

Numbers We Cannot Ignore

70 million Americans have an arrest record
600,000 get out every year across this nation

Who's impacted

Mass incarceration directly impacts millions of people *But just how many, and in what ways?*

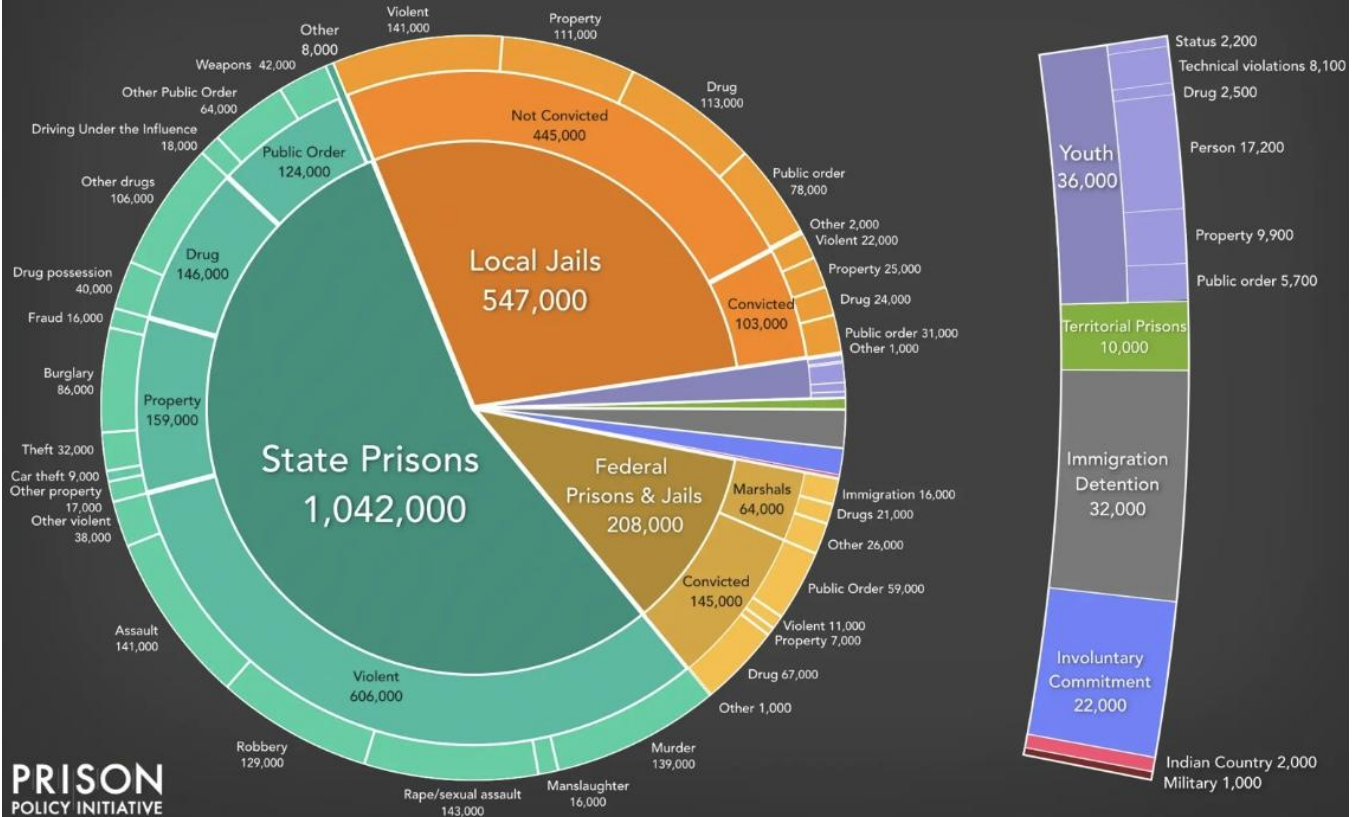


Compiled by the Prison Policy Initiative from 2020 Bureau of Justice Statistics data; Shannon, et al. (2017) *The Growth, Scope, and Spatial Distribution of People With Felony Records in the United States, 1948-2010*; SEARCH's *Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 2018* (estimate of criminal records created according to the methodology of NELP's *65 Million 'Need Not Apply'*; and FWD.us (2018) *Every Second: The Impact of the Incarceration Crisis on America's Families*

The Big Picture

How many people are locked up in the United States?

The U.S. locks up more people per capita than any other nation, at the staggering rate of 573 per 100,000 residents. But to end mass incarceration, we must first consider *where* and *why* 1.9 million people are confined nationwide.



