 - prisons & jails - private prison financing) "... the benefit to counties where private prisons are built and operated can be quite scant—some receive less than \$2 per prisoner per day from the private prison operator. ¹¹⁹ The private prison companies themselves receive a far greater payoff from the government entity (such as a state corrections department) whose prisoners the company incarcerates. For example, private prison operators in Arizona were paid \$63.52 per medium security prisoner per day in 2009, ¹²⁰ and as early as 2000, the federal government agreed to pay CCA almost \$90 per day for each detained immigrant at a San Diego facility."

Source:

Shapiro, David, "Banking on Bondage: Private Prisons and Mass Incarceration," American Civil Liberties Union (New York, NY: November 2, 2011), p. 21.

http://www.aclu.org/files/assets/bankingonbondage_20111102.pdf

16.

(2009 - prisons & jails - size of private prison industry) "Today, private companies imprison roughly 130,000 prisoners ³⁴ and, according to one group, 16,000 civil immigration detainees in the United States at any given time. ³⁵ As states send more and more people to prison, they funnel ever greater amounts of taxpayer money to private prison operators. By 2010, annual revenues of the two top private prison companies alone stood at nearly \$3 billion. ³⁶ "

Note: The two prison companies are "Corrections Corporation of America (CCA) and the GEO Group (then called Wackenhut Corrections Corporation)."

Source:

Shapiro, David, "Banking on Bondage: Private Prisons and Mass Incarceration," American Civil Liberties Union (New York, NY: November 2, 2011), pp. 9 & 13.

http://www.aclu.org/files/assets/bankingonbondage_20111102.pdf

17.

(2009 - prisons & jails - average cost of federal incarceration) "The fee to cover the average cost of incarceration for Federal inmates in Fiscal Year 2009 was \$25,251. The average annual cost to confine an inmate in a Community Corrections Center for Fiscal Year 2009 was \$24,758."

Source:

"Annual Determination of Average Cost of Incarceration," Federal Register, Vol. 76, No. 23, Thursday, February 3, 2011, p. 6161.

http://www.bls.gov/green/frn_2011_02_03.pdf

18.

(2008 - *prisons & jails - prisoner and parolee populations*)

"• Growth in the probation population has slowed in recent years to an average of 0.7% annually between 2003 and 2008 from an average of 2.5% annually between 2000 and 2003.

• During 2008 growth in the parole population slowed to about a third of the average annual increase between 2005 and 2007 (2.6%), the fastest period of growth in the parole population since 2000."

Source:

Glaze, Lauren E., and Bonczar, Thomas P., Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Probation and Parole in the United States, 2008" (Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, December 2009), NCJ 228230, p. 1.

<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/ppus08.pdf>

19.

(2008 - *prisons & jails - corrections labor force*) "The corrections sector is a large and growing part of the labor force. According to the Census Bureau, more than 770,000 people worked in the U.S. correctional industry in 2008. ⁶⁰ The U.S. Department of Labor, in its *2010-11 Occupational Outlook Handbook*, estimates there were about 620,000 guards, probation officers, prison supervisors and court bailiffs in 2008. ⁶¹ "

Source:

Kirchhoff, Suzanne M., "Economic Impacts of Prison Growth," Congressional Research Service, (Washington, DC: Library of Congress, April 13, 2010), p. 12.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R41177.pdf>

20.

(2008 - *prisons & jails - cost data*) "Taxpayers spent about \$68.7 billion in 2008 to feed, clothe, and provide medical care to prisoners in county jails, state and federal prisons and facilities housing legal and illegal aliens facing possible deportation.⁴⁶ From 1982 to 2002, state and federal spending on corrections, not adjusted for inflation, rose by 423%, from \$40 to \$209 per U.S. resident.⁴⁷ Corrections spending, as a share of state budgets, rose faster than health care, education, and natural resources spending from 1986 to 2001.⁴⁸ The average cost of housing a prisoner for a year was about \$24,000 in 2005, though rates vary from state to state.⁴⁹ "

Source:

Kirchhoff, Suzanne M., "Economic Impacts of Prison Growth," Congressional Research Service, (Washington, DC: Library of Congress, April 13, 2010), p. 9.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R41177.pdf>

21.

(2008 - *prisons & jails - cost savings from reducing the incarceration rate*) "We calculate that a reduction by one-half in the incarceration rate of non-violent offenders would lower correctional expenditures by \$16.9 billion per year and return the U.S. to about the same incarceration rate we had in 1993 (which was already high by historical standards). The large majority of these savings would accrue to financially squeezed state and local governments, amounting to about one-fourth of their annual corrections budgets. As a group, state governments could save \$7.6 billion, while local governments could save \$7.2 billion."

Source:

Schmitt, John; Warner, Kris and Gupta, Sarika, "The High Budgetary Cost of Incarceration," Center for Economic and Policy Research (Washington, DC: June 2012), p. 1.

<http://www.cepr.net/documents/publications/incarceration-2010-06.pdf>

22.

(2008 - *prisons & jails - world prison populations*) "The United States has the highest prison population rate in the world, 756 per 100,000 of the national population, followed by Russia (629), Rwanda (604), St Kitts & Nevis (588), Cuba (c.531), U.S. Virgin Is. (512), British Virgin Is. (488), Palau (478), Belarus (468), Belize (455), Bahamas (422), Georgia (415), American Samoa (410), Grenada (408) and Anguilla (401).

"Almost three fifths of countries (59%) have rates below 150 per 100,000.

"The world population in 2008 is estimated at 6,750 million (United Nations); set against a world prison population of 9.8 million this produces a world prison population rate of 145 per 100,000 (158 per 100,000 if set against a world prison population of 10.65 million)."

Source:

Walmsley, Roy, "World Prison Population List (Seventh Edition)" (Kings College, London, England: International Centre for Prison Studies, 2007), p. 1.

http://www.kcl.ac.uk/depsta/law/research/icps/downloads/w ppl-8th_41.pdf

23.

