Environmental Scan 2016

NIC

National Institute of Corrections

Environmental Scan 2016
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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 eleventh edition, has continued to evolve into a popular tool that corrections practitioners also use to inform their work in jails, prisons, and community corrections. Because there are many issues beyond what is addressed in this environmental scan that will potentially 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 starting with global and broader influences on corrections and moves 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 Mental Health Care in Corrections.

International Developments

Our International Developments section begins with a look at Gallup's top world news discoveries for 2016, then moves to global economic issues, world population statistics, the Global Peace Index, and finally prison populations and trends across the globe.

- On December 30, 2016, **Gallup** editors selected their Top World Findings of 2016. Included in this list were:

  o Russians' approval of U.S. leadership drops to record 1%
  o U.S. global image remains strong among major world powers
  o Great jobs remain scarce worldwide
  o Views of media freedom declining worldwide

  Source: Gallup, *Gallup's Top World Findings of 2016*, December 30, 2016.
  (http://www.gallup.com/poll/201056/gallup-top-world-findings-2016.aspx)

- 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:

  o *Global Risks 2017* – Features perspectives from nearly 750 experts on the perceived impact and likelihood of 30 prevalent global risks as well as 13 underlying trends that could amplify them or alter the interconnections between them over a ten-year timeframe. The top five are listed below:

Likelihood of Risk – Top 5	Impact of Risk – Top 5
Extreme weather events	Weapons of mass destruction
Large-scale involuntary migration	Extreme weather events
Major natural disasters	Water crises
Large-scale terrorist attacks	Major natural disasters
Massive incident of data fraud/theft	Failure of climate change mitigation and adaption

  o *The Global Gender Gap Report 2016* – Quantifies the magnitude of gender disparities and tracks their progress over time, with a specific focus on the relative gaps between women and men across four key areas: health, education, economy, and politics. The top ten countries ranked in gender equality—Iceland, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Rwanda, Ireland, Philippines, Slovenia, New Zealand, and Nicaragua.

- o *The Human Capital Report 2016* ranks 130 countries on how well they are developing and deploying their talent. The top five countries are Finland, Norway, Switzerland, Japan, and Sweden. The United States ranked 24th.

- o *The Global Competitiveness Report 2016-2017* – Assesses the competitiveness landscape of 138 economies, providing insight into the drivers of their productivity and prosperity. This year's edition highlights that declining openness is threatening growth and prosperity. The top five economies on the Global Competiveness Index for 2016-2017 are listed below:

Economy	Score
Switzerland	5.81
Singapore	5.72
United States	5.70
Netherlands	5.57
Germany	5.57

Source: World Economic Forum, *Reports*, Accessed January 25, 2017
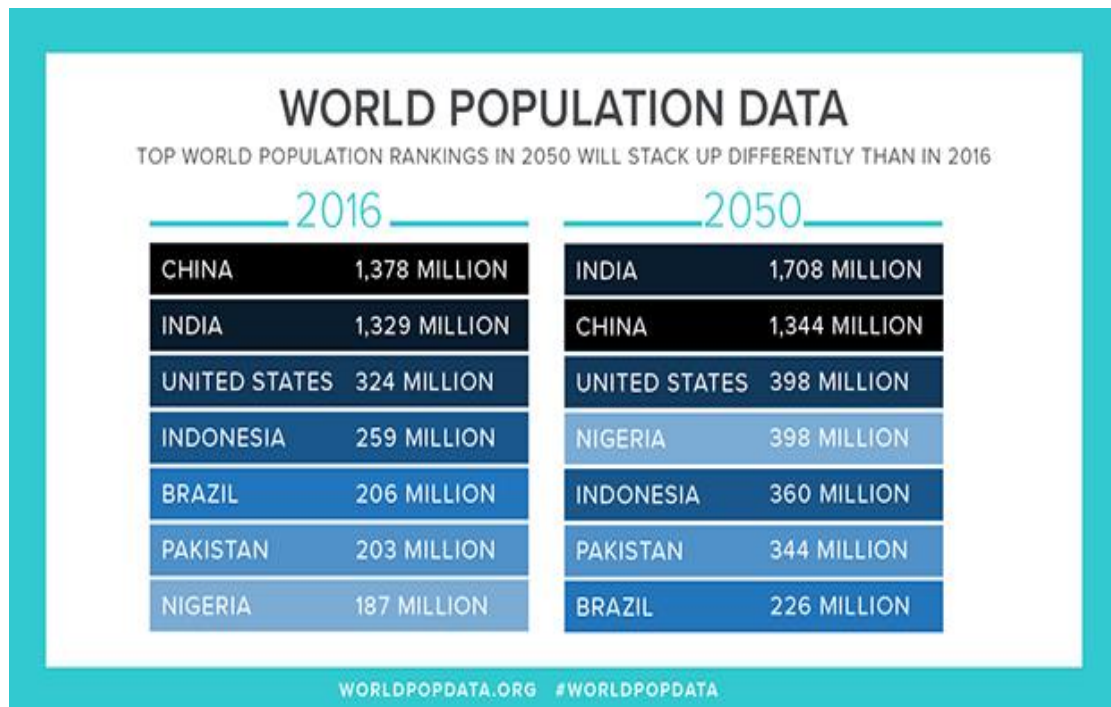(http://www.weforum.org/reports)

- The **International Monetary Fund (IMF)** also focuses on the world economy. The IMF publishes the *World Economic Outlook Reports* twice a year. The reports give an overview of global economic developments. Below are a few highlights from the analysis in the report from October 2016:

  - o Global economic growth is projected to decline to 3.1% in 2016, and to rebound to 3.4 in 2017%
  - o The 2016 forecast reflected weaker-than-expected U.S. activity in the first half of the year as well as materialization of an important downside risk with the Brexit vote. Thus, the 2016 growth forecast for advanced economies had been marked down to 1.6%
  - o Growth in emerging market and developing economies is expected to strengthen slightly in 2016 to 4.2% after five consecutive years of decline, accounting for over three-quarters of projected world growth this year

Source: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook (WEO) Subdued Demand: Symptoms and Remedies. October 2016.*
(http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2016/02/)

- The **Population Reference Bureau (PRB)** offers detailed information on 19 population, health and environment indicators for the world, major regions, and more than 200 countries in the *2016 World Population Data Sheet (WPDS).* This year's data sheet has a special focus on human needs and sustainable resources. The PRB data shows globally, there was a 60% increase in annual carbon emissions between 1992

and 2013. Forty-three countries reduced their carbon emissions over the same period, and 18% of the world's energy comes from renewable sources. For every square kilometer of productive land on the earth, there is an average of 526 people that would depend on it.

PRB's population projections for 2016 and by 2050:

WORLD POPULATION DATA
TOP WORLD POPULATION RANKINGS IN 2050 WILL STACK UP DIFFERENTLY THAN IN 2016

2016		2050	
CHINA	1,378 MILLION	INDIA	1,708 MILLION
INDIA	1,329 MILLION	CHINA	1,344 MILLION
UNITED STATES	324 MILLION	UNITED STATES	398 MILLION
INDONESIA	259 MILLION	NIGERIA	398 MILLION
BRAZIL	206 MILLION	INDONESIA	360 MILLION
PAKISTAN	203 MILLION	PAKISTAN	344 MILLION
NIGERIA	187 MILLION	BRAZIL	226 MILLION

WORLDPOPDATA.ORG   #WORLDPOPDATA

Source: Population Reference Bureau, *World Population Data Sheet 2016*, 2016.
(http://www.prb.org/Publications/Datasheets/2016/2016-world-population-data-sheet.aspx)

- The **Institute of Economics and Peace (IEP)** produces an annual *Global Peace Index (GPI) Report* that ranks the nations of the world by their peacefulness and identifies drivers of peace. Specifically, "the GPI measures peace in 162 countries per 23 indicators that gauge the absence of violence or the fear of violence." Key findings from the 2016 report include the following:

  o The world has become slightly less peaceful in 2016, with the average GPI country score deteriorating by 0.53%
  o Over the past year, 81 countries improved their peacefulness, while 79 countries deteriorated. The average deterioration was larger than the average improvement, accounting for the global drop in score
  o The largest improvement was recorded on the *UN peacekeeping funding* and *security officers and police rate* indicators, while the largest deterioration occurred in *terrorism impact* and *political instability*
  o Iceland is once again the world's most peaceful country, followed by Denmark, Austria, New Zealand, and Portugal

- o The five countries at the bottom of the index are Syria, South Sudan, Iraq, Afghanistan, and Somalia

Source: Institute for Economics and Peace, *Global Peace Index 2016*, June 2016.
(http://reliefweb.int/report/world/global-peace-index-2016)

- 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." The United States is ranked number one in the total prison population with 2,217,947people in prisons and jails.

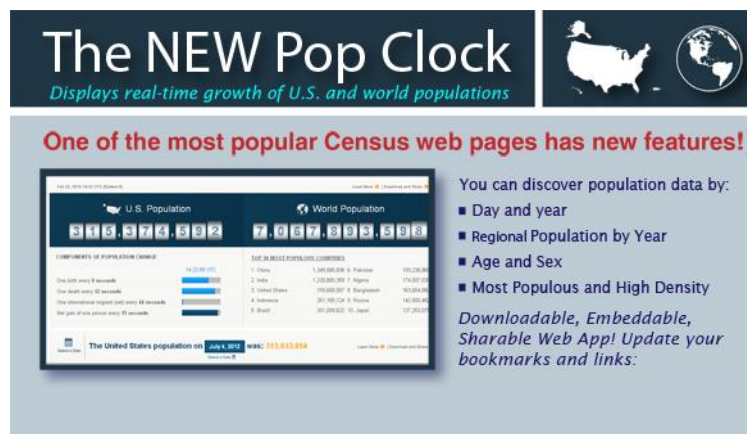Source: International Centre for Prison Studies, *World Prison Brief,* January 2017 (updated monthly).
(http://www.prisonstudies.org/world-prison-brief)

Demographics and Social Trends

The statistics below from the United States Census Bureau, Pew Research Center, and the Urban Institute, highlight changes in the demographic makeup of the United States in terms of population, immigration, poverty, and incomes. The *2016 Year in Review* at Gallup.com presents the most notable stories of 2016.

