# 2017

CORRECTIONS ENVIRONMENTAL SCAN

National Institute of Corrections

2017 Corrections Environmental Scan
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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 training programs and services offered by NIC. This report, now in its twelfth edition, and renamed from the *Environmental Scan* to the *Corrections Environmental Scan*, has continued to evolve into a popular tool that corrections practitioners 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 to be comprehensive in scope.

The methods for selecting articles, reports, and other materials was based on a scan of news sources, websites, and corrections-specific publications. As part of the ongoing work of the NIC Information Center in supporting the work of corrections professionals, staff regularly monitors reports and publications from state, national, global, and independent sources. The report is arranged with the topics: population, demographics, economy, workforce, technology, substance abuse and mental health, healthcare, and crime and recidivism statistics. Each section gives a summary of trends and developments in corrections, and includes national and global perspectives. A new feature debuts the new NIC website and highlights the State Statistics Information page. This web page provides lists of resources related to local, state, and federal statistics displayed to help you see the current state of the corrections industry as of the last set of reported data.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2017 Corrections Environmental Scan is intended to inform the reader by giving a broad overview of carefully selected and curated trends that impact the corrections environment. These information and data snapshots have been culled from a wide variety of sources and are presented using three different lenses: correctional, national, and global. It is our hope that the information provided will help keep the corrections professionals in jails, prisons, and community corrections aware of future trends that could impact us all. Below is a list of the main categories contained in this document and highlights for each section. These highlights reflect the most recent data available through Fiscal Year 2017.

Population
This section presents general population data on jail and prison inmates, as well as offenders under community supervision. Highlights:

- County and city jails held 740,700 inmates at mid-year 2016, down from a peak of 785,500 inmates at mid-year 2008.
- The number of prisoner under state and federal jurisdiction at year-end 2016 (1,505,400) decreased by 21,200 (down more than 1%) from year-end 2015.
- At year-end 2016, an estimated 4,537,100 adults were under community supervision (probation or parole), down 49,800 offenders (down 1.1%) from January 1, 2016.

Demographics
This section examines the statistical data relating to population, and particular groups within it. Highlights (October 1, 2013 – September 30, 2014):

- There were 165,265 suspects arrested for federal offenses: 145,437 males; 135,160 whites; 60,623 ages 21-30; and 89,608 non-U.S. citizens.
- There were 78,155 convicted offenders: 64,832 males; 55,125 whites; 39,674 Hispanics/Latinos; 24,382 ages 31-40; 42,506 U.S. citizens; 30,799 with less than a high school graduate education; and 50,292 have prior adult convictions.
- The average incarceration sentence length, by offense and offender characteristics: 55.4 months for all offenders; 57 months for males; 82.7 months for Blacks/African Americans; 73.7 months for Non-Hispanics/Latinos; 57.5 months ages 41 or older; 73.9 months U.S. citizens; 71.2 months high school graduates; and 57 months with prior adult convictions.

Economy
This section describes aspects of the economy for the correctional field, as well as on the national and global level. Highlights:

- 13 states were successful in reducing both prison population and spending.
- Federal inmates working in Correctional Industries are paid between $0.23 and $1.15 per hour
- The economic expansion is projected to continue in 2018 and 2019.

Workforce
This section includes workforce data. Highlights:

- The mean annual income for correctional officers and jailers in May 2017 was $47,600.

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- Over the year, the unemployment rate and the number of unemployed persons were down by 0.5 percentage point and 799,000, respectively.
- On average, the world has developed only 62% of its human capital as measured by the Global Human Capital Index.

Technology

This section contains a survey of technological trends. Highlights:

- There will be growing demand for technological to support alternatives to incarceration particularly with the use of electronic monitoring.
- Nationally, among all households, 78% had a desktop or laptop, 75% had a handheld computer such as a smartphone or other handheld wireless computer, and 77% had a broadband Internet subscription.
- Globally, Artificial Intelligence (AI) now matches or exceeds the ability of experts in medicine and other fields to interpret what they see.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health.

This section presents prevalence estimates of substance abuse and mental health within correctional populations. Highlights:

- During 2007-09, an estimated 58% of state prisoners and 63% of sentenced jail inmates met the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition (DSM-IV) criteria for drug dependence or abuse.
- Among prisoners and jail inmates, prevalence estimates for those who met the criteria for substance dependence were two to three times higher than for abuse.
- Prescription medication was the most common treatment type for prisoners and jail inmates who met the threshold for serious psychological distress (SPD) in the past 30 days.

Healthcare

This section presents spending trends in prison health care, and includes data on state and federal prisoners who have HIV. Highlights:

- Departments of correction collectively spent $8.1 billion on prison health care services for incarcerated individuals in Fiscal Year (FY) 2015.
- Health care spending per inmate varied dramatically in FY 2015, from $2,173 in Louisiana to $19,796 in California.
- The number of state prisoners who had HIV declined by 560, from an estimated 16,170 in 2014 to 15,610 in 2015.

Crime

Highlights:

- In 2016, there were an estimated 1,248,185 violent crimes reported.
- Nationwide, there were an estimated 7,919,035 property crimes reported.
- Law enforcement agencies nationwide made an estimated 10.7 million arrests, excluding those for traffic violations, in 2016.

Recidivism.

Highlights:

- Recidivism rates are closely correlated with total criminal history points and resulting criminal history category classification, as offenders with lower criminal history scores have lower recidivism rates than offenders with higher criminal history scores.
- Offenders with zero points and no prior contact with the criminal justice system have a lower recidivism rate (25.7%) than offenders with zero points but some prior contact with the criminal justice system (37.4%).
- Offenders who have less serious prior convictions (assigned one point) have a lower recidivism rate (53.4%) than offenders who have prior convictions assigned two or three points (71.3%) for offenders with at least one two-point offenses and 70.5% for offenders with at least one three-point offense.

Population – Correctional

- *Correctional Populations in the United States, 2016* from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) provides statistics on persons supervised by U.S. adult correctional systems at year-end 2016, including persons supervised in the community on probation or parole and those incarcerated in state or federal prison or local jail. The report describes the size and change in the total correctional population during 2016. Highlights:

  o In 2016, the number of persons supervised by U.S. adult correctional systems dropped for the ninth consecutive year.
  o From 2007 to 2016, the portion of the adult population under supervision of U.S. correctional systems decreased by 18%, from 3,210 to 2,640 per 100,000 adult residents.
  o The percentage of adults supervised by the U.S. correctional system was lower in 2016 than at any time since 1993.
  o The incarceration rate has declined since 2009 and is currently at its lowest rate since 1996.
  o On December 31, 2016, an estimated 6,613,500 persons were supervised by U.S. adult correctional systems, about 62,700 fewer persons than on January 1, 2016.
  o About one in 38 adults (or 2.6% of persons age 18 or older in the United States) were under some form of correctional supervision at year-end 2016.
  o The correctional population declined 0.9% during 2016 due to decreases in both the community supervision (down 1.1%) and incarcerated (down 0.5%) populations.
  o The community supervision population fell from 4,586,900 on January 1, 2016, to 4,537,100 on December 31, 2016.
  o All of the decrease in the community supervision population in 2016 was due to a decline in the probation population (down 52,500).
  o The incarcerated population decreased slightly from 2,172,800 in 2015 to 2,162,400 in 2016.
  o All of the decrease in the incarcerated population was due to a decline in the prison population (down 21,200), while the jail population remained relatively stable.

    Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 2016*
    https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cpus16.pdf

Number of persons supervised by U.S. adult correctional systems, by correctional status, 2000 and 2006 - 2016
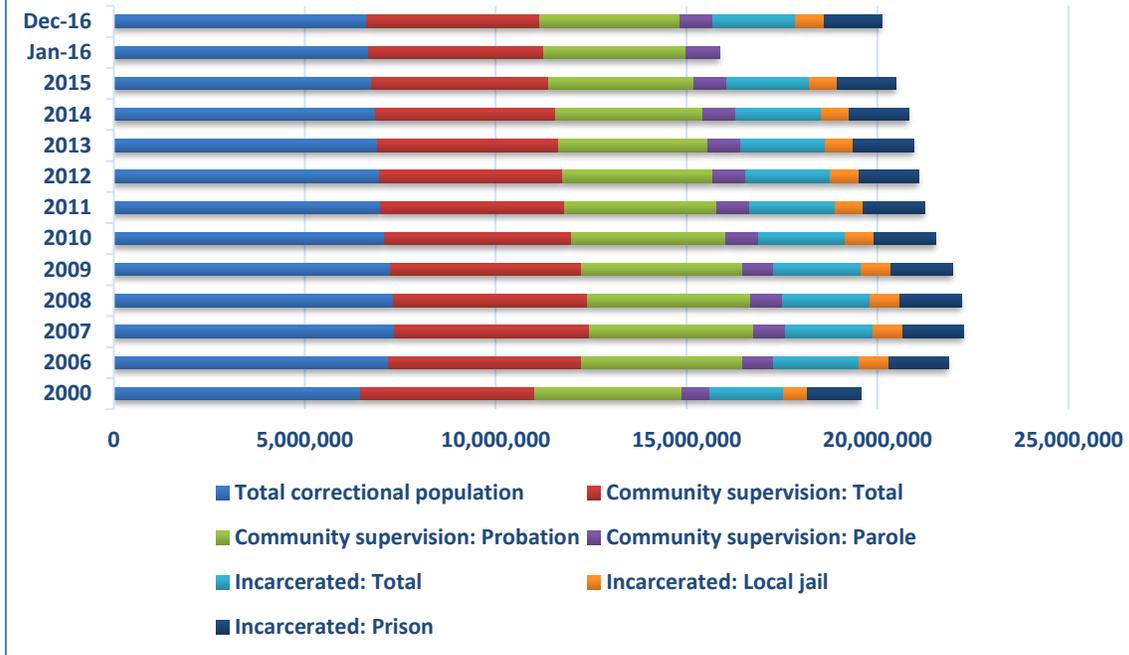
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 2016, Table 1.*
https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cpus16.pdf

- The BJS report, *Jail Inmates in 2016* presents data on inmates confined in local jails between 2000 and 2016, including population counts and incarceration rates, inmate demographic characteristics and conviction status, average daily population, rated capacity of local jails and percent of capacity occupied, and turnover rates by jurisdiction size. Highlights:

  o County and city jails held 740,700 inmates at midyear 2016, down from a peak of 785,500 inmates at midyear 2008.
  o In 2016, jails reported 10.6 million admissions, continuing a general decline since 2008.
  o The jail incarceration rate declined from a peak of 259 inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents at midyear 2007 to 229 per 100,000 at midyear 2016.
  o At year-end 2016, non-Hispanic blacks (599 per 100,000 black residents) were incarcerated in jail at a rate 3.5 times that of non-Hispanic whites (171 per 100,000 white residents).
  o The total rated capacity of county and city jails reached 915,400 beds at year-end 2016[1].
  o 80% of jail beds were occupied in 2016, down from 95% in 2007.
  o 17% of jails were operating at or above 100% of their rated capacity in 2016.
  o On average, the expected length of stay in jail was 25 days in 2016.
    Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates in 2016*.
    https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ji16.pdf

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[1] Rated capacity is the number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to a facility, excluding separate holding areas.

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Persons under jail supervision, by confinement status, 2000 and 2006 - 2016

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates in 2016*, *Table* 7.
https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ji16.pdf
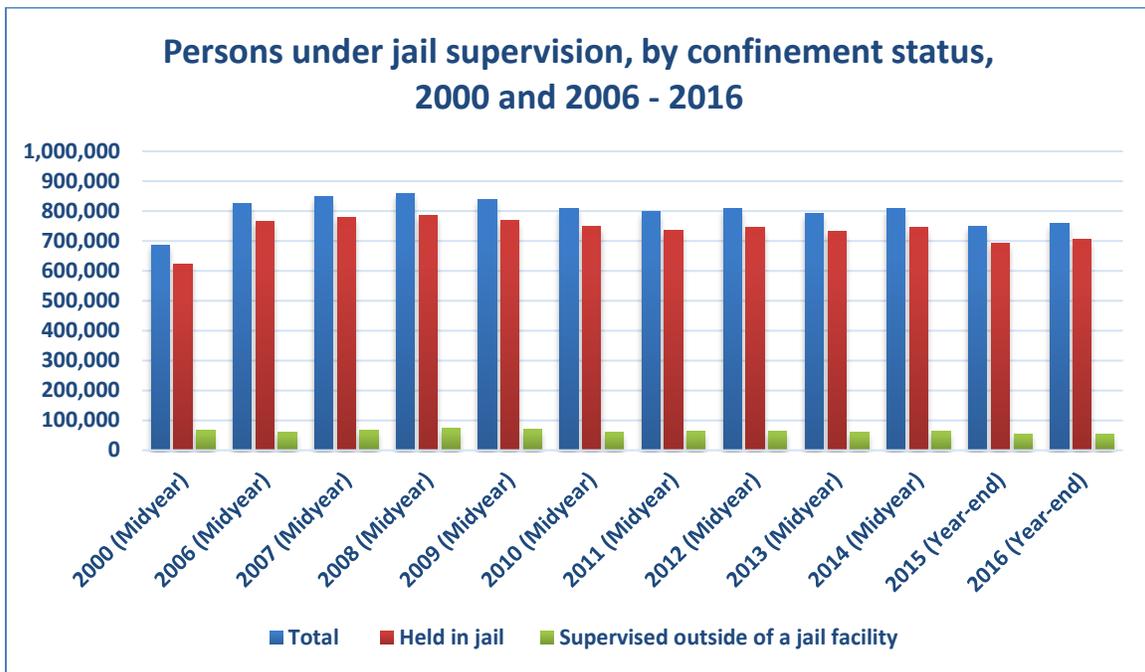
- The BJS report, *Prisoners in 2016* presents final counts of prisoners under the jurisdiction of state and federal correctional authorities at year-end 2016, including admissions, releases, noncitizen inmates, and inmates age 17 or younger. Highlights:

  o The number of prisoners under state and federal jurisdiction at year-end 2016 (1,505,400) decreased by 21,200 (down more than 1%) from year-end 2015.
  o The federal prison population decreased by 7,300 prisoners from 2015 to 2016 (down almost 4%), accounting for 34% of the total change in the U.S. prison population.
  o State and federal prisons had jurisdiction over 1,458,200 persons sentenced to more than one year at year-end 2016.
  o The imprisonment rate in the United States decreased 2%, from 459 prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages in 2015 to 450 per 100,000 in 2016.
  o State and federal prisons admitted 2,300 fewer prisoners in 2016 than in 2015.
  o The Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) accounted for 96% of the decline in admissions (down 2,200 admissions).
  o More than half (54%) of state prisoners were serving sentences for violent offenses at year-end 2015, the most recent year for which data are available.
  o Nearly half (47%) of federal prisoners had been sentenced for drug offenses on September 30, 2016, the most recent date for which federal offense data were available.
  o The number of females sentenced to more than one year in state or federal prison increased by 500 from 2015 to 2016.
  Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 2016*
  https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p16.pdf

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Prison custody population, and percent capacity by state, December 31, 2016			
Jurisdiction	Custody population	Lowest capacity	Highest capacity
Federal	154,339	114%	114%
Alabama	23,397	175.7%	90.7%
Alaska	4,378	90.5%	90.5%
Arizona	42,248	108.6%	94.2%
Arkansas	15,833	101.3%	96.3%
California	117,557	131%	92.7%
Colorado	15,922	121%	109.2%
Connecticut	14,532	Not reported	Not reported
Delaware	6,334	154.8%	113.8%
Florida	85,834	96.7%	96.7%
Georgia	53,433	99.8%	90.6%
Hawaii	3,777	107.1%	100%
Idaho	7,221	103.1%	103.1%
Illinois	43,616	164.1%	137.8%
Indiana	25,143	86.7%	86.7%
Iowa	8,378	115%	115%
Kansas	9,653	105.3%	100%
Kentucky	11,867	101.4%	99.3%
Louisiana	17,932	111.2%	99%
Maine	2,356	100.5%	50.1%
Maryland	20,211	86.2%	86.2%
Massachusetts	9,038	117%	84.8%
Michigan	41,122	96.9%	95%
Minnesota	9,509	100.1%	100.1%
Mississippi	13,720	58.3%	58.3%
Missouri	32,427	100.6%	100.6%
Montana	1,718	101.7%	101.7%
Nebraska	5,167	157.8%	126.2%
Nevada	13,932	103.3%	98.7%
New Hampshire	2,599	132.2%	96.3%
New Jersey	16,738	100%	72.7%
New Mexico	3,956	56.1%	56.1%
New York	50,611	99.7%	98.3%
North Carolina	35,970	95.7%	95.7%
North Dakota	1,379	101.9%	101.9%
Ohio	45,913	Not reported	Not reported
Oklahoma	19,218	107.4%	94.7%
Oregon	14,579	97.2%	97.2%
Pennsylvania	48,287	101.4%	101.4%
Rhode Island	2,887	76.5%	72.4%
South Carolina	20,376	91%	91%
South Dakota	3,770	99.3%	99.3%
Tennessee	14,106	91.7%	89.3%
Texas	137,584	89.6%	86.2%

Utah	4,502	69.3%	67.2%
Vermont	1,471	88.2%	87.6%
Virginia	29,882	108.5%	108.5%
Washington	17,228	102.8%	102.8%
West Virginia	5,899	113.1%	98.5%
Wisconsin	23,163	134.8%	100.7%
Wyoming	2,083	91%	86.5%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 2016*, *Table* 16.
https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p16.pdf

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- The BJS' *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2015* presents national data on adult offenders under community supervision on probation or parole in 2015, including trends in the overall community supervision population and annual changes in probation and parole populations. Highlights:

  o At year-end 2015, an estimated 4,650,900 adults were under community supervision—a decrease of 62,300 offenders from yearend 2014.
  o Approximately 1 in 53 adults in the United States were under community supervision at yearend 2015.
  o The adult probation population declined by 78,700 offenders from yearend 2014 to yearend 2015, falling to 3,789,800.
  o Probation exits declined from 2,129,100 in 2014 to 2,043,200 in 2015.
  o The adult parole population increased by 12,800 offenders from yearend 2014 to yearend 2015, to an estimated 870,500 offenders.
  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,* February 2017.
    https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ppus15.pdf

- The Sentencing Project's *U.S. Prison Population Trends 1999-2015* fact sheet indicates how states and the federal government have modestly reduced their prison populations in recent years:

  o Overall, the number of people held in state and federal prisons has declined by 4.9% since reaching its peak in 2009.
  o 16 states have achieved double-digit rates of decline and the federal system has downsized at almost twice the national rate.
  o In addition, twelve states have continued to expand their prison populations even though most have shared in the nationwide crime drop.
  o Six states have reduced their prison populations by over 20% since reaching their peak levels.
    Source: The Sentencing Project, *U.S. Prison Population Trends 1999-2015*, May 2017.
    https://www.sentencingproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/US-Prison-Population-Trends-1999-2015.pdf

- The Prison Policy's Initiative's (PPI) *Mass Incarceration: The Whole Pie 2017* reports:

  o The American criminal justice system holds more than 2.3 million people in 1,719 state prisons, 122 federal prisons, 901 juvenile correctional facilities, 3,163 local jails, and 76 Indian Country jails as well as in military prisons, immigration detention facilities, civil commitment centers, and prisons in the U.S. territories.
  o There are almost 7,000 youth behind bars for "technical violations" of the requirements of their probation, rather than for a new offense. Further, 600 youth are behind bars for "status" offenses, which are "behaviors that are not law violations for adults, such as running away, truancy, and incorrigibility."
  o For immigration-related issues, PPI finds that 16,000 people are in federal prison for criminal convictions of violating federal immigration laws. A separate 41,000 are civilly detained by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) separate from any criminal proceedings and are physically confined in federally-run or privately-run immigration detention facilities or in local jails under contract with ICE.
  o There are another 840,000 people on parole (a type of conditional release from prison) and 3.7 million people on probation (what is typically an alternative sentence).
    Source: Prison Policy Initiative, *Mass Incarceration: The Whole Pie 2017*, March 2017.
    https://www.prisonpolicy.org/reports/pie2017.html

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- Also from the PPI, *Women's Mass Incarceration: The Whole Pie 2017* provides a detailed view of the 219,000 women incarcerated in the United States. Highlights include:

  o 60% of women in jail have not been convicted of a crime and are awaiting trial.
  o 75% of the women under control of the correctional systems are on probation.
  o There are 1,536 women held in federal pretrial detention by the U.S. Marshals Services (USMS). 848 women are in BOP detention centers, and an estimate of 688 are in facilities contracted via USMS.
  o There are 333 girls held in adult jails and prisons. There are 300 girls under the age of 17 held in local jails, and 33 girls under the age of 18 held in state or federal prisons.
    Source: Prison Policy Initiative, *Women's Mass Incarceration: The Whole Pie 2017*, October 2017.
    https://www.prisonpolicy.org/reports/pie2017women.html

- The *Federal Justice Statistics, 2014 - Statistical Tables* from the BJS describes criminal case processing in the federal justice system, including arrest and booking through sentencing and corrections from October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014.

  o Section one describes federal law enforcement and prosecution.

    ▪ Federal Law Enforcement and Prosecution – Federal Arrests: There were 165,265 suspects arrested for federal offenses and booked by USMS. Federal offenses included: 3,529 violent offenses; 12,837 property offenses; 23,703 drug offenses; 7,920 public order offenses; 6,984 weapon offenses; 81,881 immigration offenses; 22,939 supervision violations; and 5,019 material witnesses.
      Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics, 2014 – Statistical Tables,* March 2017.
      https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fjs14st.pdf
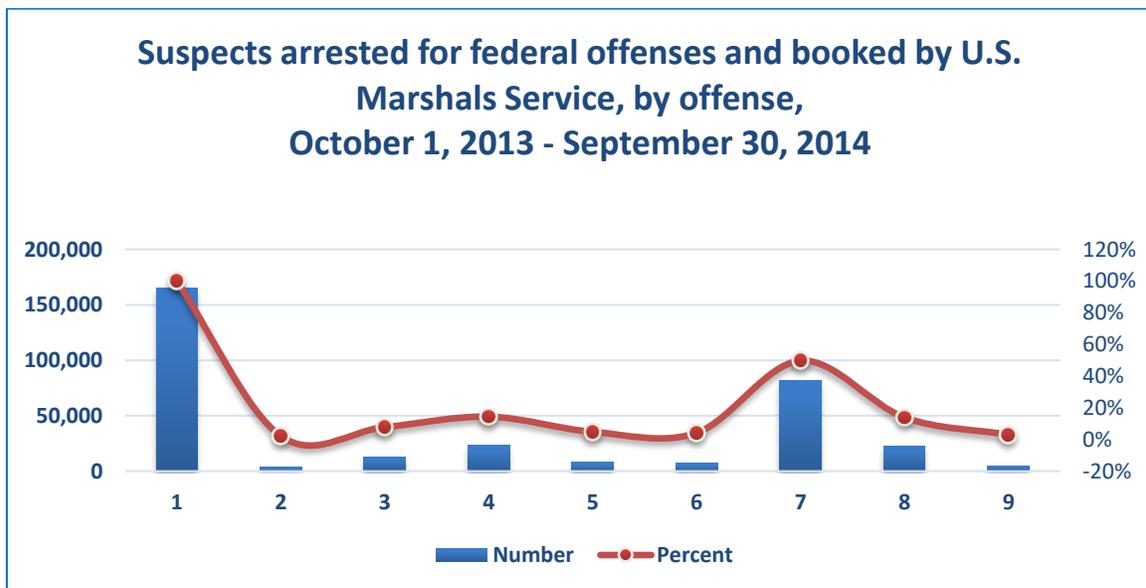
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics, 2014 – Statistical Tables: Table 1.1*, March 2017.
https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fjs14st.pdf

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- Federal Law Enforcement and Prosecution – Federal Investigations and Prosecutions: There were 160,505 suspects investigated by U.S. attorneys: 4,744 violent offenses; 20,730 property offenses; 27,775 drug offenses; 18,732 public order offenses; 8,901 weapon offenses; and 79,340 immigration offenses.

  Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics, 2014 – Statistical Tables,* March 2017.
  https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fjs14st.pdf

Suspects in matters received by U.S. attorneys, by offense, October 1, 2013 - September 30, 2014
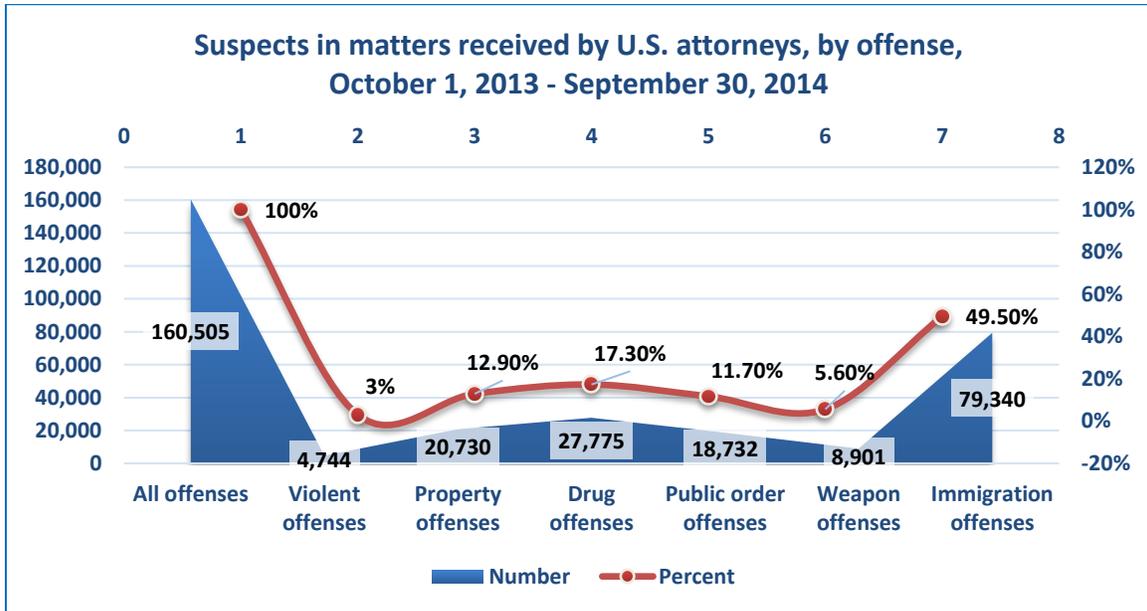
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics, 2014 – Statistical Tables: Table 2.1*, March 2017.
https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fjs14st.pdf

- o Section two describes federal pretrial actions, adjudication, sentencing, and appeals.
  - Federal Pretrial, Adjudication, Sentencing, and Appeals – Federal Pretrial. There were 92,852 defendants released at initial hearing or detention hearing: 26,270 all offenses; 782 violent offenses; 8,664 property offenses; 7,568 drug offenses; 3,879 public order offenses; 1,419 weapons offenses; and 3,765 immigration offenses.

    Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics, 2014 – Statistical Tables,* March 2017.
    https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fjs14st.pdf

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Defendants released at initial hearing or detention hearing, by offense, October 1, 2013 - September 30, 2014
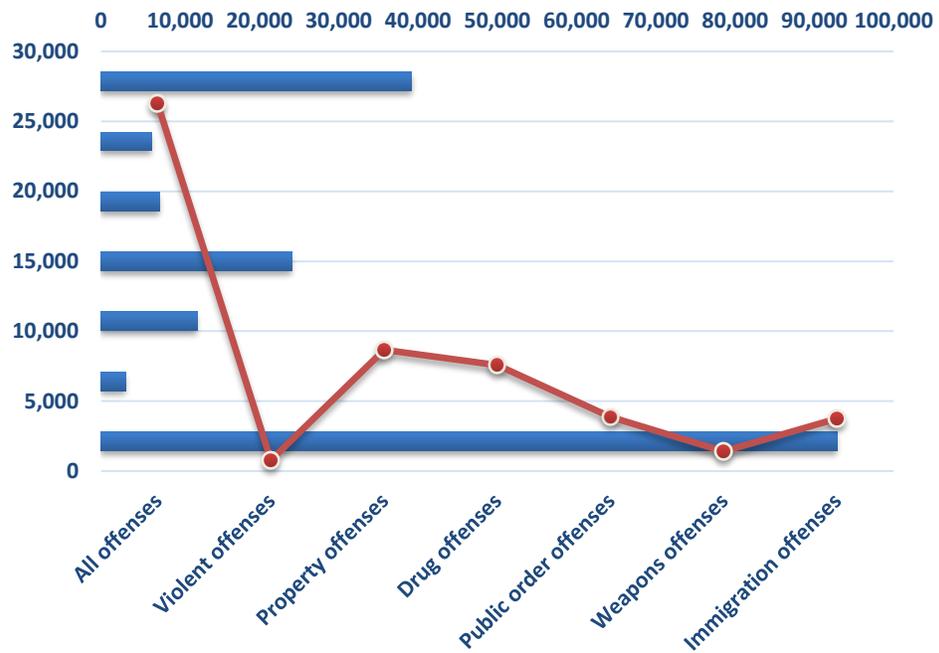
	All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses	Drug offenses	Public order offenses	Weapons offenses	Immigration offenses
All defendants	92,852	3,118	12,134	24,090	7,459	6,367	39,214
Released defendants	26,270	782	8,664	7,568	3,879	1,419	3,765

All defendants   Released defendants

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics, 2014 – Statistical Tables: Table 3.1,* March 2017.
https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fjs14st.pdf

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- Federal Pretrial, Adjudication, Sentencing, and Appeals – Federal Pretrial. There were 30,759 defendants released to the community pending trial. While on release: 82.2% had no violation; 17.8% has at least one violation; and 1.6% failed to appear. Percent of released defendants who had new offense charges: 1.6% felonies; 1.9% misdemeanors; 16.2% technical violations of bail conditions; and 9.8% release revoked.

  Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics, 2014 – Statistical Tables,* March 2017.
  https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fjs14st.pdf

Behavior of federal defendants released to the community pending trial, by offense, October 1, 2013 - September 30, 2014

Legend:
- Number of released defendants
- No violation
- At least one viiolation while on release
- Failed to appear while on release
- Felony (new offense charged)
- Misdemeanor (new offense charged)
- Technical viiolations of bail conditions (new offense charged)
- Release revoked (new offense charged)
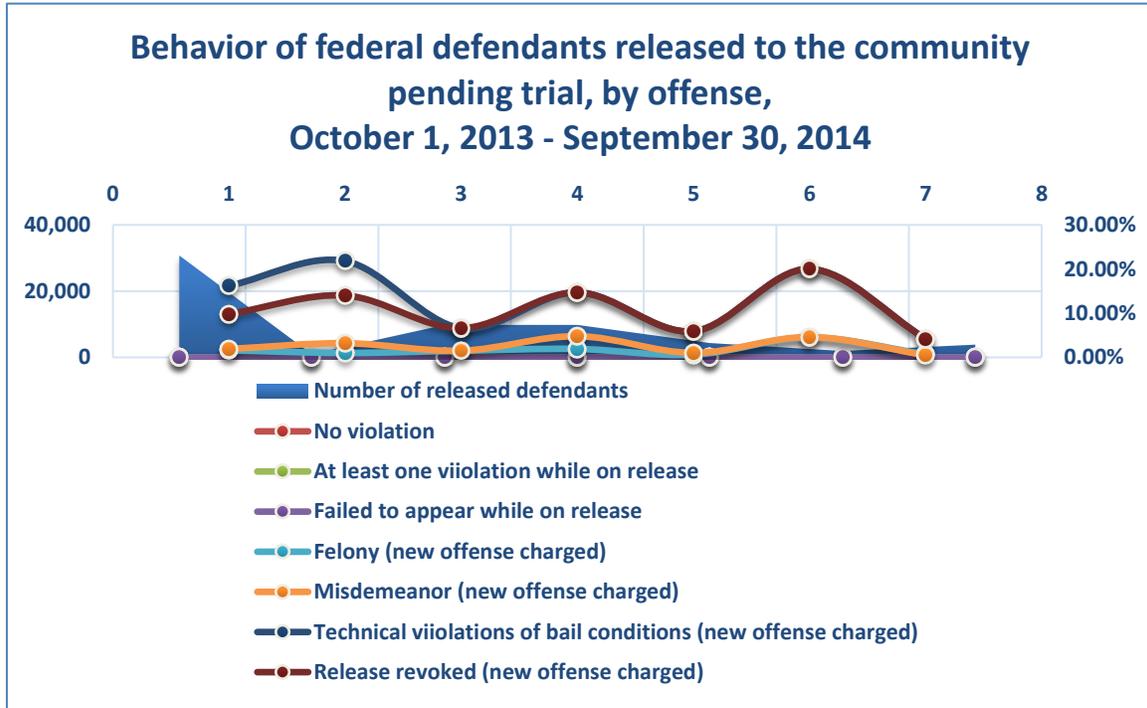
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics, 2014 – Statistical Tables, Table 3.3*, March 2017.
https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fjs14st.pdf

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- Federal Pretrial, Adjudication, Sentencing, and Appeals – Federal Case Filings and Adjudication. There were 8,692 criminal cases disposed by U.S. magistrates. 6,121 were convicted and 2,571 not convicted.
  Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics, 2014 – Statistical Tables,* March 2017.
  https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fjs14st.pdf
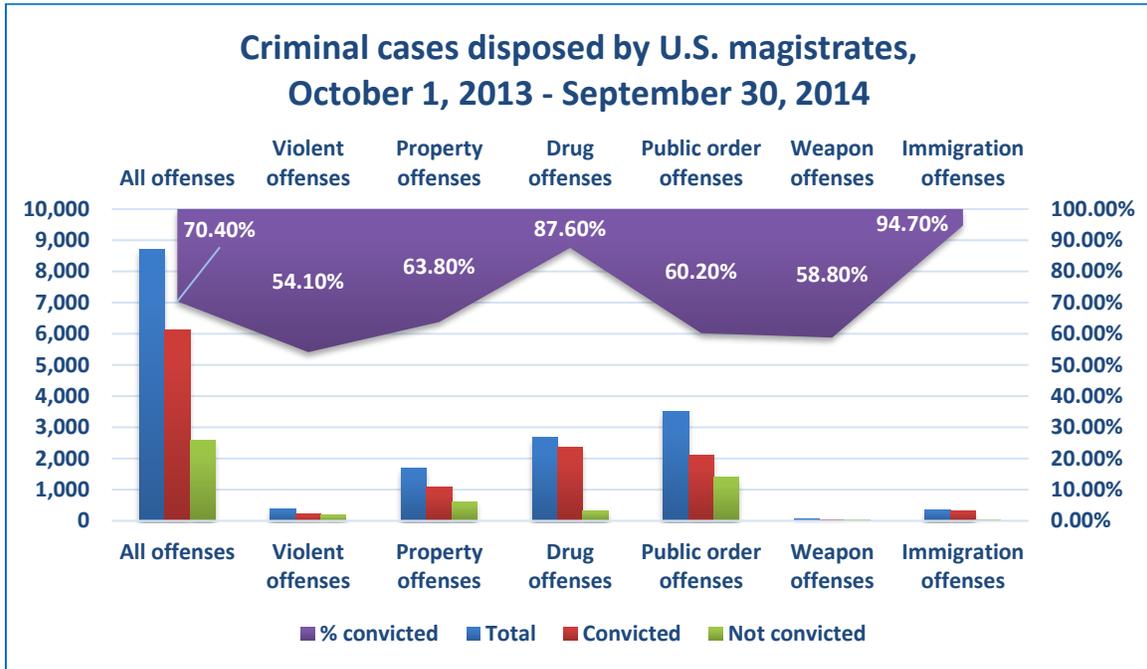
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics, 2014 – Statistical Tables, Table 4.3*, March 2017.
https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fjs14st.pdf

- Federal Pretrial, Adjudication, Sentencing, and Appeals – Federal Sentencing. There were 78,155 offenders sentenced in criminal cases: 77.6% of offenders convicted and sentenced to incarceration; 10.7% to probation; and 2.2% paid a fine only.

  Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics, 2014 – Statistical Tables,* March 2017.
 https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fjs14st.pdf

Offenders sentenced in criminal cases by offense, October 1, 2013 - September 30, 2014

Offense	Incarceration	Probation	Fine only
All offenses	77.60%	10.70%	2.20%
Felonies	81.30%	8.70%	0.40%
Violent offenses	93.30%	3.50%	0.10%
Property offenses	63.70%	24.60%	0.80%
Drug offenses	88.80%	4.80%	0.40%
Public order offenses	77.10%	16.20%	3.60%
Weapon offenses	91.80%	4.90%	0.20%
Immigration offenses	78.70%	4.10%	0.20%
Misdemeanors	39.90%	31.60%	21.10%
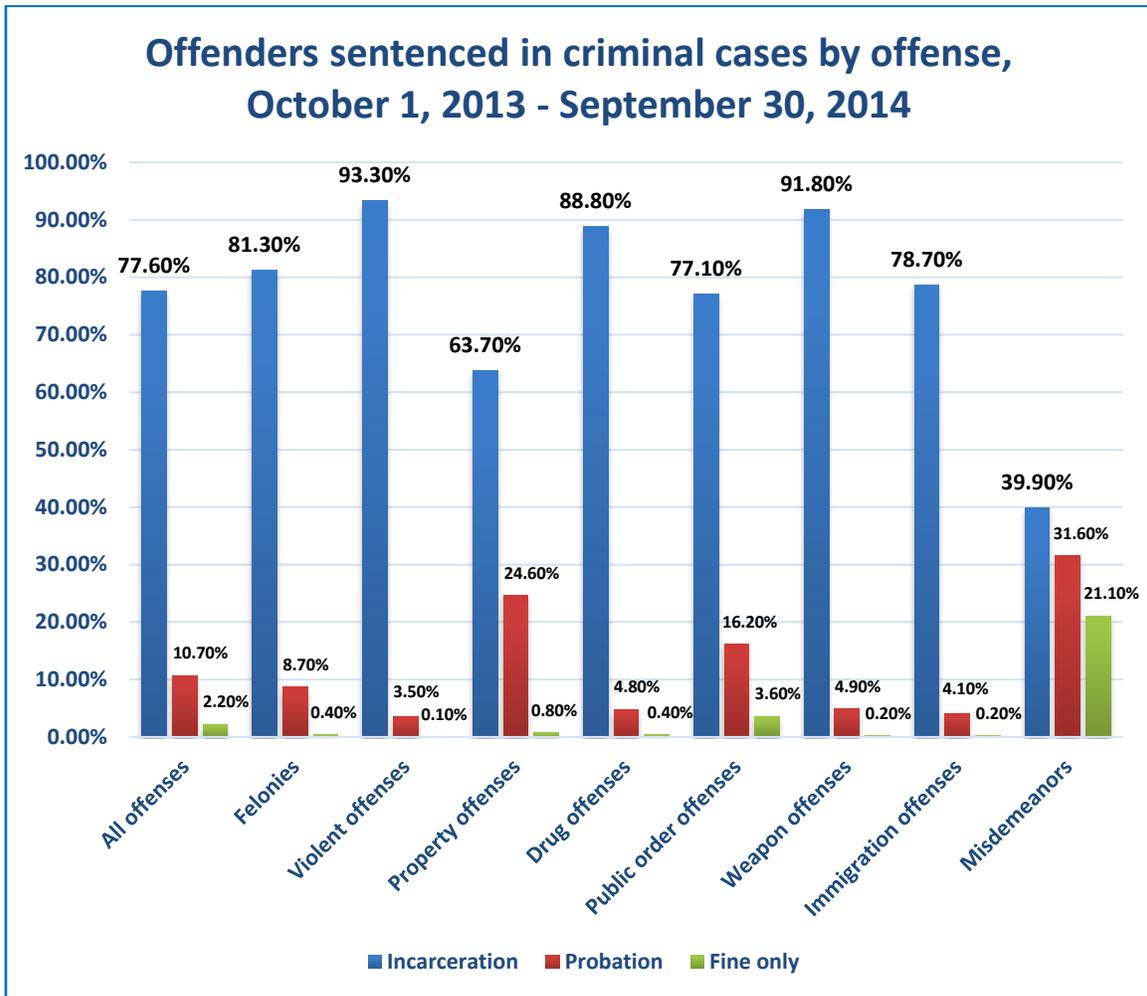
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics, 2014 – Statistical Tables: Table 5.1,* March 2017.
https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fjs14st.pdf

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- Section three describes offenders under federal correctional supervision – probation, parole, and supervised release.

  - Federal Community Corrections and Supervision – Federal Community Supervision, Probation, and Parole. There were 130,409 offenders under community supervision on September 30, 2014; 19,754 on probation; 109,287 on community supervised release[2]; and 1,368 on parole.

    Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics, 2014 – Statistical Tables,* March 2017.
    https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fjs14st.pdf

Offenders under federal community supervision, by offense, September 30, 2014

Legend: Total offenders under community supervision, Probation, Community supervised release, Parole
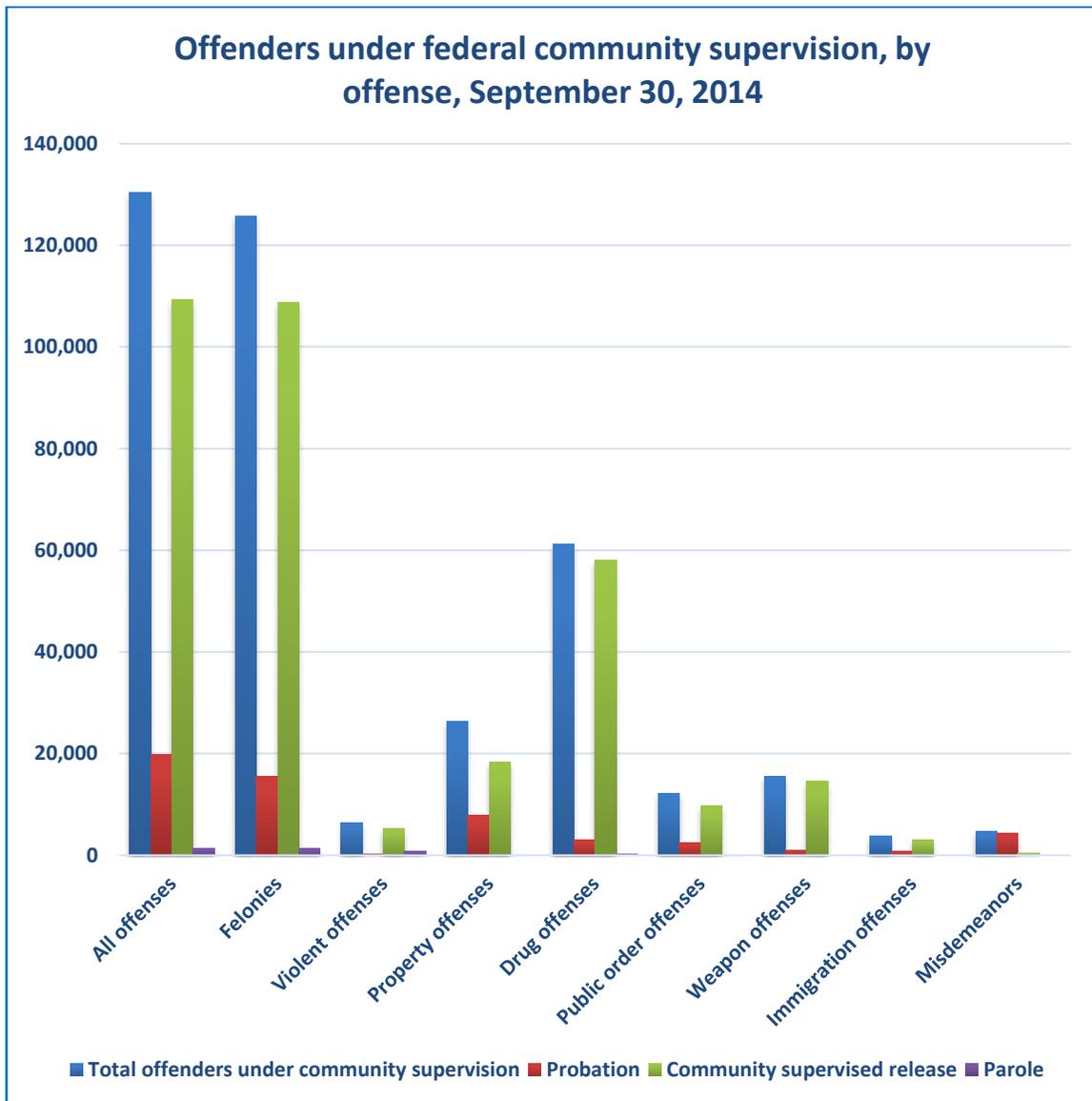
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics, 2014 – Statistical Tables: Table 7.1,* March 2017.
https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fjs14st.pdf

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[2] Community supervised release represents those supervised under community corrections authority, other than those under official probation or parole.

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- Federal Community Corrections and Supervision – Federal Community Supervision, Probation, and Parole. There were 11,282 probation terminations from October 1, 2013 –September 30, 2014; 45,685 supervised release terminations; and 476 parole terminations.

 Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics, 2014 – Statistical Tables,* March 2017.
  https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fjs14st.pdf

Outcomes of offenders terminating probation supervision, by offense, October 1, 2013 - September 30, 2014

	All offenses	Felonies	Violent offenses	Property offenses	Drug offenses	Public order offenses	Weapon offenses	Immigration offenses	Misdemeanors
No violation	83.80%	82.40%	61.80%	86.80%	74%	88.60%	74.90%	83.10%	86.30%
Drug use	1.90%	1.70%	0.70%	1.70%	2.20%	0.80%	1.30%	2.50%	2.40%
Fugitive status	0.40%	0.50%	1.40%	0.40%	2.20%	0.80%	1.30%	2.50%	2.40%
Other	2.90%	2.60%	9%	2.50%	2.20%	2.70%	2.50%	2.50%	3.20%
New crime	2.50%	2.20%	3.50%	1.70%	2.50%	1.50%	3.50%	5.40%	3%
Adminsitrative case closures	8.40%	10.50%	23.60%	6.90%	18.50%	6%	17.30%	5.90%	4.80%

Legend: ■ No violation ■ Drug use ■ Fugitive status ■ Other ■ New crime ■ Adminsitrative case closures

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics, 2014 – Statistical Tables: Table 7.3,* March 2017.
https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fjs14st.pdf

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- Federal Community Corrections and Supervision – Federal Community Supervision, Probation, and Parole. There were 45,685 supervised release terminations: 45,262 felonies; 2,761 violent offenses; 7,852 property offenses; 21,041 drug offenses; 3,237 public order offenses; 7,754 weapon offenses; 2,586 immigration offenses; and 423 misdemeanors.

  Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics, 2014 – Statistical Tables,* March 2017.
  https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fjs14st.pdf

Outcomes of offenders terminating supervised release, by offense, October 1, 2013 - September 30, 2014

Legend: No violation | Drug use | Administrative case closures | New crime | Other | Fugitive status
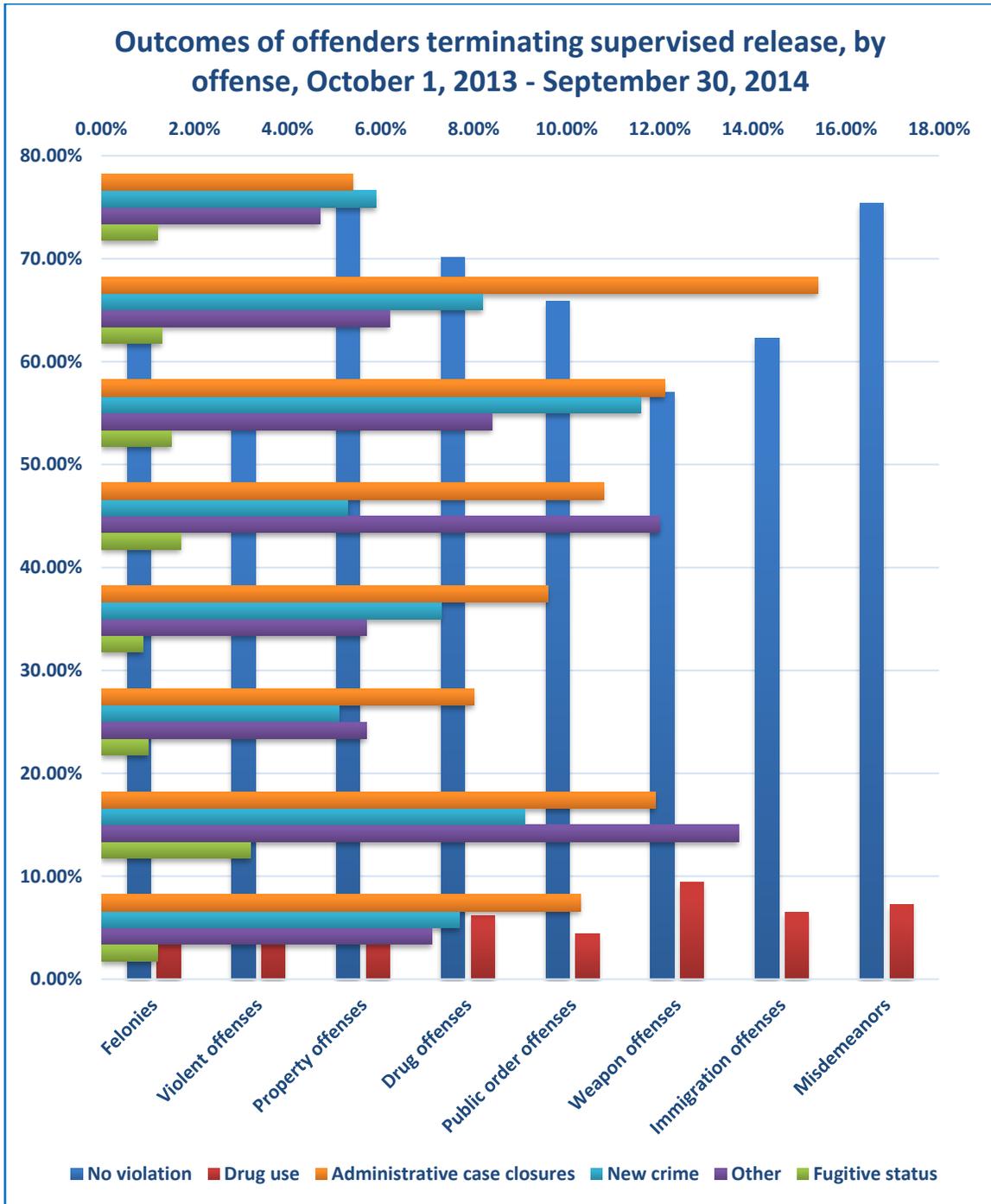
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics, 2014 – Statistical Tables: Table 7.5,* March 2017.
https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fjs14st.pdf

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- Federal Community Corrections and Supervision – Federal Community Supervision, Probation, and Parole. There were 476 parole terminations: 471 felonies; 228 violent offenses; 41 property offenses; 108 drug offenses; 64 public order offenses; 30 weapon offenses; and five misdemeanors.

  Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics, 2014 – Statistical Tables,* March 2017.
  https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fjs14st.pdf

Outcomes of offenders terminating parole, by offense, October 1, 2013 - September 30, 2014

- Felonies
- Violent offenses
- Property offenses
- Drug offenses
- Public order offenses
- Weapon offenses
- Misdemeanors
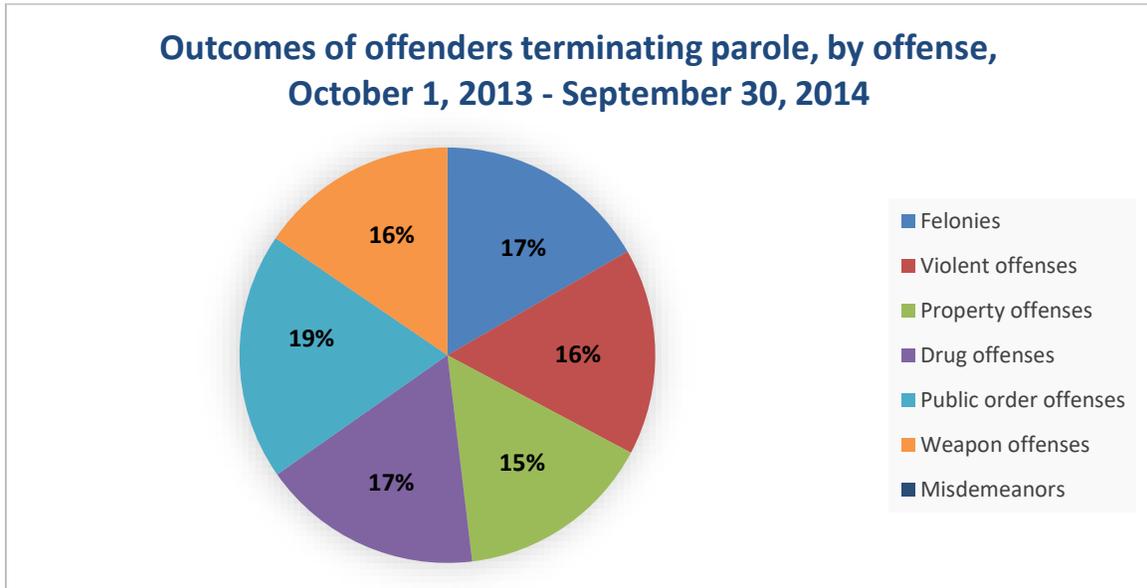
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics, 2014 – Statistical Tables: Table 7.7,* March 2017.
https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fjs14st.pdf

- Federal Community Corrections and Supervision – Federal Imprisonment. There were 200,418 admissions of federal prisoners and 5,033 releases: 11,470 for violent offenses; 12,518 for property offenses; 100,487 for drug offenses; 20,127 for public order offenses; 30,628 for weapon offenses; and 23,741 for immigration offenses.

  Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics, 2014 – Statistical Tables,* March 2017.
  https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fjs14st.pdf

Admissions and releases of federal prisoners, by offense, October 1, 2013 - September 30, 2014

- **Prisoners admitted to district court** ■ **Population at start of year**
- **First release** ■ **Population at end of year**
- **Net population change**
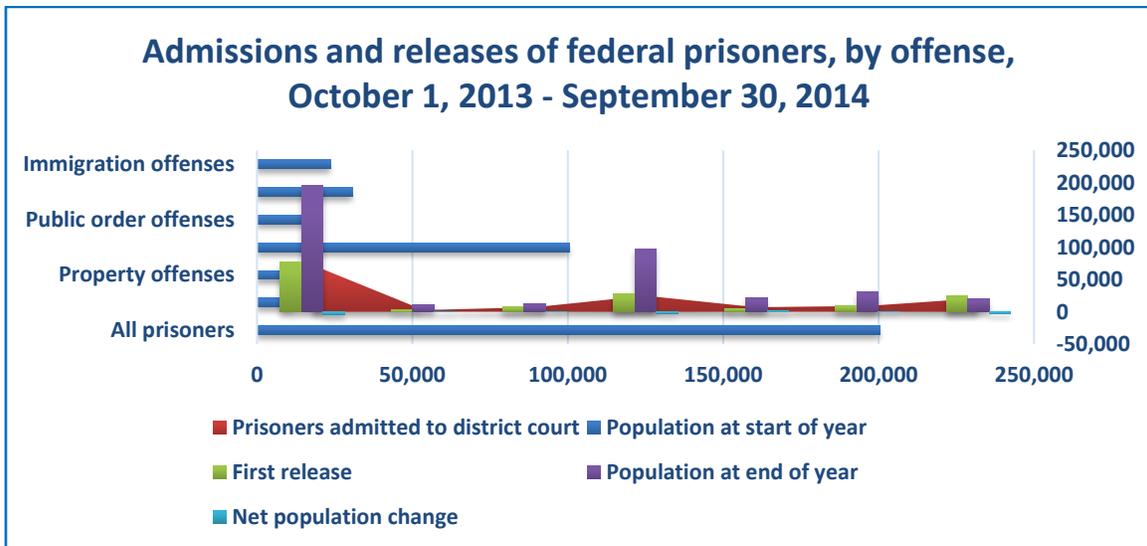
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics, 2014 – Statistical Tables: Table 7.9,* March 2017.
https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fjs14st.pdf

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- Federal Community Corrections and Supervision – Federal Imprisonment. There were 59,478 federal prisoners released by standard method: 1,745 violent offenses; 5,480 property offenses; 18,080 drug offenses; 4,190 public order offenses; 5,990 weapon offenses; and 23,261 immigration offenses.
 Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics, 2014 – Statistical Tables,* March 2017.
  https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fjs14st.pdf

Average time to first release and percent of sentence served for federal prisoners released by standard methods, October 1, 2013 - September 30, 2014
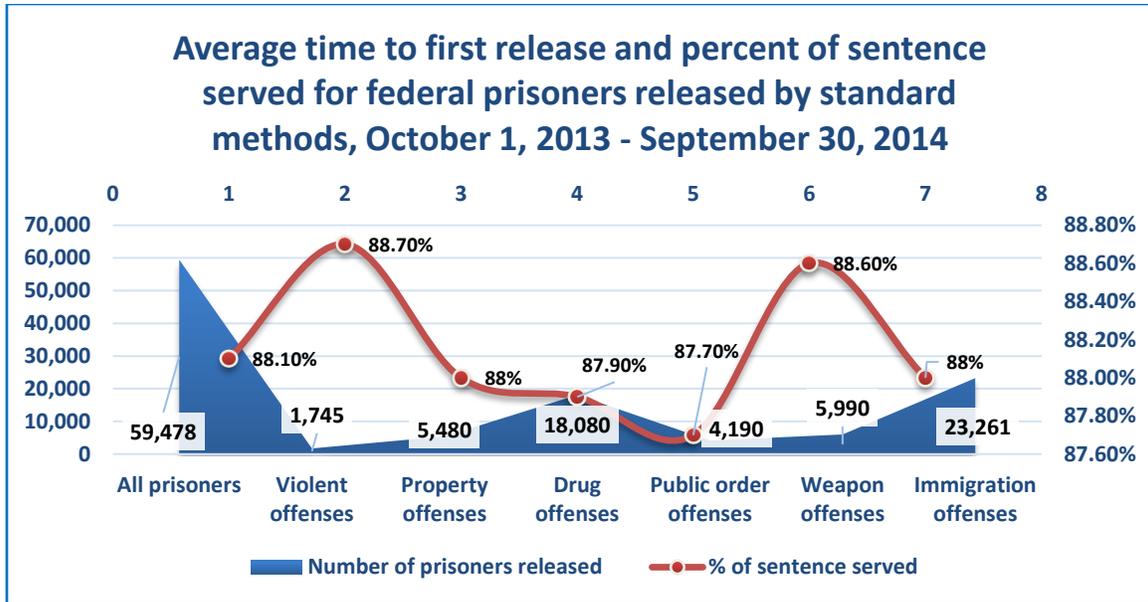
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics, 2014 – Statistical Tables: Table 7.11,* March 2017.
https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fjs14st.pdf