Sources and data notes: See <https://www.prisonpolicy.org/reports/pie2022.html>

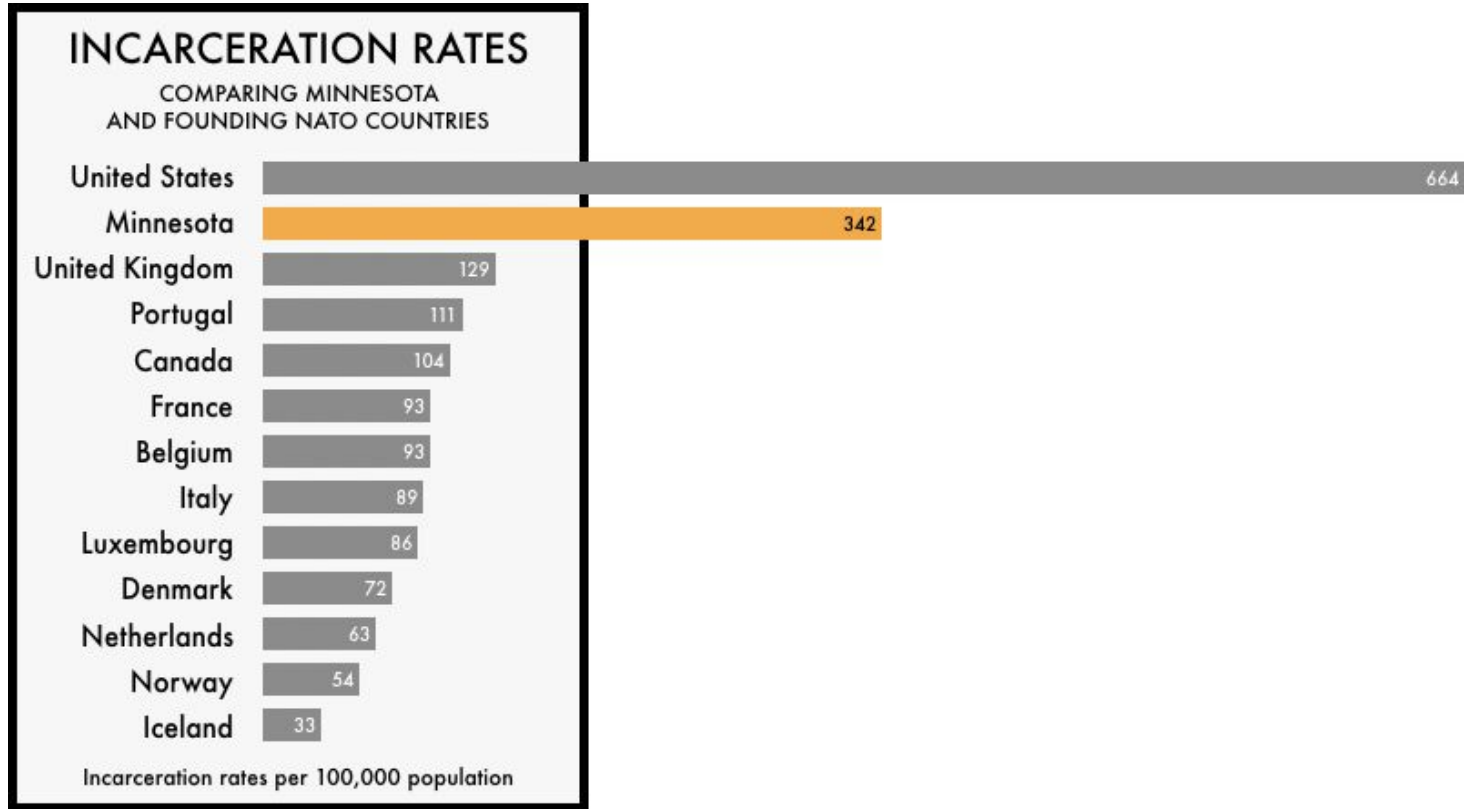
U.S. v.s. the World



Top 10 Countries with the most people in prison

- United States — 2,068,800.
- China — 1,690,000.
- Brazil — 811,707.
- India — 478,600.
- Russia — 471,490.
- Thailand — 309,282.
- Turkey — 291,198.
- Indonesia — 266,259.