- As of late January 2017, the **U.S. Census Bureau** estimated the U.S. population to be 324 million, 4.4% of the world's 7.4 billion people. This Census Bureau population webpage also provides population estimates by region, age and sex, and most populous and highest density by state, county, and city.
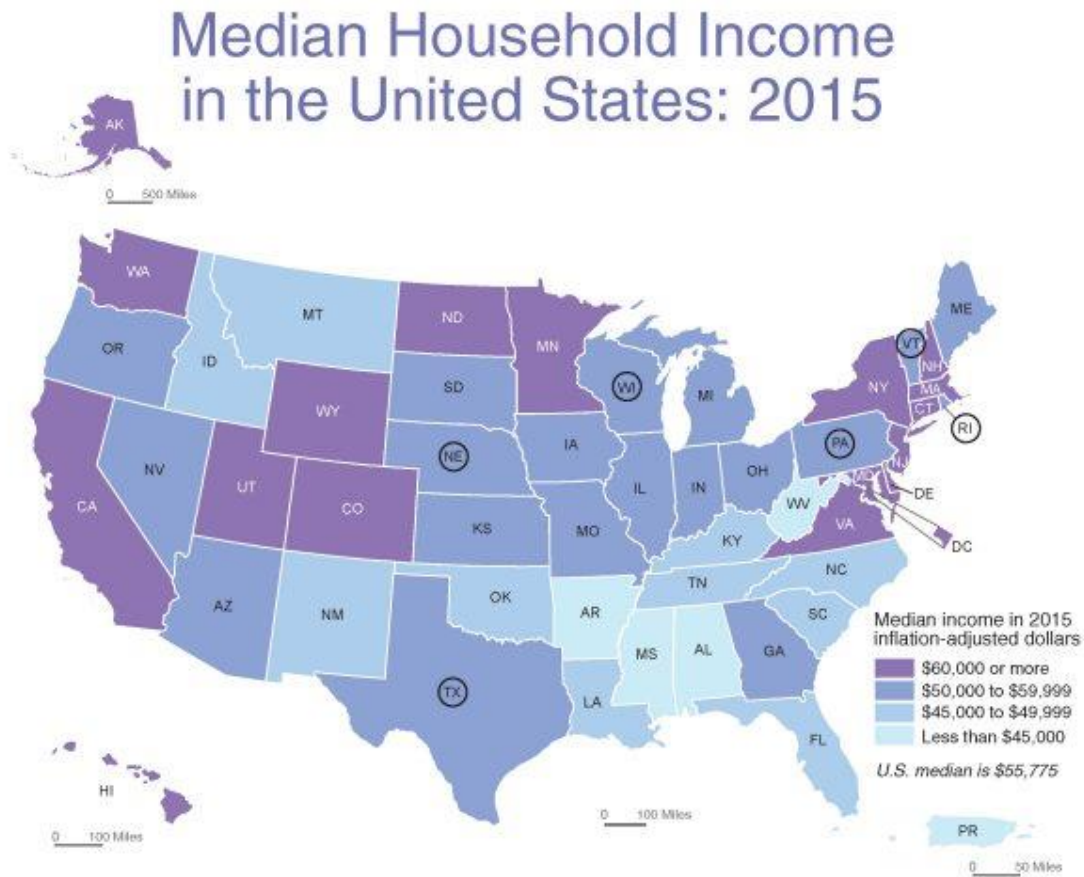

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *U.S. & World Population Clocks*, February 3, 2017.
(http://www.census.gov/popclock/)

- The **Urban Institute's** *Demographic Trends of Children of Immigrants* summarizes from 2006 to 2014, the number of children ages up to 17 with at least one immigrant parent grew by two million children, from 15.7 to 17.7 million. They account for nearly one-quarter of all children in the United States.

Source: Urban Institute, *Demographic Trends of Children of Immigrants,* October 17, 2016.
(http://www.urban.org/research/publication/demographic-trends-children-immigrants)

- The **Census Bureau's** report, *Income and Poverty in the United States: 2015* uses information collected in 2016 and the earlier *Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements.* From the report:

o The 2015 U.S. median household income was $55,775, 3.8% higher than the 2014 median.

Median Household Income in the United States: 2015

Median income in 2015 inflation-adjusted dollars

- $60,000 or more
- $50,000 to $59,999
- $45,000 to $49,999
- Less than $45,000

U.S. median is $55,775

Note: A state abbreviation surrounded by the "O" symbol denotes the value for the state is not statistically different from the U.S. median.

United States Census Bureau
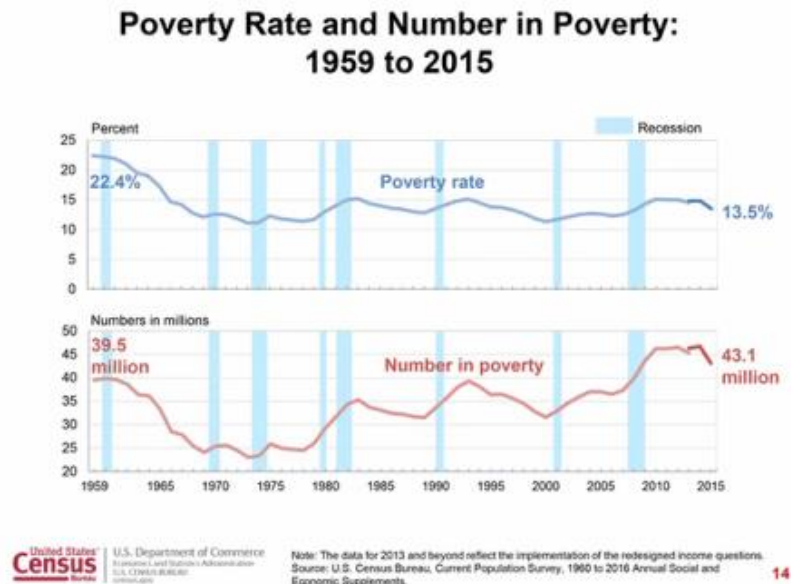
U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
census.gov

Source: 2015 American Community Survey and 2015 Puerto Rico Community Survey
census.gov/acs

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, September 15, 2016.
(https://www.census.gov/library/visualizations/2016/comm/cb16-158_median_hh_income_map.html?cssp=SERP)

o The official poverty rate in 2015 was 13.5%, down 1.2 percentage points from 14.8% in 2014.
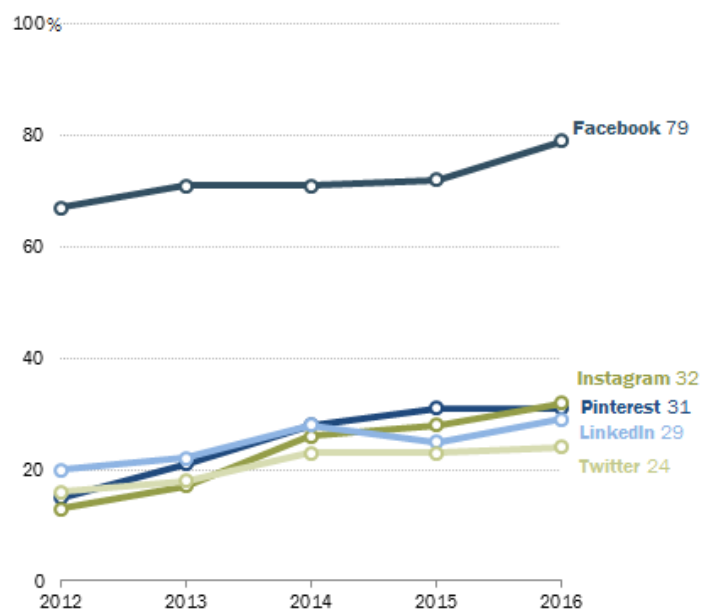

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Income and Poverty in the United States: 2015,* September 13, 2016. (http://www.census.gov/library/publications/2016/demo/p60-256.html)

- In 2016, the **Pew Research Center** examined an array of topics in America – from immigration to the growing divide between Republicans and Democrats – as well as many from around the globe. Here are 16 of Pew's most striking findings:

  o The American middle class is shrinking in most metropolitan areas
  o Significant demographic changes taking place in America have reshaped both major parties
  o Millennials have become the nation's largest living generation, surpassing Baby Boomers
  o Young people today are more likely to be living with their parents than with a spouse or partner
  o Nearly 1 in 100 worldwide are now displaced from their homes
  o Europe was gripped by rising popular discontent with the European Union and concerns about refugees
  o Republicans have grown increasingly skeptical of free trade
  o As global competition between the U.S. and China intensifies, people in both countries view one another warily
  o About four-in-ten blacks (43%) are skeptical that America will ever make the changes needed for blacks to achieve equal rights with whites
  o Americans have conflicting views on some controversies that pit claims of religious liberty or traditional morality against nondiscrimination policies

- A wide gap in presidential preferences emerged in the 2016 election between whites with and without a college degree
- Americans' pathways to news are changing, and mobile news is on the rise
- Facebook is by far the most popular social media platform among Americans
- The sharing economy and on-demand services are becoming more prominent in America
- The American public is wary of technologies that could "enhance" human abilities

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Facebook remains the most popular social media platform

% of online adults who use ...

Note: 86% of Americans are currently internet users
Source: Survey conducted March 7-April 4, 2016.
"Social Media Update 2016"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Source: Pew Research Center, *16 Things that 2016 Taught Us about the US and the World,* January 3, 2017.
(https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2017/01/16-things-that-2016-taught-us-about-the-us-and-the-world)

The Workforce

The Workforce section of the Environmental Scan provides a summary of the current employment situation, with specific reports on the average hourly earnings, current minimum wage levels by state, current employment, and salaries for correctional workers.

- The **Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)** provides a monthly report on the national employment situation. As of January 6, 2017:

  o The unemployment rate was 4.7%
  o The nonfarm payroll employment rose by 156,000 in December 2016
  o The average work week was 34.3 hours in December
  o The average hourly earnings were $26.00

  Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, *The Employment Situation—December 2016,* January 6, 2017.
  (https://www.bls.gov/ces/)

- The **Pew Research Center's** *The State of American Jobs* finds 87% of U.S. workers say that new skills and training hold the key to their future job success.