(2007 - prisons & jails - parents in prison) "An estimated 809,800 prisoners of the 1,518,535 held in the nation's prisons at midyear 2007 were parents of minor children, or children under age 18. Parents held in the nation's prisons -- 52% of state inmates and 63% of federal inmates -- reported having an estimated 1,706,600 minor children, accounting for 2.3% of the U.S. resident population under age 18."

Source:

Glaze, Lauren E. and Maruschak, Laura M., "Parents in Prison and Their Minor Children" (Washington, DC: USDOJ, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Jan. 2009), NCJ222984, p. 1.

<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/pptmc.pdf>

24.

(2007 - prisons & jails - probation and parole populations) "... the number of people on probation or parole has skyrocketed to more than 5 million, up from 1.6 million just 25 years ago. This means that 1 in 45 adults in the United States is now under criminal justice supervision in the community, and that combined with those in prison and jail, a stunning 1 in every 31 adults, or 3.2 percent, is under some form of correctional control. The rates are drastically elevated for men (1 in 18) and blacks (1 in 11) and are even higher in some high-crime inner-city neighborhoods."

Source:

Pew Center on the States, "One in 31: The Long Reach of American Coorections," (Washington, DC: The Pew Charitable Trusts, March 2009), p. 1.

http://www.pewcenteronthestates.org/uploadedFiles/PSPP_1in31_report_FINA...

25.

(2007 - prisons & jails - prisoner growth per 100,000) "During 2007, the prison population increased more rapidly than the U.S. resident population. The imprisonment rate — the number of sentenced prisoners per 100,000 residents — increased from 501 prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents in 2006 to 506 prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents in 2007. From 2000 through 2007, the imprisonment rate increased from 475 per 100,000 U.S. residents to 506 per 100,000 U.S. residents. During these seven years, the number of sentenced prisoners increased by 15% while the general population increased by 6.4%."

Source:

Sabol, William J., PhD, and West, Heather C., Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2007 (Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, December 2008), NCJ224280, p. 1.

<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/p07.pdf>

26.

(2006 - prisons & jails - felony convictions in state courts) "In 2006, an estimated 1,205,273 persons were convicted of a felony (federal and state courts). Of that number, 1,132,290 were convicted in state courts, the vast majority (94 percent) of whom pleaded guilty. At the time of sentencing, about 3 out of 4 felons sentenced (77 percent) were sentenced for a single felony"

Editor's Note: According to table from which this Fact is referenced, one third (377,860 or 33.4%) of these convictions were for "Drug Offenses," with about 45% of them involving "Possession" only.

Source:

"Felony Convictions in State Courts: 2000 to 2006," U.S. Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2012, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, 2012).

<http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab/2012/tables/12s0345.pdf>

27.

(2006 - prisons & jails - prison growth rates) "After increasing 2.8% during 2006, the growth of the prison population slowed to 1.8% during 2007. The 1.8% increase was slower than the average annual growth witnessed from 2000 to 2006 (2.0%)."

Source:

Sabol, William J., PhD, and West, Heather C., Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2007 (Washington, DC: US

Department of Justice, December 2008), NCJ224280, p. 1.

<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/p07.pdf>

28.

(2006 - prisons & jails - capacity) "At yearend 2006, 23 States and the Federal system operated at more than 100% of their highest capacity. Seventeen States operated at between 90% and 99% of their highest capacity. The Federal prison system was operating at 37% above its rated capacity at yearend 2006.

"By comparison, in 1995 States operated at 114% of their highest capacity and 125% of their lowest reported capacity. The Federal system was operating at 26% over reported capacity in 1995."

Source:

Sabol, William J., PhD, Couture, Heather, and Harrison, Paige M., Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2006 (Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, December 2007), NCJ219416, pp. 5-6.

<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/p06.pdf>

29.

(2006 - prisons & jails - global prison population) "More than 9.25 million people are held in penal institutions throughout the world, mostly as pre-trial detainees (remand prisoners) or as sentenced prisoners. Almost half of these are in the United States (2.19m), China (1.55m plus pretrial detainees and prisoners in 'administrative detention') or Russia (0.87m)."

According to the US Census Bureau, the population of the US represents 4.5% of the world's total population (308,749,494 out of a total 6,804,763,183).

Source:

Walmsley, Roy, "World Prison Population List (Seventh Edition)" (London, England: International Centre for Prison Studies, 2007), p. 1.

<http://www.kcl.ac.uk/depsta/law/research/icps/downloads/world-prison-pop...>

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US Census Bureau, Population Division, accessed February 24, 2010:

<http://www.census.gov/main/www/popclock.html>

30.

(1970-2005 - prisons & jails - prison growth) "The United States has adopted a set of criminal justice policies that has produced a tidal wave of imprisonment in this country. Between 1970 and 2005, the number of men, women, and children locked up in this country has grown by an historically unprecedented 700%. As a result, the United States locks up almost a quarter of the prisoners in the entire world. In fact, if all our prisoners were confined in one city, that city would be the fourth largest in the country."

Source:

Alexander, Elizabeth, "Michigan Breaks the Political Logjam: A New Model for Reducing Prison Populations," American Civil Liberties Union (November 2009), p. 3.

<http://www.aclu.org/files/assets/2009-12-18-MichiganReport.pdf>

31.

(2004 - prisons & jails - parents in prison) "Thirty-seven percent of parents held in state prison reported living with at least one of their children in the month before arrest, 44% reported just prior to incarceration, and 48% reported at either time (table 7). Mothers were more likely than fathers to report living with at least one child. More than half of mothers held in state prison reported living with at least one of their children in the month before arrest, compared to 36% of fathers. More than 6 in 10 mothers reported living with their children just prior to incarceration or at either time, compared to less than half of fathers.

"Parents held in federal prison were more likely than those held in state prison to report living with a child in the month before arrest, just prior to incarceration, or at either time (appendix table 7). Mothers in federal prison were more likely than fathers to report living with a child."

Source:

Glaze, Lauren E. and Maruschak, Laura M., "Parents in Prison and Their Minor Children" (Washington, DC: USDOJ, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Jan. 2009), NCJ222984, p. 4.