- The BJS' *Capital Punishment, 2014–2015* provides information on persons under sentence of death on December 31, 2014, and December 31, 2015. It includes summary trends on the population of inmates under sentence of death, admissions and releases from death row, and the number of persons executed. Also, it includes advance counts on executions in 2016. Highlights include:

  o At year-end 2014, 34 states and BOP held 2,942 inmates under sentence of death, 41 fewer than at year-end 2013.
  o In 2014, 18 states and BOP received 69 inmates under sentence of death.
  o Seven states executed 35 inmates in 2014.
  o At year-end 2015, 33 states and the BOP held 2,881 inmates under sentence of death, 61 fewer than at year-end 2014.
  o This was the 15th consecutive year in which the number of inmates under sentence of death decreased.
 o In 2015, six states executed 28 inmates.
  Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment, 2014 – 2015*, *Figure 3,* May 2017.
  https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cp1415sb.pdf

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Population – Private Prisons

- The BJS' *Prisoners in 2016* reports:

  o In 2016, 9% of state and federal prisoners were held in privately operated facilities that were under the jurisdiction of 28 states and the BOP.
  o Federal prisoners held in private prisons decreased by 800 prisoners (down 2%) between 2015 and 2016.
  o Private prison facilities, including non-secure community corrections centers and home confinement, housed 18% of the federal prison population on December 31, 2016.
  o Private facilities in Louisiana were reclassified as local facilities in July 2016.
  o Five states housed at least 20% of their prison population in privately operated facilities at year-end 2016: New Mexico (43%), Montana (39%), Oklahoma (27%), Tennessee (26%), and Hawaii (25%).
  Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 2016, Table 17*.
  https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p16.pdf

Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities held in the custody of private prisons, December 31, 2015 and 2016

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 2016, Table 17*.
https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p16.pdf
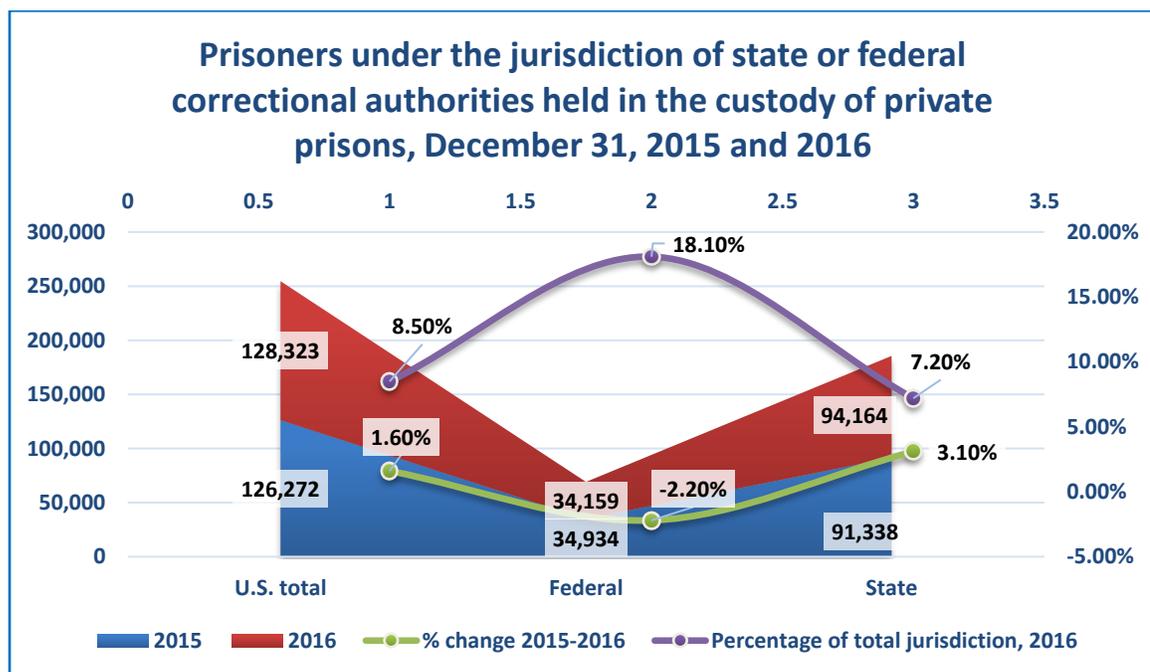
- According to the Pew Research Center's *U.S. Private Prison Population Has Declined in Recent Years*:

  o Since 1999 – the first year the BJS began collecting data on private prisons – inmates in privately run facilities have made up a small share of all U.S. prisoners. In 2015, just 8% of the nearly 1.53 million state and federal prisoners in the U.S. were in private facilities, up slightly from 5% in 1999.
  o State inmates make up most of the U.S. private prison population, as well as the overall U.S. prison population. In 2015, state prisoners made up 72% of the U.S. private prison population and 87% of the overall U.S. prison population.
  o In 2015, nearly three-quarters (73%) of all state prisoners in private facilities were held in the Sun Belt region of the U.S., including Texas, which has the largest private state prison population in the country. (Texas also has the second-largest state population overall.) Texas' private prison population peaked at 20,041 in 2008, or 21% of all state inmates in privately run prisons at the time. By 2015, Texas' private prison population had dropped to 14,293.

o Florida had the second-largest private prison population (12,487) in 2015, while Georgia and Oklahoma had the third- and fourth-largest with 7,953 and 7,446, respectively. Arizona had the fifth-largest state private prison population (6,471) in 2015, a drop since the state's peak of 8,971 in 2009.

Source: Pew Research Center, *U.S. Private Prison Population Has Declined in Recent Years,* April 2017.
http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2017/04/11/u-s-private-prison-population-has-declined-in-recent-years/

Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities held in the custody of private prisons, December 31, 2015 and 2016		
State	2015	2016
Alabama	398	348
Alaska	593	551
Arizona	6,471	8,285
California	2,195	7,005
Colorado	3,987	3,564
Connecticut	524	508
Florida	12,487	12,176
Georgia	7,953	7,973
Hawaii	1,340	1,405
Idaho	545	420
Indiana	4,204	3,927
Louisiana	3,152	0
Maryland	30	25
Mississippi	3,946	3,078
Montana	1,490	1,481
New Jersey	2,863	2,720
New Mexico	3,026	3,040
North Carolina	29	30
North Dakota	427	Not reported
Ohio	6,050	6,259
Oklahoma	7,446	7,149
Pennsylvania	605	680
South Carolina	14	12
South Dakota	22	34
Tennessee	5,172	7,433
Texas	14,293	13,692
Vermont	241	264
Virginia	1,568	1,576
Wyoming	267	269

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 2016, Table 17*.
https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p16.pdf

- Private prisons in the United States incarcerated 126,272 people in 2015, representing 8% of the total state and federal prison population. Since 2000, the number of people housed in private prisons has increased 45%.

- o Data compiled by the BJS show that in 2015, 28 states and the federal government incarcerated people in private facilities run by corporations including GEO Group, Core Civic (formerly Corrections Corporation of America), and Management and Training Corporation.
- o According to BJS data, 21 of the states with private prison contracts incarcerate more than 500 people in for-profit prisons. Texas, the first state to adopt private prisons in 1985, incarcerated the largest number of people under state jurisdiction, 14,293.
- o In six states, the private prison population has increased 100% or more during this period.
- o The federal prison system experienced a 125% increase in use of private prisons since 2000 reaching 34,934 people in private facilities in 2015.

Population – National

- As of February 20, 2018, the U.S. Census Bureau estimates the United States population to be 327,220,709. Other components of population change:

    o There is one birth every eight seconds.
    o There is one death every eleven seconds.
    o There is one international migrant (net) every 26 seconds.
    o There is a net gain of one person every 15 seconds.
    o United States population growth by region: Northeast 56,470,581 (17.3%); Midwest 68,179,351 (20.9%); West 77,410,622 (23.8%) and South 123,658,624 (38%).
    o The five most populous states: California 39,536,653; Texas 28,304,596; Florida 20,984,400; New York 19,849,399; and Pennsylvania 12,805,537.
    o The five most populous counties: Los Angeles County, CA 10,137,915; Cook County, IL 5,203,499; Harris County, TX 4,589,928; Maricopa County, AZ 4,242,997; and San Diego County, CA 3,317,749.
    o The five most populous cities: New York, NY 8,537,673; Los Angeles, CA 3,976,322; Chicago, IL 2,704,958; Houston, TX 2,303,482; and Phoenix, AZ 1,615,017.
    o The five states with the highest density: District of Columbia 693,972; New Jersey 9,005,644; Rhode Island 1,059,639; Massachusetts 6,859,819; and Connecticut 3,588,184.
    o Idaho was the nation's fastest-growing state over the last year. Its population increased 2.2% to 1.7 million from July 1, 2016, to July 1, 2017. Following Idaho for the largest percentage increases in population were: Nevada (2%), Utah (1.9%), Washington (1.7%), Florida, and Arizona (each with 1.6%).
    o The U.S. population grew by 2.3 million between July 1, 2016, and July 1, 2017, representing a 0.72% increase to 325.7 million.
    o The population of voting-age residents (adults age 18 and over) grew to 252.1 million (77.4% of the 2017 total population), an increase of 0.93% from 2016 (249.5 million).
    o Net international migration decreased 1.8% between 2016 and 2017, making it the first drop since 2012-2013. However, net international migration continues to be a significant factor in the population growth of the United States, adding just over 1.1 million people in the last year.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, February 2018.

https://www.census.gov/popclock/

https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2017/estimates-idaho.html

Population – Global

- Highlights from the Population Reference Bureau's (PRB) *2017 World Population Data Sheet*:

  o The world population in 2017 was 7.5 billion.
  o There were 107 births per 1,000 women ages 15-19 in least developed countries; and 16 per 1,000 in more developed countries.
  o 1.9 is the total fertility rate (lifetime births per woman) in France, Sweden, and Ireland - the highest rates in Europe.
  o 28% of the population ages 65 and above in Japan, the world's highest rate.
  o The five most populous countries (millions): China 1,387; India 1,353; United States 325; Indonesia 264; and Brazil 208.
  o The five highest total fertility rates: Niger 7.3%; Chad 6.4%; Somalia 6.4%; Democratic Republic of the Congo 6.3%; and Angola 6.2%.
  o 6.9% of women ages 15-24 in Zambia with HIV/AIDS, 4.1% for men.
  o 55 is the life expectancy of men in Western Africa and 57 for women, both lowest of any world region.
  o 52 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in Myanmar.
  o 70% of married or in-union U.S. women using modern contraceptive methods.
      Source: Population Reference Bureau, *2017 World Population Data Sheet*, August 2017
      http://www.prb.org/pdf17/2017_World_Population.pdf

Demographics – Correctional

- *Race and Hispanic Origin of Victims and Offenders, 2012 – 15* from the BJS presents estimates of violent victimization (rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault) by the race and Hispanic origin of victims and offenders during the four-year period from 2012 through 2015. Highlights include:

  - During 2012-15, half (51%) of violent victimizations were intraracial, that is both victims and offenders were the same race or both were of Hispanic origin.
  - In most of violent victimizations, white victims' offenders were white (57%) and black victims' offenders were black (63%).
  - The rates of total violent crime, serious violent crime, and simple assault were higher for intraracial victimizations than for interracial victimizations.
  - From 1994 to 2015, white-on-white violence (down 79%) and black-on-black violence (down 78%) declined at a similar rate.
  - During 2012-15, there were no differences among white, black, and Hispanic intraracial victimizations reported to police.
    Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Race and Hispanic Origin of Victims and Offenders, 2012 – 15,* October 2017.
    https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/rhovo1215.pdf
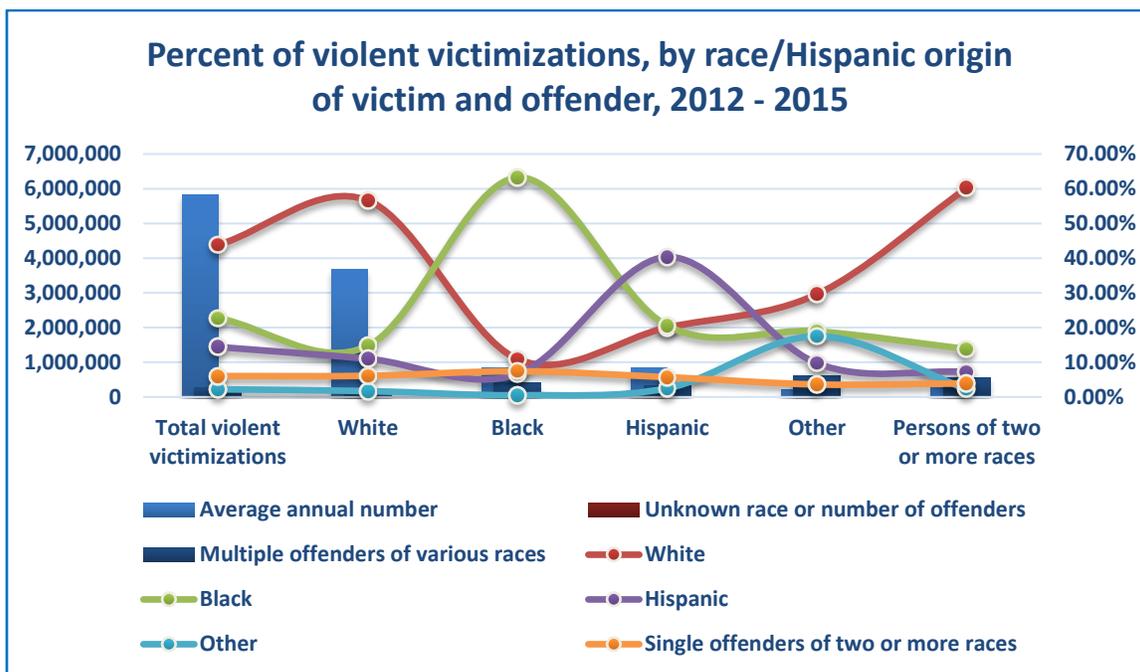
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Race and Hispanic Origin of Victims and Offenders, 2012 – 15, Table 1*, October 2017.
https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/rhovo1215.pdf

- The *Federal Justice Statistics, 2014 - Statistical Tables* from the BJS describes criminal case processing in the federal justice system, including arrest and booking through sentencing and corrections from October 1, 2013– September 30, 2014.

  - Section one describes federal law enforcement and prosecution.

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- There were 165,265 suspects arrested for federal offenses: 145,437 males; 135,160 whites; 60,623 ages 21-30; and 89,608 non-U.S. citizens.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics, 2014 – Statistical Tables,* March 2017.
https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fjs14st.pdf

Characteristics of federal arrestees booked by U.S. Marshals Service, October 1, 2013 - September 30, 2014
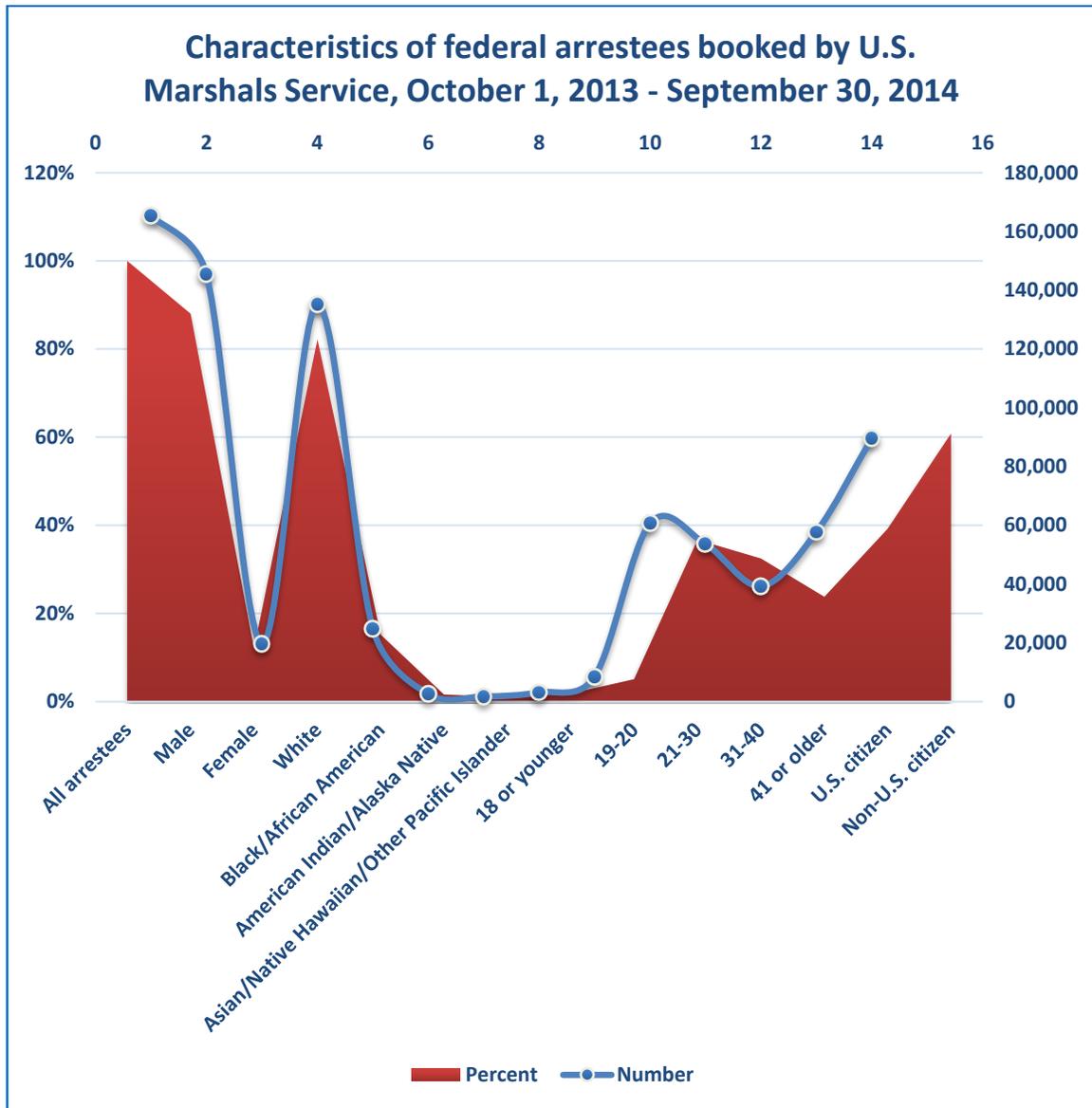
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics, 2014 – Statistical Tables, Table 1.3,* March 2017.
https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fjs14st.pdf

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- There were 29,549 suspects arrested by the Drug Enforcement Administration agents: 23,968 males; 20,280 whites; 16,549 non-Hispanics/Latinos; 10,431 ages 21-30. Drug types includes: cocaine powder, crack cocaine, marijuana, methamphetamine, opiates, and other or nondrug[3].

  Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics, 2014 – Statistical Tables,* March 2017.
  https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fjs14st.pdf

Characteristics of suspects arrested by Drug Enforcement Administration agents, by type of drug, October 1, 2013 - September 30, 2014
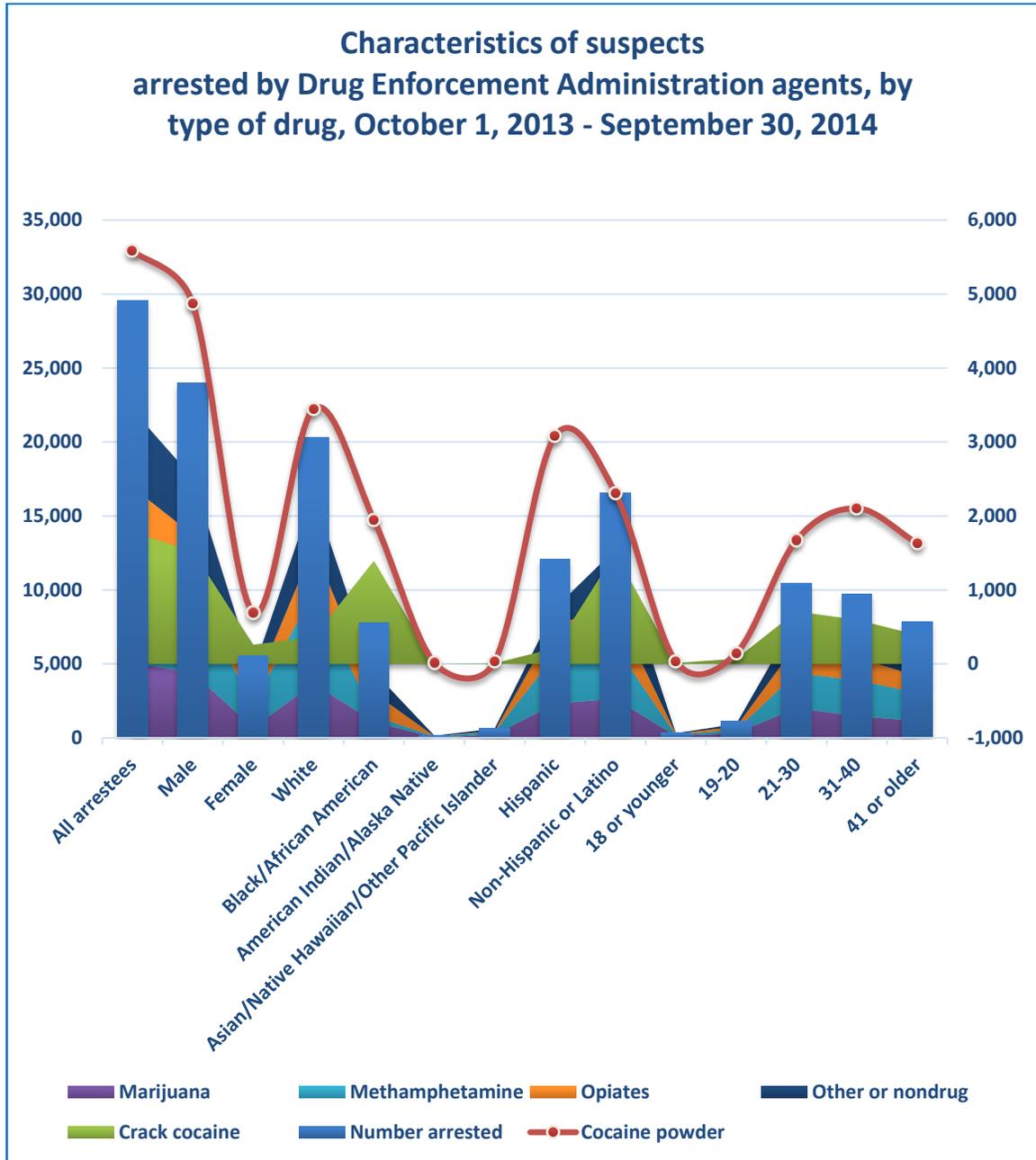
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics, 2014 – Statistical Tables, Table 1.4,* March 2017.
https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fjs14st.pdf

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[3] Nondrug includes pharmaceutical controlled substances, equipment used to manufacture controlled substances, and drug use paraphernalia.

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o   Section two describes federal pretrial actions, adjudication, sentencing, and appeals.

▪   Federal Pretrial, Adjudication, Sentencing, and Appeals – Federal Case Filings and Adjudication. There were 78,155 convicted offenders: 64,832 males; 55,125 whites; 39,674 Hispanics/Latinos; 24,382 ages 31-40; 42,506 U.S. citizens; 30,799 with less than a high school graduate education; and 50,292 have prior adult convictions.

Characteristics of convicted offenders, October 1, 2013 - September 30, 2014
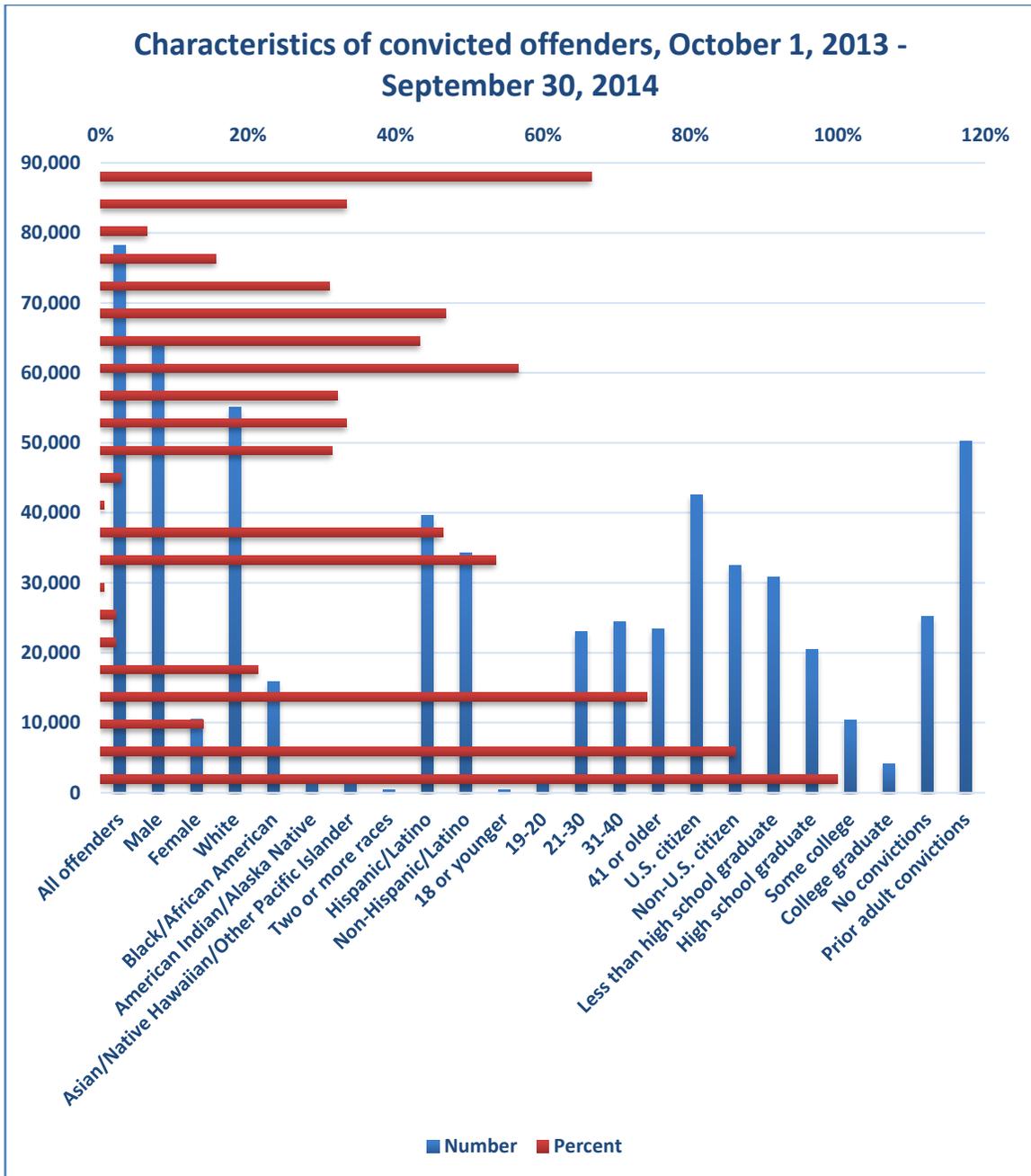
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics, 2014 – Statistical Tables, Table 4.4*, March 2017.
https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fjs14st.pdf

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- Federal Pretrial, Adjudication, Sentencing, and Appeals – Federal Sentencing. The average incarceration sentence length, by offense and offender characteristics: 55.4 months for all offenders; 57 months for males; 82.7 months for Blacks/African Americans; 73.7 months for Non-Hispanics/Latinos; 57.5 months ages 41 or older; 73.9 months U.S. citizens; 71.2 months high school graduates; and 57 months with prior adult convictions.

  Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics, 2014 – Statistical Tables,* March 2017.
  https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fjs14st.pdf

Average incarceration sentence length (months), by offense and offender characteristics, October 1, 2013 - September 30, 2014
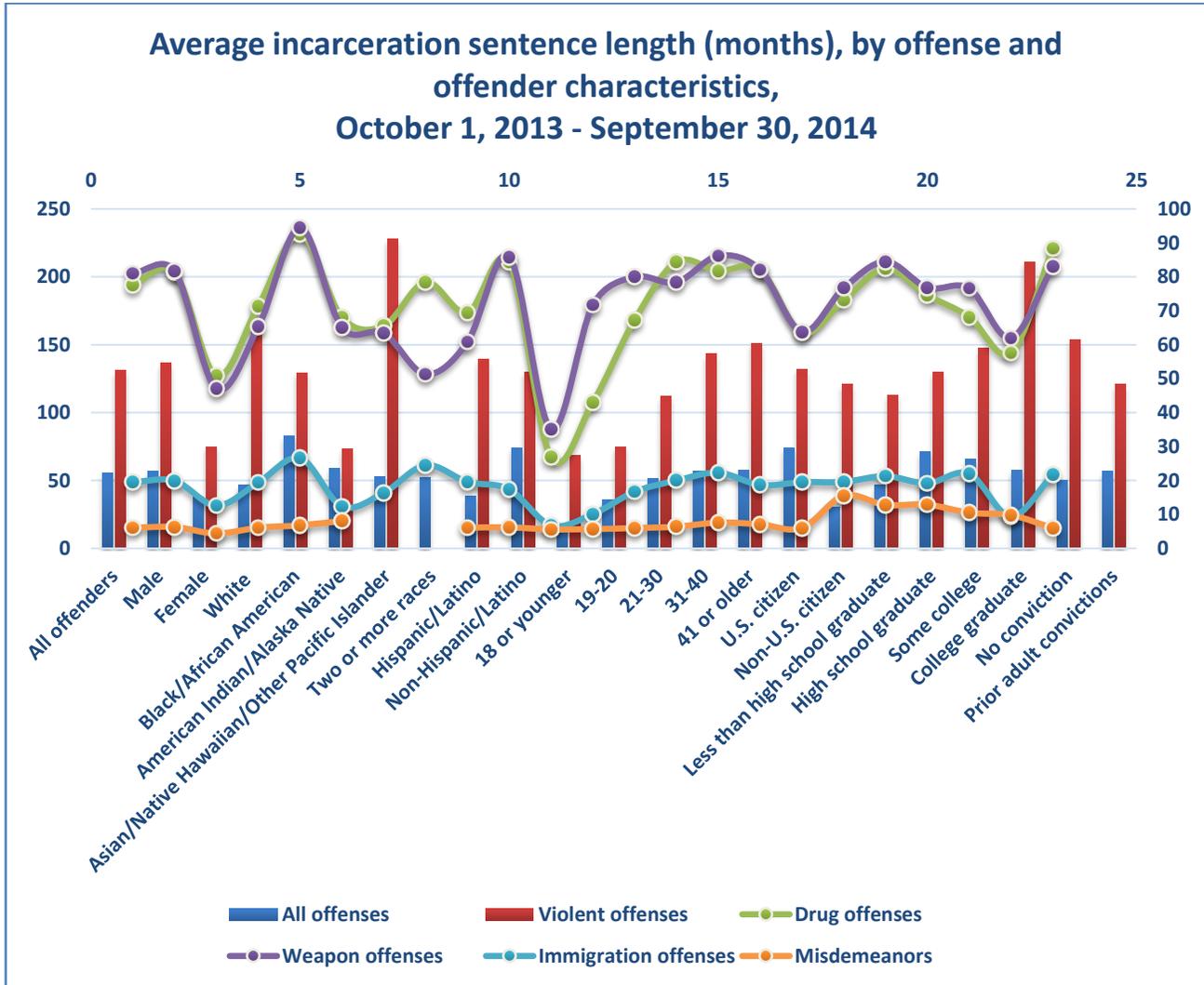
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics, 2014 – Statistical Tables, Table 5.4*, March 2017.
https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fjs14st.pdf

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- Section three describes offenders under federal correctional supervision – probation, parole, and supervised release.

  - Federal Community Corrections and Supervision – Federal Community Supervision, Probation, and Parole. There were 130,409 total offenders under community supervision on September 30, 2014: 19,754 on probation; 109,287 on community supervised release; and 1,368 on parole; 106,352 males; 74,466 whites; 98,089 non-Hispanics/Latinos; and 54,634 ages 41 or older.

    Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics, 2014 – Statistical Tables,* March 2017.
    https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fjs14st.pdf
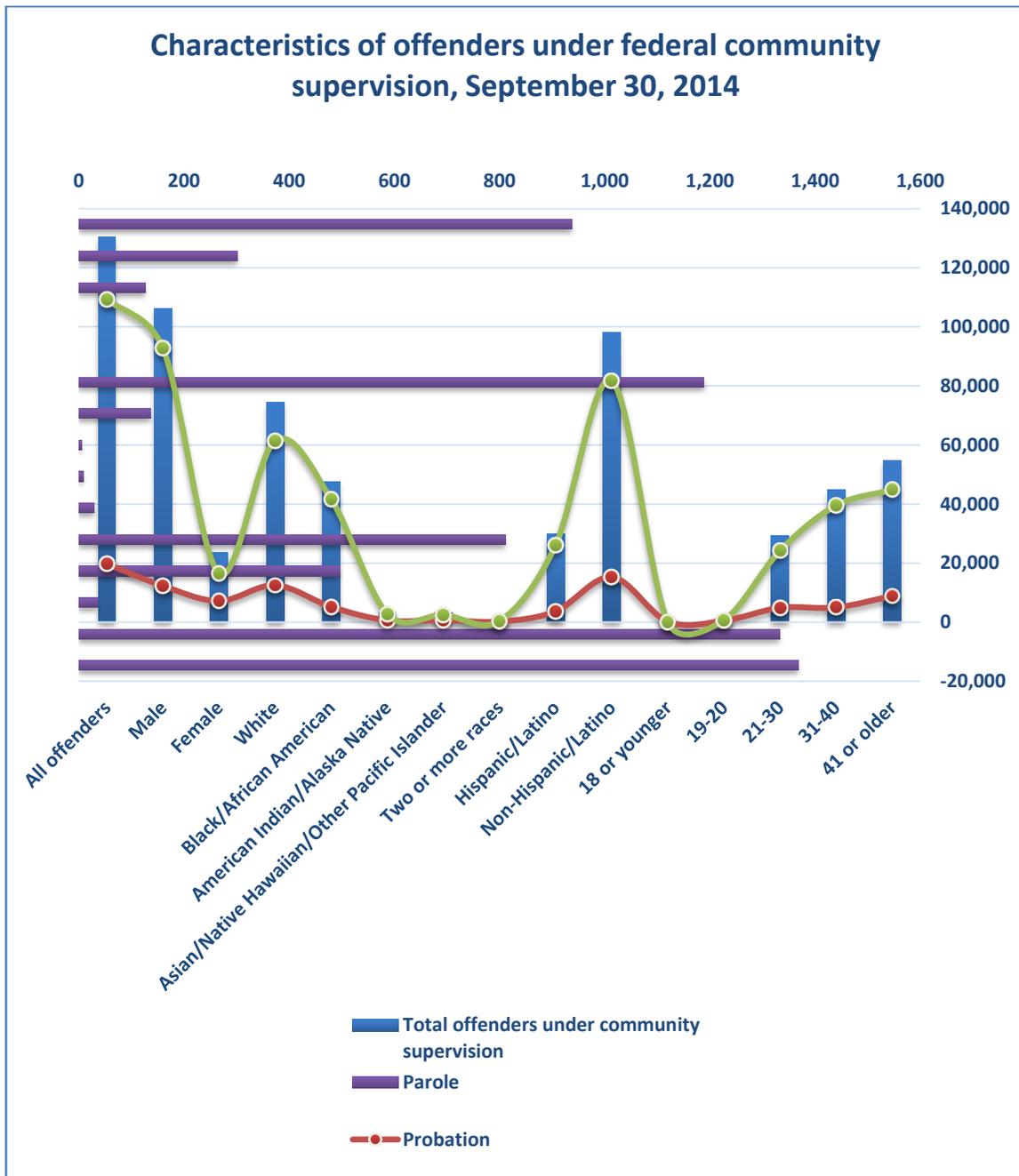
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics, 2014 – Statistical Tables, Table 7.2*, March 2017.
https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fjs14st.pdf

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- Federal Community Corrections and Supervision – Federal Community Supervision, Probation, and Parole. There were 45,685 supervised release terminations: 38,952 males; 25,682 whites; 33,825 non-Hispanics/Latinos; and 18,079 ages 41 or older.

  Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics, 2014 – Statistical Tables,* March 2017.
  https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fjs14st.pdf

Outcomes of offenders terminating supervised release, by offender characteristics, October 1, 2013 - September 30, 2014

Legend: No violation, Fugitive status, Drug use, Other, New crime, Administrative case closures
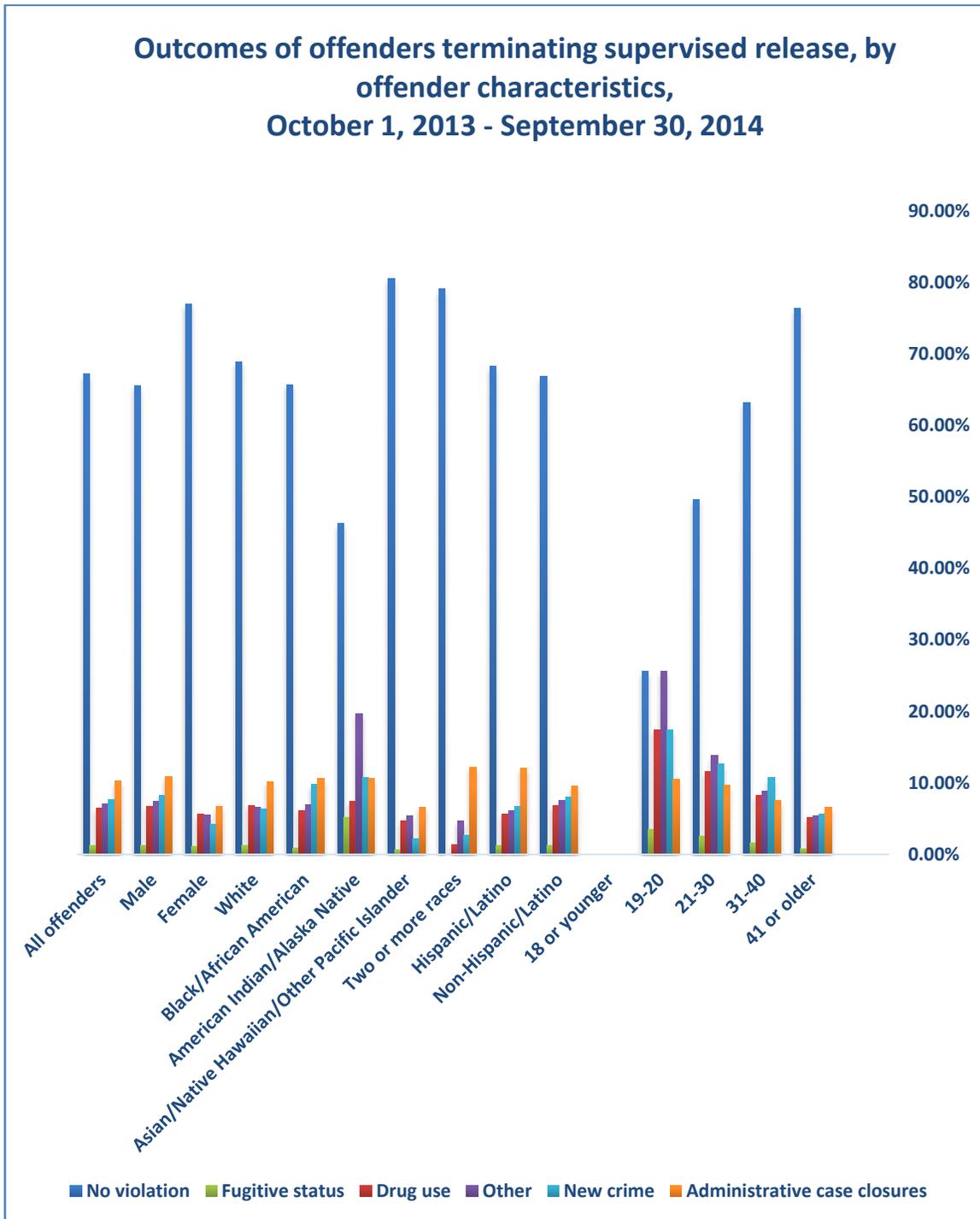
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics, 2014 – Statistical Tables, Table 7.6*, March 2017.
https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fjs14st.pdf

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- Federal Community Corrections and Supervision – Federal Imprisonment. There were 195,385 federal prisoners: 182,166 males; 117,864 whites; 127,710 non-Hispanics/Latinos; 84,339 ages 41 or older; and 148,426 U.S. citizens.
  Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics, 2014 – Statistical Tables,* March 2017.
  https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fjs14st.pdf

Characteristics of offenders in the federal prison population, September 30, 2014
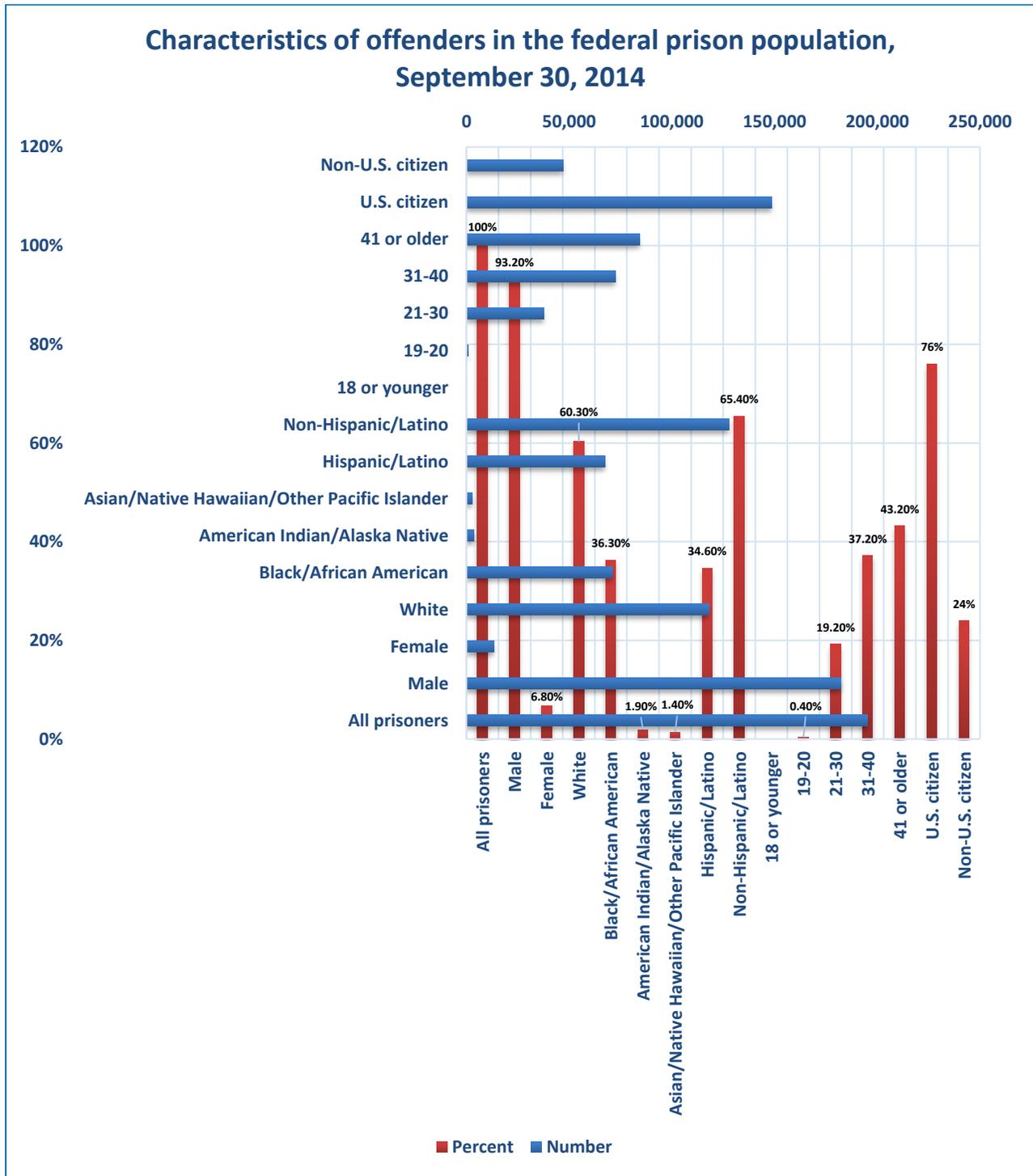
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics, 2014 – Statistical Tables: Table 7.10,* March 2017.
https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fjs14st.pdf

- Federal Community Corrections and Supervision – Federal Imprisonment. There were 65,624 released from prison: 59,716 males; 50,175 whites; 37,126 Hispanics/Latinos; 24,353 ages 41 or older; and 32,916 U.S. citizens.

  Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics, 2014 – Statistical Tables,* March 2017.
  https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fjs14st.pdf

Characteristics of offenders first released from prison, by offense, October 1, 2013 - September 30, 2014

Legend:
- All offenses
- Violent offenses
- Property offenses (fraudulent(
- Property offenses (other)
- Drug offenses
- Public order offeneses (regulatory)
- Public order offeneses (other)
- Weapon offenses
- Immigration offenses
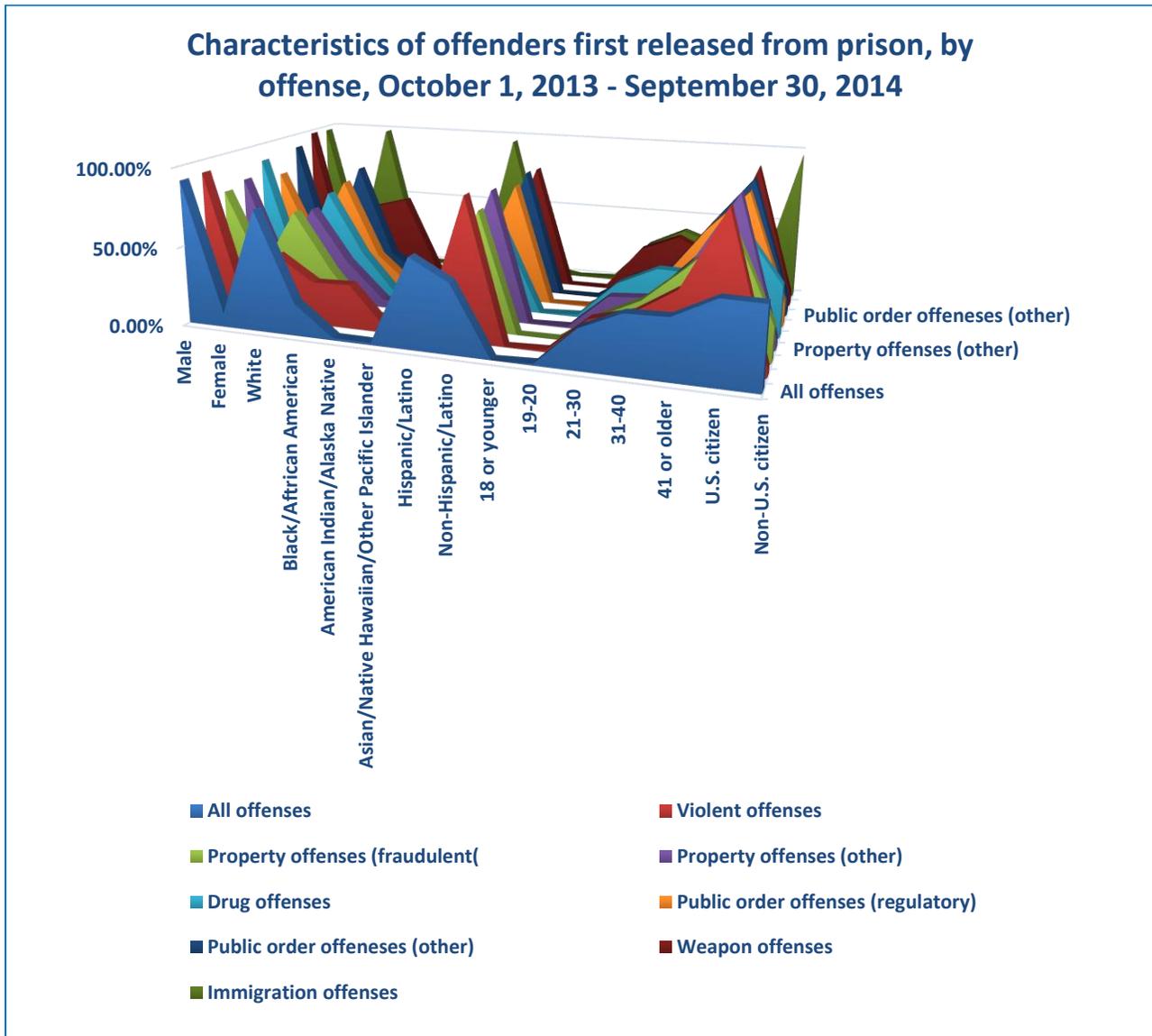
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Justice Statistics, 2014 – Statistical Tables: Table 7.12,* March 2017.
https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fjs14st.pdf

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- The BJS' *Jails in Indian Country, 2016*, describes jails, confinement facilities, detention centers, and other correctional facilities operated by tribal authorities or the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Highlights:

  o At midyear 2016, an estimated 2,540 inmates were held in 80 Indian country jails, up 1.2% from the 2,510 inmates held at midyear 2015 in 76 facilities.
  o At midyear 2016, jails in Indian country were rated to hold an estimated 4,090 inmates, up from 3,800 in 2015.
  o From June 2000 to June 2016, the overall rated capacity (up 97%) grew at twice the rate as the midyear inmate population (up 43%).
  o Occupied bed space declined from 86% of rated capacity at midyear 2000 to 62% at midyear 2016.
  o The number of inmates admitted into Indian country jails (9,640) during June 2016 was nearly four times the average daily population (2,480).

    Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jails in Indian Country, 2016,* December 2017.
    https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/jic16.pdf

Number of inmates, and rated capacity occupied in Indian country jails, June 2000 and 2010 - 2016

	Number of inmates (midyear)	Number of inmates (peak population)	Rated capcity	Number of operating facilities	Average number of inmates per operating facility
2000	1,775	2,441	2,076	68	26
2010	2,119	2,904	2,951	75	28
2011	2,239	3,257	3,136	80	28
2012	2,364	3,124	3,221	79	30
2013	2,290	3,050	3,480	79	29
2014	2,380	3,230	3,720	79	30
2015	2,510	3,230	3,800	76	33
2016	2,540	3,400	4,090	80	32

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jails in Indian Country, 2016, Table 1*, December 2017.
https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/jic16.pdf

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- The BJS' *Jail Inmates in 2016* presents data on inmates confined in local jails between 2000 and 2016. Inmate demographic characteristics:

  - Blacks/African Americans were incarcerated in jail at a rate 3.5 times that of whites, down from 5.6 times the rate in 2000.
  - The incarceration rate for adults age 18 or older was 280 per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older at year-end 2016.
  - Males (377 per 100,000 male U.S. residents) were incarcerated at a rate six times that of females (62 per 100,000 female U.S. residents).
  - Non-Hispanic blacks (599 per 100,000 black U.S. residents) had the highest jail incarceration rate at year-end 2016, followed by American Indian or Alaska Natives (AIAN) (359 per 100,000 AIAN residents).
  - Non-Hispanic whites (171 per 100,000 white residents) and Hispanics (185 per 100,000 Hispanic residents) were incarcerated at a similar rate at year-end 2016.
  - Whites accounted for 48% of the jail population in 2016.
  - At year-end 2016, an estimated 85% of the jail population were male.
  - Juveniles (those age 17 or younger) made up of 0.5% of the inmates held in local jails, down from 1.2% in 2000.
  - White non-Hispanic inmates accounted for 48% of the jail population in 2016, up from 42% in 2000.
  - The percentage of black non-Hispanic inmates declines from 41% in 2000 to 34% in 2016.
  - Hispanics represented 15% of the jail population in both 2000 and 2016.
  - AIAN inmates and Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander inmates each represented about 1% of the jail population.
  - In 2016, an estimated 65% of all jail inmates were awaiting court action on a current charge. The remaining 35% were sentenced offenders or convicted offenders awaiting sentencing. 70% of inmates were held in jail for felony charges.
    Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates in 2016, Table 3*.
    https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ji16.pdf

Characteristics of confined inmates in local jails, 2000, 2005, and 2010 - 2016
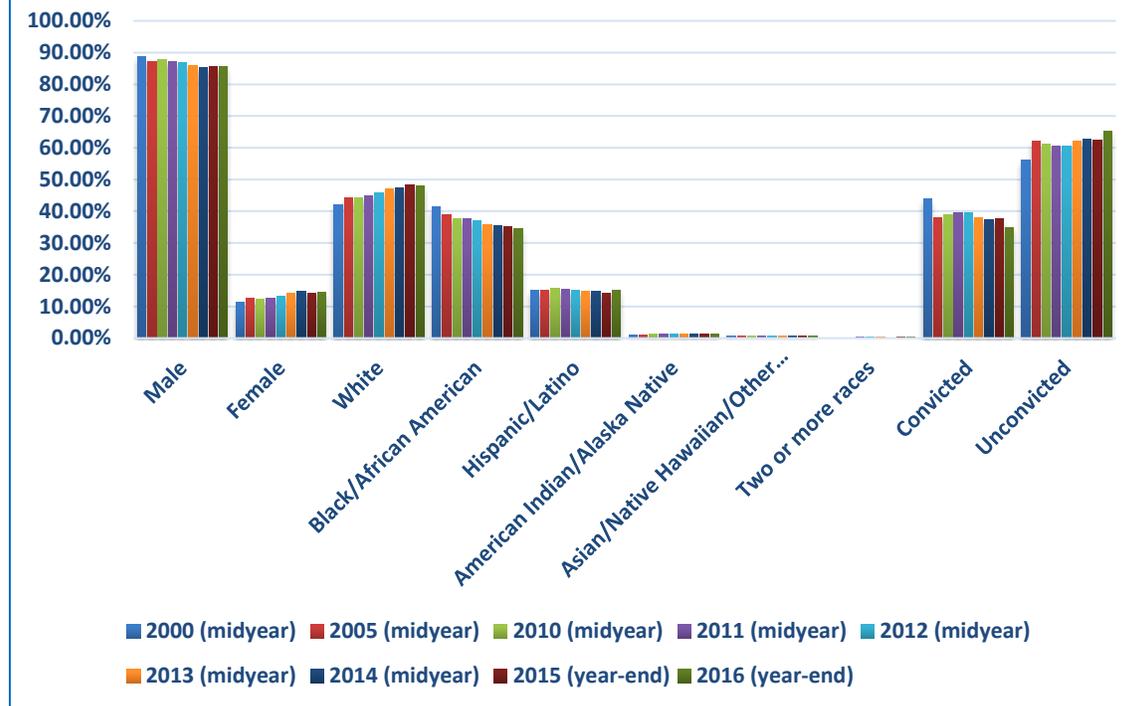
Legend:
■ 2000 (midyear) ■ 2005 (midyear) ■ 2010 (midyear) ■ 2011 (midyear) ■ 2012 (midyear)
■ 2013 (midyear) ■ 2014 (midyear) ■ 2015 (year-end) ■ 2016 (year-end)

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates in 2016, Table 3*.
https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ji16.pdf

- *Veterans in Prison and Jail, 2011–2012* from the BJS presents counts and rates of veterans in state and federal prison and local jail in 2011 and 2012. This report describes incarcerated veterans by demographic characteristics, military characteristics, and disability and mental health status. Highlights:

  o The number of veterans incarcerated in state and federal prison and local jail decreased from 203,000 in 2004 to 181,500 in 2011-12.
  o The total incarceration rate in 2011-12 for veterans (855 per 100,000 veterans in the United States) was lower than the rate for non-veterans (968 per 100,000 U.S. residents).
  o Non-Hispanic black and Hispanic inmates made up a significantly smaller proportion of incarcerated veterans (38% in prison and 44% in jail), compared to incarcerated non-Hispanic black and Hispanic non-veterans (63% in prison and 59% in jail).
  Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Veterans in Prison and Jail, 2011–2012*, December 2015.
  https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/vpj1112.pdf

Demographics – National

- The new U.S. Census Bureau population estimate presents changes among groups by age, sex, race and Hispanic origin at the national, state, and county levels between April 1, 2010, and July 1, 2016.

  o The median age is increasing in most areas of the country:

    ▪ New detailed estimates show the nation's median age – the age where half of the population is younger and the other half older – rose from 35.3 years on April 1, 2000, to 37.9 years on July 1, 2016.
    ▪ Every state experienced either an increase or had the same median age as a year earlier. At 44.6 years, the median age in Maine is the highest in the nation. New Hampshire's median age of 43.0 years is the next highest, followed by Vermont at 42.7 years. Utah had the lowest median age (30.8 years), followed by Alaska (33.9 years) and the District of Columbia (33.9 years).
    ▪ Two-thirds (66.7%) of the nation's counties experienced an increase in median age last year. In 2016, two counties had median ages over 60: Sumter, FL. (67.1 years) and Catron, NM (60.5 years).
    ▪ Between 2000 and 2016, 95.2% of all counties experienced increases in median age.
    ▪ Sumter, FL., home to a large retirement community, was the county with the highest median age, and it also showed the highest median age increase. Sumter's median age jumped from 49.2 years in 2000 to 67.1 years in 2016, an increase of 17.9 years. Noble, Ohio, is a small county in the southeastern part of the state. It has experienced net outmigration and deaths nearly equal to births. Noble's 2016 median age of 51.5 years is 16 years higher than what it was in 2000 (35.5 years). Since 2000, 56 counties showed a median age increase of 10 years or more.

  o The population continues to be more diverse:

    ▪ The Hispanic population (including all races) grew by 2% to 57.5 million.
    ▪ The Asian population grew by 3% to 21.4 million.
    ▪ The Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population grew by 2.1% to 1.5 million.
    ▪ The American Indian and Alaska Native population grew by 1.4% to 6.7 million.
    ▪ The African-American population grew by 1.2% to 46.8 million.
    ▪ The white population grew by 0.5% to 256.0 million.
    ▪ Those who identified as being of two or more races grew by 3% to 8.5 million.
    ▪ The non-Hispanic white alone population grew by 5,000 people, remaining at 198.0 million.

  o The Hispanic population (all races):

    ▪ Among states, California had the largest Hispanic total population (15.3 million) in 2016, while Texas had the largest numeric increase in the Hispanic population (233,100). New Mexico had the highest Hispanic share of its total population at 48.5%.
    ▪ Among counties, Los Angeles County, CA had the largest Hispanic population (4.9 million) in 2016, while Harris County, TX had the largest numeric increase (39,600). Starr County, TX had the highest Hispanic share of the population (96.3%).