  Source: *The State of American Jobs,* October 6, 2016.
  (http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/2016/10/06/the-state-of-american-jobs/)

- **Gallup** editors' picks for the top articles from 2016 on the workplace:

  o Are Women Buying Your Workplace?
  o Millennials: How They Live and Work
  o Moneyball for Business: Employee Engagement Meta-Analysis
  o Retaining Employees: How Much Does Money Matter?
  o Strengths-Based Employee Development: The Business Results

  Source: *The Best Business Articles of 2016 on the Workplace*, December 27, 2016.
  (http://www.gallup.com/businessjournal/199505/best-business-articles-2016-workplace.aspx

- Key findings from the *Women in the Workplace 2016,* a study conducted by **LeanIn.org** and **McKinsey & Company**:

  o Women remain underrepresented at every level in the corporate pipeline

- o Women negotiate for promotions and raises as often as men but face more opposition when they do
- o The challenge is even more pronounced for women of color

Source: *Women in the Workplace 2016,* September 2016.
(https://womenintheworkplace.com/)

- **Gallup's** Job Creation Index, a measure of U.S. workers' perceptions of the job climate where they work, remained favorable in January 2017.

  - o Job Creation Index is +34, highest in nine-year history
  - o Lowest was -5 in February and April 2009
  - o The East is the lowest region for job creation; lags behind the West, Midwest, and South

Source: Gallup, *U.S. Workers Report Strong Hiring Situation,* February 1, 2017.
(http://www.gallup.com/poll/203240/workers-report-strong-hiring-situation.aspx?g_source=Economy&g_medium=newsfeed&g_campaign=tiles)

- The **Urban Institute's** *State Workforce and Economic Development: Opportunities* discusses the following strategies for improving the state of the American workforce:

  - o Supporting collaboration between employees and education providers to build workers skills
  - o Developing sector-specific strategies for joint planning and programming
  - o Coordinating funding to achieve workforce and economic development goals

    o   Using technology and data to connect employers and the workforce

Source: Urban Institute, *State Workforce and Economic Development: Opportunities for Collaboration,* November 2016.
(http://www.urban.org/research/publication/state-workforce-and-economic-development)

- The **Council of State Governments (CSG)** outlines the top five issues in workforce development policy for 2016, including:

  - Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act implementation
  - Employment issues for people with criminal records
  - Engaging people with disabilities in the workforce
  - Veterans' employment issues
  - Career pathways for students

Source: Council of State Governments, *Top Five Issues for 2016: Workforce Development,* January 4, 2016.
(http://knowledgecenter.csg.org/kc/content/top-5-issues-2016-workforce-development)

- The **National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL)** provides current minimum wages and future wage increases by state. Key changes for 2017 include:

  - Nineteen states will begin 2017 with higher minimum wages
  - Seven states (AK, FL, MO, MT, NJ, OH, SD) automatically increased their rates based upon cost of living increases
  - Five states (AZ, AR, CO, ME, WA) increased their rates through ballot initiatives
  - Seven States (CA, CT, HI, MA, MI, NY, VT) did so because of legislation

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, *State Minimum Wages/2017 Minimum Wage by State,* January 5, 2017.
(http://www.ncsl.org/research/labor-and-employment/state-minimum-wage-chart.aspx)

- As of May 2015, the **Bureau of Labor Statistics** reported the average hourly and annual wages for corrections workers:
  - Correctional officers' and jailers' wages were $21.79 and $45,320 respectively
  - Correctional first-line supervisor wages were $30.18 and $62,770 respectively
  - Probation officers' wages were $26.00 and $54,080 respectively
  - Employment of correctional officers is projected to grow 4% from 2014 to 2024, slower than the average for all occupations

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Occupational Employment and Wages*, March 30, 2016 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), and expected growth for correctional officers
https://www.bls.gov/ooh/protective-service/correctional-officers.htm#tab-1)

- The **U.S. Census Bureau** survey for *State and Local Employment and Payroll Data* shows that local governments employ 269,269 workers in corrections and state governments employ 449,555 workers in corrections. The total payroll dollars for local jurisdictions is $1,198,449,524, and in states it is $2,011,116,282.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Government Employment and Payroll*, March 2015.
(http://www.census.gov/govs/apes/)

Technology

Below are some examples of innovation in technology, cybersecurity, and social media platforms. Emerging virtual reality technologies used in corrections are also highlighted.

- Each year editors of *MIT Technology Review* select the ten-most important technological milestones over the last twelve months. The 2016 list includes innovations such as:

  o Robots That Teach Each Other – what if robots could figure out more things on their own and share that knowledge among themselves?
  o Tesla Autopilot – the electric-vehicle maker sent its car a software update that suddenly made autonomous driving a reality
  o Power from the Air – internet devices using only energy harvested from nearby TV, radio, cell-phone, or Wi-Fi signals

  Source: MIT Technology Review, *10 Breakthrough Technologies,* 2016.
  (https://www.technologyreview.com/lists/technologies/2016/)

- A few of *The Biggest Security Threats Coming in 2016* from *Wired* magazine include:

  o Consumer drones get weaponized
  o Another iPhone encryption clash
  o Russian hackers run amok

  Source: WIRED, *The Biggest Security Coming in 2017,* January 02, 2017.
  (https://www.wired.com/2017/01/biggest-security-threats-coming-2017/)

- The **World Economic Forum** releases reports annually on a broad range of topics. Several focus on technology and its economic impact. Here are highlights from four of those reports:

  o *Global Information Technology Report 2016: Innovating in the Digital Economy* assesses countries' preparedness to reap the benefits of emerging technologies and to capitalize on the opportunities presented by the digital revolution
  o *Technological Innovation for Health and Wealth for an Ageing Global Population* explores and evaluates technological and social innovations for ageing with applicability to the financial services industry
  o *Shaping the Future of Retail for Consumer Industries* highlights the game changing technologies which will fundamentally change how retail and

consumer brands do business over the next decade and shape new frontiers for physical stores, breakthrough approaches to e-commerce, new capabilities, and implications on society

- o *The Top 10 Emerging Technologies of 2016* are:

    - Nanosensors and the internet of nanothings
    - Next generation batteries
    - The blockchain
    - 2D materials
    - Autonomous vehicles
    - Organs-on-chips
    - Perovskite solar cells
    - Open AI ecosystem
    - Optogenetics
    - Systems metabolic engineering

    Source: Word Economic Forum Reports 2016.
    (https://www.weforum.org/reports/the-global-information-technology-report-2016)
    (https://www.weforum.org/whitepapers/technological-innovations-for-health-and-wealth-for-an-ageing-global-population)
    (https://www.weforum.org/reports/shaping-the-future-of-retail-for-consumer-industries)
    (https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2016/06/top-10-emerging-technologies-2016/)

- From the **Pew Research Center's** *Internet, Science & Technology* series:

    - o *Code-Dependent: Pros and Cons of the Algorithm Age* – Algorithms are aimed at optimizing everything. Still, experts worry they can also put too much control in the hands of corporations and governments, perpetuate bias, create filter bubbles, cut choices, creativity and serendipity, and could result in greater unemployment
    - o *Americans and Cybersecurity* – this survey finds that most Americans have directly experienced some form of data theft or fraud, that a sizeable share of the public thinks that their personal data have become less secure in recent years, and that many lack confidence in various institutions to keep their personal data safe from misuse
    - o *Information Overload* – for the most part, the large majority of Americans do not feel that information overload is a problem for them. Some 20% say they feel overloaded by information, a decline from the 27% figure from a decade ago, while 77% say they like having so much information at their fingertips. Two-thirds (67%) say that having more information at their disposals helps to simplify their lives

    Source: Pew Research Center, 2016-2017.
    (http://www.pewinternet.org/2017/02/08/code-dependent-pros-and-cons-of-the-algorithm age/)
    (http://www.pewinternet.org/2017/01/26/americans-and-cybersecurity/)
    (http://www.pewinternet.org/2016/12/07/information-overload/)

- **TechRepublic**: *Our Autonomous Future: How Driverless Cars Will Be the First Robots We Learn to Trust.* In this in-depth report, learn why self-driving cars are inevitable, what the industry is doing about safety, and what it will take to get autonomous vehicles into the mainstream.

Source: TechRepublic, *Our Autonomous Future: How Driverless Cars Will Be the First Robots We Learned to Trust,* October 29, 2016.
(http://www.techrepublic.com/article/our-autonomous-future-how-driverless-cars-will-be-the-first-robots-we-learn-to-trust/)

- Here's a list of **TechRepublic's** *Top 10 Developments of 2016 in Autonomous Vehicles*:
    1. General Motors buys Cruise
    2. Drive.ai integrates human input
    3. Autonomous taxis in Singapore
    4. Uber's self-driving fleet in Pittsburgh
    5. The U.S. Department of Transportation unveils autonomous vehicle guidelines
    6. Mobileye and Delphi team up to develop driverless vehicle technology
    7. First known fatality in Tesla's Autopilot mode
    8. Volvo and Uber teamed up on autonomous vehicle platform
    9. Uber buys Otto for over $680 million
    10. Fully autonomous hardware available in all new Teslas

Source: TechRepublic, *Top 10 Developments of 2016 in Autonomous Vehicles*, December 12, 2016.
(http://www.techrepublic.com/article/top-10-developments-of-2016-in-autonomous-vehicles/)

- Use of **virtual reality (VR)** technology in corrections is expanding. Education and training opportunities are enhanced for both justice-involved individuals and corrections professionals.

    o Virtual Rehab is a New York-based startup company looking to bring VR technology into prisons. It seeks to reduce the number of repeat offenses and re-incarceration rates by leveraging virtual reality to educate and rehabilitate.

Source: Virtual Reality Observer, *Reinventing the Prison System with Virtual Reality*, November 30, 2016.
(http://virtualrealityobserver.com/reinventing-the-prison-system-with-virtual-reality/)

    o Using a combination educational initiatives, reenactments, simulations, correctional programs, skill building, and more, the initiative is designed to be both far-reaching

and effective. We have already seen how VR is being used to try and make a difference for homelessness, abortion, domestic abuse awareness, and making people feel real emotions.

Source: UploadVR, *Second Chances: How Virtual Reality Could Be Used to Rehabilitate Convicted Criminals*, December 16, 2016.
(http://uploadvr.com/virtual-rehab-vr/)

- o The Pennsylvania Department of Corrections uses a virtual reality device to help prepare inmates who will be returning home after long periods of incarceration. Officials are reviewing its use with mentally ill inmates to reduce distress and assaults on staff/other inmates by using it as an incentive. It also can be used to help inmates transition from various specialized units back into general population. For employees, virtual reality can be used as a training tool to expose them to different situations such as cell extractions, searches, and de-escalations.