<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/pptmc.pdf>

32.

(2004 - prisons & drug offenders - federal & state - parents in prison) "Mothers in state prison (58%) were more likely than fathers (49%) to report having a family member who had also been incarcerated (table 11). Parents in state prison most commonly reported a brother (34%), followed by a father (19%). Among mothers in state prison, 13% reported a sister and 8% reported a spouse. Six percent of fathers reported having a sister who had also been incarcerated; 2%, a spouse.

"While growing up, 40% of parents in state prison reported living in a household that received public assistance, 14% reported living in a foster home, agency, or institution at some time during their youth, and 43% reported living with both parents most of the time (appendix table 11). Mothers (17%) held in state prison were more likely than fathers (14%) to report living in a foster home, agency, or institution at some time during their youth. Parents in federal prison reported lower percentages of growing up in a household that received public assistance (31%) or living in a foster home, agency, or institution (7%). These characteristics varied little by gender for parents held in federal prison.

"More than a third (34%) of parents in state prison reported that during their youth, their parents or guardians had abused alcohol or drugs. Mothers in state prison (43%) were more likely than fathers (33%) to have had this experience. Fewer parents (27%) in federal prison reported having a parent or a guardian who had abused alcohol or drugs."

Source:

Glaze, Lauren E. and Maruschak, Laura M., "Parents in Prison and Their Minor Children" (Washington, DC: USDOJ, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Jan. 2009), NCJ222984, p. 7.

<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/pptmc.pdf>

33.

(2003 - prisons & jails - educational level of prisoners) "With the emphasis on law enforcement over education, it is no surprise that according to the 2003 National Assessment of Adult Literacy Prison Survey, 37 percent of people in U.S. prisons had not finished high school. Only 4 out of 10 (41 percent) had a high school education or GED equivalent; 74 percent had parents who had a high school education or less; and 26 percent had parents who did not finish high school. ¹⁶⁵ "

Source:

Lyons, Sarah & Walsh, Nastassia, "Money Well Spent: How positive social investments will reduce incarceration rates, improve public safety, and promote the well-being of communities," Justice Policy Institute (Washington, DC: September 2010), p. 31.

http://www.justicepolicy.org/images/upload/10-09_REP_MoneyWellSpent_PS-D...

34.

(2003 - prisons & jails - correctional spending) "In 2003 the United States spent a record \$185 billion for police protection, corrections, and judicial and legal activities. Expenditures for operating the Nation's justice system increased from almost \$36 billion in 1982 to over \$185 billion in 2003, an increase of 418%.

"Local governments funded half of all justice system expenses. Another 33% of direct justice funding came from the States.

"Total justice expenditures comprised approximately 7.2% of all State and local public expenditures in 2003. Compared to justice expenditures, State and local governments continued to spend almost 4 times as much on education, twice as much on public welfare, and roughly an equal amount on hospitals and healthcare."

Source:

Kristen A. Hughes, "Justice Expenditure and Employment in the United States, 2003" (Washington, DC: US Dept. of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, May 2004), NCJ212260, p. 1.

<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/jeeus03.pdf>

35.

(1998 - prisons & jails - comparative prison population) "[The U.S.] nonviolent prisoner population, alone, is larger than the combined populations of Wyoming and Alaska."

Source:

John Irwin, Ph. D., Vincent Schiraldi, and Jason Ziedenberg, America's One Million Nonviolent Prisoners (Washington, DC: Justice Policy Institute, 1999), pg. 4.

http://www.justicepolicy.org/images/upload/99-03_REP_OneMillionNonviolen...

36.

(1997 - prisons & jails - parents in prison) "A majority of parents in both State (62%) and Federal (84%) prison were held more than 100 miles from their last place of residence."

Source:

Mumola, Christopher J., US Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Incarcerated Parents and Their Children* (Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, August 2000), p. 5.

<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/iptc.pdf>

37.

(2003 - prisons & jails - arrests, cases, inmates, and criminal justice employees) "The increase in justice expenditures over nearly 20 years reflects the expansion of the Nation's justice system. For example, in 1982 the justice system employed approximately 1.27 million persons; in 2003 it reached over 2.3 million.

"Police protection

"One indicator of police workload, the FBI's arrest estimates for State and local police agencies, grew from 12 million in 1982 to an estimated 13.6 million in 2003. The number of employees in police protection increased from approximately 724,000 to over 1.1 million.

"Judicial and legal

"The judicial and legal workload, including civil and criminal cases, prosecutor functions, and public defender services, also expanded during this period. Cases of all kinds (criminal, civil, domestic, juvenile, and traffic) filed in the nearly 16,000 general and limited jurisdiction State courts went from about 86 million to 100 million in the 16-year period, 1987-2003. The total of judicial and legal employees grew about 101% to over 494,000 persons in 2003.

"Corrections

"The total number of State and Federal inmates grew from 403,000 in 1982 to over 1.4 million in 2003. The number of local jail inmates more than tripled from approximately 207,000 in 1982 to over 691,000 in 2003. Adults on probation increased from over 1.4 million to about 4.1 million persons. Overall, corrections employment more than doubled from nearly 300,000 to over 748,000 during this same period."

Source:

Hughes, Kristen A., "Justice Expenditure and Employment in the United States, 2003" (Washington, DC: US Dept. of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, April 2006), NCJ212260, p. 7.

<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/jeeus03.pdf>

38. **Prisons - State and Local**

(2010 - prisons & jails - state - spending on corrections) "State spending on corrections reflects the costs to build and operate prison systems and may include spending on juvenile justice programs and alternatives to incarceration such as probation and parole. State spending for corrections totaled \$51.1 billion in fiscal 2010, a 3.2 percent decrease compared to fiscal 2009. State spending on corrections in fiscal 2011 is estimated to total \$51.7 billion, a 1.3 percent increase from fiscal 2010 but still below fiscal 2009 levels. As with other areas of the state budget, spending growth on corrections has slowed considerably due to widespread revenue shortfalls and limited resources; as recently as fiscal 2007 state spending on corrections grew by 10.1 percent."