- o The White population:

  - ▪ Among states, California had the largest white population on July 1, 2016 (29.9 million). Texas had the largest numeric increase since 2015 (281,200). Maine had the highest percentage of its population in this group (96.5%).
  - ▪ Among counties, Los Angeles County, CA had the largest white population in 2016 (7.5 million). Maricopa County, AZ had the largest numeric increase from last year (59,100). McPherson County, NE was the county with the highest white percentage of the population (99.6%).

- o The Black/African American population:
  - ▪ New York had the largest black or African American population of any state or equivalent in 2016 (3.8 million). Texas had the largest numeric increase (91,900). The District of Columbia had the highest percentage of its total population being black or African American (49.4%).
  - ▪ Among counties, Cook County, IL (Chicago), had the largest black or African American population in 2016 (1.3 million). Harris County, TX had the largest numeric increase since 2015 (16,400). Claiborne County, MS was the county with the highest black or African American percentage of the population in the nation (86.3%).

- o The Asian population:

  - ▪ California had the largest Asian population of any state (6.6 million), and the largest numeric increase (152,400). Hawaii had the highest percentage for this group (57%).
  - ▪ Among counties, Los Angeles County, CA had the largest Asian population of any county (1.7 million), as well as the largest numeric increase (22,400). Honolulu County, HI had the highest percentage in the nation for this group (61.3%).

- o The American Indian/Alaska Native population:

  - ▪ California had the largest American Indian and Alaska Native population of any state in 2016 (1.1 million), while Texas had the largest numeric increase since July 1, 2015 (10,800). Alaska had the highest percentage (19.9%) of the American Indian and Alaska Native population.
  - ▪ Among counties, Los Angeles County, CA had the largest American Indian and Alaska Native population of any county in 2016 (233,200), and Maricopa County, AZ held the greatest increase from the previous year (4,100). Kusilvak Census Area, AK had the highest share for this group (91.8%).

- o The Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander population:

  - ▪ Hawaii had the largest Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population of any state in 2016 (381,000). Since 2015, this group increased the most in California (4,900). Hawaii had the highest percentage of its population in this group in 2016 (26.7%).
  - ▪ Among counties, Honolulu County, HI had the largest Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population (245,600) in 2016, and Clark County, NV had the largest increase during the last year (1,500).

- o The population of two or more races:

  - Among states, more people who identified as being of two or more races lived in California (1.5 million) than in any other state, with an increase of 32,900 from 2015. Hawaii had the highest percentage for this group (23.7%).
  - Among counties, Los Angeles County, CA had the largest population of two or more races in 2016 (305,000). Maricopa County, AZ had the highest numeric increase since 2015 (5,300). Hawaii County, HI had the highest share for this group (30.1%).

- o The Non-Hispanic White alone population:

  - Among states, California had the largest non-Hispanic white alone population on July 1, 2016 (14.8 million). Florida had the largest numeric increase since 2015 (114,200). Maine had the highest percentage of its population in this group (93.5%).

  - Among counties, Los Angeles County, CA had the largest non-Hispanic white alone population in 2016 (2.7 million). Maricopa County, AZ had the largest numeric increase from last year (24,700). Keya Paha County, NE was the county with the highest share of its total population in this group (98%).
    Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *The Nation's Older Population Is Still Growing, Census Bureau Reports*, June 2017.
    https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2017/cb17-100.html

- Results from the U.S. Census Bureau's *2016 American Community Survey* on our nation's veterans' demographics:

  - o There are 18.5 million military veterans in the United States in 2016; 1.6 million are female veterans.
  - o There are 9.2 million veterans age 65 and older in 2016. At the other end of the age spectrum, 1.6 million are younger than age 35.
  - o There are 6.7 million Vietnam Era veterans in 2016. Moreover, there were 7.1 million who served during the Gulf War (representing service from August 1990 to present); 768,263 who served in World War II; 1.6 million who served in the Korean War; and 2.4 million who served in peacetime only.
  - o 11.6% of veterans in 2016 are black. Additionally, 78% non-Hispanic white, 6.5% Hispanic, 1.6% Asian, 0.7% American Indian/Alaska Native, 0.2% Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, and 1.3% some other race.
  - o There are three states with 1 million or more veterans in 2016. These states are California (1.6 million), Texas (1.5 million) and Florida (1.4 million).
  - o 28.3% of veterans 25 years and older have a bachelor's degree or higher in 2016. In comparison, 31.5% of non-veterans have a bachelor's degree or higher.
  - o The annual median income of male veterans in 2016 is $40,076, compared with $35,365 for male non-veterans. $34,178 is the annual median income of female veterans in 2016, compared with $23,445 for female non-veterans.
  - o There are 7 million veterans 18 to 64 years old in the labor force in 2016. Of those veterans, 6.7 million are employed.
    Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Percentage of Veterans Among the Adult Population*, November 2017.
    https://www.census.gov/newsroom/facts-for-features/2017/veterans-day.html?CID=CBSM+FFF

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Demographics – Global

- The Pew Research Center's findings on demographic trends includes global refugee and migrant flows, and changes to family life and living arrangements. They show how demographic forces are driving population change and reshaping the lives of people around the world:

  o Globally, babies born to Muslim mothers will outnumber babies born to Christian mothers by 2035 – largely driven by different fertility rates.
  o The shares of adults living in middle-income households fell in several countries in Western Europe.
  o European countries received a near-record 1.2 million first-time asylum applications in 2016.
    Source: Pew Research Center, *10 Demographic Trends Shaping the U.S. and the World in 2017*, April 2017.
    http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2017/04/27/10-demographic-trends-shaping-the-u-s-and-the-world-in-2017/

- *The World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*, published by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, provides a comprehensive review of global demographic trends and prospects for the future. Summary:

  o At the global level, the numbers of men and women are roughly equal, with the male population being slightly larger than the female population. Currently, in 2017, there are 102 men for every 100 women. Thus, in a group of 1,000 people selected at random from the world's population, 504 would be male and 496 would be female on average.
  o Children under 15 years of age represent roughly one quarter of the world's inhabitants (26%), while older persons aged 60 or over account for just over one eighth (13%). More than half (61%) are adults between 15 and 59 years of age. If the total number of people were split in half according to the age distribution of the world's population (at the median age), one group would bring together all persons younger than 30 years of age, while the other would include everyone aged 30 years or older.
  o Globally, life expectancy at birth rose by 3.6 years between 2000-2005 and 2010-2015, or from 67.2 to 70.8 years. All regions shared in the rise of life expectancy over this period, but the greatest gains were in Africa, where life expectancy rose by 6.6 years between these two periods after rising by less than two years over the previous decade. Life expectancy in Africa in 2010-2015 stood at 60.2 years, compared to 71.8 in Asia, 74.6 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 77.2 in Europe, 77.9 in Oceania, and 79.2 in Northern America.
  o Populations in many regions are still comparatively young. In Africa, children under age 15 account for 41% of the population in 2017 and young persons aged 15 to 24 account for an additional 19%. Latin America and the Caribbean, and Asia, which have experienced greater declines in fertility, have smaller percentages of children (25% and 24% respectively) but similar percentages of youth (17% and 16%, respectively). In total, these three regions are home to 1.8 billion children and 1.1 billion young persons in 2017.
  o In 2017, there are an estimated 962 million people aged 60 or over in the world, comprising 13% of the global population. The population aged 60 or above is growing at a rate of about 3% per year. Currently, Europe has the greatest percentage of population aged 60 or over (25%).
    Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, Volume II: Demographic Profiles*, June 2017.
    https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Publications/Files/WPP2017_Volume-II-Demographic-Profiles.pdf

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Economy – Correctional

- *The Price of Prisons: Examining State Spending Trends, 2010-2015*, from the Vera Institute of Justice, found that 13 states were successful in reducing both population and spending. However, no single reason explains a rise or fall in spending; instead, a multitude of factors push and pull expenditures in different directions.

  - In 13 states where prison population has declined since 2010, total prison costs declined by $1.6B.
  - In seven states where the prison population has increased since 2010, total prison costs declined by $254M.
  - In ten states where the prison population has declined since 2010, total prison costs increased by $1.1B.
  - In 15 states where the prison population has increased since 2010, total prisons costs increased by $508M.

    Source: Vera Institute of Justice, *The Price of Prisons: Examining State Spending Trends, 2010-2015*, May 2017.
    https://www.vera.org/publications/price-of-prisons-2015-spending-trends/legacy_downloads/price-of-prisons-2015-state-spending-trends-fact-sheet.pdf

- This table details pay scales that apply to incarcerated people working in state and federal prisons, along with sourcing information available as of April 10, 2017.

State	Regular (non-industry) jobs are unpaid.	Jobs in state-owned businesses ("Correctional Industries")
Alabama	Unpaid.	$0.25 to $0.75 per hour.
Alaska	$0.30 to $1.25 per hour.	$0.65 to one-half of the state's minimum wage per hour.
Arizona	$0.15 to $0.50 per hour.	$0.20 to $0.80 per hour.
Arkansas	Unpaid.	Unpaid.
California	$0.08 to $0.37 per hour; or $12.00 to $56.00 per month.	$0.30 to $0.95 per hour.
Colorado	$0.42 to $2.45 per day.	(Intentionally blank).
Connecticut	$0.75 to $1.75 per day.	$0.30 to $1.50 per hour.
Delaware	The policy does not specify wages.	$0.25 to $2.00 per hour.
Florida	$0 to $50 per month.	$0.20 to $0.55 per hour.
Georgia	Unpaid.	Unpaid.
Hawaii	$0.25 per hour.	$0.50 to $2.50 per hour.
Idaho	$0.10 to $0.90 per hour.	(intentionally blank).
Illinois	$15 to $75 per month.	$0.30 to $2.25 per hour.
Indiana	$0.12 to $0.25 per hour.	(Intentionally blank).
Iowa	$0.27 to $0.68 per hour.	$0.58 to $0.87 per hour.
Kansas	$0.60 to $1.05 per day.	$0.25 to $3.00 per hour.
Kentucky	$0.80 to $2.00 per day.	(Intentionally blank).
Louisiana	$0.04 to $1.00 per hour.	Up to $0.40 per hour.
Maine	No DOC policies.	$1000 to $6000 per year.
Maryland	$0.90 to $2.75 per day.	$1.25 to $5.10 per day.
Massachusetts	$5 to $35 per week.	The Commissioner may establish a graduated pay scale.
Michigan	$0.84 to $3.34 per day.	(Intentionally blank).
Minnesota	$0.25 to $2.00 per hour.	$0.50 to $3.00 per hour.
Mississippi	A statewide policy was unavailable.	$0.20 to $1.30 per hour.
Missouri	$7.50 per month base pay.	$0.30 to $0.71 per hour for most assignments.
Montana	$1.25 to $5.00 per day.	(Intentionally blank).

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Nevada	(Intentionally blank).	$0.25 to $5.15 per hour for most positions.
New Hampshire	$1.00 to $4.00 per day.	$2.00 to $4.00 per day.
New Jersey	$1.30 to $10.00 per day.	$0.38 per hour to $10.00 per day.
New Mexico	$0.10 to $1.00 per hour.	$0.30 to $1.10 per hour.
New York	$0.10 to $0.33 per hour.	Average of $0.62 per hour.
North Carolina	$0.40 to $3.00 per day.	$0.40 to $3.00 per day.
North Dakota	$1.55 to $7.07 per day.	$0.45 to $1.69 per hour.
Ohio	$6.00 to $24 per month.	$0.21 to $1.23 per hour.
Oklahoma	$7.23 to $27.09 per month.	$0 to $0.43 per hour.
Oregon	$8 to $82 per month.	$8 to $82 per month.
Pennsylvania	$0.19 to $1.00 per hour.	$0.19 to $0.42 per hour.
Rhode Island	$1.00 to $3.00 per day.	(Intentionally blank).
South Carolina	Unpaid.	$0.35 to $1.80 per hour.
South Dakota	$0.25 to $0.38 per hour.	$0.25 per hour.
Tennessee	$0.17 to $0.75 per hour.	(Intentionally blank).
Texas	Unpaid.	Unpaid.
Utah	At least $0.40 per hour.	$0.60 to $1.75 per hour.
Vermont	$0.25 to $0.40 per hour.	$0.25 to $1.25 per hour.
Virginia	$0.27 to $0.45 per hour.	$0.55 to $0.80 per hour.
Washington	Up to $55 per month.	$0.70 to 2.70 per hour.
West Virginia	$6 to $81 per month.	No uniform pay scale.
Wisconsin	$0.09 to $0.42 per hour.	$0.79 to $1.41 per hour.
Wyoming	$0.35 to $1.00 per hour.	$0.50 to $1.20 per hour.
Federal	$0.12 to $0.40 per hour.	$0.23 to $1.15 per hour.

Economy – National

- The economic forecast summary for the United States from the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD):

    o The economic expansion is projected to continue in 2018 and 2019. Buoyant asset prices and strong business and consumer confidence will support consumption and investment growth.

    o The impact of slowing employment growth on consumption will be partly offset by wage growth acceleration as the labor market tightens further.

    o Fiscal policy is projected to become more supportive in 2018 as measures are introduced that will lower tax rates on corporate and personal income. This typically stimulates investment and consumption.

    o At a time when unemployment is at its lowest level since 2000, the assumed fiscal boost will also contribute to further wage growth, thereby providing the conditions for monetary policy to continue normalizing gradually.

    o Policies to help people return to employment would underpin stronger growth of activity while reducing inequalities. Deregulation and tax reform would support stronger investment and help lift productivity.

    o Financial stability has strengthened since the crisis and regulatory oversight has improved considerably, but vulnerabilities have emerged during the extended period of exceptional monetary easing.

    o Asset prices are elevated and high leverage exposes the corporate sector to shocks. House prices exceed pre-crisis levels in several big cities. Although regulatory oversight imposes a burden on some financial firms, reforms to minimize these burdens need to ensure that vulnerabilities are not allowed to build up further.

    Source: OECD, *United States - Economic forecast summary (November 2017)*.
    http://www.oecd.org/eco/outlook/economic-forecast-summary-united-states-oecd-economic-outlook.pdf

Economy – Global

- The Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) tracks the performance of close to 140 countries on twelve pillars of competitiveness. It assesses the factors and institutions identified by empirical and theoretical research as determining improvements in productivity, which in turn is the main determinant of long-term growth and an essential factor in economic growth and prosperity. The twelve pillars are:

  o Institutions.
  o Infrastructure.
  o Macroeconomic environment.
  o Health and primary education.
  o Higher education and training.
  o Goods market efficiency.
  o Labor market efficiency.
  o Financial market development.
  o Technological readiness.
  o Market size.
  o Business sophistication.
  o Innovation.
    Source: World Economic Forum, *The Global Competitiveness Report 2017–2018*, 2017, Appendix A
    http://www3.weforum.org/docs/GCR2017-2018/05FullReport/TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2017%E2%80%932018.pdf

Workforce – Correctional

- Occupational Employment and Wages, May 2017: Correctional Officers and Jailers.

  o Employment estimate and mean wage estimates for correctional officers and jailers.

Employment	Mean hourly wage	Mean annual wage
428,870	$22.88	$47,600

  o Percentile wage estimates for correctional officers and jailers.

Percentile	10%	25%	50% (Median)	75%	90%
Hourly wage	$14.20	$16.75	$20.93	$27.81	$36.03
Annual wage	$29,540	$34,830	$43,540	$57,850	$74,940

  o Industries with the highest levels of employment for correctional officers and jailers.

Industry	Employment	Percent of industry employment	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
State Government	227,860	10.42%	$23.02	$47,880
Local Government	161,910	2.97%	$22.82	$47,440
Facilities Support Service	20,730	13.22%	$18.80	$39,110
Federal Executive Branch	16,860	0.83%	$26.70	$55,530
Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Hospitals	1,090	0.46%	$25.75	$53,560

  o Industries with the highest concentration of employment for correctional officers and jailers.

Industry	Employment	Percent of industry employment	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
Facilities Support Services	20,730	13.22%	$18.80	$39,110
State Government	227,860	10.42%	$23.02	$47,880
Local Government	161,910	2.97%	$22.82	$47,440
Federal Executive Branch	16,860	0.83%	$26.70	$55,530
Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Hospitals	1,090	0.46%	$25.75	$53,560

  o Top paying industries for correctional officers and jailers.

Industry	Employment	Percent of industry	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
Investigation and Security Services	200	0.02	$27.68	$57,580
Federal Executive Branch	16,860	0.83%	$26.70	$55,530
Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Hospitals	1,090	0.46%	$25.75	$53,560
State Government	227,860	10.42%	$23.02	$47,880

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Local Government	161,910	2.97%	$22.82	$47,440

- o States with the highest employment level of correctional officers and jailers.

State	Employment	Employment per thousand jobs	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
Texas	48,600	4.09	$19.91	$41,420
California	36,730	2.20	$34.44	$71,630
New York	34,820	3.78	$30.76	$63,990
Florida	33,730	4.01	$20.51	$42,670
Pennsylvania	17,380	3.01	$24.58	$51,140

- o States with the highest concentration of jobs of correctional officers and jailers.

State	Employment	Employment per thousand jobs	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
New Mexico	4,550	5.67	$16.73	$34,800
Arizona	14,170	5.24	$21.29	$42,290
Mississippi	5,600	5.00	$13.96	$29,040
West Virginia	3,280	4.77	$16.39	$34,090
Arkansas	5,480	4.57	$16.25	$33,810

- o Top paying states for correctional officers and jailers.

State	Employment	Employment per thousand jobs	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
California	36,730	2.20	$34.44	$71,630
New Jersey	10,800	2.70	$33.85	$70,400
Massachusetts	6,080	1.72	$31.76	$66,060
New York	34,820	3.78	$30.76	$63,990
Alaska	1,200	3.77	$30.07	$62,550

- o Metropolitan areas with the highest employment level of correctional officers and jailers.

Metropolitan area	Employment	Employment per thousand jobs	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean Wage
New York-Jersey City-White Plains, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division	14,500	2.17	$33.37	$69,400
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	9,390	4.74	$21.82	$45,380
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	7,840	2.68	$21.66	$45,050
Chicago-Naperville-Arlington Heights, IL Metropolitan Division	5,260	1.44	$31.08	$64,650
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	4,550	3.17	$34.96	$72,710
Bakersfield, CA	4,240	13.95	$35.15	$73,110
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	4,100	1.57	$17.97	$37,380
Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX Metropolitan Division	4,000	1.61	$21.49	$44,700
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metropolitan Division	3,700	0.83	$31.32	$65,150
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA NECTA Division	3,690	2.01	$33.71	

o   Metropolitan areas with the highest concentration of jobs of correctional officers and jailers.

Metropolitan area	Employment	Employment per thousand jobs	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
Pine Bluff, AR	1,420	45.73	$17.10	$35,560
The Villages, FL	1,120	42.94	$22.28	$46,340
Vineland-Bridgeton, NJ	1,960	33.29	$33.97	$70,650
Elmira, NY	860	24.77	$30.31	$63,050
Cumberland, MD-WV	800	21.55	$23.02	$47,880
Glens Falls, NY	880	16.52	$28.67	$59,630
Sierra Vista-Douglas, AZ	530	16.44	$19.13	$39,880
Abilene, TX	1,000	15.49	$19.17	$39,880
Jefferson City, MO	1,130	15.30	$14.44	$30,030
Dutchess County-Putnam County, NY Metropolitan Division	2,080	15.01	$29.24	$60,810

o   Top paying metropolitan areas for correctional officers and jailers.

Metropolitan area	Employment	Employment per thousand jobs	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
Nassau County-Suffolk County, NY Metropolitan Division	1,500	1.15	$39.74	$82,650
Bakersfield, CA	4,240	13.95	$35.15	$73,110
Elgin, IL Metropolitan Division	130	0.50	$35.12	$73,040
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	4,550	3.17	$34.96	$72,710
Barnstable Town, MA	100	1.00	$34.02	$70,750
Vineland-Bridgeton, NJ	1,960	33.29	$33.97	$70,650
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA NECTA Division	3,690	2.01	$33.71	$70,110
Eugene, OR	60	0.40	$33.69	$70,070
New York-Jersey City-White Plains, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division	14,500	2.17	$33.37	$69,400
Sacramento—Roseville—Arden-Arcade, CA	2,040	2.13	$33.16	$68,980

o   Nonmetropolitan areas with the highest employment of correctional officers and jailers.

Nonmetropolitan area	Employment	Employment per thousand jobs	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
Northeast Florida nonmetropolitan area	4,520	51.06	$16.34	$33,990
Capital/Northern New York nonmetropolitan area	3,610	24.97	$29.56	$61,490
Southern Pennsylvania nonmetropolitan area	3,240	17.03	$26.36	$54,830
West Central Illinois nonmetropolitan area	2,840	16.55	$16.09	$33,460
Piedmont North Carolina nonmetropolitan area	2,670	10.40	$18.63	$38,760

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o Nonmetropolitan areas with the highest concentration of jobs of correctional officers and jailers.

Nonmetropolitan area	Employment	Employment per thousand jobs	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
Northwest Florida nonmetropolitan area	2,240	73.37	$16.69	$34,700
Northeast Florida nonmetropolitan area	4,520	51.06	$16.34	$33,990
East Central New York nonmetropolitan area	1,060	30.77	$28.98	$60,280
Capital/Northern New York nonmetropolitan area	3,610	24.97	$29.56	$61,490
Washington Parish, Louisiana nonmetropolitan area	230	24.48	$16.21	$33,710

o Top paying nonmetropolitan areas for correctional officers and jailers.

Nonmetropolitan area	Employment	Employment per thousand	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
North Coast Region of California nonmetropolitan area	870	8.41	$35.52	$73,890
Northern Mountains Region of California nonmetropolitan area	1,260	19.50	$34.44	$71,640
Balance of Alaska nonmetropolitan area	330	4.59	$33.01	$68,660
South Illinois nonmetropolitan area	1,730	19.37	$31.91	$66,370
East Central Illinois nonmetropolitan area	810	6.81	$31.20	$64,900

Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Occupational Employment Statistics,* May 2017.
https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes333012.htm

- Occupational Employment and Wages, May 2017: First-Line Supervisors of Correctional Officers.
  - o Employment estimate and mean wage estimates for first-line supervisors of correctional officers.

Employment	Mean hourly wage	Mean annual wage
42,280	$32.15	$66,880

  - o Percentile wage estimates for first-line supervisors of correctional officers.

Percentile	10%	25%	50% (Median)	75%	90%
Hourly Wage	$19.59	$22.70	$30.05	$40.48	$35.61
Annual Wage	$40,750	$47,220	$62,500	$84,190	$74,060

- o Industries with the highest levels of employment of first-line supervisors of correctional officers.

Industry	Employment	Percent of industry employment	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
State Government	26,750	1.22	$31.33	$65,170
Local Government	12,490	0.23	$32.97	$70,670
Federal Executive Branch	1,550	0.08	$35.47	$73,770
Facilities Support Services	1,280	0.81	$27.61	$57,430
Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Hospitals	170	0.07	$34.03	$70,780

- o Top paying industries for first-line supervisors of correctional officers.

Industry	Employment	Percent of industry employment	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
Federal Executive Branch	1,550	0.08	$35.47	$73,770
Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Hospitals	170	0.07	$34.03	$70,780
Local Government	12,490	0.23	$33.97	$70,670
State Government	26,750	1.22	$31.33	$65,170
Facilities Support Services	1,280	0.81	$27.61	$57,430

- o States with the highest employment level of first-line supervisors of correctional officers.

State	Employment	Employment per thousand jobs	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
California	4,580	0.27	$46.17	$96,040
Texas	4,060	0.34	$24.76	$51,500
New York	3,970	0.43	$41.87	$87,080
Florida	2,360	0.28	$30.04	$62,480
Virginia	2,180	0.57	$26.62	$55,370

- o States with the highest concentration of jobs of first-line supervisors of correctional officers.

State	Employment	Employment per thousand jobs	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
New Mexico	800	1.00	$23.46	$48,790
Maryland	2,080	0.78	$30.53	$63,500
Louisiana	1,150	0.60	$25.91	$53,900
Arizona	1,600	0.59	$27.45	$57,100
Virginia	2,180	0.57	$26.62	$55,370

- Top paying states for first-line supervisors of correctional officers.

State	Employment	Employment per thousand jobs	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
New Jersey	590	0.15	$50.66	$105,380
California	4,580	0.27	$46.17	$96,040
Alaska	80	0.25	$44.11	$91,750
New York	3,970	0.43	$41.87	$87,080
Nevada	290	0.22	$41.55	$86,420

- Metropolitan areas with the highest employment level of first-line supervisors of correctional officers.

Metropolitan area	Employment	Employment per thousand jobs	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
New York-Jersey City-White Plains, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division	1,610	0.24	$46.03	$95,740
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	1,150	0.84	$29.14	$60,610
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	940	0.47	$28.50	$59,280
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	630	0.44	$45.56	$94,760
Bakersfield, CA	550	1.81	$45.81	$95,290
Richmond, CA	530	0.83	$25.12	$52,240
Baton Rouge, LA	510	1.30	$25.95	$53,970
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	490	0.17	$24.43	$50,820
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division	490	0.19	$39.14	$81,420
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	470	0.18	$24.81	$51,590

- Metropolitan areas with the highest concentration of jobs of first-line supervisors of correctional officers.

Metropolitan area	Employment	Employment per thousand jobs	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
Cumberland, MD-WV	180	4.83	$29.43	$61,120
The Villages, FL	80	3.06	$32.31	$67,200
Elmira, NY	90	2.63	$38.42	$79,910
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	250	2.47	$28.85	$60,010
Pine Bluff, AR	70	2.15	$26.17	$54,420
Yuma, AZ	130	2.10	$23.81	$49,530
Vineland-Bridgeton, NJ	110	1.88	$48.69	$101,280
Santa Fe, NM	110	1.82	$23.72	$49,330
Bakersfield, CA	550	1.81	$45.81	$95,290
Danville, IL	50	1.73	$41.68	$86,680

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- Top paying metropolitan areas for first-line supervisors of correctional officers.

Metropolitan area	Employment	Employment per thousand jobs	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
Tacoma-Lakewood, WA Metropolitan Division	50	0.16	$49.43	$102,820
San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	240	0.17	$48.79	$101,480
Vineland-Bridgeton, NJ	110	1.88	$48.69	$101,280
Newark, NJ-PA Metropolitan Division	180	0.16	$48.24	$100,340
Camden, NJ Metropolitan Division	100	0.19	$47.06	$97,880
Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	180	0.18	$46.97	$97,700
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metropolitan Division	150	0.03	$46.26	$96,210
New York-Jersey City-White Plains, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division	1,610	0.24	$46.03	$95,740
Bakersfield, CA	550	1.81	$45.81	$95,290
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	630	0.44	$45.56	$94,760

- Nonmetropolitan areas with the highest employment of first-line supervisors of correctional officers.

Nonmetropolitan area	Employment	Employment per thousand jobs	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
North Texas nonmetropolitan area	420	1.56	$23.45	$48,780
West Central Illinois nonmetropolitan area	400	2.32	$41.01	$85,310
Southside Virginia nonmetropolitan area	390	3.69	$24.18	$50,300
Southwest Virginia nonmetropolitan area	380	3.08	$23.13	$48,110
Capital/Northern New York nonmetropolitan area	360	2.47	$38.83	$80,760

- Nonmetropolitan areas with the highest concentration of jobs of first-line supervisors of correctional officers.

Nonmetropolitan area	Employment	Employment per thousand jobs	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
Northwest Florida nonmetropolitan area	130	4.23	$22.90	$47,640
Southside Virginia nonmetropolitan area	390	3.69	$24.18	$50,300
South Illinois nonmetropolitan area	330	3.66	$41.07	$85,430
East Central New York nonmetropolitan area	120	3.50	$39.02	$81,160
Northeast Florida nonmetropolitan area	300	3.39	$21.90	$45,540

o   Top paying nonmetropolitan areas for first-line supervisors of correctional officers.

Nonmetropolitan area	Employment	Employment per thousand jobs	Hourly mean Wage	Annual mean Wage
Northwest Florida nonmetropolitan area	130	4.23	$22.90	$47,640
Southside Virginia nonmetropolitan area	390	3.69	$24.18	$50,300
South Illinois nonmetropolitan area	330	3.66	$41.07	$85,430
East Central New York nonmetropolitan area	120	3.50	$39.02	$81,160
Northeast Florida nonmetropolitan area	300	3.39	$21.90	$45,540

Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Occupational Employment Statistics,* May 2017.
https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes333011.htm

- Occupational Employment and Wages, May 2017: Probation Officers and Correctional Treatment Specialists.

  o   Employment estimate and mean wage estimates for probation officers and correctional treatment specialists.

Employment	Mean hourly wage	Mean annual wage
87,700	$27.23	$56,630

  o   Percentile wage estimates for probation officers and correctional treatment specialists.

Percentile	10%	25%	50% (Median)	75%	90%
Hourly Wage	$16.31	$19.61	$24.71	$33.13	$43.69
Annual Wage	$33,920	$40,800	$51,410	$68,900	$90,880

  o   Industries with the highest levels of employment of probation officers and correctional treatment specialists.