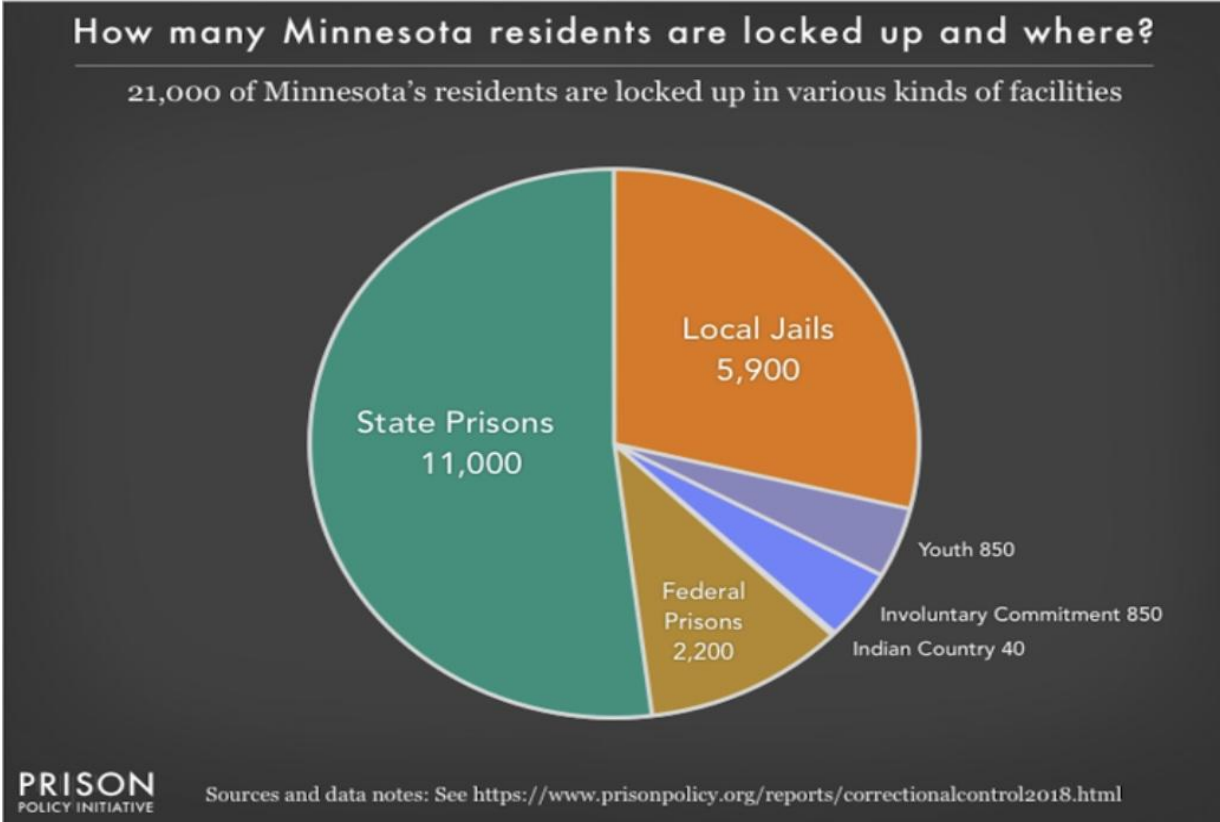
Minnesota Compared to Founding NATO Countries



Source: <https://www.prisonpolicy.org/global/2021.html>

State of Minnesota Numbers

21,000 people from Minnesota are behind bars

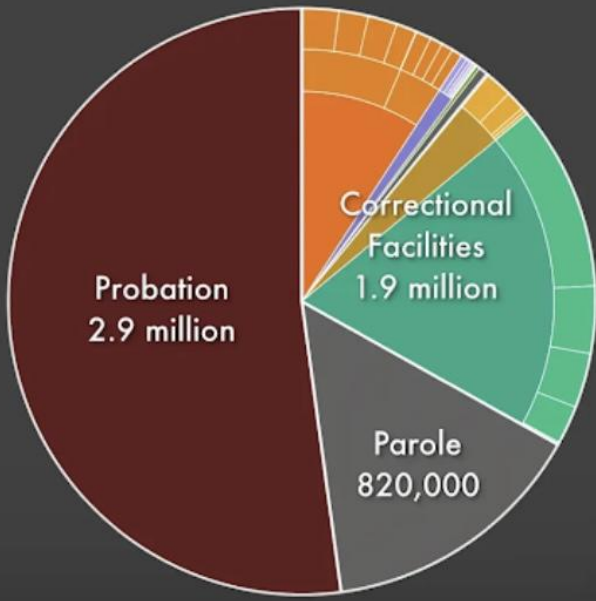


Incarcerated, on Probation or Parole

The majority of people are under some form of community supervised release

Incarceration is just one piece of the much larger system of correctional control

The U.S. justice system controls 5.7 million people, more than half of whom are on probation.