Source:

National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO), "State Expenditure Report 2010: Examining Fiscal 2009-2011 State Spending," (Washington, DC: NASBO, 2011), p. 52.

<http://nasbo.org/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=C3LJISFxbdo%3d&tabid=79>

39.

(prisons & jails - state - spending on corrections)

(2010) States spent \$51.1 billion on Corrections in 2010 alone. To compare, states spent \$164.8 billion on higher education and only \$26.6 billion on public assistance.

(2008) States spent \$52 billion on Corrections in 2008 alone. To compare, states spent \$158.2 billion on higher education and only \$25.1 billion on public assistance.

(2005) States spent \$42.9 billion on Corrections in 2005 alone. To compare, states spent \$131.2 billion on higher education and only \$24.7 billion on public assistance.

Source:

National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO), "State Expenditure Report 2010: Examining Fiscal 2009-2011 State Spending," (Washington, DC: NASBO, 2011), pp. 22, 30, 52.

<http://nasbo.org/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=C3LJISFxbdo%3d&tabid=79>

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National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO), "2008 State Expenditure Report," (Washington, DC: NASBO, Fall 2009), p. 23, Table 12; p. 35, Table 18; and p. 56, Table 32.

<http://nasbo.org/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=%2fZWfTvJG8j0%3d&tabid=107&mi...>

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National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO), "2005 State Expenditure Report," (Washington, DC: NASBO, Fall 2006), p. 23, Table 12; p. 35, Table 18; and p. 58, Table 32.

<http://nasbo.org/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=zJVJRjz5QfY%3d&tabid=107&mid=...>

40.

(2009 - prisons & jails - state - corrections population and violent crime) "As state prison populations fell, so did the violent crime rate, which provides further evidence that increased incarceration does not mean more public safety. Concurrent with the 5.3 percent fall in violent crime in 2008-2009, state prison populations decreased 0.2 percent, the first population decrease since 2000. ⁴ The number of people in prison is still growing, but at a slower rate than during the last few decades and primarily due to increases in federal prison system population. ⁵ The 0.2 percent growth in the total U.S. prison population during 2009 was the third year of decline in the rate of growth and the slowest growth in eight years."

Source:

Justice Policy Institute, "Crime fell in 2009, demonstrating states are safely reducing prison populations," (Washington, DC: September 2010).

http://www.justicepolicy.org/images/upload/10-09_FAC_FBI-UCR2009_PS-AC.p...

41.

(2007 - prisons & jails - state - growth in state prison spending vs. higher education spending) "In 1987, the states collectively spent \$10.6 billion of their general funds—their primary pool of discretionary tax dollars—on corrections. Last year, they spent more than \$44 billion, a 315 percent jump, data from the National Association of State Budget Officers show. Adjusted to 2007 dollars, the increase was 127 percent. Over the same period, adjusted spending on higher education rose just 21 percent."

Source:

Pew Center on the States, "One in 100: Behind Bars in America 2008," (Washington, DC: The Pew Charitable Trusts, February 2008), p. 4.

http://www.pewcenteronthestates.org/uploadedFiles/8015PCTS_Prison08_FINA...

42.

(2005 - prisons & jails - local jails - suicide in prison) "Once they [people with drug addiction and mental health disorders] are incarcerated, researchers have found that the people's reaction to jail conditions can exacerbate mental health problems and conditions that may increase their propensity towards suicidal behavior. Newly jailed people experience fear of the unknown, distrust of the environment, isolation from family and significant others, shame and stigma of incarceration, a loss of stabilizing resources and severe guilt or shame over the alleged offense. Current mental illness and prior history of suicidal behavior also intensify in the jail environment. ¹⁵⁰ These conditions and stressors conspire to increase the suicide rate in jails, as compared to the general population. Compared with a U.S. suicide rate of 17 per 100,000 people, the suicide rate in local jails is 47 per 100,000 people. ¹⁵¹ Suicide is second only to illness in the leading cause of death in jails: 25 percent of all deaths in jails in 2006 were suicides. ¹⁵² "

Source:

Justice Policy Institute, "Baltimore Behind Bars: How to Reduce the Jail Population, Save Money and Improve Public Safety (Washington, DC: June 2010), pp. 50-51.

http://www.justicepolicy.org/images/upload/10-06_REP_BaltBehindBars_MD-P...

43.

(1995-2001 - prisons & jails - state - growth rates in state prison populations) "The rate of growth of the State prison population slowed between 1995 and 2001 and then began to rise. During this time the percentage change in the first 6 months of each year steadily decreased, reaching a low of 0.6% in 2001, and then rose to 1.0% in 2005 (table 2). The percentage change in the second 6 months of each year showed a similar trend, resulting in an actual decrease in State prison populations for the second half of 2000 and 2001.

"Since 1995 the Federal system has grown at a much higher rate than the States, peaking at 6.0% growth in the first 6 months of 1999. In the first 6 months of 2005, the number of Federal inmates increased 2.3%, more than twice the rate of State growth."

Source:

Harrison, Paige M. & Allen J. Beck, Allen J., PhD, US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2005 (Washington DC: US Department of Justice, May 2006), p. 2.

<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/pjim05.pdf>

44.

(2001 - prisons & jails - state - prison costs) "Correctional authorities spent \$38.2 billion to maintain the Nation's State correctional systems in fiscal year 2001, including \$29.5 billion specifically for adult correctional facilities. Day-to-day

operating expenses totaled \$28.4 billion, and capital outlays for land, new building, and renovations, \$1.1 billion.

"The average annual operating cost per State inmate in 2001 was \$22,650, or \$62.05 per day. Among facilities operated by the Federal Bureau of Prisons, it was \$22,632 per inmate, or \$62.01 per day."

In constant dollars, expenditures for "Total State Corrections" were about 2.5 times higher in 2001 than they were in 1986, with the cost per state resident going from \$65 in 1986 to \$134 in 2001.