Industry	Employment	Percent of industry employment	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
State Government	46,020	2.11%	$27.18	$56,540
Local Government	38,680	0.71%	$27.93	$58,090
Individual and Family Services	1,070	0.05%	$17.19	$35,750
Facilities Support Services	1,040	0.66%	$19.44	$40,440
Elementary and Secondary Schools	80	0.00%	$21.61	$44,960

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o Top paying industries for probation officers and correctional treatment specialists.

Industry	Employment	Percent of industry employment	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
Local Government	38,680	0.71%	$27.93	$58,090
State Government	46,020	2.11%	$27.18	$56,540
Other Residential Care Facilities	Estimate not released.	Estimate not released.	$22.43	$46,650
Elementary and Secondary Schools	80	Less than .005%	$21.61	$44,960
Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Hospitals	Estimate not released	Estimate not released.	$20.13	$41,870

o States with the highest employment level of probation officers and correctional treatment specialists.

State	Employment	Employment per thousand jobs	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
California	11,890	0.71	$40.80	$84,870
Texas	8,660	0.73	$22.27	$46,330
New York	4,530	0.49	$32.74	$68,110
Pennsylvania	4,240	0.73	$26.02	$54,120
Florida	3,580	0.43	$16.75	$34,840

o States with the highest concentration of jobs of probation officers and correctional treatment specialists.

State	Employment	Employment per thousand jobs	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
West Virginia	840	1.23	$18.23	$37,920
New Mexico	860	1.07	$20.44	$42,510
Idaho	710	1.04	$20.11	$41,840
Oregon	1,680	0.92	$29.03	$60,380
Alaska	290	0.91	$32.50	$67,590

o Top paying states for probation officers and correctional treatment specialists.

State	Employment	Employment per thousand jobs	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
California	11,890	0.71	$40.80	$84,870
New Jersey	2,820	0.70	$36.84	$76,630
Iowa	730	0.48	$33.35	$69,370
New York	4,530	0.49	$32.74	$68,110
Alaska	290	0.91	$32.50	$67,590

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- o Metropolitan areas with the highest employment level of probation officers and correctional treatment specialists.

Metropolitan area	Employment	Employment per thousand jobs	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metropolitan Division	3,300	0.75	$39.88	$82,950
New York-Jersey City-White Plains, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division	2,400	0.36	$35.02	$72,850
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	1,960	0.67	$21.94	$45,630
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	1,520	0.77	$28.75	$59,810
Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX Metropolitan Division	1,520	0.61	$24.40	$59,750
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	1,200	0.46	$21.09	$43,860
Philadelphia, PA Metropolitan Division	1,140	1.26	$25.86	$53,790
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	1,130	0.79	$40.11	$83,420
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	1,130	0.59	$30.46	$63,360
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division	1,110	0.44	$27.93	$58,100

- o Metropolitan areas with the highest concentration of jobs of probation officers and correctional treatment specialists.

Metropolitan area	Employment	Employment per thousand jobs	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
Pine Bluff, AR	90	2.92	$18.60	$38,680
Pocatello, ID	90	2.75	$19.18	$39,890
Texarkana, TX-AR	120	2.12	$19.33	$40,200
Elmira, TX	70	2.09	$34.04	$70,810
Bakersfield, CA	600	1.98	$42.57	$88,550
Salem, OR	320	1.95	$27.38	$56,950
Charleston, WV	210	1.90	$18.64	$38,770
Pueblo, CO	100	1.71	$27.87	$57,980
Flagstaff, AZ	100	1.61	$21.88	$45,510
Abilene, TX	100	1.59	$20.83	$43,330

o   Top paying metropolitan areas for probation officers and correctional treatment specialists.

Metropolitan area	Employment	Employment per thousand jobs	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
Sacramento--Roseville--Arden-Arcade, CA	1,030	1.07	$47.04	$97,840
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Irvine, CA Metropolitan Division	430	0.26	$45.07	$93,740
Bakersfield, CA	600	1.98	$42.57	$88,550
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	1,130	0.79	$40.11	$83,420
Oakland-Hayward-Berkeley, CA Metropolitan Division	540	0.47	$39.91	$83,010
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metropolitan Division	3,330	0.75	$39.88	$82,950
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	Estimate not released.	Estimate not released.	$39.28	$81,700
Nassau County-Suffolk County, NY Metropolitan Division	460	0.35	$38.01	$79,050
Fresno, CA	380	1.03	$37.54	$78,080
Merced, CA	60	0.86	$37.48	$77,960

o   Nonmetropolitan areas with the highest employment of probation officers and correctional treatment specialists.

Nonmetropolitan area	Employment	Employment per thousand jobs	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
Southeast Missouri nonmetropolitan area	340	2.07	$17.31	$36,010
North Texas Region of Texas nonmetropolitan area	320	1.19	$20.45	$42,530
Southeast Coastal North Carolina nonmetropolitan area	300	1.20	$20.43	$42,490
Balance of Lower Peninsula of Michigan nonmetropolitan area	280	1.00	$26.92	$55,990
Capital/Northern New York nonmetropolitan area	260	1.82	$30.23	$62,870

- o Nonmetropolitan areas with the highest concentration of jobs of probation officers and correctional treatment specialists.

Nonmetropolitan area	Employment	Employment per thousand jobs	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
Southwest Washington nonmetropolitan area	240	3.60	$26.52	$55,170
Northwest Florida nonmetropolitan area	100	3.34	$18.10	$37,650
Northeast Florida nonmetropolitan area	230	2.58	$18.33	$38,130
North Missouri nonmetropolitan area	250	2.30	$17.42	$36,240
North Coast Oregon nonmetropolitan area	90	2.14	$25.46	$52,960

- o Top paying nonmetropolitan areas for probation officers and correctional treatment specialists.

Nonmetropolitan area	Employment	Employment per thousand jobs	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
Northern Mountains Region of California nonmetropolitan area	110	1.70	$42.78	$88,990
North Coast Region of California nonmetropolitan area	110	1.04	$34.83	$72,450
Northwest Iowa nonmetropolitan area	Estimate not released.	Estimate not released.	$34.52	$71,790
Northwest Illinois Region of California nonmetropolitan area	80	0.58	$33.48	$69,640
Southeast Iowa nonmetropolitan area	80	0.37	$33.10	$68,840

- Occupational Employment and Wages, May 2017: Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers.

  - o Employment estimate and mean wage estimates for police and sheriff's patrol officers.

Employment	Mean hourly wage	Mean annual wage
662,390	$31.00	$64,490

  - o Percentile wage estimates for police and sheriff's patrol officers.

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Percentile	10%	10%	50% (Median)	75%	90%
Hourly wage	$16.84	$21.62	$29.35	$38.57	$48.37
Annual wage	$35,020	$44,980	$61,050	$80,230	$100,610

o Industries with the highest levels of employment of police and sheriff's patrol officers.

Industry	Employment	Percent of industry employment	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
Local Government	565,470	10.37%	$30.95	$64,380
State Government	59,430	2.72%	$34.31	$71,370
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	14,380	0.48%	$26.24	$54,570
Federal Executive Branch	12,350	0.61%	$27.22	$56,620
Elementary and Secondary Schools	4,930	0.06%	$26.22	$54,530

o Top paying industries for police and sheriff's patrol officers.

Industry	Employment	Percent of industry employment	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
State Government	59,430	2.72%	$34.31	$71,370
Specialty Hospitals	140	0.06%	$32.04	$66,650
Local Government	565,470	10.37%	$30.95	$64,380
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	1,400	0.03%	$27.50	$57,200
Federal Executive Branch	12,350	0.61%	$27.22	$56,620

o States with the highest employment level of police and sheriff's patrol officers.

State	Employment	Employment per thousand jobs	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
California	73,000	4.37	$48.12	$100,090
Texas	63,380	5.33	$30.01	$62,430
New York	46,940	5.10	$35.10	$73,000
Florida	38,770	4.61	$28.08	$58,400
Illinois	31,430	5.30	$35.52	$73,870

o States with the highest concentration of jobs of police and sheriff's patrol officers.

State	Employment	Employment per thousand jobs	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
District of Columbia	5,140	7.26	$36.23	$75,360
Mississippi	7,520	6.71	$17.08	$35,520
South Carolina	11,890	5.92	$20.35	$42,330
Louisiana	11,230	5.91	$19.06	$39,650
New Mexico	4,540	5.67	$25.15	$52,320

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- Top paying states for police and sheriff's patrol officers.

State	Employment	Employment per thousand jobs	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
California	73,000	4.37	$48.12	$100,090
New Jersey	19,580	4.89	$40.18	$83,570
Alaska	1,070	3.35	$39.41	$81,980
Washington	9,610	3.02	$37.79	$78,600
District of Columbia	5,140	7.26	$36.23	$75,360

- Metropolitan areas with the highest employment level of police and sheriff's patrol officers.

Metropolitan area	Employment	Employment per thousand jobs	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
New York-Jersey City-White Plains, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division	37,820	5.65	$35.85	$74,560
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metropolitan Division	26,050	5.88	$49.67	$103,320
Chicago-Naperville-Arlington Heights, IL Metropolitan Division	21,290	5.81	$38.31	$79,690
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	16,630	5.68	$31.29	$65,070
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division	13,890	5.51	$34.36	$71,480
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	12,600	4.81	$22.15	$46,060
Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX Metropolitan Division	10,630	4.27	$32.95	$68,550
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA NECTA Division	8,310	4.52	$35.20	$73,210
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	7,600	3.84	$33.35	$69,370
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	6,870	5.05	$31.61	$65,750

- Metropolitan areas with the highest concentration of jobs of police and sheriff's patrol officers.

Metropolitan area	Employment	Employment per thousand jobs	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
Rome, GA	400	10.75	$17.65	$36,710
Danville, IL	260	10.00	$24.28	$50,490
Prescott, AZ	560	9.15	$29.13	$60,600
Ocean City, NJ	350	9.10	$34.41	$71,580
Columbia, SC	3,260	8.80	$21.40	$44,510
Alexandria, LA	530	8.76	$17.98	$37,400
Laredo, TX	390	8.53	$32.20	$66,980
Jacksonville, NC	390	8.51	$21.41	$44,540
Elizabethtown-Fort Knox, KY	450	8.41	$23.71	$49,320
Hinesville, GA	140	8.20	$19.22	$39,980

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o Top paying metropolitan areas for police and sheriff's patrol officers.

Metropolitan area	Employment	Employment per thousand jobs	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	3,810	3.50	$59.53	$123,810
San Francisco-Redwood City-South San Francisco, CA Metropolitan Division	4,610	4.13	$54.94	$114,280
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	680	4.99	$53.39	$111,050
Napa, CA	240	3.36	$52.61	$109,430
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	1,340	4.32	$52.35	$108,890
Santa Rosa, CA	630	3.09	$51.99	$108,130
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	430	4.39	$51.62	$107,370
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Irvine, CA Metropolitan Division	4,360	2.70	$51.04	$106,160
Oakland-Hayward-Berkeley, CA Metropolitan Division	4,770	4.19	$50.96	$106,000
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metropolitan Division	26,050	5.88	$49.67	$103,320

o Nonmetropolitan areas with the highest employment of police and sheriff's patrol officers.

Nonmetropolitan area	Employment	Employment per thousand jobs	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
North Northeastern Ohio nonmetropolitan area (non-contiguous)	1,870	5.63	$23.16	$48,180
Piedmont North Carolina nonmetropolitan area	1,730	6.73	$18.87	$39,240
Southeast Coastal North Carolina nonmetropolitan area	1,670	6.73	$19.59	$40,740
North Texas Region of Texas nonmetropolitan area	1,610	5.99	$21.60	$44,920
West Texas Region of Texas nonmetropolitan area	1,550	8.09	$22.63	$47,070

o Nonmetropolitan areas with the highest concentration of jobs of police and sheriff's patrol officers.

Nonmetropolitan area	Employment	Employment per thousand jobs	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
Nantucket Island and Martha's Vineyard nonmetropolitan area	200	11.32	$30.21	$62,830
Pee Dee South Carolina nonmetropolitan area	450	10.18	$16.87	$35,080
Northeast Florida nonmetropolitan area	870	9.86	$17.51	$36,410
Border Region of Texas nonmetropolitan area	560	9.83	$23.01	$47,860
Northwest Florida nonmetropolitan area	280	9.28	$17.52	$36,450

o   Top paying nonmetropolitan areas for police and sheriff's patrol officers.

Nonmetropolitan area	Employment	Employment per thousand jobs	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
Eastern Sierra Region of California nonmetropolitan area	110	7.91	$42.78	$88,970
Mother Lode Region of California nonmetropolitan area	240	5.71	$42.33	$88,040
North Coast Region of California nonmetropolitan area	610	5.88	$41.50	$86,320
Northern Mountains Region of California nonmetropolitan area	450	6.95	$41.07	$85,420
Balance of Alaska nonmetropolitan area	250	3.51	$40.75	$84,770

- Findings from *Jail Inmates in 2015* from the BJS:

  - 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.
  - In 2015, there were 10.9 million admissions to jails, continuing a steady decline since 2008.
  - 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 2010. In 2016, about 70% of correctional officers and 44% of other staff were male.
  - About 68% of jail inmates in 2015 were held for a felony offense, and the remaining 32% were held for either misdemeanor (27%) or other offenses (5%).
  - Local jail jurisdictions employed an estimated 213,300 full-time staff at yearend 2015 of which most (79%) were correctional officers.

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

- The U.S. Census Bureau's *State and Local Government Employment and Payroll Data* measures the number of federal, state, and local civilian government employees and their gross monthly payroll for March 2016 in the corrections sector.

March 2016	Full-Time Employment	Full-Time Payroll (whole dollars)	Part-Time Employment	Part-Time Payroll (whole dollars)	Total Full-Time and Part-Time Employment	Total Payroll (whole dollars)
Total	691,091	$ 3,217,514,952	23,011	$ 45,634,456	714,102	$3,263,149,408
Alabama	7,815	$ 27,848,024	468	$ 784,808	8,283	$ 28,632,832
Alaska	2,296	$ 13,805,719	51	$ 105,427	2,347	$ 13,911,146
Arizona	15,088	$ 56,384,556	169	$ 295,447	15,257	$ 56,680,003
Arkansas	8,107	$ 24,535,634	192	$ 171,396	8,299	$ 24,707,030
California	87,850	$ 613,745,296	3,070	$ 10,469,727	90,920	$ 624,215,023
Colorado	11,275	$ 52,410,622	256	$ 491,945	11,531	$ 52,902,567
Connecticut	5,765	$ 33,996,905	69	$ 249,707	5,834	$ 34,246,612
Delaware	2,904	$ 12,243,902	40	$ 59,487	2,944	$ 12,303,389
District of Columbia	1,335	$ 8,674,876	24	$ 103,978	1,359	$ 8,778,854
Florida	40,219	$ 153,924,024	474	$ 651,392	40,693	$ 154,575,416
Georgia	25,997	$ 80,228,672	1,125	$ 2,035,227	27,122	$ 82,263,899
Hawaii	2,352	$ 12,063,878	9	$ 45,718	2,361	$ 12,109,596
Idaho	4,005	$ 19,022,792	263	$ 259,363	4,268	$ 19,282,155
Illinois	22,563	$ 130,484,202	304	$ 366,206	22,867	$ 130,850,408
Indiana	11,615	$ 36,025,060	809	$ 891,902	12,424	$ 36,916,962
Iowa	4,179	$ 20,097,751	393	$ 749,339	4,572	$ 20,847,090
Kansas	6,253	$ 21,485,566	235	$ 236,441	6,488	$ 21,722,007
Kentucky	7,643	$ 23,916,140	563	$ 586,765	8,206	$ 24,502,905
Louisiana	11,760	$ 43,029,622	687	$ 876,284	12,447	$ 43,905,906
Maine	1,755	$ 7,015,953	169	$ 424,727	1,924	$ 7,440,680
Maryland	14,985	$ 75,212,984	572	$ 1,551,248	15,557	$ 76,764,232
Massachusetts	12,051	$ 68,045,866	167	$ 497,815	12,218	$ 68,543,681
Michigan	17,360	$ 86,197,013	928	$ 1,870,086	18,288	$ 88,067,099

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Minnesota	9,367	$ 47,741,540	854	$ 1,910,913	10,221	$ 49,652,453
Mississippi	4,757	$ 12,729,076	303	$ 293,119	5,060	$ 13,022,195
Missouri	14,900	$ 41,098,620	432	$ 388,655	15,332	$ 41,487,275
Montana	1,849	$ 7,004,240	127	$ 208,288	1,976	$ 7,212,528
Nebraska	4,391	$ 16,628,214	167	$ 212,293	4,558	$ 16,840,507
Nevada	5,594	$ 31,002,671	126	$ 224,467	5,720	$ 31,227,138
New Hampshire	1,742	$ 8,346,287	135	$ 270,971	1,877	$ 8,617,258
New Jersey	14,495	$ 91,423,818	108	$ 254,545	14,603	$ 91,678,363
New Mexico	6,161	$ 22,561,888	72	$ 144,608	6,233	$ 22,706,496
New York	52,524	$ 344,224,326	1,111	$ 2,453,889	53,635	$ 346,678,215
North Carolina	25,794	$ 88,830,569	349	$ 365,988	26,143	$ 89,196,557
North Dakota	1,459	$ 5,976,829	167	$ 366,880	1,626	$ 6,343,709
Ohio	21,503	$ 91,799,350	662	$ 949,605	22,165	$ 92,748,955
Oklahoma	6,518	$ 19,628,085	154	$ 206,864	6,672	$ 19,834,949
Oregon	8,437	$ 45,220,421	613	$ 1,053,642	9,050	$ 46,274,063
Pennsylvania	30,225	$ 141,296,235	1,353	$ 3,059,263	31,578	$ 144,355,498
Rhode Island	1,447	$ 10,275,648	6	$ 14,129	1,453	$ 10,289,777
South Carolina	10,842	$ 32,940,038	151	$ 286,340	10,993	$ 33,226,378
South Dakota	1,435	$ 5,482,855	144	$142,505	1,579	$ 5,625,360
Tennessee	12,332	$ 38,471,52	427	$ 488,706	12,759	$ 38,960,228
Texas	68,171	$ 238,261,486	1,515	$ 2,009,869	69,686	$ 240,271,355
Utah	5,042	$ 19,161,060	325	$ 368,014	5,367	$ 19,529,074
Vermont	1,085	$ 5,134,520	6	$ 8,117	1,091	$ 5,142,637
Virginia	24,498	$ 93,213,535	921	$1,501,718	25,419	$ 94,715,253
Washington	12,751	$ 63,472,699	720	$ 1,884,699	13,471	$ 65,357,398
West Virginia	3,722	$ 9,520,584	40	$ 50,520	3,762	$ 9,571,104
Wisconsin	12,952	$ 58,117,187	940	$ 2,674,674	13,892	$ 60,791,861
Wyoming	1,926	$ 7,556,592	46	$ 66,740	1,972	$ 7,623,332

Workforce – National

- The Bureau of Labor Statistics provides a monthly report on the national employment situation:

  o Total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 228,000 in November, and the unemployment rate was unchanged at 4.1 percent.
  o Over the year, the unemployment rate and the number of unemployed persons were down by 0.5 percentage point and 799,000, respectively.
  o Among the major worker groups, the unemployment rate for teenagers increased to 15.9 percent in November. The jobless rates for adult men (3.7 percent), adult women (3.7 percent), Whites (3.6 percent), Blacks (7.3 percent), Asians (3.0 percent), and Hispanics (4.7 percent) showed little change.
  o The number of long-term unemployed (those jobless for 27 weeks or more) was essentially unchanged at 1.6 million in November and accounted for 23.8 percent of the unemployed. Over the year, the number of long-term unemployed was down by 275,000.
  o The labor force participation rate remained at 62.7 percent in November and has shown no clear trend over the past 12 months. The employment-population ratio, at 60.1 percent, changed little in November and has shown little movement, on net, since early this year.
  o The number of persons employed part time for economic reasons (sometimes referred to as involuntary part-time workers), at 4.8 million, was essentially unchanged in November but was down by 858,000 over the year. These individuals, who would have preferred full-time employment, were working part time because their hours had been cut back or because they were unable to find full-time jobs.
  o In November, 1.5 million persons were marginally attached to the labor force, down by 451,000 from a year earlier. (The data are not seasonally adjusted.) These individuals were not in the labor force, wanted and were available for work, and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months. They were not counted as unemployed because they had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey.
  o Among the marginally attached, there were 469,000 discouraged workers in November, down by 122,000 from a year earlier. (The data are not seasonally adjusted.) Discouraged workers are persons not currently looking for work because they believe no jobs are available for them. The remaining 1.0 million persons marginally attached to the labor force in November had not searched for work for reasons such as school attendance or family responsibilities.
  Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, *The Employment Situation – November 2017*, December 2017.
  https://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/empsit_12082017.pdf

- Five major themes about the future of jobs training in the tech age were explored in *The Future of Jobs and Jobs Training* by the Pew Research Center:

  o The training ecosystem will evolve, with a mix of innovation in all education formats.

    ▪ More learning systems will migrate online. Some will be self-directed and some offered or required by employers; others will be hybrid online/real-world classes. Workers will be expected to learn continuously.
    ▪ Online courses will get a big boost from advances in augmented reality (AR), virtual reality (VR) and artificial intelligence (AI).

- Learners must cultivate 21st-century skills, capabilities and attributes.

  - Tough-to-teach intangibles such as emotional intelligence, curiosity, creativity, adaptability, resilience, and critical thinking will be most highly valued.
  - Practical, experiential learning via apprenticeships and mentoring will advance.

- New credentialing systems will arise as self-directed learning expands.

  - While the traditional college degree will still hold sway in 2026, more employers may accept alternate credentialing systems as self-directed learning options and their measures evolve.
  - The proof of competency may be in the real-world work portfolios.

- Training and learning systems will not meet 21st-century needs by 2026.
  - Within the next decade, education systems will not be up to the task of adapting to train or retrain people for the skills that will be most prized in the future.
  - A lack of policy directed funding may threaten the conventional education structures.
  - Some people will be incapable of or uninterested in self-directed learning.

- Technological forces will fundamentally change work and the economic landscape.

  - There will be many millions more people and millions fewer jobs in the future.
  - Future economies and current conventional models such as Capitalism will face challenges.
    Source: Pew Research Center, *The Future of Jobs and Jobs Training*, May 2017.
    http://www.pewinternet.org/2017/05/03/the-future-of-jobs-and-jobs-training/

Workforce – Global

- *The Global Human Capital Report 2017* from the World Economic Forum proposes a new benchmark for leaders to build the workforces of the future. In the report, the Global Human Capital Index 2017 ranks 130 countries on how well they are developing their human capital on a scale from 0 (worst) to 100 (best) across four thematic dimensions and five distinct age groups to capture the full human capital potential profile of a country. It aims to be used as a tool to assess progress within countries and point to opportunities for cross-country learning and exchange. The top ten ranking countries are Norway, Finland, Switzerland, United States, Denmark, Germany, New Zealand, Sweden, Slovenia, and Austria. Key findings:

  o On average, the world has developed only 62% of its human capital as measured by this Index.
  o The top ten of this year's edition of the Human Capital Index is headed by smaller European countries—Norway (1), Finland (2), Switzerland (3)—as well as large economies such as the United States (4) and Germany (6). Four countries from the East Asia and the Pacific region, three countries from the Eastern Europe and Central Asia region and one country from the Middle East and North Africa region are also ranked in the Index top 20.
  o The leaders of the Index are generally economies with a longstanding commitment to their people's educational attainment and that have deployed a broad share of their workforce in skill-intensive occupations across a broad range of sectors.
  o From North America, the United States (4) ranks in the top ten and Canada (14) ranks in the top 20. In Western Europe, the Nordic countries Norway (1), Finland (2), Denmark (5) and Sweden (8)—as well as Switzerland (3) and Germany (6)—dominate the rankings, collectively taking the region's top spots. Twelve countries have crossed the threshold of developing at least 70% of their human capital. The Netherlands (13) and Belgium (15) rank ahead of the United Kingdom (23) and France (26) to make up the mid-range of the regional league table, while three Mediterranean countries—Portugal (43), Spain (44), and Greece (48)—take the bottom ranks.
  o There are significant opportunities for economies with already high talent capacity and development to boost their human capital performance through a focus on the know-how sub index, including opportunities for high- and medium-skilled work as well as broadening the complexity of the economies in question through sectoral investment.
  o Core to the Index is the concept that investment in developing talent across the lifecycle—through education and employment—enhances human capital.

    Source: World Economic Forum, *Global Human Capital Report 2017, Table 2*, September 2017.
    https://www.weforum.org/reports/the-global-human-capital-report-2017
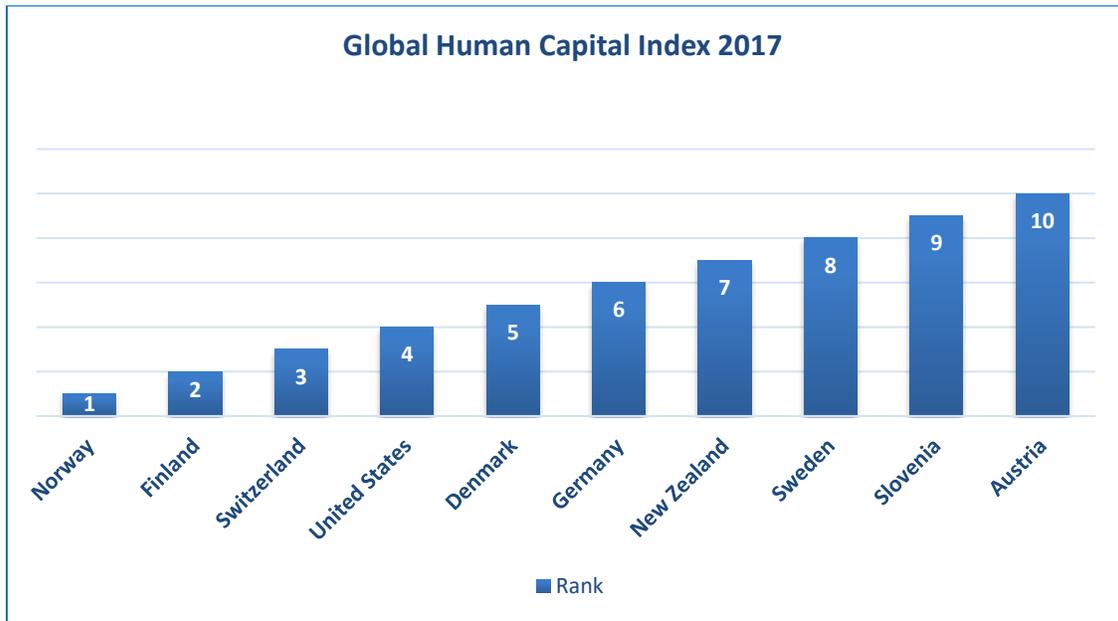
Global Human Capital Index 2017

Country	Rank
Norway	1
Finland	2
Switzerland	3
United States	4
Denmark	5
Germany	6
New Zealand	7
Sweden	8
Slovenia	9
Austria	10

■ Rank

Source: World Economic Forum, *Global Human Capital Report 2017, Table 2*, September 2017.
https://www.weforum.org/reports/the-global-human-capital-report-2017

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Technology – Correctional

- The Integrated Justice Information Systems (IJIS) Institute's *Corrections Tech 2020: Technological Trends in Custodial & Community Corrections* is a survey of technological trends, current and potential, which are likely to impact the corrections
  environment in the next three to five years:

  - Alternatives to Incarceration: As efforts continue to manage jail and prison populations through early release and diversion strategies, there will be growing demand for technological support of these strategies, particularly for sharing information on offenders across a wide range of public and private agencies, and wider use of electronic monitoring and surveillance.
  - Cost Avoidance and Reducing Workloads: Emerging technological solutions will increasingly be embraced as opportunities to reduce officer workloads, control costs, and generate ancillary revenue for correctional agencies, through such tools as inmate web applications and automation to ease officer overhead.
  - Increasing Mobility: The capabilities of mobile devices are continuously increasing even as their costs come down, providing many new options for managing current challenges in custodial and community corrections (reporting tools, surveillance technologies, and body cams), some of which can be provisioned on the personal devices of offenders and staff.
  - Big Data and Advanced Analytics: Business-intelligence and analytical tools will be increasingly applied to help the business in a wide range of areas including expanded biometric databases, social media surveillance, predictive modeling, video analytics, and pattern recognition.
  - Evidence-based Population Management: Technological support will be increasingly sought for delivery of evidence-based strategies and programs both inside and outside corrections, in such areas as risk and needs assessments, educational technology, and new tools for community supervision partners.
  - Expanded Information Sharing: Correctional agencies will be central to expanded information sharing across the whole of the justice, public safety, emergency and disaster management, intelligence, and homeland security enterprises, within the U.S. and internationally.
  - Cloud Services and Cybersecurity: Budgetary and procurement drivers are likely to result in increased demand for cloud-based correctional IT deployments, as vendors of online services respond to concerns about appropriate handling and security of criminal justice data.
  - Standards and Policy: Correctional agencies will continue to seek technological solutions to encourage and demonstrate compliance with a growing body of standards and policy for staff, offenders, and the community.
    Source: IJIS Institute, *Corrections Tech 2020: Technological Trends in Custodial & Community Corrections*, March 2017.
    http://c.ymcdn.com/sites/www.ijis.org/resource/collection/93F7DF36-8973-4B78-A190-0E786D87F74F/Corrections_Tech_2020_FINAL_20170331.pdf

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Technology – National

- *Computer and Internet Use in the United States: 2015* from the U.S. Census Bureau uses data from the Current Population Survey to provide historical context for computer and Internet use. Highlights:

  - Among all households, 78% had a desktop or laptop, 75% had a handheld computer such as a smartphone or other handheld wireless computer, and 77% had a broadband Internet subscription.
  - Households headed by a person aged 65 years and older are behind households with younger householders in computer ownership or use and the likelihood of having an Internet subscription.
  - Households in metropolitan areas were more likely to report owning or using a desktop or laptop or a handheld device and subscribing to broadband Internet compared to their nonmetropolitan counterparts.
  - States on the Pacific Coast and most states in the Northeast had higher levels of broadband Internet compared to the national average.
  - Overall, 62% of American households had "high connectivity," meaning they had three key computer and Internet items: a desktop or laptop, a handheld computer or smartphone, and a broadband Internet subscription. High connectivity was highest among households where the householder was less than 65 years old or had a household income of $150,000 or more.
    Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Computer and Internet Use in the United States: 2015, Figure 1*, September 2017.
    https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2017/acs/acs-37.html

- *MIT Technology Review* selects the ten-most important breakthrough technologies. These technologies all have staying power. They will affect the economy, politics, improve medicine, or influence culture. Some are unfolding now; others will take a decade or more to develop.