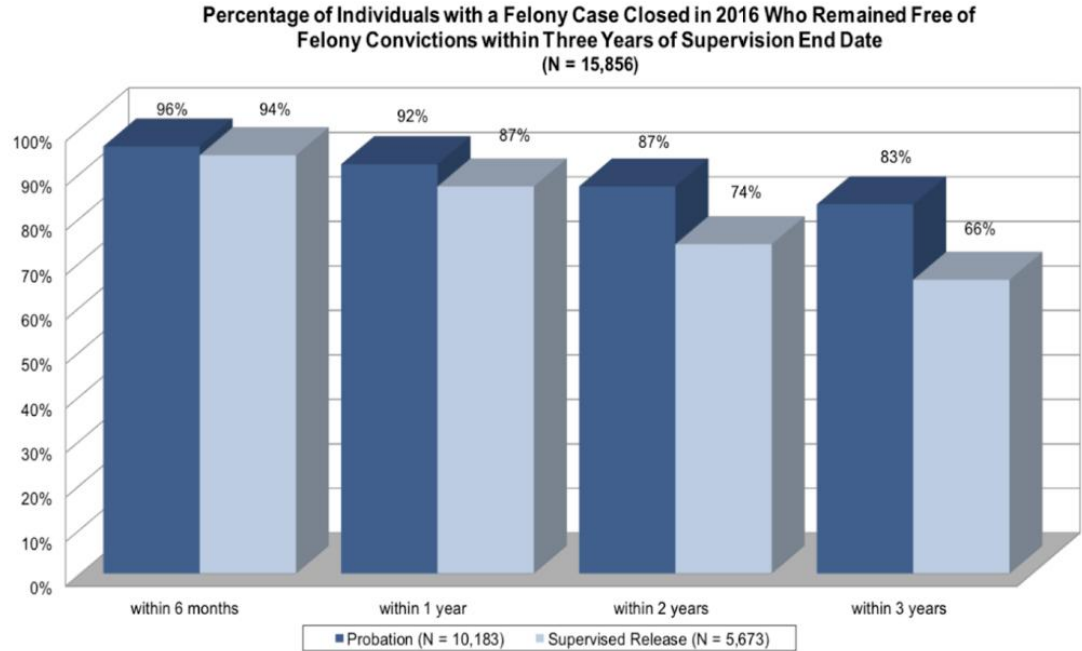


Findings-Recidivism

Recidivism

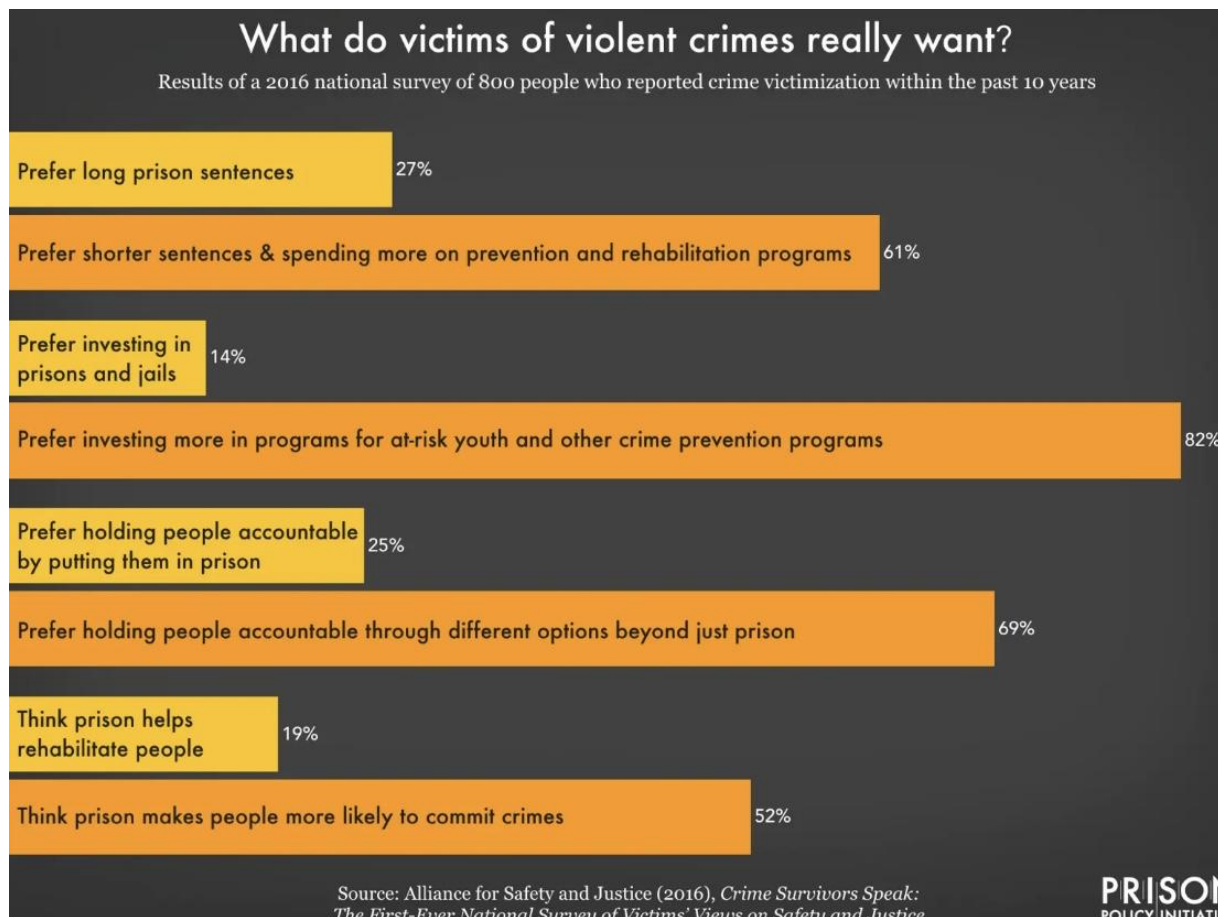
Post Supervision

Supervised Release



- Within three years post-supervision 83% of individuals on probation and 66% of individuals on supervised release were free from any additional felony-level convictions.
- It should be noted that previous recidivism studies have focused on supervised releasees directly after their release from prison. The population in this study focuses on the period after completion of *supervision*.

What do victims and community want?



Costs of incarceration to the system and community



The Economic Burden of Incarceration in the United States



“The \$80 billion spent annually on corrections is frequently cited as the cost of incarceration, but this figure considerably underestimates the true cost of incarceration by ignoring important social costs.

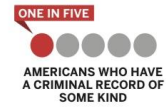
For every dollar in corrections costs, incarceration generates an additional ten dollars in social costs. More than half of the costs are borne by families, children, and community members who have committed no crime. Even if one were to exclude the cost of jail, the aggregate burden of incarceration would still exceed \$500 billion annually.”

Michael McLaughlin, MACC, MBA | Washington University in St. Louis
Carrie Pettus-Davis, MSW, PhD | Florida State University