Source:

Stephan, James J., "State Prison Expenditures, 2001," Bureau of Justice Statistics (Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, June, 2004), p. 1.

<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/spe01.pdf>

45.

(2000 - prisons & jails - state - increase in prisons) "Over the last 25 years, the number of state facilities increased from just fewer than 600 to over 1,000 in the year 2000, an increase of about 70 percent. In other words, more than 40 percent of state prisons in operation today opened in the last 25 years."

Source:

Lawrence, Sarah and Jeremy Travis, "The New Landscape of Imprisonment: Mapping America's Prison Expansion" (Washington, DC: Urban Institute, April 2004), p. 2.

http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/410994_mapping_prisons.pdf

46. **Prisons & Jails - Research**

(prisons & jails - research - prison and crime rates) "While it may seem obvious that locking up more people would lower the crime rate, the reality is much more complicated. Sentencing and release policies, not crime rates, determine the numbers

of persons in prison. This point is illustrated by examining what happened to incarceration rates and crime rates nationally in the period from 1991-1998. ... The three largest states offer useful examples: Texas experienced a 144% increase in incarceration with a 35% drop in crime rates, and California had a 44% rise in its incarceration rate with a 36% drop in crime rates. In contrast, New York saw its incarceration rate increase by only 24%, yet nonetheless experienced a drop in crime rates of 43%."

Source:

Alexander, Elizabeth, "Michigan Breaks the Political Logjam: A New Model for Reducing Prison Populations," American Civil Liberties Union (November 2009), p. 4.

<http://www.aclu.org/files/assets/2009-12-18-MichiganReport.pdf>

47.

(prisons & jails - research - incarceration and crime reduction) "Incarceration has not been definitively shown to reduce crime rates. Bruce Western at Harvard University recently found that only 10 percent of the crime decline in the 1990s was due to increased use of incarceration. ⁷ Between 1998 and 2007, states that had the greatest increases in incarceration rates did not necessarily see a corresponding drop in crime rates. Some states (Maryland Massachusetts, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas) lowered their incarceration rates and still experienced a drop in crime rates. ⁸ Such uneven results do not support continued over-reliance on incarceration, particularly in a time of fiscal crisis."

Source:

Justice Policy Institute, "Pruning Prisons: How Cutting Corrections Can Save Money and Protect Public Safety," (Washington, DC: May 2009), p. 5.

http://www.justicepolicy.org/images/upload/09_05_REP_PruningPrisons_AC_P...

48.

(prisons & jails - research - rape in prison) "In December 2000, the Prison Journal published a study based on a survey of inmates in seven men's prison facilities in four states. The results showed that 21 percent of the inmates had experienced at least one episode of pressured or forced sexual contact since being incarcerated, and at least 7 percent had been raped in their facility. A 1996 study of the Nebraska prison system produced similar findings, with 22 percent of male inmates reporting that they had been pressured or forced to have sexual contact against their will while incarcerated. Of these, over 50 percent had submitted to forced anal sex at least once. Extrapolating these findings to the national level gives a total of at least 140,000 inmates who have been raped."

Source:

Human Rights Watch, "No Escape: Male Rape in US Prisons - Summary and Recommendations," (December 2005), p. 2.

<http://www.hrw.org/reports/2001/prison/report1.html>

49.

(prisons & jails - research - housing prisoners in other states) "The effect of prisoner location on population counts may also influence the allocation of political representation and, therefore, political influence (Haberman 2000). In Wisconsin, the number of state prisoners who were housed in other states (known as interstate transfers) caused concern because these prisoners would be counted in the decennial census in the states where they were incarcerated. In 1999, U.S. Representative Mark Green introduced a bill (unsuccessfully) that proposed changes to the census policy so Wisconsin prisoners held in other states would be counted as Wisconsin residents."

Source:

Lawrence, Sarah and Jeremy Travis, "The New Landscape of Imprisonment: Mapping America's Prison Expansion" (Washington, DC: Urban Institute, April 2004), p. 3.

http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/410994_mapping_prisons.pdf

50.

(prisons & jails - research - economic incentive of prisons) "The economic benefits of new prisons may come from the flow of additional state and federal dollars. In the decennial census, prisoners are counted where they are incarcerated, and many federal and state funding streams are tied to census population counts. According to the U.S. General Accounting Office (2003), the federal government distributes over \$140 billion in grant money to state and local governments through formula-based grants. Formula grant money is in part based on census data and covers programs such as Medicaid, Foster Care, Adoption Assistance, and Social Services Block Grant (U.S. General Accounting Office 2003). Within a state, funding for community health services, road construction and repair, public housing, local law enforcement, and public libraries are all driven by population counts from the census."

Source:

Lawrence, Sarah and Jeremy Travis, "The New Landscape of Imprisonment: Mapping America's Prison Expansion" (Washington, DC: Urban Institute, April 2004), p. 3.

http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/410994_mapping_prisons.pdf

51.

(prisons & jails - research - revenue lost from prisoner relocation) According to a report on prison growth by the Urban Institute's Justice Policy Center, "Every dollar transferred to a "prison community" is a dollar that is not given to the home community of a prisoner, which is often among the country's most disadvantaged urban areas. According to one account, Cook County Illinois will lose nearly \$88 million in federal benefits over the next decade because residents were counted in the 2000 Census in their county of incarceration rather than their county of origin (Duggan 2000). Losing funds from the "relocation" of prisoners is also an issue for New York City, as two-thirds of state prisoners are from the city, while 91 percent of prisoners are incarcerated in upstate counties (Wagner 2002a)."

Source:

Lawrence, Sarah and Jeremy Travis, "The New Landscape of Imprisonment: Mapping America's Prison Expansion" (Washington, DC: Urban Institute, April 2004), p. 3.

http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/410994_mapping_prisons.pdf

52.