  - Reversing paralysis: Scientists are making remarkable progress at using brain implants to restore the freedom of movement that spinal cord injuries take away.
  - Self-driving trucks: Tractor-trailers without a human at the wheel will soon be sharing the roads.
  - Paying with your face: Face-detecting systems in China now authorize payments, provide access to facilities, and track down criminals.
  - Practical quantum computers: Advances at Google, Intel, and several research groups indicate that computers with previously unimaginable power are finally within reach.
  - The 360-degree selfie: Inexpensive cameras that make spherical images are opening a new era in photography and changing the way people share stories.
  - Hot solar cells: By converting heat to focused beams of light, a new solar device could create cheap and continuous power.
  - Gene therapy 2.0. Scientists have solved fundamental problems that were holding back cures for rare hereditary disorders. The same approach may next be applied to take on cancer, heart disease, and other common illnesses.
  - The Cell Atlas. Biology's next mega-project will further enlighten on the inner-workings of human beings.
  - Botnets of things. The relentless push to add connectivity to home gadgets is creating dangerous side effects.
  - Reinforcement learning. By experimenting, computers are figuring out how to do things that no programmer could teach them.
    Source: MIT Technology Review, *10 Breakthrough Technologies 2017*.
    https://www.technologyreview.com/lists/technologies/2017/

Technology – Global

- The World Economic Forum reports the top ten emerging technologies of 2017:

  o Blood tests allow for scalpel-free biopsies. Ultrasensitive blood tests known as liquid biopsies promise to improve cancer diagnosis and care.
  o Off-grid devices draw drinking water from dry air. Sunlight-powered moisture-absorbing technologies are becoming economical.
  o Deep-learning networks rival human vision. Artificial Intelligence (AI) now matches or exceeds the ability of experts in medicine and other fields to interpret what they see.
  o Artificial leaf turns carbon dioxide into liquid fuel. Artificial-leaf technology converts carbon dioxide to fuels and more.
  o Human Cell Atlas opens a new window to health and disease. An international project is set to detail how every cell type in the body functions.
  o Precision farming increases crop yields. Combining sensors and imaging of every plant with real-time data analytics improves farm outputs and reduces waste.
  o Affordable catalysts give green vehicles a push. Reducing the platinum in fuel-cell catalysts could help bring hydrogen-powered vehicles to the mass market.
  o Genomic vaccines fight disease in ways not possible before. Vaccines composed of DNA or RNA, instead of protein, could enable rapid development of preventives for infectious diseases.
  o Sustainable design of communities dramatically reduces waste. Moving beyond the green-home level, ambitious projects are attempting to join blocks of buildings into a single sustainable unit.
  o Quantum computing becomes more accessible. Increased testing of quantum computing techniques will open the door to solving new kinds of problems.
     Source: World Economic Forum, *These Are the Top 10 Emerging Technologies of 2017*, June 2017.
     https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2017/06/these-are-the-top-10-emerging-technologies-of-2017/

- *The Global Risks Report 2017* from the World Economic Forum includes the twelve key emerging technologies from the Global Risks Perception Survey (GRPS):

  o 3D printing: Advances in additive manufacturing, using a widening range of materials and methods; innovations include 3D bioprinting of organic tissues.
  o Advanced materials and nanomaterials: Creation of new materials and nanostructures for the development of beneficial material properties, such as thermoelectric efficiency, shape retention, and new functionality.
  o Artificial intelligence and robotics: Development of machines that can substitute for humans, increasingly in tasks associated with thinking, multitasking, and fine motor skills.
  o Biotechnologies: Innovations in genetic engineering, sequencing and therapeutics, as well as biological-computational interfaces and synthetic biology.
  o Energy capture, storage and transmission: Breakthroughs in battery and fuel cell efficiency; renewable energy through solar, wind, and tidal technologies; energy distribution through smart grid systems, wireless energy transfer, and more.
  o Blockchain and distributed ledger: Distributed ledger technology based on cryptographic systems that manage, verify, and publicly record transaction data; the basis of "cryptocurrencies" such as bitcoin.
  o Geoengineering: Technological intervention in planetary systems, typically to mitigate effects of climate change by removing carbon dioxide or managing solar radiation.
  o Ubiquitous linked sensors: Also known as the "Internet of Things". The use of networked sensors to remotely connect, track and manage products, systems, and grids.

- o Neurotechnologies: Innovations such as smart drugs, neuroimaging, and bioelectronic interfaces that allow for reading, communicating and influencing human brain activity.
- o New computing technologies: New architectures for computing hardware, such as quantum computing, biological computing, or neural network processing, as well as innovative expansion of current computing technologies.
- o Space technologies Developments allowing for greater access to and exploration of space, including microsatellites, advanced telescopes, reusable rockets, and integrated rocket-jet engines.
- o Virtual and augmented realities: Next-step interfaces between humans and computers, involving immersive environments, holographic readouts, and digitally produced overlays for mixed-reality experiences.

Source: World Economic Forum, *The Global Risks Report 2017, Table 3.1.1*, 2017.
http://www3.weforum.org/docs/GRR17_Report_web.pdf

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Substance Abuse and Mental Health – Correctional

- *Drug Use, Dependence, and Abuse Among State Prisoners and Jail Inmates, 2007-2009* (BJS) presents prevalence estimates of drug use, drug use disorders, and participation in drug treatment programs among state prisoners and sentenced jail inmates, including trends in drug use over time by demographics and most serious offense, drug use at the time of offense and whether an inmate committed the offense to obtain drugs, and comparisons to the general population. Highlights include:

  o During 2007-09, an estimated 58% of state prisoners and 63% of sentenced jail inmates met the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition (DSM-IV) criteria for drug dependence or abuse.
  o Among prisoners and jail inmates, prevalence estimates for those who met the criteria for dependence were two to three times higher than for abuse.
  o The percentage of inmates who met the DSM-IV criteria was higher for those held for property offenses than those held for violent or other public order offenses.
  o Lifetime drug use among the incarcerated populations was unchanged from 2002 to 2009.
  o During 2007-09, prisoners (77%) and jail inmates (78%) reported having ever used marijuana/hashish, more than any other drug.
    Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drug Use, Dependence, And Abuse Among State Prisoners and Jail Inmates, 2007-2009.* June 2017.
    https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/dudaspji0709_sum.pdf

- The BJS' *Indicators of Mental Health Problems Reported by Prisoners and Jail Inmates, 2011-2012* presents prevalence estimates of mental health indicators among state and federal prisoners and jail inmates by different time periods, demographics, criminal justice history, most serious offense, mental health treatment received while incarcerated, and rule violations. Highlights include:

  o More jail inmates (26%) than prisoners (14%) met the threshold for serious psychological distress (SPD) in the past 30 days.
  o Among those who had ever been told they had a mental disorder, the largest percentage of prisoners (24%) and jail inmates (31%) reported they had a major depressive disorder.
  o More prisoners (14%) and jail inmates (26%) met the threshold for SPD in the past 30 days than the standardized general population (5%).
  o Prescription medication was the most common treatment type for prisoners and jail inmates who met the threshold for SPD in the past 30 days.
  o 14% of prisoners and 10% of jail inmates who met the threshold for SPD in the past 30 days were written up or charged with assault within the correctional facility.
    Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Indicators of Mental Health Problems Reported by Prisoners and Jail Inmates, 2011-12*, *Table 1*, June 2017.
    https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/imhprpji1112.pdf

Prevalence of mentall health indicators among prisoners and jail inmates, by type of indicator, 2011 - 2012

Indicator	Jail inmates	Prisoners
Personality disorder	13.50%	13%
Anxiety disorder	18.40%	11.70%
Post-traumatic stress disorder	15.90%	12.50%
Schizophrenia/other psychotic disorder	11.70%	8.70%
Bipolar disorder	24.90%	17.50%
Major depressive disorder	30.60%	24.20%
Ever told by mental health professional they had mental disorder	44.30%	36.90%
Serious psychological distress	26.40%	14.50%
No indication of a mental health problem	36%	49.90%

■ Jail inmates   ■ Prisoners

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Indicators of Mental Health Problems Reported by Prisoners and Jail Inmates, 2011-12, Table 1*, June 2017.
https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/imhprpji1112.p

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Substance Abuse and Mental Health – National

- *Key Substance Use and Mental Health Indicators in the United States: Results from the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health* from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) presents 2016 national estimates of use of alcohol, tobacco products, illicit drugs (such as marijuana, cocaine, heroin, hallucinogens, and inhalants, as well as the misuse of opioids, prescription pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, and sedatives), substance use disorders, and substance use treatment among people twelve years of age and older. It also includes national estimates of any mental illness, serious mental illness, major depressive episode, use of mental health services, and suicidal ideation among adults ages 18 or older and national estimates of major depressive episode or use of mental health services among adolescents aged twelve to 17.

    o Substance abuse:

        ▪ An estimated 51.3 million people aged twelve or older were current cigarette smokers, including 29.7 million who were daily cigarette smokers and 12.2 million who smoked approximately a pack or more of cigarettes per day. Although about one in five people aged twelve or older were current cigarette smokers, cigarette use generally declined between 2002 and 2016 across all age groups.
        ▪ 136.7 million Americans aged twelve or older reported current use of alcohol, including 65.3 million who reported binge alcohol use in the past month and 16.3 million who reported heavy alcohol use in the past month.
        ▪ 28.6 million people aged twelve or older used an illicit drug in the past 30 days, which corresponds to about one in ten Americans overall (10.6%) but ranges as high as one in four for young adults aged 18 to 25.
        ▪ In 2016, an estimated 7.4 million people aged twelve or older had an illicit drug use disorder. Among those who had an illicit drug use disorder, the most common disorder was for marijuana (4 million people). An estimated 11.8 million people misused opioids in the past year, including 11.5 million pain-reliever misusers and 948,000 heroin users.
        ▪ Approximately 20.1 million people aged twelve or older had a substance use disorder (SUD) related to their use of alcohol or illicit drugs in the past year, including 15.1 million people who had an alcohol use disorder.
        ▪ An estimated 21.0 million people aged twelve or older needed substance use treatment.
        Source: SAMHSA, *Key Substance Use and Mental Health Indicators in the United States: Results from the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, Figure 43*, September 2017.
        https://store.samhsa.gov/product/Key-Substance-Use-and-Mental-Health-Indicators-in-the-United-States-/SMA17-5044

    o Mental health:
        ▪ 12.8% of adolescents aged twelve to 17 (3.1 million adolescents) and 10.9% of young adults aged 18 to 25 (3.7 million) had a major depressive episode (MDE) during the past year.
        ▪ Among the 3.1 million adolescents and 3.7 million young adults in 2016 who had a past year MDE, 1.2 million adolescents (40.9%) and 1.6 million young adults (44.1%) received treatment for depression.
        ▪ An estimated 44.7 million adults aged 18 or older (18.3%) had any mental illness (AMI) in the past year. An estimated 10.4 million adults in the nation had a serious mental illness (SMI) in the past year, representing 4.2% of all U.S. adults.
        ▪ An estimated 35 million adults aged 18 or older (14.4% of adults) received mental health care during the past twelve months.

- Among the 44.7 million adults with AMI, 19.2 million (43.1%) received mental health services in 2016. About 6.7 million of the 10.4 million adults with SMI in the past year (64.8%) received mental health services.

  Source: SAMHSA, *Key Substance Use and Mental Health Indicators in the United States: Results from the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, Figure 56*, September 2017.
  https://store.samhsa.gov/shin/content//SMA17-5044/SMA17-5044.pdf

- Co-occurring substance abuse and mental health:

  - The percentage of adolescents aged twelve to 17 who used illicit drugs in the past year was higher among those with a past year MDE than it was among those without a past year MDE (31.7% vs. 13.4%). An estimated 333,000 adolescents (1.4% of all adolescents) had an SUD and an MDE in the past year.
  - Among adolescents who had a co-occurring MDE and an SUD in the past year, 71.9% received either substance use treatment at a specialty facility or other mental health service.
  - An estimated 8.2 million adults aged 18 or older (3.4% of all adults) had both AMI and SUDs in the past year, and 2.6 million adults (1.1% of all adults) had co-occurring SMI and SUDs in the past year.
  - About half of the adults with co-occurring AMI and an SUD in the past year did not receive either mental health care or specialty substance use treatment, and about one in three adults with co-occurring SMI and an SUD did not receive either type of care.

    Source: SAMHSA, *Key Substance Use and Mental Health Indicators in the United States: Results from the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, Figure 7.1*, September 2017.
    https://store.samhsa.gov/shin/content//SMA17-5044/SMA17-5044.pdf

- Provisional counts of drug overdose deaths, as of August 6, 2017 from the National Center for Health Statistics:

  - Top five reporting jurisdictions with drug overdose deaths: Florida (5,167); Texas (2,799); Illinois (2,518); Maryland (2,171); and Indiana (1,566).
  - Top five drugs involved in drug overdose deaths: heroin (15,446); natural and semi-synthetic opioids (14,427); methadone (3,314); synthetic opioids excluding methadone (20,145); and cocaine (10,619).

    Source: National Center for Health Statistics, *Provisional Counts of Drug Overdose Deaths, as of 8/6/2017*, 2017.
    https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/health_policy/monthly-drug-overdose-death-estimates.pdf

Selected Jurisdictions	Jan 2016	Jan 2017	% Change
US Total	52,898	64,070	21%
22 Reporting Jurisdictions	21,061	26,841	27%
Alaska	126	126	0%
Arkansas	378	382	1%
Colorado	913	960	6%
Delaware	181	309	71%
Florida	3,324	5,167	55%
Georgia	1,299	1,366	5%
Illinois	1,893	2,518	33%
Indiana	1,228	1,566	28%
Iowa	303	324	7%
Kentucky	1,253	1,480	18%
Louisiana	890	1,015	14%
Maine	270	359	33%

Maryland	1,303	2,171	67%
Minnesota	607	655	8%
Missouri	1,096	1,384	26%
Nebraska	122	112	-8%
New York City	987	1,478	50%
North Dakota	62	80	29%
Texas	2,593	2,799	8%
Virginia	1,005	1,387	38%
Washington	1,134	1,102	-3%
Wyoming	94	91	-3%

Drug Type	United States	Alaska	Iowa	Maine	Maryland	New York City	Virginia	Washington
	Jan 2016 – Jan 2017	Jan 2016 – Jan 2017	Jan 2016 – Jan 2017	Jan 2016 – Jan 2017	Jan 2016 – Jan 2017	Jan 2016 – Jan 2017	Jan 2016 – Jan 2017	Jan 2016 – Jan 2017
Heroin	13, 219 – 15,446	35 – 50	40 – 52	49 – 54	418 – 679	421 – 595	339 – 451	323 – 285
Natural and semi-synthetic opioids	12,726 – 14,427	60 – 40	76 – 87	108 – 131	394 – 712	222 – 337	270 – 346	272 – 281
Methadone	3,276 – 3,314	13 – 11	22 – 15	34 – 38	179 – 200	125 – 177	73 – 70	119 – 127
Synthetic opioids excluding methadone	9,945 – 20,145	13 – 10	47 – 61	111 – 208	386 – 1,222	154 – 628	263 – 692	61 – 101
Cocaine	6,986 – 10,619	9 – 15	17 – 18	32 – 58	154 – 328	308 – 537	168 – 263	86 – 82
Psychostimulants with abuse potential	5,922 – 7,663	27 – 55	61 – 81	23 – 31	21 – 48	49 – 60	45 – 68	316 – 338

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, *Provisional Counts of Drug Overdose Deaths, as of 8/6/2017*, 2017.
https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/health_policy/monthly-drug-overdose-death-estimates.pdf

Substance Abuse and Mental Health – Global

- According to the *World Drug Report 2017* by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), an estimated quarter of a billion people, or around 5% of the global adult population, used drugs at least once in 2015. About 29.5 million of those drug users, or 0.6% of the global adult population, suffer from drug use disorders. Other key findings:

  - In 2015, almost twelve million disability-adjusted life years (DALYs), or 70% of the global burden of disease attributable to drug use disorders, were attributable to opioids.
  - Number of past-year users in 2015: cannabis 183 million; opioids 35 million; amphetamines and prescription stimulants 37 million; "ecstasy" 22 million; opiates 18 million; and cocaine 17 million.
  - Mostly driven by opioids, overdose deaths in the United States more than tripled during the period 1999-2015, from 16,849 to 52,404 annually, and increased by 11.4% in the past year alone, to reach the highest level ever recorded. Far more people die from the misuse of opioids in the United States each year than from road traffic accidents or violence.
  - Disorders related to the use of amphetamines account for a considerable share of the global burden of disease attributable to drug use disorders, second only to those related to the use of opioids. Available data show that, among amphetamines, methamphetamine represents the greatest global health threat.
  - Although the number of cocaine users is decreasing or stabilizing in parts of Europe, wastewater analysis suggests that cocaine consumption in that region may be increasing. Following several years of decline, there are also indications of an increase in cocaine use in North America.
  - People who inject drugs (PWID) face some of the most severe health consequences associated with drug use. Almost 12 million people worldwide inject drugs, of whom one in eight (1.6 million) are living with HIV and more than half (6.1 million) are living with hepatitis C.
  - Globally, the negative health consequences related to hepatitis C among people who use drugs are substantial. The number of deaths attributable to hepatitis C among people who use drugs is greater than from other causes of death related to drug use.
  - Tuberculosis is more prevalent among people who use drugs than in the general population. Based on the limited data available from studies in Europe, Asia, and the Americas, the prevalence of tuberculosis among PWID is estimated at approximately 8%. The prevalence of tuberculosis in the general population at the global level is estimated at less than 0.2%.
  - Approximately ten million people are held in prison (including in pretrial detention) throughout the world. Drug use, including the use of heroin and injecting drug use, are commonplace in many prisons. One out of three prisoners have used an illicit substance at some time while incarcerated, with 16% reporting current (past-month) use. Cannabis is by far the most commonly used drug in prison, while heroin ranks second. Approximately 10% of prisoners report using heroin at some time while incarcerated, one third of whom report current (within the past-month) use within prison.
    Source: UNODOC, *World Drug Report 2017, Executive Summary*, May 2017.
    https://www.unodc.org/wdr2017/field/Booklet_1_EXSUM.pdf

- *Policy Options on Mental Health* is the final report of the six-year collaboration between the World Health Organization (WHO) Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse and the Gulbenkian Global Mental Health Platform. This report identifies 32 policy options to promote and strengthen the implementation of the WHO Mental Health Action Plan (MHAP). The following topics are covered:

- Social determinants of mental health.
- Innovation in deinstitutionalization: A WHO expert survey.
- Integrating the response to mental disorders and other chronic diseases in health care systems.
- Promoting rights and community living for children with psychosocial disabilities.
- Improving access to and appropriate use of medicines for mental disorders

Source: World Health Organization, *Policy Options on Mental Health*, 2017.
http://www.who.int/mental_health/evidence/policy_options_gulbenkian_paper/en/

Healthcare – Correctional

- The Pew Charitable Trusts' *Prison Health Care Costs and Quality: How and Why States Strive for High-Performing Systems* updates previous research on spending trends in prison health care. Findings include:

  o Departments of correction collectively spent $8.1 billion on prison health care services for incarcerated individuals in fiscal year 2015—probably about a fifth of overall prison expenditures.
  o Health care spending per inmate varied dramatically in fiscal 2015, as it had in past years—from $2,173 in Louisiana to $19,796 in California.
  o Knowing how money is spent, and how the spending distribution has changed over time, is critical to understanding interstate spending variation and evaluating cost-effectiveness.
  o States reported dramatically different approaches to staffing by departments of correction and their vendor and university partners in fiscal 2015.
  o Along with how money is spent, knowing whom it is spent on is important to understanding costs.
  o The quality of care that prisons provide has a major impact on their contribution to the achievement of state goals.
  o Respondents from all except four of the twelve states without a quality monitoring system agreed or strongly agreed that establishing such a system is necessary to achieve at least an adequate level of quality.
  o State departments of correction increasingly recognize the benefits and importance of facilitating care continuity for individuals returning to the community.

    Pew Charitable Trusts, *Prison Health Care Costs and Quality: How and Why States Strive for High-Performing Systems, Table 4*, October 2017.
    http://www.pewtrusts.org/~/media/assets/2017/10/sfh_prison_health_care_costs_and_quality_final.pdf

Pew Charitable Trusts, *Prison Health Care Costs and Quality: How and Why States Strive for High-Performing Systems, Table 4*, October 2017.
http://www.pewtrusts.org/~/media/assets/2017/10/sfh_prison_health_care_costs_and_quality_final.pdf

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Per-Inmate Spending Increases with Health Staff: States with the Highest Health Staffing Levels. Top 10.

Legend: FTEs per 1,000 inmates, FY 2015 — Per-inmate spending, FY 2015

Data labels on line: $7,280; $11,798; $8,408; $6,001; $8,158; $8,948; $19,796; $5,422; $7,937; $12,293; $8,283

Vertical categories: Median, New Mexico, Maine, Hawaii, California, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Tennessee, Delaware, Wyoming, Maryland
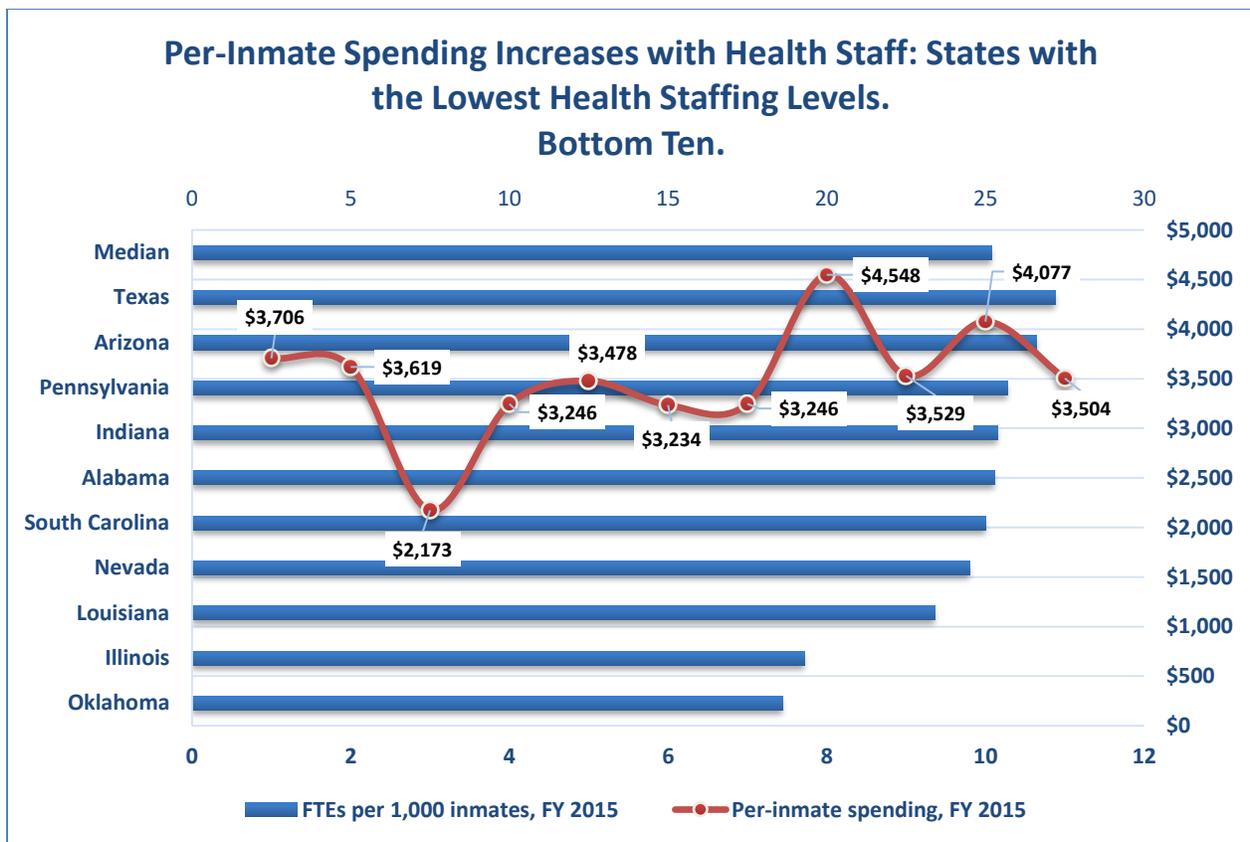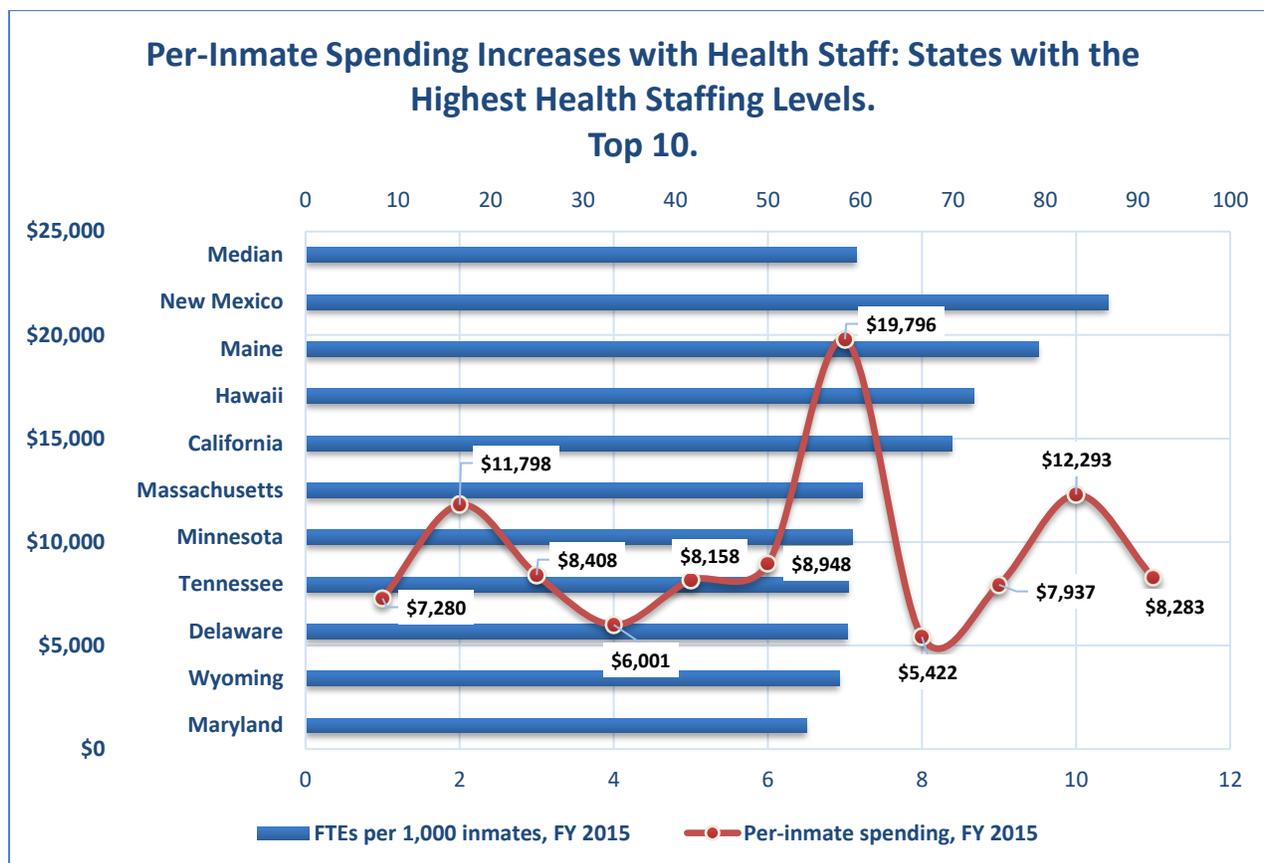
Source: Pew Charitable Trusts, *Prison Health Care: Costs and Quality: How and Why States Strive for High-Performing Systems*, *Table* 4, October 2017.
http://www.pewtrusts.org/~/media/assets/2017/10/sfh_prison_health_care_costs_and_quality_final.pdf

- *HIV In Prisons, 2015 - Statistical Tables* (BJS) presents data on state and federal prisoners who were HIV-positive or had confirmed AIDS and prisoners who died from AIDS-related causes. Highlights include:

  o The number of state prisoners who had HIV declined by 560, from an estimated 16,170 in 2014 to 15,610 in 2015.

  o From year-end 2010 to year-end 2015, the number of male prisoners who had HIV declined from 18,510 to 15,920 (down 2,590), and the number of females who had HIV declined from 1,780 to 1,220 (down 560).

  o Among state prisoners, 44 males and one female died from AIDS-related causes in 2015, down from 61 males and three females in 2014.

  o In 2015, 23 non-Hispanic black, 18 non-Hispanic white, and two Hispanic state prisoners died from AIDS-related causes. In comparison, 38 black, 21 white, and three Hispanic state prisoners died from AIDS-related causes in 2014.

  o Among prison admissions in 2015, about a third (34%) were admitted in states that conducted mandatory HIV testing and an additional 31% were admitted in states with opt-out HIV testing during intake.

  Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *HIV in Prisons, 2015 – Statistical Tables, Table 2*, August 2017.
  https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/hivp15st.pdf

Healthcare – National

- The National Center for Health Statistics' *Health, United States, 2016: With Chartbook on Long-term Trends in Health* presents an annual overview of national trends in health statistics. Highlights:

  o Between 1975 and 2015, life expectancy at birth increased from 72.6 to 78.8 years for the total U.S. population. For males, life expectancy increased from 68.8 years in 1975 to 76.3 years in 2015, and for females, life expectancy increased from 76.6 years in 1975 to 81.2 years in 2015.

  o Between 1975 and 2015, the infant mortality rate decreased 63%, from 16.07 to 5.90 deaths per 1,000 live births and the neonatal mortality rate (among infants under age 28 days) decreased 66%, from 11.58 to 3.9.

  o In 2015, the ten leading causes of death were heart disease, cancer, chronic lower respiratory diseases, unintentional injuries, stroke, Alzheimer's disease, diabetes, influenza and pneumonia, kidney disease, and suicide. These ten causes of death accounted for 74% of the 2.7 million deaths in 2015.

  o In 2015, 4.2% of adolescents aged 12–17 reported smoking cigarettes in the past month. Smoking prevalence has declined since 2002, when 13% of adolescents reported smoking cigarettes in the past month.

  o Between 1997 and 2015, the percentage of persons who had no health care visits in the past twelve months decreased from 16.5% to 14.6%. In 2015, 7.9% of children and adolescents under age 18, 23.3% of adults aged 18–44, 13.7% of those aged 45–64, and 5.5% of adults aged 65 and over had no health care visits in the past twelve months.

  o Between 1975 and 2015, the percentage of personal health care expenditures for hospital care decreased from 45.3% to 38.1%; the percentage of expenditures for prescription drugs increased from 7.1% to 11.9%; the percentage of expenditures for nursing care facilities and continuing care retirement communities decreased from 7.1% to 5.8%; and the percentage of expenditures for physician and clinical services remained stable.

  o Between 1986 and 2014, the share of mental health expenditures paid for inpatient care decreased from 41% to 16%; residential treatment decreased from 22% to 12%; outpatient treatment increased from 24% to 35%; and the share paid for retail prescription drugs increased from 8% to 27%.

  o Between 1986 and 2014, the share of substance use disorder expenditures paid for inpatient care decreased from 50% to 19%; outpatient treatment increased from 27% to 40%; residential treatment increased from 17% to 27%; and the share paid for retail prescription drugs increased from less than 1% to 5%.

  o In 2015, Massachusetts (3.2%), the District of Columbia (4.0%), Hawaii (4.5%), and Vermont (5.0%) had the lowest percentages of persons uninsured (i.e., without public or private coverage) among those under age 65, while Florida (16.2%), Oklahoma (16.5%), and Texas (19.0%) had the highest percentages of persons uninsured.

    Source: National Center for Health Statistics, *United States, 2016: With Chartbook on Long-term Trends in Health,* May 2017. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hus/hus16.pdf

Healthcare – Global

- Ten facts on the state of global health from the World Health Organization (WHO):

  o Global average life expectancy increased by five years between 2000 and 2015, the fastest increase since the 1960s. Life expectancy at birth reflects the overall mortality level of a population. It summarizes the mortality pattern that prevails across all age groups in a given year – children and adolescents, adults and the elderly. Global life expectancy at birth in 2015 was 71.4 years (73.8 for females and 69.1 years for males).

  o Globally, healthy life expectancy (HLE) at birth in 2015 was estimated at 63.1 years. The gap between life expectancy and HLE at birth – 8.3 years in 2015 – represents the equivalent healthy years lost through morbidity and disability that a newborn could expect to experience. There are substantial differences between male and female HLE in all WHO regions, with female HLE being higher.

  o In 2015, more than 16,000 children under the age of five died every day. Almost all of these children's lives could be saved if they had access to simple and affordable interventions such as exclusive breastfeeding, inexpensive vaccines and medication, clean water, and sanitation. Children are at a greater risk of dying before age five if they are born in poor households, rural areas, or to mothers denied basic education.

  o 45% of deaths among children under age five occurs during the first four weeks of life. Prematurity, birth-related complications, and neonatal sepsis were the leading causes of deaths among newborn babies in 2015. The Sustainable Development Goals specifically targets ending preventable newborn deaths by 2030, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as twelve per 1000 live births.

  o In 2015, an estimated 2.6 million babies were born stillborn. Nearly all babies who are stillborn are not recorded in a birth or death certificate, and thus have never been registered, reported, or investigated by the health system. As a result, countries often do not know the numbers of deaths or the causes of these deaths and thus are unable to take the effective and timely actions to prevent other babies from dying.

  o 1.3 million deaths in 2015 were attributed to hepatitis. Hepatitis is an inflammation of the liver that can progress to fibrosis (scarring), cirrhosis, or liver cancer. Most hepatitis deaths are due to hepatitis B and C. Globally, in 2015, an estimated 257 million people were living with chronic HBV infection, and 71 million people with chronic HCV infection. Few people with viral hepatitis have been diagnosed, and among those, treatment has reached only a small fraction.

  o Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) caused 37% of deaths in low-income countries in 2015, up from 23% in 2000. In low-resource settings, healthcare costs for cardiovascular diseases, cancers, diabetes, or chronic lung diseases – the four main causes of NCD deaths – can quickly drain household resources, driving families into poverty. Globally, 70% (nearly 40 million) deaths in 2015 were due to NCDs. NCDs are often associated with older age groups, but 43% of all NCD deaths in 2015 occurred before the age of 70.

  o Ischemic heart disease and stroke killed 15 million people in 2015. These and other types of cardiovascular diseases caused 31% of all deaths globally. Cessation of tobacco use, reduction of salt in the diet, consuming fruits and vegetables, regular physical activity, and avoiding excessive use of alcohol have been shown to reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease, as well as other NCDs.

  o Diabetes are among the ten leading causes of deaths and disability worldwide. Disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) per 100,000 population due to diabetes increased by over 31% between 2000 and 2015, putting it in the top ten causes of DALYs. Number of deaths, and death rate per 100,000 population, increased by 66% and 38%, respectively, during the same period.

  o Injuries claimed nearly 5 million lives in 2015. Over a quarter (27%) of these deaths were due to road traffic injuries. Low-income countries as a group had the highest mortality rate due to road traffic injuries with 28.5

deaths per 100,000 population – the global rate was 18.3. By contrast, high-income countries experienced the highest suicide rate at 14.5 deaths per 100,000 population – the global rate was 10.7.

Source: World Health Organization, *10 Facts on the State of Global Health*, May 2017.
http://www.who.int/features/factfiles/global_burden/en/

Crime – Statistics

- The 2016 edition of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) annual report *Crime in the United States* (CIUS) is a statistical compilation of offense, arrest, and police employee data reported by law enforcement agencies voluntarily participating in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. Findings from the report:

  o In 2016, there were an estimated 1,248,185 violent crimes.
  o Nationwide, there were an estimated 7,919,035 property crimes.
  o Law enforcement agencies nationwide made an estimated 10.7 million arrests, excluding those for traffic violations, in 2016.
      Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, *2016 Crime in the United States*, September 2017.
      https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2016/crime-in-the-u.s.-2016

- The FBI's *Hate Crime Statistics, 2016* is the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program's latest compilation of bias-motivated incidents throughout the nation. Submitted by 15,254 law enforcement agencies, this data provides information about the offenses, victims, offenders, and locations of hate crimes. Finding from the report:

  o Involves 6,121 criminal incidents and 7,321 related offenses as being motivated by bias toward race, ethnicity, ancestry, religion, sexual orientation, disability, gender, and gender identity.
  o There were 6,063 single-bias incidents involving 7,509 victims.
  o Of the 4,720 hate crime offenses classified as crimes against persons in 2016, 44.7% were for intimidation, 35.7% were for simple assault, and 18.5% were for aggravated assault. Nine murders and 24 rapes were reported as hate crimes. The remaining 18 hate crime offenses were reported in the category of other.
  o In 2016, most hate crime incidents (27.3%) occurred in or near residences/homes. More than 18% (18.4) occurred on highways/roads/alleys/streets/sidewalks; 9.9% occurred at schools/colleges; 5.7% happened at parking/drop lots/garages; and 3.9% took place in churches/synagogues/temples/mosques. The location was reported as other/unknown for 12.7% of hate crime incidents. The remaining 22.1% of hate crime incidents took place at other or multiple locations.
      Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Hate Crime Statistics, 2016*, November 2017.
      https://ucr.fbi.gov/hate-crime/2016

- The BJS' *Criminal Victimization, 2016* presents national data on criminal victimization reported and not reported to police in 2016, including the characteristics of crimes and victims and outcomes of victimization. Highlights include:

  o In 2016, U.S. residents age twelve or older experienced 5.7 million violent victimizations—a rate of 21.1 victimizations per 1,000 persons age twelve or older.
  o The rate of stranger violence (8.2 per 1,000 persons) was higher than the rate of intimate partner violence (2.2 per 1,000).
  o In 2016, U.S. households experienced 15.9 million property crimes—a rate of 119.4 per 1,000 households.
  o Motor vehicle thefts (80%) were the most likely of all crime types to be reported to police.
      Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization, 2016*, December 2017.
      https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv16.pdf

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Violent and property victimization, by type of crime, 2016

Legend: Rate per 1,000 (red), Number (blue)

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization, 2016*, December 2017.
https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv16.pdf
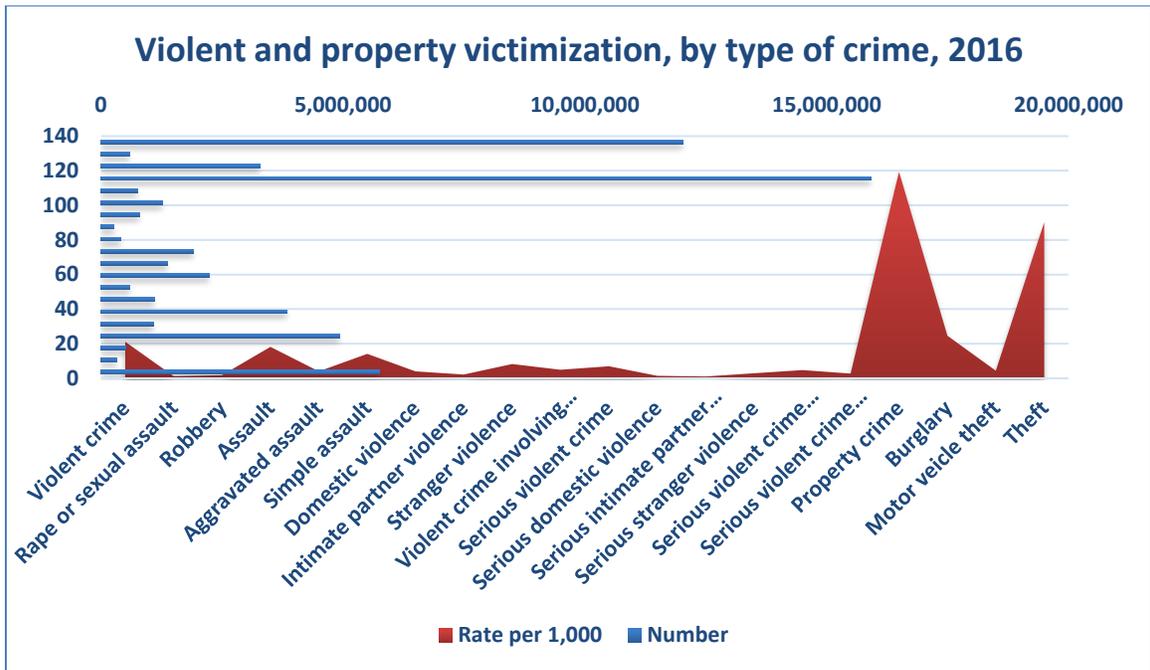
- Based on new data collected from police departments in the 30 largest cities, the Brennan Center report, *Crime in 2017: A Preliminary Analysis,* finds that all measures of crime — overall crime, violent crime, and murder — are projected to decline in 2017.

  o The overall crime rate in 2017 is projected to decrease slightly, by 1.8%. If this estimate holds, as it has in past analyses, 2017 will have the second lowest crime rate since 1990.
  o The violent crime rate is projected to decrease slightly, by 0.6%, remaining stable. This result is driven primarily by stabilization in Chicago and declines in Washington, D.C., two large cities that experienced increases in violence in recent years.
  o The 2017 murder rate is projected to be 2.5% lower than last year. This year's decline is driven primarily by decreases in Detroit (down 25.6%), Houston (down 20.5%), and New York (down 19.1%). Chicago's murder rate is also projected to fall, by 2.4%.

  Source: Brennan Center, *Crime in 2017: A Preliminary Analysis*, September 2017.
  https://www.brennancenter.org/publication/crime-2017-preliminary-analysis

- The 2016 edition of *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted* reports:

  o 118 law enforcement officers were killed in line-of-duty incidents in 2016.
  o The 66 felonious deaths occurred in 29 states and in Puerto Rico.
  o The average age of the officers who were feloniously killed was 40 years old.
  o In 2016, of the 57,180 officers assaulted while performing their duties, 28.9% were injured.

  Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, *2016 Law Enforcement Officers Killed & Assaulted*, October 2017.
  https://ucr.fbi.gov/leoka/2016

- The Pew Research Center's Fact Tank discusses data about crime in the U.S.:

  o Violent crime in the U.S. has fallen sharply over the past quarter century.

- o Property crime has declined significantly over the long term.
- o Public perceptions about crime in the U.S. often don't align with the data.
- o There are large geographic variations in crime rates.
- o Most crimes are not reported to police, and most reported crimes are not solved.
  Source: The Pew Research Center, *5 Facts about Crime in the U.S.*, February 2017.
  http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2017/02/21/5-facts-about-crime-in-the-u-s/

- According to a Gallup survey, cybercrime tops Americans' crime worries:

  - o 67% of Americans worry about hackers stealing their personal information.
  - o 66% worry about identity theft.
  - o Americans most frequently report being victims of cybercrime.
    Source: Gallup, *Cybercrime Tops Americans' Crime Worries*, November 2017.
    http://news.gallup.com/poll/221270/cybercrime-tops-americans-crime-worries.aspx?g_source=CATEGORY_CRIME_AND_PERSONAL_SAFETY&g_medium=topic&g_campaign=tiles

- The Pew Research Center's survey, *Americans and Cybersecurity* 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 41% of Americans have encountered fraudulent charges on their credit cards.
  - o 35% have received notices that some type of sensitive information (like an account number) had been compromised.
  - o 16% say that someone has taken over their email accounts, and 13% say someone has taken over one of their social media accounts.
  - o 15% have received notices that their Social Security Number had been compromised.
  - o 14% say that someone has attempted to take out loans or lines of credit in their name.
  - o 6% say that someone has impersonated them in order to file fraudulent tax returns.
    Source: Pew Research Center, *Americans and Cybersecurity*, January 2017.
    http://www.pewinternet.org/2017/01/26/americans-and-cybersecurity/

- *Federal Prosecution of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children Cases, 2004 – 2013* from the BJS examines commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) cases prosecuted in the federal criminal justice system between 2004 and 2013. CSEC offenses include child pornography production, child pornography possession, and child sex trafficking. Highlights include:

  - o From 2004 to 2013, a total of 37,105 suspects were investigated and referred to U.S. attorneys for offenses.
  - o The FBI was the lead investigative agency in 45% of CSEC matters investigated and referred to U.S. attorneys from 2004 to 2013.
  - o Nearly all defendants convicted of CSEC offenses from 2004 to 2013 were sentenced to federal prison (98%).
  - o The mean prison sentence imposed on CSEC defendants in 2013 was 11.6 years.
  - o Six in ten suspects in CSEC matters investigated and referred to U.S. attorneys from 2004 to 2013 were prosecuted in U.S. district court.
    Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Prosecution of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children Cases, 2004-2013, Figure 1*, October 2017.
    https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fpcsecc0413.pdf

- *Police Response to Domestic Violence, 2006-2015* from the BJS presents 2006-15 data on nonfatal domestic violence victimizations reported to police, the police response to these victimizations, the prevalence of related arrests or charges, and criminal complaints signed against the offender. Domestic violence includes serious

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violence (rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault) and simple assaults committed by intimate partners, immediate family members, or other relatives. Highlights:

- o More than half (56%) of all victimizations were reported to police.
- o Police responded to nearly two-thirds (64%) of reported victimizations in ten minutes or less.
- o Reasons victims did not report a victimization to police included personal privacy (32%), protecting the offender (21%), the crime was minor (20%), and fear of reprisal (19%).
- o Female victimizations (24%) were four times as likely as male victimizations (6%) to go unreported due to fear of reprisal.
- o Overall, the offender was arrested or charges were filed in 39% of victimizations reported to police.
- o In 23% of reported victimizations, police arrested an offender during their initial response.
- o The victim or other household member signed a criminal complaint against the offender in about half (48%) of victimizations reported to police.
- o The offender was arrested or charges were filed in 89% of the victimizations reported to police where a victim was seriously injured and signed a criminal complaint.
- o About nine in ten local police departments serving 250,000 or more residents operated a full-time domestic violence unit.

    Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Police Response to Domestic Violence, 2006-2015*, May 2017.
    https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/prdv0615.pdf

- The BJS' *Crime Against Persons with Disabilities, 2009-2015 - Statistical Tables* presents 2009-2015 National Crime Victimization Survey estimates of nonfatal violent crime (rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault) against persons age twelve or older with disabilities. Disabilities are classified according to six limitations: hearing, vision, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and independent living. Highlights include:

- o During the five-year aggregate period from 2011 to 2015, for each age group measured except persons age 65 or older, the rate of violent victimization against persons with disabilities was at least 2.5 times the unadjusted rate for those without disabilities.
- o Among those with disabilities, persons ages twelve to 15 (144.1 per 1,000 ages twelve or older) had the highest rate of violent victimization among all age groups measured.
- o The rate of violent victimization against males with disabilities was 31.8 per 1,000, compared to 14.1 per 1,000 males without disabilities.
- o For females with disabilities, the rate of violent victimization was 32.8 per 1,000, compared to 11.4 per 1,000 females without disabilities.
- o Males and females had similar rates of total violent victimization in every disability type measured, except independent living disabilities.

    Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Crime Against Persons with Disabilities, 2009-2015 - Statistical Tables*, July 2017.
    https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/capd0915st.pdf

- *PREA Data Collection Activities, 2017* describes the BJS' activities to collect data and report on the incidence and effects of sexual victimization in correctional facilities, as required by the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (PREA) (P.L. 108-79). Highlights:

- o Rates of youth-on-youth sexual assault in female-only juvenile facilities (5.3%) were more than three times greater than those in male-only facilities (1.5%).
- o Youth-on-youth sexual assault was lowest (1.1%) in facilities where almost all youth in the facility reported that they first learned sexual assault was not allowed within the first 24 hours of arrival.

- In male-only juvenile facilities, 5.7% of youth reported staff sexual misconduct, compared to 1.4% in female-only facilities.
- Facilities with a change in staffing levels during the previous 12 months (7.1%) had higher rates of staff sexual misconduct than facilities with no change (3.1%).
- Rates of staff sexual misconduct were highest in facilities where youth perceived the facility staff to be unfair (10.3%), youth had the fewest positive perceptions of staff (9.7%), and youth worried about physical assault by other youth (8.2%) or staff (11.2%).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *PREA Data Collection Activities, 2017*, June 2017.
https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/pdca17.pdf

Recidivism – Statistics

- The United States Sentencing Commission's *The Past Predicts the Future: Criminal History and Recidivism of Federal Offenders* examines a group of 25,431 federal offenders who were released from prison or placed on probation in calendar year 2005. Key findings:

  o Consistent with its previous work in this area, the Commission found that recidivism rates are closely correlated with total criminal history points and resulting Criminal History Category classification, as offenders with lower criminal history scores have lower recidivism rates than offenders with higher criminal history scores.
  o The Commission found substantial differences in recidivism rates among Criminal History Category I offenders (which includes offenders with a criminal history score of zero or one point). Less than one-third (30.2%) of Criminal History Category I offenders with zero points were rearrested while nearly half (46.9%) of offenders with one point were rearrested.
  o The Commission also found differences in recidivism rates among offenders with zero criminal history points. Offenders with zero points and no prior contact with the criminal justice system have a lower recidivism rate (25.7%) than offenders with zero points but some prior contact with the criminal justice system (37.4%).
  o Offenders who have less serious prior convictions (assigned one point) have a lower recidivism rate (53.4%) than offenders who have prior convictions assigned two or three points (71.3%) for offenders with at least one two-point offense and 70.5% for offenders with at least one three-point offense.
  Source: United States Sentencing Commission, *The Past Predicts the Future: Criminal History and Recidivism of Federal Offenders*, March 2017.
  https://www.ussc.gov/research/research-reports/criminal-history-and-recidivism-federal-offenders

- The report, *Recidivism Among Federal Drug Trafficking Offenders* examines a group of 10,888 federal drug trafficking offenders who were released in calendar year 2005. These 10,888 offenders, who were all U.S. citizens, represent 42.8% of the 25,431 federal offenders who were released in calendar year 2005. Key findings:

  o Over the eight-year follow-up period, one-half (50%) of federal drug trafficking offenders released in 2005 recidivated by being rearrested for a new crime or rearrested for a violation of supervision conditions.
  o Crack cocaine offenders recidivated at the highest rate (60.8%) of any drug type, while powder cocaine offenders recidivated at the lowest rate (43.8%).
  o Of those drug trafficking offenders who recidivated, the median time from release to the first recidivism event was 25 months.
  o Nearly one-fourth (23.8%) of drug trafficking offenders who recidivated had assault as their most serious new charge followed by drug trafficking and public order offenses.
  o A federal drug trafficking offender's criminal history was closely associated with the likelihood of recidivism. Recidivism rates ranged from 35.4% for offenders with zero criminal history points to 77.1% of offenders in the highest Criminal History Category of VI.
  o A federal drug trafficking offender's age at time of release into the community was also closely associated with likelihood of recidivism. Drug trafficking offenders released prior to age 21 had the highest recidivism rate, 65%, while drug trafficking offenders over 60 years old at the time of release had the lowest recidivism rate of 16.5%.
  United States Sentencing Commission, *Recidivism Among Federal Drug Trafficking Offenders*, *Table 1.2*, February 2017.
  https://www.ussc.gov/research/research-reports/recidivism-among-federal-drug-trafficking-offenders

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Overview of Drug Trafficking Recidivism Study Findings
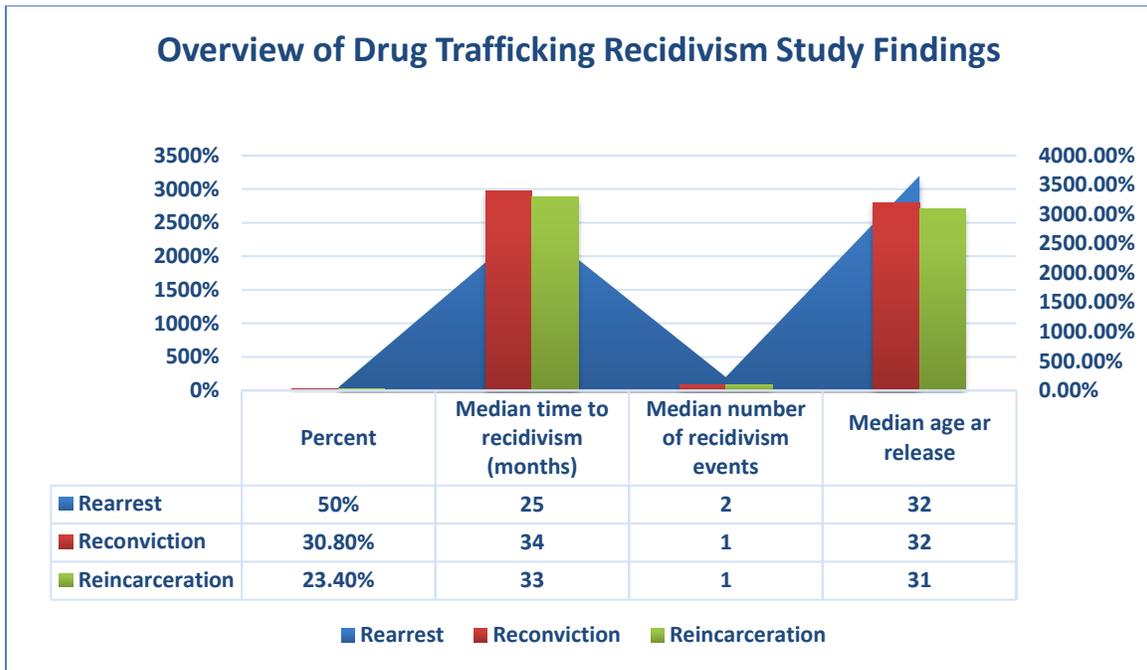
	Percent	Median time to recidivism (months)	Median number of recidivism events	Median age ar release
■ Rearrest	50%	25	2	32
■ Reconviction	30.80%	34	1	32
■ Reincarceration	23.40%	33	1	31

■ Rearrest   ■ Reconviction   ■ Reincarceration

Source: United States Sentencing Commission, *Recidivism Among Federal Drug Trafficking Offenders*, *Table 1.2*, February 2017.
https://www.ussc.gov/research/research-reports/recidivism-among-federal-drug-trafficking-offenders

- *The Effects of Aging on Recidivism Among Federal Offenders* is the fourth report in a series examining a group of 25,431 federal offenders who were released from prison or placed on probation in calendar year 2005. Key findings:

  o Older offenders were substantially less likely than younger offenders to recidivate following release. Over an eight-year follow-up period, 13.4% of offenders age 65 or older at the time of release were rearrested compared to 67.6% of offenders younger than age 21 at the time of release. The pattern was consistent across age groupings, and recidivism measured by rearrests, reconviction, and reincarceration declined as age increased.

  o For federal offenders under age 30 at the time of release, over one-fourth (26.6%) who recidivated had assault as their most common new charge. By comparison, for offenders 60 years old or older at the time of release, almost one quarter (23.7%) who recidivated had a public order offense as their most serious new charge.

  o Age and criminal history exerted a strong influence on recidivism. For offenders in Criminal History Category I, the rearrest rate ranged from 53% for offenders younger than age 30 at the time of release to 11.3% for offenders age 60 or older. For offenders in Criminal History Category VI, the rearrest rate ranged from 89.7% for offenders younger than age 30 at the time of release to 37.7% for offenders age 60 or older.

  o Education level influenced recidivism across almost all categories. For example, among offenders under age 30 at the time of release, college graduates had a substantially lower rearrest rate (27%) than offenders who did not complete high school (74.4%). Similarly, among offenders age 60 or older at the time of release, college graduates had a somewhat lower rearrest rate (11.6%) than offenders who did not complete high school (17.2%).

  o Age exerted a strong influence on recidivism across all sentence length categories. Older offenders were less likely to recidivate after release than younger offenders who had served similar sentences, regardless of the length of sentence imposed. In addition, for younger offenders there was some association between the length of the original federal sentence and the rearrest rates, as younger offenders with sentences of up to six months generally had lower rearrest rates than younger offenders with longer sentences. However, among all offenders sentenced to one year or more of imprisonment, there was no clear association between the length of sentence and the rearrest rate.

- For certain major offense types, the type of federal offense that offenders had committed also influenced recidivism across age groups. For example, firearms offenders had a substantially higher rearrest rate across all age categories than drug trafficking offenders, who in turn had a higher rearrest rate across all age categories than fraud offenders. For example, for offenders under age 30 at the time of release, the rearrest rates were 79.3% (firearms), 62.5% (drug trafficking), and 53.6% (fraud). Similarly, for offenders age 60 and older at the time of release, the rearrest rates were 30.2% (firearms), 17.5% (drug trafficking), and 12.5% (fraud).

- At every age group, federal prisoners had a substantially lower recidivism rate than state prisoners who also were released in 2005 and tracked by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. For example, for offenders age 24 or younger at the time of release, 63.2% of federal prisoners were rearrested within five years compared to over four-fifths (84.1%) of state prisoners. Like federal prisoners, older state prisoners were less likely to recidivate than younger state prisoners.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission, *The Effects of Aging on Recidivism Among Federal Offenders*, *Figure 1,* December 2017.
https://www.ussc.gov/research/research-reports/effects-aging-recidivism-among-federal-offenders

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