Source: Pennsylvania DOC, *DOC Tests Use of Virtual Reality with Inmates*, December 2016.
([http://www.cor.pa.gov/About%20Us/Newsroom/Documents/Newsfront/2016%20Newsfronts/ 016%20Correctional%20Newsfront%20-%20October%20to%20December%202016.pdf](http://www.cor.pa.gov/About%20Us/Newsroom/Documents/Newsfront/2016%20Newsfronts/016%20Correctional%20Newsfront%20-%20October%20to%20December%202016.pdf))

- o 6x9 is the Guardian's first virtual reality experience, which places you inside a U.S. solitary confinement prison.

Source: Guardian, *6x9: A Virtual Experience of Solitary Confinement,* April 27, 2016.
(https://www.theguardian.com/world/ng-interactive/2016/apr/27/6x9-a-virtual-experience-of-solitary-confinement)

- o Project Empathy uses a virtual reality video series to foster a sense of empathy toward the incarcerated and their families regarding the circumstances that can lead to prison.

Source: TakePart, *Can Virtual Videos Put a Dent in Mass Incarceration?* September 16, 2016.
(http://www.takepart.com/article/2016/09/16/project-empathy-vr)

Public Opinion

According to a recent **Associated Press** poll, the U.S. election was voted the top news story of 2016.

- The following are among the top stories on **Gallup** for 2016:

  - Red States Outnumber Blue for First Time in Gallup Tracking
  - Majority of Americans View Cuba Favorably for First Time
  - Most Americans in 15 Years Say Their Tax Bill Is Too High
  - Russians' Approval of U.S. Leadership Drops to Record 1%
  - Republicans, Democrats Interpret Orlando Incident Differently
  - Americans' Trust in Mass Media Sinks to New Low
  - Americans' Respect for Police Surges
  - For Many Americans During Election Campaign, News About Clinton Equaled "Emails"
  - U.S. Economic Confidence Surges After Election
  - Record-High 77% of Americans Perceive Nation as Divided
  - Fewer Americans in This Decade Want to Lose Weight
  - Americans' Support for Electoral College Rises Sharply
  - Satisfaction with U.S. Direction Steady but Historically Low

Source: Gallup, *The 2016 Year in Review at Gallup.com*, December 26, 2016.
(http://www.gallup.com/poll/200342/2016-year-review-gallup-com.aspx)

- Below are other public opinion polls from **Gallup**. Topics include race and law enforcement, the American economy, and the U.S. criminal justice system.

  - A **Gallup** poll finds that 58% of whites have confidence in the police, compared with 29% of blacks.

Source: Gallup, *Public Opinion Context: Americans, Race and Police,*
July 8, 2016.
(http://www.gallup.com/opinion/polling-matters/193586/public-opinion-context-americans-race-police.aspx)

  - Americans' confidence in the economy remains higher than at any point since January 2008, with **Gallup's** U.S. Economic Confidence Index averaging +8 for the week ending Dec. 11, which marked a record high in the nine-year trend.
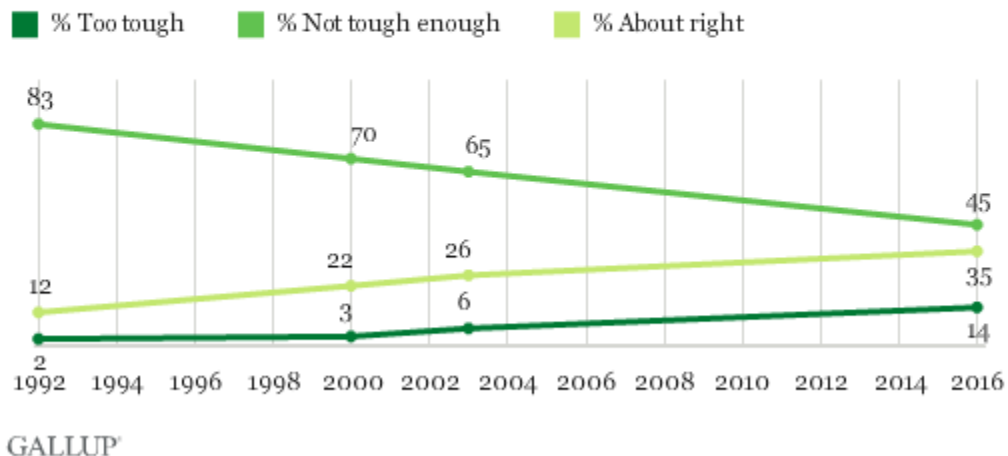
Gallup's U.S. Economic Confidence Index -- Weekly Averages
January 2008-December 2016

Source: Gallup, *U.S. Economic Confidence Holds at Nine-Year High,* December 13, 2016.
(http://www.gallup.com/poll/199319/economic-confidence-holds-nine-year-high.aspx)

- Americans' views of how the criminal justice system is handling crime have shifted considerably over the past decade. Currently, a **Gallup** poll indicates that 45% say the justice system is "not tough enough"— down from 65% in 2003. Thirty-eight percent (38%) of respondents say drug crime sentencing guidelines are "too tough."

Americans' Views of the U.S. Justice System's Handling of Crime, 1992-2016

In general, do you think the criminal justice system in this country is too tough, not tough enough or about right in its handling of crime?

Source: Gallup, *Americans' Views Shift on Toughness of Justice System*, October 20, *2016.*
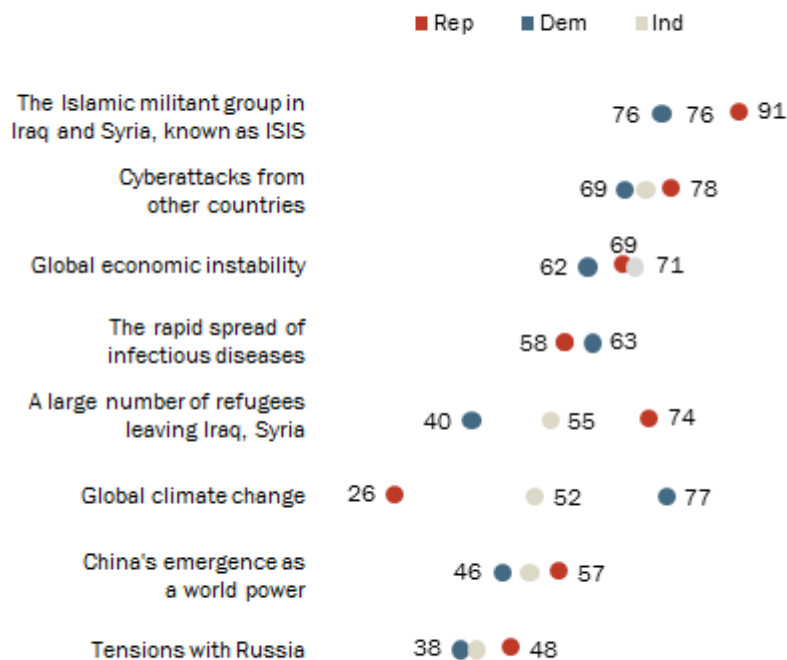
- A **Pew Research Center** survey finds that the American public is uncertain and divided over America's place in the world, ranging from differences on the greatest threats to the U.S. to the measures the country should take to deal with them. Americans also have mixed views about how assertive a role the U.S. should play internationally.

  o Americans are wary about how much the U.S. should be involved globally
  o Support for increased defense spending is growing – especially among Republicans
  o ISIS is seen as the top global threat facing the country; climate change and refugees are the most politically divisive
  o Americans remain divided on the best way to defeat global terrorism
  o There is a persistent partisan gap in sympathies for Israel and the Palestinians
  o Americans overwhelmingly view NATO membership as beneficial for the U.S.
  o There are several big gaps within both the Republican and Democratic camps on America's role in the world

Widest partisan differences on threats posed by climate change, refugees from the Middle East

% saying each is a major threat to the well-being of the U.S. ...

■ Rep   ■ Dem   ■ Ind

	Dem	Ind	Rep
The Islamic militant group in Iraq and Syria, known as ISIS	76	76	91
Cyberattacks from other countries	69		78
Global economic instability	62	69 / 71	
The rapid spread of infectious diseases	63		58 (Rep)
A large number of refugees leaving Iraq, Syria	40	55	74
Global climate change	77	52	26 (Rep)
China's emergence as a world power	46		57
Tensions with Russia	38		48

Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q34a-h.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Source: Pew Research Center, Key Findings on How Americans View the U.S. Role in the World, May 5, 2016.
(http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2016/05/05/key-findings-on-how-americans-view-the-u-s-role-in-the-world/)
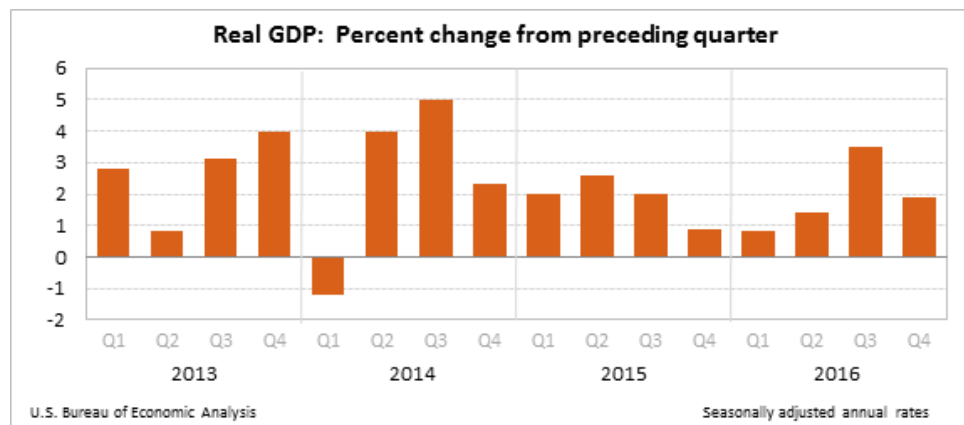
The Economy and Government Spending

This section looks at trends in federal and state economies, as well as income trends at the county level.