(prisons & jails - research - limited economic benefits of prison construction) "The few studies on the local economic impacts of prisons to date have not found significant positive impacts. For example, a study by the Sentencing Project challenges the notion that a new prison brings economic benefits to smaller communities. Using 25 years of data from New York State rural counties, the authors looked at employment rates and per capita income and found 'no significant difference or discernible pattern of economic trends' between counties that were home to a prison and counties that were not home to a prison (King, Mauer, and Huling 2003). According to a recent study by Iowa State University, many towns that made sizeable investments in prisons did not reap the economic gains that were predicted (Besser 2003). Another analysis in Texas found no impacts as measured by consumer spending in nearly three-fourths of the areas examined (Chuang 1998)."

Source:

Lawrence, Sarah and Jeremy Travis, "The New Landscape of Imprisonment: Mapping America's Prison Expansion" (Washington, DC: Urban Institute, April 2004), p. 3.

http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/410994_mapping_prisons.pdf

53.

(prisons & jails - research - prison construction) "The prison construction boom was not concentrated in a few, key states or in certain regions of the country. Prison systems expanded significantly in states across the country. Prison systems also expanded within states. The share of counties in the top 10 states that were home to at least one prison increased from 13 to 31 percent between 1979 and 2000. State level maps (figures 13 to 22) illustrate that new prisons were geographically dispersed throughout the states. New prisons were generally not spatially concentrated, as few counties gained three or more prisons. Finally, prisons expanded into different types of counties; prisons increased significantly in both non-metro counties and metro counties."

Source:

Lawrence, Sarah and Jeremy Travis, "The New Landscape of Imprisonment: Mapping America's Prison Expansion" (Washington, DC: Urban Institute, April 2004), p. 42.

http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/410994_mapping_prisons.pdf

54.

(prisons & jails - research - prison location) "Another issue related to prison expansion of the 1980s and 1990s is the disparity between where prisoners come from ("home counties") and where prisoners serve their sentences ("prison counties"). Many believe that the prison construction boom of the last 20 years happened in areas that were located far away from prisoners' homes. This has been an area of concern because greater distances between a prisoner's home and where he or she is incarcerated can negatively impact a prisoner and his or her family members. Being incarcerated far away from home makes it more challenging to maintain familial relationships and parent/child relationships in particular. In addition, challenges related to reintegrating into the community increase when a prisoner is housed far away from home. For example, steps that may facilitate prisoner reentry, such as finding a job and a place to live, are more difficult when a prisoner is imprisoned a long distance from the place to which he or she will return after release."

Source:

Lawrence, Sarah and Jeremy Travis, "The New Landscape of Imprisonment: Mapping America's Prison Expansion" (Washington, DC: Urban Institute, April 2004), p. 33.

http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/410994_mapping_prisons.pdf

55.

(prisons & jails - research - states with fastest prison growth) "... the top 10 states ranked from the highest growth to the lowest growth. They are Texas, Florida, California, New York, Michigan, Georgia, Illinois, Ohio, Colorado, and Missouri. The magnitude of prison growth in these 10 states is remarkable. Between 1979 and 2000, the number of additional prisons ranged from 19 prisons in Missouri to 120 prisons in Texas. The growth in Texas equates to an extraordinary average annual increase of 5.7 additional prisons per year over the 21-year period. As a group, the 10 states were operating more than three times as many prisons in 2000 as in 1979—increasing from 195 facilities to 604 facilities. Figure 6 shows the relative growth in each state in addition to the absolute growth. In all 10 states, the number of prisons increased by more than 100 percent over the two decades. States with the lowest relative growth are Florida, which grew by 115 percent, and New York, which grew by 117 percent. Texas is again the clear leader growing by 706 percent over the 21-year period. Indeed, Texas is in a league of its own, as it added the most prisons (120), currently has the largest number of prisons in operation (137), and experienced the largest percentage increase (706 percent)."

Source:

Lawrence, Sarah and Jeremy Travis, "The New Landscape of Imprisonment: Mapping America's Prison Expansion" (Washington, DC: Urban Institute, April 2004), p. 9.

http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/410994_mapping_prisons.pdf

56.

(prisons & jails - retired General Barry McCaffrey on the 'American gulag') "We must have law enforcement authorities address the issue because if we do not, prevention, education, and treatment messages will not work very well. But having said that, I also believe that we have created an American gulag."

Source:

Gen. Barry R. McCaffrey (USA, Ret.), Director, ONDCP, Keynote Address, Opening Plenary Session, National Conference on Drug Abuse Prevention Research, National Institute on Drug Abuse, September 19, 1996, Washington, DC.

<http://archives.drugabuse.gov/meetings/CODA/Keynote2.html>

57. **HIV/AIDS in Prison**

(2007 & 2008 - prisons & jails - HIV/AIDS cases and deaths in state and federal prisons)

"□ At yearend 2008, a reported 21,987 inmates held in state or federal prisons were HIV positive or had confirmed AIDS, accounting for 1.5% of the total custody population.

"□ At yearend 2008, 1.5% (20,075) of male inmates and 1.9% (1,912) of female inmates held in state or federal prisons were HIV positive or had confirmed AIDS.

"□ At yearend 2008 an estimated 5,733 state and federal prisoners had confirmed AIDS.

"□ During 2007, 130 state and federal prisoners died from AIDS-related causes."

Source:

Maruschak, Laura M. "HIV In Prisons, 2007-08," NCJ-228307 (Washington, DC: Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, December 2009).

<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/hivp08.pdf>

58.

(2004 - prisons & jails - HIV prevalence in state prisons by drug use) "The percentage of State prison inmates who were HIV positive was □

"1.3% of those who never used drugs

"1.7% of those who had ever used drugs

"1.9% of those who used drugs in the month before their current offense

"2.8% of those who had used a needle to inject drugs

"5.1% of those who had shared a needle.

"Like State inmates, Federal inmates who used a needle and shared a needle had higher rates of HIV infection than those inmates who reported ever using drugs or using drugs in the month before their current offense."

Source:

Maruschak, Laura M. "HIV In Prisons, 2004," NCJ-213897 (Washington, DC: Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Nov. 2006), p. 10.

<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/hivp04.pdf>

59.