Derek Brown, MA, PhD | Washington University in St. Louis
Chris Veeh, MSW, PhD | The University of Iowa
Tanya Kenn, MSW, MPH, PhD | Florida State University



Losses larger than we thought

Black people with no criminal record earn less than socioeconomically similar white people with a record.

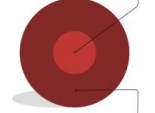


Source: Brennan Center analysis.

LOST EARNINGS BY THE NUMBERS



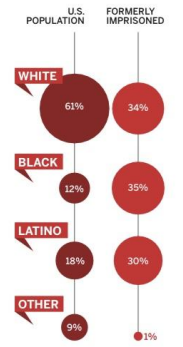
Annual Lost Earnings
\$55.2 billion
FORMERLY IMPRISONED AMERICANS



\$372.3 billion
AMERICANS IMPACTED BY CONVICTION OR IMPRISONMENT

People who were imprisoned early in their lives earn about **half as much** annually as socioeconomically similar people untouched by the criminal justice system.

RACIAL DISPARITIES PERSIST AFTER RELEASE FROM PRISON



Benefits of hiring system involved persons



Due to the scarcity of jobs available to them, ex-offenders are less likely to leave a job: Turnover for employees with criminal records is 13 percent lower than those without.

Kellogg school of Management Northwestern University

References

Prison policy initiative

MN Department of corrections

Kellogg school of business Northwestern University

Economic burden of incarceration in the United States Florida State University

Books

Halfway Home by Ruben Jonathan Miller

Until We Reckon by Danielle Sered

The Sum of Us by Heather McGee