- The **Brookings Institution** research on economics include:

  o Technological innovation has not made us more productive
  o Low income students living in states with high inequality are more likely to give up on high school
  o American workers are moving around the labor market less and less, and it is not because of disruptive technologies

Source: Brookings Institution, *New Technologies Haven't Made Us More Productive, Plus 3 More New Findings in Economics*, March 22, 2016.
([https://www.brookings.edu/blog/brookings-now/2016/03/22/new-technologies-havent-made-us-more productive-plus-3-more-new-findings-in-economics/](https://www.brookings.edu/blog/brookings-now/2016/03/22/new-technologies-havent-made-us-more-productive-plus-3-more-new-findings-in-economics/))

- The **Bureau of Economic Analysis** provides a variety of data sources on the economy. Examples are listed below:

  o The *GDP and the Economy* report provides key economic statistics on gross domestic product (GDP) and real disposable personal income. The GDP increased 1.9% in the fourth quarter after increasing 3.5% in the third quarter of 2016.

Real GDP: Percent change from preceding quarter

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis   Seasonally adjusted annual rates

  o Personal Income increased $152 billion in the fourth quarter, compared with an increase of $172.3 billion in the third.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, *GDP and the Economy,* January, 2017.
(https://www.bea.gov/newsreleases/national/gdp/gdpnewsrelease.htm)

- The **Congressional Budget Office (CBO)** provides an update on the nation's budget
  and economy in its annual report, *The Budget and Economic Outlook: 2017 to 2027*. The
  CBO estimates that the federal budget deficit in 2017 will be $559 billion, or 2.9% of the
  GDP—less than the $587 billion deficit posted in 2016.

  Source: Congressional Budget Office, *The Budget and Economic Outlook: 2017 to 2027,*
  January 24, 2017 (https://www.cbo.gov/publication/52370)

- The **CBO** released the report, *Trends in Spending by the Department of Defense for
  Operation and Maintenance* (O&M)*.* It reports O&M costs grew by almost 50% between
  2000 and 2012, after adjusting for inflation. Much of that growth was in spending for
  healthcare, civilian pay, and contracted professional and maintenance services.

  Source: Congressional Budget Office, *Trends in Spending by the Department of Defense for
  Operation and Maintenance,* January 5, 2017.
  (https://www.cbo.gov/publication/52156)

- The **PEW Charitable Trusts** analysis of the fiscal conditions of state governments
  show conditions have improved since the Great Recession ended more than seven years
  ago, but their recoveries are incomplete. 19 states still collect less tax revenue than at their
  pre-recession era peaks, after adjusting for inflation, and most have yet to rebuild their
  financial cushions to pre-recession levels. In addition, 18 states' employment rates trail
  2007 levels. Despite these challenges, personal income in all states has bounced back above
  pre-recession figures, though growth has fallen short of historic norms.

  Source: PEW Charitable Trusts, *Insights from Fiscal 50's Key Measures of State Fiscal Health,*
  November 1, 2016.
  (http://www.pewtrusts.org/en/multimedia/data-visualizations/2014/fiscal-50#ind0)

- The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (**OECD**)
  Economic Survey of the United States 2016 summarizes:

    o   The US economy has rebounded from the financial crisis
    o   Productivity has slowed in most industries
    o   Income inequality continues to increase

  Source: OECD, *Economic Survey of the United States 2016.*
  (http://www.oecd.org/eco/surveys/economic-survey-united-states.htm)

Criminal Justice Trends

In addition to statistics on crime rates, this section includes reports on federal and state arrests and imprisonment, and the top concerns of Americans regarding crime.

- Highlights from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's *Preliminary Semiannual Uniform Crime Report, January—June, 2016*, include:

    o Preliminary figures indicate that law enforcement agencies showed an overall increase of 5.3% in the number of violent crimes brought to their attention for the first six months of 2016 when compared with figures reported for the same time in 2015
    o The number of property crimes in the United States from January to June of 2016 decreased 0.6% when compared with data for the same time in 2015

    Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Preliminary Semiannual Uniform Crime Report, January—June 2016.*
    (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2016/preliminary-semiannual-uniform-crime-report-januaryjune-2016)

- This annual report from the Federal Bureau of Investigation provides a summary of reported crimes in the United States for 2015. From the report:

    o In 2015, an estimated 1,197,704 violent crimes occurred nationwide, an increase of 3.9% from the 2014 estimate
    o When considering five and ten-year old trends, the 2015 estimate violent crime total was 0.7% below the 2011 level and 16.5% below the 2006 level
    o There were an estimated 372.6 violent crimes per 100,000 inhabitants in 2015, a rate that rose 3.1% when compared with the 2014 estimated violent crime rate
    o Aggravated assaults accounted for 63% of violent crimes reported to law enforcement in 2015. Robbery offenses accounted for 27.3% of violent crime offenses; rape accounted for 1.3%
    o Information collected regarding types of weapons used in violent crime showed that firearms were used in 71.5% of the nation's murders, 40.8% of robberies, and 24.2% of aggravated assaults

    Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, *2015 Crime in the United States,* Fall 2016.
    (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2015/crime-in-the-u.s.-2015/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/violent-crime)

- After two decades of "tough on crime" policies, many states are taking a hard look at the way people are charged, how much time they serve, and what happens when they are released from prison.

    o Sentencing Reform: States that want to decrease the number of people going to prison often turn to reducing sentences, either by scrapping mandatory minimums or reclassifying some felonies as misdemeanors. They may also divert people into treatment for drug addiction or mental illness

- o Changes to Parole and Probation: States are also looking to get people who are already in the criminal justice system out faster and to help them transition back into society while on parole
- o Collateral Consequences: Some states are likely to consider ways to remove some of the barriers that make it difficult for people to make a life for themselves once they get out of prison
- o Juvenile Justice: Some states are also reevaluating their juvenile justice systems and trying to open them to an older population, prompted in part by new brain science which suggests cognitive abilities are not fully formed until age 25

Source: PEW, *States at a Crossroads on Criminal Justice Reform*, January 28, 2016. (http://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/blogs/stateline/2016/01/28/states-at-a-crossroads-on criminal-justice-reform)

- The **Brennan Center** analyzed available crime data from the 30 largest cities, projecting that by the end of 2016, these cities would see a nearly unchanged rate of overall crime and a slight uptick in the murder rate.

  - o The overall crime rate in the 30 largest cities in 2016 is projected to remain roughly the same as in 2015, rising by 0.3%. If this trend holds, crime rates will remain near historic lows, driven by low amounts of property crime
  - o The violent crime rate is projected to increase slightly, by 3.3%, driven by increases in Chicago (17.7% increase) and Charlotte (13.4% increase). This is less than the 5.5% increase initially projected in the September report. Violent crime remains near the bottom of the nation's 30-year downward trend
  - o The 2016 murder rate is projected to be 14% higher than last year in the 30 largest cities
  - o An increase in the murder rate is occurring in some cities even while other forms of crime remain relatively low

Source: Brennan Center, *Crime in 2016: A Preliminary Analysis*, September 19, 2016. (https://www.brennancenter.org/publication/crime-2016-preliminary-analysis)
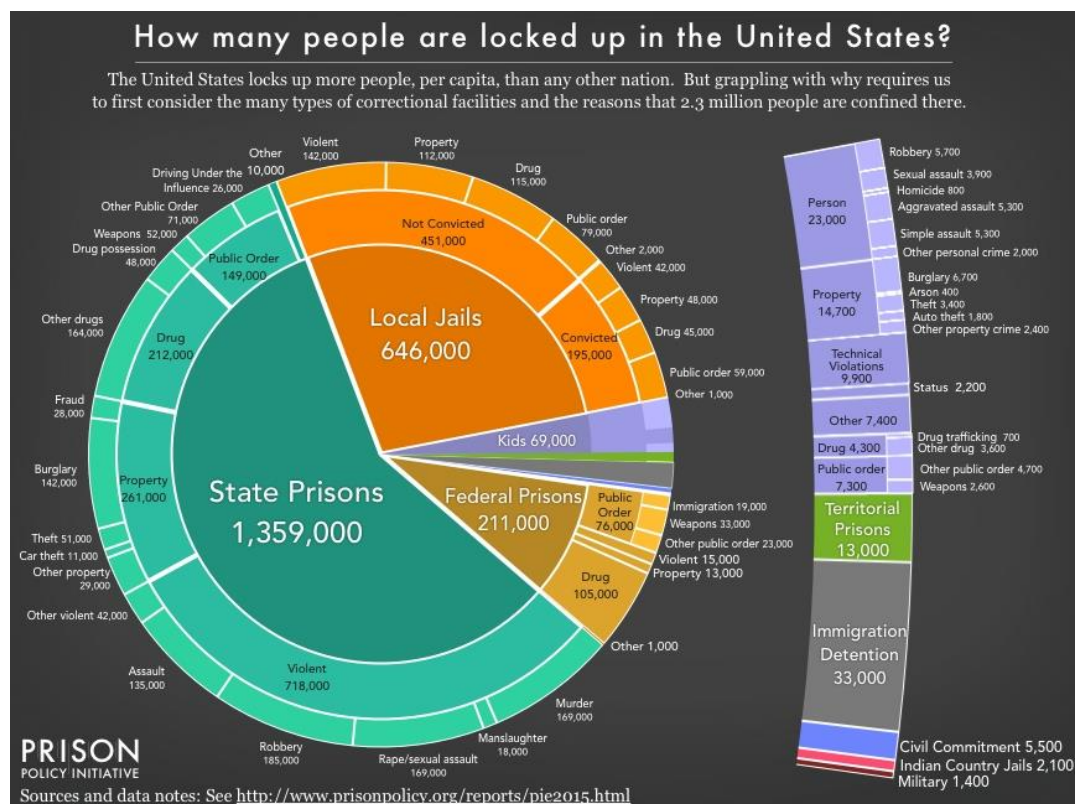
- **Penal Reform International** released their second annual edition of *Global Prison Trends 2016*. The report aims to describe key global penal trends in the use and practice of imprisonment, and then make wider policy recommendations.