(2004 - prisons & jails - HIV prevalence in state and federal prisons by offense) "Inmates held on a property offense in State and Federal prisons had the highest HIV-positive rate (both 2.6%) (table 11). Among State inmates, public-order offenders (0.9%) were least likely to report being HIV positive; among Federal prisoners, drug offenders (0.7%) were least likely to report being HIV positive."

Source:

Maruschak, Laura M. "HIV In Prisons, 2004," NCJ-213897 (Washington, DC: Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Nov. 2006), p. 10.

<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/hivp04.pdf>

60.

(2004 - prisons & jails - HIV/AIDS in prison) "In every year since 1991, the rate of confirmed AIDS has been higher among prison inmates than in the general population (figure 1). At yearend 2004 the rate of confirmed AIDS in State and Federal prisons was more than 3 times higher than in the total U.S. population. About 50 in every 10,000 prison inmates had confirmed AIDS, compared to 15 in 10,000 persons in the U.S. general population."

Source:

Maruschak, Laura M. "HIV In Prisons, 2004," NCJ-213897 (Washington, DC: Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Nov. 2006), p. 5.

<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/hivp04.pdf>

61.

(2004 - prisons & jails - AIDS deaths deaths in state prisons by region) "In 2004 for every 100,000 State inmates, 14 died from AIDS-related causes. The most AIDS-related deaths were reported in the South (84), followed by the Northeast (60). Together, these two regions accounted for more than three-quarters of AIDS-related deaths in State prisons."

Source:

Maruschak, Laura M. "HIV In Prisons, 2004," NCJ-213897 (Washington, DC: Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Nov. 2006), p. 8

<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/hivp04.pdf>

62.

(2004 - prisons & jails - HIV positive and confirmed AIDS cases in state and federal prisons) "On December 31, 2004, 1.9% of State prison inmates and 1.1% of Federal prison inmates were known to be infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Correctional authorities reported that 21,366 State inmates and 1,680 Federal inmates were HIV positive. The number known to be HIV positive totaled 23,046, downfrom 23,663 at yearend 2003.

"Of those known to be HIV positive in all U.S. prisons at yearend 2004, an estimated 6,027 were confirmed AIDS cases, up from 5,944 in 2003. Among State inmates, 0.5% had AIDS; among Federal inmates, 0.4%."

Source:

Maruschak, Laura M. "HIV In Prisons, 2004," NCJ-213897 (Washington, DC: Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Nov. 2006), p. 1.

<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/hivp04.pdf>

63.

(2002 - race & prison - HIV racial disparities in jails) "Among jail inmates in 2002 who had ever been tested for HIV, Hispanics (2.9%) were more than 3 times as likely as whites (0.8%) and twice as likely as blacks (1.2%) to report being HIV positive."

Source:

Maruschak, Laura M. "HIV In Prisons and Jails, 2002," NCJ-205333 (Washington, DC: Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Dec. 2004), p. 1.

<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/hivpi02.pdf>

64.

(2002 - prisons & jails - AIDS deaths in local jails) "In 2002 the number of AIDS-related deaths in local jails was 42, down from 58 in 2000 (table 11). The rate of AIDS-related deaths was down from 9 per 100,000 inmates in 2000 to 6 per 100,000 in 2002. Of the 42 inmates who died from AIDS-related illnesses in 2002, 38 were male and 4 were female. Those who died from AIDS-related illnesses were most likely black (31 inmate deaths) and between the ages 35 and 44 (21 inmate deaths). Over the 3-year period beginning in 2000, a total of 155 local jail inmates died from AIDS-related causes."

Source:

Maruschak, Laura M. "HIV In Prisons and Jails, 2002," NCJ-205333 (Washington, DC: Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Dec. 2004), p. 10.

<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/hivpi02.pdf>

65.

(2002 - prisons & jails - HIV testing in local jails) "In personal interviews conducted in 2002, nearly two-thirds of local jail inmates reported ever being tested for HIV; of those, 1.3% disclosed that they were HIV positive."

Source:

Maruschak, Laura M. "HIV In Prisons and Jails, 2002," NCJ-205333 (Washington, DC: Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Dec. 2004), p. 1.

<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/hivpi02.pdf>

66. **Prisons & Jails - Tables**

(2000, 2009 & 2010 - prisons & jails - U.S. corrections population) The table below shows the number of individuals under the control of the adult correctional system in the United States. This system supervises "offenders in the community under the authority of adult probation or parole agencies and those incarcerated in state or federal prisons or local jails."

"During 2010, the number of persons under supervision of adult correctional authorities declined by 1.3% (91,700 offenders), reaching 7.1 million at yearend. This was the second consecutive year of decline in the correctional population."

During the 2000-2010 time frame, the types of facilities that experienced the greatest increases were private prisons, with growth rates equaling +168.6% for private federal facilities and +31.3% for private state facilities.

The number of federal inmates increased by almost 50% during those eleven years, while the number of state and local prisoners grew by somewhat slower rates of +11.5% and +20.5% respectively.

Number of persons estimated to be under control of the U.S. corrections system

Type of control

2000

2008

2009

2010

% Share 2010

% Chg 2000-2010

TOTAL persons under control of U.S. corrections system

6,502,541
7,403,178
7,315,187
7,163,022

100.0%
+10.2%

Probation

3,839,532
4,270,917
4,203,967
4,055,514

56.6%
+5.6%

Parole

725,527
828,169
819,308
840,676

11.7%
+15.9%

Incarcerated

1,937,482

2,304,092

2,291,912

2,266,832

31.6%

+17.0%

Federal + State inmates

1,316,333

1,518,559

1,524,478

1,518,104

21.2%

+15.3%

Federal inmates

140,064
198,414
205,087
206,968

2.9%
+47.8%

Federal facilities

124,540
165,252
171,000
173,138

2.4%
+39.0%

Private facilities

9,381
24,518
25,318
25,201

0.4%
+168.6%

Community corrections

6,143
8,644
8,769
8,629

0.1%
+40.5%

State inmates

1,176,269
1,320,145
1,319,391
1,311,136

18.3%
+11.5%

State facilities

1,104,424
1,223,825
1,224,145
1,216,771

17.0%
+10.2%

Private facilities

71,845
96,320
95,246
94,365

1.3%
+31.3%

Local jails

621,149

785,533

767,434

748,728

10.5%

+20.5%

□ Total includes all inmates held in state or federal prison facilities or in local jails. It does not include inmates held in U.S. territories, military facilities, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement facilities, jails in Indian country, and juvenile facilities.