  - o Topics include: developments in international criminal justice policy; notable changes to policy at the national level; prison population trends; prison management issues; and new technologies. The 2016 also has a new section on the provision of food in prisons, with some representative data on food expenditures

o The report also includes a Special Focus section titled Prison Staff? Overworked and Underpaid? Working in a prison requires specific skills, but prison staff can be poorly paid, under‑trained and experience high levels of work‑related stress and violence. This special feature provides a global perspective on prison staff recruitment, pay and conditions, professional training, and issues relating to their health, safety, and well‑being

Source: PRI, *Global Prison Trends 2016*, 2016.
(https://www.penalreform.org/resource/global-prison-trends-2016-2/)

- From the **Prison Policy Initiative's** *Mass Incarceration: The Whole Pie 2016,* the American criminal justice system holds more than 2.3 million people in 1,719 state prisons, 102 federal prisons, 942 juvenile correctional facilities, 3,283 local jails, and 79 Indian Country jails as well as in military prisons, immigration detention facilities, civil commitment centers, and prisons in the U.S. territories.

Source: Prison Policy Initiative, *Mass Incarceration: The Whole Pie 2016,* March 14, 2016.
(https://www.prisonpolicy.org/reports/pie2016.html)

- A recent poll from **Gallup** indicates how frequent Americans worries about various crimes:

  o Identity theft and credit card hacking (69%) have not varied much, and remain atop the list of Americans' crime worries. Concerns about email and password hacking (64%), new to the list this year, also rank near the top of the list
  o More than a third of Americans (35%) say they frequently or occasionally worry about being a victim of terrorism, the highest since 2009, when the same percentage reported this level of worry

Source: Gallup, *Americans' Worries About Most Crimes Similar to 2015,* November 14, 2016.
(http://www.gallup.com/poll/197444/americans-worries-crimes-similar-2015.aspx)

- *Economic Perspectives on Incarceration and the Criminal Justice System* is a new report from the **Council of Economic Advisors.** Economic analysis is a useful lens for understanding the costs, benefits, and consequences of incarceration and other criminal justice policies. The report is purpose-driven, pursuant to the following:

  o Examine historical growth in criminal justice enforcement and incarceration along with its causes
  o Develop a general framework for evaluating criminal justice policy, weighing its crime-reducing benefits against its direct government costs and indirect costs for individuals, families, and communities
  o Outline several promising areas for reform, and highlight recent actions improve the criminal justice system

Source: Council of Economic Advisors, *Economic Perspectives on Incarceration and the Criminal Justice System*, April 2016.
(https://csgjusticecenter.org/nrrc/publications/economic-perspectives-on-incarceration-and-the-criminal-justice-system/)
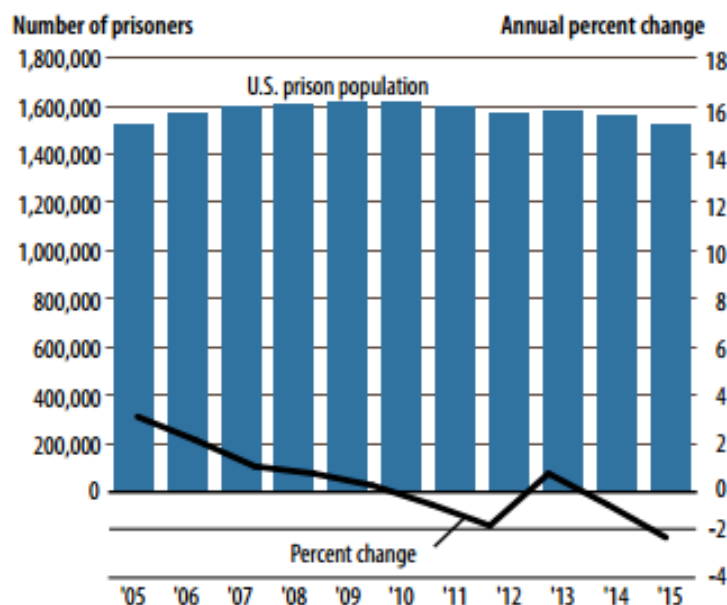
Corrections Populations and Trends

The U.S. correctional population declined 1.7% during 2015 due to decreases in both the community supervision (down 1.3%) and incarcerated (down 2.3%) populations. About one in 37 adults (or 2.7% of adults in the United States) was under some form of correctional supervision at yearend 2015, the lowest rate since 1994.

- According to the **Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)** report, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 2015,* at the end of 2015, an estimated 6,741,400 persons were supervised by U.S. adult correctional systems, a decrease of about 115,600 persons from yearend 2014.

Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, December 31, 2005–2015

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, 2005–2015.

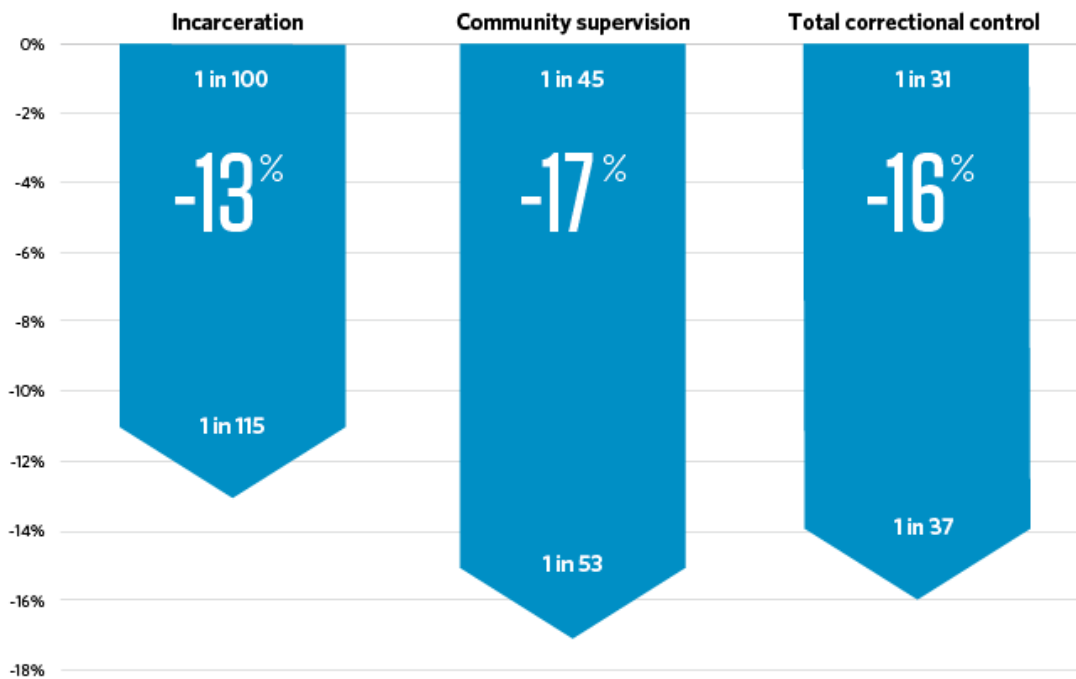Source: BJS, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 2015,* December 2016. (https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cpus15.pdf)

- From a peak of one in 100 in 2007-08, the U.S. incarceration rate has dropped back to one in 115 adults, according to an analysis of BJS data conducted by the Pew Charitable Trusts.

Fewer American Adults Under Correctional Control
Incarceration, community supervision rates declined from 2007 to 2015

Notes: The incarceration rate includes offenders in state and federal prisons and local jails. The community supervision rate includes offenders under probation, parole, and other forms of monitoring by federal, state, and local authorities. The total correctional control rate combines the incarceration and community supervision rates. Pew calculated all figures using data from the federal Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 2015* (December 2016).

© 2017 The Pew Charitable Trusts

Source: PEW, *U.S. Adult Incarceration Rate Declines 13% in 8 Years,* January 12, 2017. (http://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/analysis/2017/01/12/us-adult-incarceration-rate-declines-13-percent-in-8-years)

- The **Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA)** releases an annual report on critical issues facing corrections. This report, *ASCA Summer 2016 Top Five Critical Issues Report,* lists the issues identified by agency heads:

  o Staffing issues - hiring, retention, and training
  o Providing mental health treatment
  o Restrictive Housing
  o Maintaining secure facilities
  o Major budget costs

Source: Association of State Correctional Administrators, *ASCA Summer 2016 Top Five Critical Issues Report,* 2016. (http://www.asca.net/articles/3893)

- In **Vera's** *Justice in Review: New Trends in State Sentencing and Corrections 2014-2015*, 46 states in 2014 and 2015 enacted at least 201 bills, executive orders, and ballot initiatives to reform at least one aspect of their sentencing and corrections systems. These included laws to:

  o Create or expand opportunities to divert people away from the criminal justice system
  o Reduce prison populations
  o Support people's successful reentry into the community

Source: Vera Institute of Justice, *Justice in Review: New Trends in State Sentencing and Corrections 2014-2015.* May 2016. (https://www.vera.org/publications/justice-in-review-new-trends-in-state-sentencing-and-corrections-2014-2015)

Jail Overview

The **BJS** annual report, *Jail Inmates in 2015,* provides information on the change in the number of jail inmates between 2000 and 2015 by sex, race, and conviction status. Highlights from the report:

- o An estimated 721,300 inmates were confined in county and city jails on an average day in 2015, down from the peak of 776,600 inmates on an average day in 2008
- o In 2015, there were 10.9 million admissions to jails, continuing a steady decline since 2008
- o The adult jail incarceration rate declined from a peak of 340 per 100,000 in 2006 through 2008 to about 300 per 100,000 each year since 2013
- o The juvenile population in local jails continued to decline in 2015, to fewer than 4,000 down from a peak of about 7,600 juveniles in 2000 and 2010

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates in 2015,* December 2016.
(https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ji15.pdf)

- • Highlights from the **BJS** report *Jails in Indian Country, 2015:*

  - o At midyear 2015, an estimated 2,510 inmates were confined in 76 Indian Country jails, a 5.5% increase from the 2,380 inmates confined at midyear 2014 in 79 facilities
  - o The number of inmates admitted into Indian Country jails during June 2015 (9,810) was four times the size of the average daily population (2,390)
  - o For the 76 facilities operating in June 2015, the expected average length of stay at admission for inmates was about seven days
  - o Three in ten inmates were held for violent offenses at midyear 2015, including domestic violence (13%), aggravated or simple assault (10%), unspecified violence (6%), and rape or sexual assault (2%)
  - o Similar to 2013 and 2014, at midyear 2015, two in ten inmates were held for public intoxication

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jails in Indian Country, 2015,* November 2016.
(https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/jic15.pdf)

- • The **BJS** report *Mortality in Local Jails, 2000-2014—Statistical Tables* describes national and state-level data on inmate deaths that occurred in local jails from 2000 to 2014 and includes a preliminary count of inmate deaths in local jails in 2015.

  - o Heart disease was the second leading cause of death in local jails, accounting for 23% of deaths between 2000 and 2014
  - o The suicide rate in local jails in 2014 was 50 per 100,000 local jail inmates. This is the highest suicide rate observed in local jails since 2000

- More than a third (425 of 1,053 deaths, or 40%) of inmate deaths occurred within the first seven days of admission
- More than a third of inmates who died of homicide (137 of 327) were being held for a violent offense in 2014
- Almost half (47%) of suicides occurred in general housing within jails between 2000 and 2014

Source: BJS, *Mortality in Local Jails, 2000-2014—Statistical Tables*, December 2016. (https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/mlj0014st.pdf)

- **Vera's** *Overlooked: Women and Jails in an Era of Reform* reports on the number of women being held in local jails. Since 1970, the number of women in jails nationwide has increased 14-fold—from under 8,000 to nearly 110, 000—and now account for approximately half of all women behind bars in the U.S.

Source: Vera Institute of Justice, *Overlooked: Women and Jails in an Era of Reform*, 2016. (https://www.vera.org/publications/overlooked-women-and-jails-report)
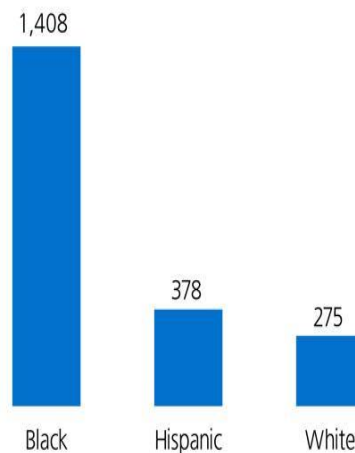
Prison Overview

The total number of prisoners held under the jurisdiction of state and federal correctional authorities on December 31, 2015 (1,526,800) decreased by 35,000 (down more than 2%) from yearend 2014. The **BJS** report, *Prisoners in 2015*, shows the federal prison population decreased by 14,100 prisoners from 2014 to 2015 (down almost 7%), accounting for 40% of the total change in the U.S. prison population. Highlights include:

- o After increasing during the previous two years, the number of state and federal female prisoners decreased by 1% in 2015
- o State and federal prisons held 1,476,800 persons sentenced to more than one year on December 31, 2015
- o The imprisonment rate in the United States decreased 3%, from 471 prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages in 2014 to 458 prisoners per 100,000 in 2015

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 2015,* December 2016.
(https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p15.pdf)

- • **The Sentencing Project's** *The Color of Justice: Racial and Ethnic Disparity in State Prisons* documents the rates of incarceration for whites, African Americans, and Hispanics in each state. It identifies three contributors to racial and ethnic disparities in imprisonment and provides recommendations for reform.

Figure 1. Average rate of incarceration by race and ethnicity, per 100,000 population

Source: The Sentencing Project, *The Color of Justice: Racial and Ethnic Disparity in State Prisons*, June 14, 2016.
(http://www.sentencingproject.org/publications/color-of-justice-racial-and-ethnic-disparity-in-state-prisons/)

- The **Centers for Disease Control (CDC)** National Center for Health Statistics' *National Survey of Prison Health Care* (NSPHC)*: Selected Findings* presents findings on the provision of health care services in U.S. state prisons:

  o 45 states participated in NSPHC
  o In 2011, the percentage of prison admissions occurring in states that tested at least some prisoners for the following conditions during the admissions process were: 76.9% for hepatitis A, 82% for hepatitis B, 87.3% for hepatitis C, 100% for tuberculosis, 100% for mental health conditions and suicide risk, 40.3% for traumatic brain injury, 82.5% for cardiovascular conditions and risk factors using electrocardiogram, 70% for elevated lipids, and 99.8% for high blood pressure
  o Of the 45 states that participated in the survey, most states delivered several services on-site, including inpatient and outpatient mental health care – 27 and 44 states, respectively care for chronic diseases – 31 states, long-term or nursing home care – 35 states, and hospice care – 35 states

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, *National Survey of Prison Health Care: Selected Findings*, July 28, 2016.
(https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/dhcs/nsphc.htm)

- The *Mortality in State Prisons, 2001-2014—Statistical Tables* from **BJS** describes national- and state-level data on inmate deaths that occurred in state prisons from 2001 to 2014 and presents aggregate counts of inmate deaths in federal prisons.

  o Between 2001 and 2014, there were 50,785 prisoner deaths in state and federal prisons. 45,640 of prisoner deaths occurred in state prisons
  o The number of suicides in state prisons increased 30% between 2013 and 2014 - from 192 to 249 deaths. Liver disease deaths, the third most common cause of death, declined 12% between 2013 and 2014 - from 354 to 313 deaths
  o More female state prisoners died in 2014 - 154 than in any year since 2008 - 163.
  o Texas - 409, Florida - 346, and California – 317 had the highest number of deaths in state prisons in 2014
  o The mortality rate of females for illness-related deaths increased to 238 per 100,000 state prisoners in 2014, up from 235 per 100,000 in 2013
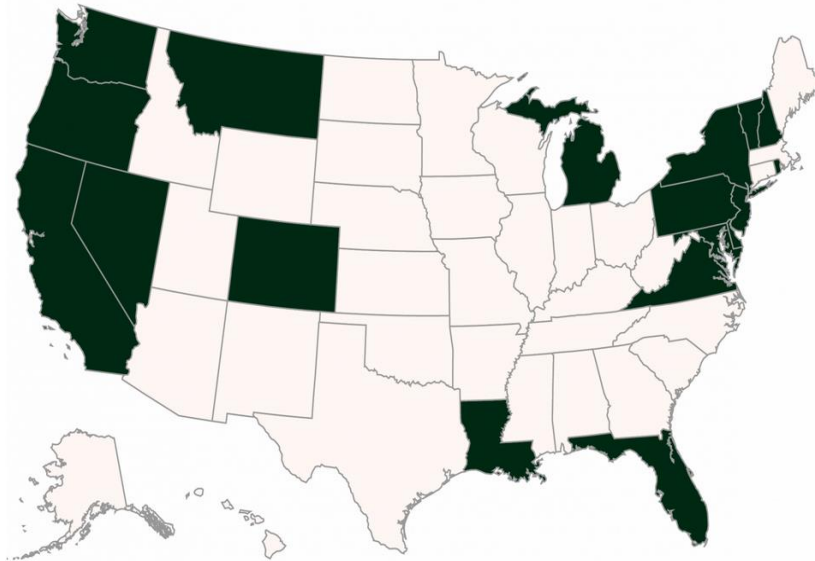
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Mortality in State Prisons, 2000-2014—Statistical Tables,* December 2016.
(https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=5866)

- *State and Local Expenditures on Corrections and Education*, a brief from the **U.S. Department of Education,** Policy and Program Studies Service highlights:

o Over the past three decades, state and local government expenditures on prisons and jails have increased about three times as fast as spending on elementary and secondary education
o At the postsecondary level, the contrast is even starker: from 1989–90 to 2012–13, state and local spending on corrections rose by 89% while state and local appropriations for higher education remained flat

Investing more in prisons

States where taxpayers spend more on incarceration than on higher education

WAPO.ST/**WONKBLOG**   Source: Department of Education

Source: U.S. Department of Education, Policy and Program Studies Service, *State and Local Expenditures on Corrections and Education,* July 2016.
(https://www.ed.gov/news/press-releases/report-increases-spending-corrections-far-outpace-education)

Probation and Parole Overview

- From **BJS**, *Probation and Parole in The United States, 2015*, presents data on adult offenders under community supervision. At the end of 2015, an estimated 4,650,900 adults were under community supervision, down by 62,300 offenders from yearend 2014. Approximately one in 53 adults in the United States was under community supervision at yearend 2015.

  Probation Highlights
  o The adult probation population declined by 78,700 offenders from yearend 2014 to yearend 2015, falling to 3,789,800
  o Movement onto probation decreased from an estimated 2,065,800 entries in 2014 to 1,966,100 in 2015
  o Probation exits declined from 2,129,100 in 2014 to 2,043,200 in 2015

  Parole Highlights
  o The adult parole population increased by 12,800 offenders from yearend 2014 to yearend 2015, to an estimated 870,500 offenders
  o Parole entries increased for the first time in seven years. Parole exits increased for the first time in six years
  o Entries to parole increased from an estimated 461,100 in 2014 to 475,200 in 2015
  o Exits from parole increased from 450,800 in 2014 to 463,700 in 2015

  Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2015,* December 2016. (https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=5784)

- The **U.S. Department of Justice's** *Roadmap to Reentry: Reducing Recidivism through Reentry Reforms at the Federal Bureau of Prisons* identifies five evidence-based principles guiding federal efforts to improve the correctional practices and programs that govern the lives of those who will reenter society after incarceration.

  o Principle I: Upon incarceration, every inmate should be provided an individualized reentry plan tailored to his or her risk of recidivism and programmatic needs
  o Principle II: While incarcerated, each inmate should be provided education, employment training, life skills, substance abuse, mental health, and other programs that target their criminogenic needs and maximize their likelihood of success upon release
  o Principle III: While incarcerated, each inmate should be provided the resources and opportunity to build and maintain family relationships, strengthening the support system available to them upon release
  o Principle IV: During transition back to the community, halfway houses and supervised release programs should ensure individualized continuity of care for returning citizens

- o Principle V: Before leaving custody, every person should be provided comprehensive reentry-related information and access to resources necessary to succeed in the community

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, *Roadmap to Reentry: Reducing Recidivism through Reentry Reforms at the Federal Bureau of Prisons*, April 2016.
(https://www.justice.gov/reentry/file/844356/download)

- *Reentry and Barriers to Employment: Lessons from Casey's Investments* by the **Annie E. Casey Foundation** covers the challenging terrains of incarceration, reentry and work. Programs that seek to help formerly incarcerated individuals find and keep jobs include many of the following elements:

  - o Vocational assessment
  - o Job-readiness training
  - o Transitional employment
  - o On-the-job training
  - o Job-search assistance
  - o Job-placement assistance
  - o Wage subsidies to employers to support people as they work toward becoming fully skilled employees
  - o Coaching or mentoring

Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation, *Reentry and Barriers to Employment: Lessons from Casey's Investments*, November 19, 2016.
(http://www.aecf.org/resources/reentry-and-barriers-to-employment/)

Mental Health Care in Corrections

The growing recognition of mental health needs of justice-involved individuals has increased the demand for training for those who work in corrections and in the criminal justice field. According to the National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI), people who are experiencing a mental health crisis are more likely to encounter police than get medical help. Thus, 64% of jail inmates have a mental health problem according to the BJS.