□ Community correction centers are non-secure and privately operated.

□ Jails are confinement facilities, usually administered by a local law enforcement agency, that are intended to hold adults. Local jails may also hold inmates under age 18 before or after adjudication, and these inmates are included in the jail population."

Source:

Glaze, Lauren E., "Correctional Population in the United States, 2010," Bureau of Justice Statistics (Washington, DC: Department of Justice, December 2011), NCJ 236319, Table 1, p. 3 and Table 2, p. 7.

<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/cpus10.pdf>

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Glaze, Lauren E., "Correctional Population in the United States, 2009," Bureau of Justice Statistics (Washington, DC: Department of Justice, December 2010), NCJ 231681, Table 1, p. 2 and Table 2, p. 7.

<http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cpus09.pdf>

67.

(1990, 2000, 2008, 2009 & 2010 - prisons & jails - federal - prisoners by most serious offense) During the eleven years of 2000-2010, the number of federal prisoners grew by almost +45%; since 1990, they have more than tripled.

At almost +104%, the fastest growing category of federal inmates belonged to "public order," which represents those incarcerated for immigration and weapons violations. The number of federal "drug" inmates in 2010 expanded by almost one third over those in 2000, but remained at the same approximate 50% of total federal inmates as in 1990.

Number of sentenced prisoners federal prison by most serious offense

Offense
1980

1990

2000

2008

2009

2010

Share 2010
% Chg 2000-2010

TOTAL

19,471

56,989

131,739

182,333

187,886

190,641

100.0%

+44.7%

Violent

6,572

9,557

13,740

15,483

15,010

14,830

7.8%

+7.9%

Property

4,651

7,935

10,135

11,080

11,088

11,264

5.9%

+11.1%

Drug

4,900

30,470

74,276

95,079

96,735

97,472

51.1%

+31.2%

Public-order

2,040

8,585

32,325

59,298

63,714

65,873

34.6%

+103.8%

Other/unspecified

1,308

442

1,263

1,394

1,339

1,203

0.6%

-4.8%

□ Violent = homicide, robbery, murder, and manslaughter (negligent and non-negligent).

□ Property = burglary, fraud, etc.

□ Public Order = immigration, weapons, etc.

Source:

Guerino, Paul; Harrison, Paige M.; and Sabol, William J., "Prisoners in 2010," Bureau of Justice Statistics, (Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, December 2011), NCJ 236096, p. 30.

<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/p10.pdf>

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West, Heather C.; Sabol, William J.; and Greenman, Sarah J., "Prisoners in 2009," Bureau of Justice Statistics, (Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, December 2010), NCJ 231675, Appendix Table 18, p. 33.

<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/p09.pdf>

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Beck, Allen J. and Harrison, Paige M., "Prisoners in 2000," Bureau of Justice Statistics, (Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, December 2011), NCJ 188207, Table 19, p. 12.

<http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p00.pdf>

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Gilliard, Darrell K. and Beck, Allan J., "Prisoners in 1994," Bureau of Justice Statistics, (Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, August 1995), NCJ 151654, Table 13, p. 10.

<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/Pi94.pdf>

68.

(2006 - prisons & jails - length of sentence by offense) The table below shows the average sentence (mean and median) imposed on Federal prisoners for various offenses in 2006. "Among offenders convicted of a felony and sentenced to prison, the mean sentence was 49 months and the median was 24 months."

Length of sentence received by convicted offenders

by most serious conviction offense and sentence type, 2006

Most serious conviction

Prison Mean
Prison Median

Jail Mean
Jail Median

Probation Mean
Probation Median

All Offenses

49 mo
24 mo

6 mo
4 mo

31 mo
24 mo

Felonies

49 mo
24 mo

6 mo
5 mo

33 mo
24 mo

Violent Offenses

94
48

9
6

38

24

Property Offenses

38

24

7

6

32

24

Drug Offenses

34

24

5

3

32

36

Public-order Offenses

33

24

6

5

34

24

Misdemeanors

~mo

~mo

5 mo

4 mo

19 mo

12 mo

~ = Not applicable

Source:

Cohen, Thomas H. and Kyckelhahn, Tracey, "Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 2006," Bureau of Justice Statistics (Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, May 2010) NCJ 228944, Table 13, p. 13.

<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/fdluc06.pdf>

69.

(2000 - prisons & jails - federal prison sentence length by offense) The table below shows the average sentence mean and median! imposed on Federal prisoners for various offenses in 2000. "Prison sentences imposed increased slightly from 55.1 months during 1988 to 56.8 months during 2000. For drug offenses, prison sentences increased from 71.3 months to 75.6 months; for weapon offenses, sentences imposed increased from 52.3 months to 92.2 months."

Average Federal Prison Sentence, 2000

Offense
Mean
Median

All Offenses

56.8 months
33.0 months

All Felonies

58.0 months
36.0 months

Violent Felonies

86.6 months
63.0 months

Drug Felonies All

75.6 months
55.0 months

Drug Trafficking

75.2 months
51.0 months

Drug Possession

81.1 months
60.0 months

Property Felony - Fraud

22.5 months
14.0 months

Property Felony - Other

33.4 months
18.0 months

Public Order Felony - Regulatory

28.0 months
15.0 months

Public Order Felony - Other

46.5 months
30.0 months

Misdemeanors

10.3 months

6.0 months

Source:

US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Criminal Case Processing, 2000, With Trends 1982-2000 (Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, November 2001), p. 12, Table 6.

<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/fccp00.pdf>

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- [Race & Prison](#)