According to NAMI, a serious mental health condition afflicts an estimated one-quarter of people booked into jails. Agencies and officials at many stages of the criminal justice system face the challenge of responding effectively to these needs.

The Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) is a law enforcement mental health crisis response model developed to teach de-escalation skills to first responders. At NIC, this training event is tailored for corrections and detention staff and consists of a 40-hour program developed to address real world situations found in jails and prisons. This course has been developed with National Institute of Corrections (NIC) Technical Assistance and is closely modeled after the Memphis CIT Curriculum, a widely respected program. The material is presented using classroom instruction by community leaders and professionals, coupled with scenario based role plays with actors. Participants will learn skills that can be directly applied to situations involving persons in custody with a variety of mental health concerns or disruptive behaviors. Crisis Intervention Teams help reduce crisis situations, improve safety, promote better outcomes for people with mental illness, and help agencies mitigate legal exposure.

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL), *Mental Health Needs in the Criminal Justice System,* October 24, 2016.
(http://www.ncsl.org/research/civil-and-criminal-justice/mental-health-needs-of-criminal-justice.aspx)

- Created in Memphis, Tennessee, CIT programs incorporate de-escalation training, police-friendly drop-off centers, and linkage to community treatment programs. Such an approach focuses on how police can be engaged as partners with behavioral health providers who are designing and implementing services in the crisis care continuum.

  Source: Steadman, Henry J., and David Morrissette. "Police Responses to Persons with Mental Illness: Going Beyond CIT Training." *Psychiatric Services* 67(10), October 2016.
  (http://ps.psychiatryonline.org/doi/pdf/10.1176/appi.ps.201600348)

- *A Criminal Justice System-Wide Response to Mental Illness* is an academic study that sought to evaluate the effectiveness of the Memphis CIT training curriculum among law enforcement and correctional officers. The results of these surveys revealed that the training effectively achieved these objectives in the short term, but a measurable decay was found in the follow-up time frame about self-efficacy and perceptions of verbal de-escalation.

Source: Davidson, Megan L. "A Criminal Justice System–Wide Response to Mental Illness: Evaluating the Effectiveness of the Memphis Crisis Intervention Team Training Curriculum Among Law Enforcement and Correctional Officers." *Criminal Justice Policy Review* 27(1): 46-75, 2016. (http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/0887403414554997)

- *Do Crisis Intervention Teams Reduce Arrests and Improve Officer Safety* reports on findings of a systematic review and meta-analysis of the CIT, a widely-adopted program implemented in police departments, to reduce reliance on incarceration as mental health institutions, and to train officers about mental illness.

Source: Taheri, Sema A. "Do Crisis Intervention Teams Reduce Arrests and Improve Officer Safety? A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis." *Criminal Justice Policy Review* 27(1): 76-96, 2016. (http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/0887403414556289)

- *The President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing: One-Year Progress Report* examines the impact of crisis intervention training for police to deal with people with mental illnesses.

Source: Office of Community Oriented Policing Service (COPS), *The President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing: One-Year Progress Report*, 2016. (https://cops.usdoj.gov/PolicingTaskForce)

- *The Mentally Ill and Crisis Intervention Teams* explores the developments that led to the climbing numbers of people with mental illness being confined in jails instead of treated in psychiatric hospitals and clinics. The author focuses on the evolution of crisis intervention teams as a valuable tool for diverting the mentally ill from correctional to mental health settings.

Source: Kerle, Ken. "The Mentally Ill and Crisis Intervention Teams: Reflections on Jails and the U.S. Mental Health Challenge." *The Prison Journal* 96(10: 153-161, 2016. (http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/0032885515605497)

- The 21st Century Cures Act was signed by the President on December 13, 2016. Passing the House and Senate with bipartisan support, the Act represented an effort to address the nation's challenges with mental health in the criminal justice system. Here are five key impacts of the bill:

  o Reauthorizes essential Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Act funds for mental health responses in corrections, courts, and by first responders
  o Expands successful federal, state, and local models of mental health diversion
  o Advances mental health as a key part of reentry
  o Expands training in effective mental health responses for law enforcement and police officers

- o Prioritizes data collection, accountability, and policies, programs, and practices proven to work in mental health and criminal justice

Source: Library of Congress, 114th Congress.
(https://www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/house-bill/34/text)

- This health care reform document from **BJA** and the **American Corrections Association** outlines the successful strategies some jurisdictions have incorporated to enroll individuals in Medicaid and private health insurance to facilitate continuity of health care from incarceration to the community. The guide provides information for each step in the process of implementing health care reform for the adult population.

Source: BJA and ACA, Health Care Reform: A Practical Guide for Corrections and Criminal Justice Professionals, July 18, 2016.
(http://www.aca.org/ACA_Prod_IMIS/DOCS/OCHC/HealthCareReform.pdf)

- *Reducing the Number of People with Mental Illnesses in Jail: Six Questions County Leaders Need to Ask* is intended to assist counties with developing and implementing a systems-level, data-driven plan that can lead to measurable reductions in the number of people with mental illnesses in local jails. The six questions are:

  - o Is our leadership committed?
  - o Do we conduct timely screening and assessments?
  - o Do we have baseline data?
  - o Have we conducted a comprehensive process analysis and inventory of services?
  - o Have we prioritized policy, practice, and funding improvements?
  - o Do we track progress?

Source: The Stepping Up Initiative, *Reducing the Number of People with Mental Illnesses in Jail: Six Questions County Leaders Need to Ask,* January 18, 2017.
(https://stepuptogether.org/updates/stepping_up_releases_foundational_report)

- *Critical Connections: Getting People Leaving Prison and Jail the Mental Health Care and Substance Use Treatment They Need: What Policymakers Need to Know about Health Care Coverage* highlights examples of local practices and legislative and administrative actions drawn from 30 states. Supported by the U.S. Justice Department's Bureau of Justice Assistance, the paper illustrates how policymakers have used a wide range of strategies to improve connections to health care coverage and treatment.

Source: National Reentry Resource Center, *Critical Connections: Getting People Leaving Prison and Jail the Mental Health Care and Substance Use Treatment They Need: What Policymakers Need to Know about Health Care Coverage*, January 11, 2017.
(https://csgjusticecenter.org/nrrc/publications/critical-connections/)

- The purpose of a survey from the Public Citizen's Health Research Group and the Treatment Advocacy Center, *Individuals with Serious Mental Illnesses in County Jails: A Survey of Jail Staff's Perspectives,* was to understand the perspectives of county jail

sheriffs, deputies, and other staff with respect to individuals with serious mental illnesses in jails. Specifically, they aimed to address the following objectives:

- o   Explore jail staffs' experiences with seriously mentally ill inmates
- o   Understand the training provided to sheriffs' deputies and other jail staff on effective ways to handle seriously mentally ill inmates
- o   Describe the kind of treatment types and resources available to treat seriously mentally ill inmates in county jails

Source: Public Citizen's Health Research Group and Treatment Advocacy Center, *Individuals with Serious Mental Illnesses in County Jails: A Survey of Jail Staff's Perspectives,* July 14, 2016. (http://www.citizen.org/hrg2330)

- • Mental health screening results from 45 states participating in the *National Survey of Prison Health Care: Selected Findings* included:

  - o   All 45 states could provide information on mental health and suicide risk screening during the admissions process
  - o   All 45 states reported that they provided mental health screening to at least some prisoners during the admissions process
  - o   All 45 states indicated that their systems screened at least some prisoners for suicide risk during the admissions process
  - o   Twenty-three of the states screened at least some prisoners for traumatic brain injury (TBI) during the admissions process

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, *National Survey of Prison Health Care: Select Findings*, July 28, 2016. (https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/dhcs/nsphc.htm)

- • This article describes a project that generated the recommendations of a panel of experts regarding the jail as a venue for the delivery of behavioral health care services.

Source: Steadman, Henry J., Joseph P. Morrissey, and Travis W. Parker. "When Political Will Is Not Enough: Jails, Communities, and Persons with Mental Health Disorders." *The Prison Journal* 96(1): 10-26, 2016. (http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/0032885515605466)

- • A recent study includes examples of how people with mental illness in Washington state are deflected or diverted from detainment in county and/or city jails:

  - o   Mobile mental health outreach teams
  - o   Combined law enforcement/mental health clinician co-response teams
  - o   Crisis stabilization center

Source: State of Washington Office of Financial Management, *Jail Diversion for People with Mental Illnesses in Washington State,* November 21, 2016. (http://www.ofm.wa.gov/reports/Jail%20Diversion%20for%20People%20with%20Mental%20Illness%20in%20Washington%20State%20Study.pdf)

- This pilot study by the **American Psychological Association** assessed the feasibility and acceptability of a Dialectic Behavior Therapy (DBT) skills group in a jail setting, as well as its utility in improving coping skills and emotional/behavioral dysregulation. Male jail inmates participated in an 8-week DBT skills group and completed pre- and posttest assessments of coping skill. This study lays the groundwork for larger, controlled trials of abbreviated DBT skills groups for general population inmates in short-term jail settings.

  Source: Moore, K. E., Folk, J. B., Boren, E. A., Tangney, J. P., Fischer, S., & Schrader, S. W. (2016, September 12). Pilot Study of a Brief Dialectical Behavior Therapy Skills Group for Jail Inmates. Psychological Services. Advance online publication. (http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/ser0000105)

- This Washington State study seeks to identify jail diversion techniques: More specifically: What diversion programs are in place in the State of Washington for people with mental illness? How well are the programs working? What does the literature and other jurisdictions say about the types of diversion that are most effective?

  Source: State of Washington Office of Financial Management, November 21, 2016 (http://www.ofm.wa.gov/reports/Jail%20Diversion%20for%20People%20with%20Mental%20Illness%20in%20Washington%20State%20Study.pdf)