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- Local Jails Had An Average of Fewer Than 20 Inmate Homicides Each Year *App. C-2033*
- Drug Offenders Had the Lowest Suicide and Homicide Rates of All State Prisoners *App. C-2034*
- Nearly Half of Jail Suicides Occurred in the First Week of Custody *App. C-2034*
- 7% of State Prison Suicides Took Place During the First Month *App. C-2035*
- At Least 80% of Suicides in Prison and Jail Occurred in the Inmate's Cell; Time of Day Not a Factor *App. C-2036*
- Most Jail Homicides Occurred At Least 2 Weeks After Admission *App. C-2037*
- Two-Thirds of Homicide Victims in State Prison Had Served At Least 2 Years in Prison; Nearly 40% Had Served 5 Years or More *App. C-2037*
- Homicide Rate of U.S. Residents, When Standardized, 10 Times the Rate of Jail Inmates in 2002 *App. C-2038*
- Methodology *App. C-2039*
- Standardized U.S. Resident Death Rates *App. C-2040*
- Population Bases for Mortality Rates *App. C-2040*

### **Sexual Violence Reported by Correctional Authorities, 2004**

*Bureau of Justice Statistics, United States Department of Justice*

- Introduction *App. C-2053*
- BJS Conducts the First Annual Administrative Records Collection *App. C-2053*
- Survey Covers More Than 2,700 Adult and Juvenile Correctional Facilities *App. C-2054*
- Two-Thirds or More of Systems and Facilities Able to Fully Report the Most Serious Forms of Sexual Violence *App. C-2055*
- Caution Needed When Interpreting the 2004 Survey Results *App. C-2056*
- More Than 5,500 Allegations of Sexual Violence Reported In Survey *App. C-2056*
- Juvenile Facilities Reported the Highest Rates of Alleged Sexual Violence *App. C-2057*
- External Authorities Often Involved in Investigating Allegations *App. C-2058*
- In State Prisons Fewer Than 20% of Allegations Of Nonconsensual Sexual Acts Were Substantiated *App. C-2058*
- In Juvenile Facilities a Third of the Alleged Nonconsensual Sexual Acts Were Substantiated *App. C-2059*
- During 2004 Correctional Authorities Substantiated Nearly 2,100 Incidents of Sexual Violence *App. C-2059*
- Males Comprised 90% of Victims and Perpetrators of Nonconsensual Sexual Acts in Prison And Jail *App. C-2060*

Female Staff Implicated in Staff Sexual Misconduct in Prisons; Male Staff in Local Jails	<i>App. C-2061</i>
Most Prisons and Jails Imposed Legal Sanctions on Perpetrators of Inmate-on-Inmate Sexual Violence	<i>App. C-2061</i>
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**Mental Health Problems of Prison and Jail Inmates**     *Bureau of Justice Statistics, United States Department of Justice*

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A Quarter of State Prisoners had a History of Mental Health Problems	<i>App. C-2168</i>
Symptoms of Mental Disorder Highest Among Jail Inmates	<i>App. C-2168</i>
High Proportion of Inmates had Symptoms of a Mental Health Disorder Without a History	<i>App. C-2169</i>
Mental Health Problems More Common Among Female, White, and Young Inmates	<i>App. C-2169</i>
Homelessness, Foster Care More Common Among Inmates Who had Mental Health Problems	<i>App. C-2170</i>
Low Rates of Employment, High Rates of Illegal Income Among Inmates Who had Mental Problems	<i>App. C-2170</i>
Past Physical or Sexual Abuse More Prevalent Among Inmates Who had Mental Health Problems	<i>App. C-2171</i>
Family Members of Inmates with Mental Problems had High Rates of Substance Use and Incarceration	<i>App. C-2171</i>
Inmates Who had Mental Health Problems had High Rates of Substance Dependence or Abuse	<i>App. C-2172</i>
Over a Third of Inmates Who had Mental Health Problems had Used Drugs at the Time of the Offense	<i>App. C-2173</i>
Binge Drinking Prevalent Among Inmates Who had Mental Problems	<i>App. C-2173</i>
Violent Offenses Common Among State Prisoners Who had a Mental Health Problem	<i>App. C-2173</i>
Use of a Weapon Did Not Vary by Mental Health Status	<i>App. C-2174</i>
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State Prisoners Who had a Mental Health Problem Expected to Serve 4 Months Longer Than Those Without	<i>App. C-2175</i>
A Third of State Prisoners Who had Mental Health Problems had Received Treatment Since Admission	<i>App. C-2176</i>

- Use of Medication for a Mental Health Problem By State Prisoners Rose  
Between 1997 and 2004 *App. C-2176*
- Rule Violations and Injuries from a Fight More Common Among Inmates  
Who had a Mental Health Problem *App. C-2177*
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- Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2004  
*App. C-2178*
- Survey of Inmates in Local Jails, 2002 *App. C-2178*
- Accuracy of Survey Estimates *App. C-2178*
- Measures of Mental Health Problems in the General Population  
*App. C-2179*

### **Drug Use and Dependence, State and Federal Prisoners, 2004**

*Bureau of Justice Statistics, United States Department of Justice*

- Introduction *App. C-2201*
- Overall Drug Use By State Prisoners Unchanged from 1997;  
Methamphetamine Use Rose *App. C-2201*
- Overall Drug Use By Federal Prisoners Rose; Cocaine/Crack Use  
Declined *App. C-2202*
- Women in Federal Prison Report Sharp Increase in Prior Drug Use  
*App. C-2202*
- Prior Drug Use Grew Most Quickly Among Middle-Aged Inmates  
*App. C-2203*
- 1 in 4 Violent Offenders in Prison Committed Their Offenses Under the  
Influence of Drugs *App. C-2203*
- 1 in 3 Property Offenders in State Prisons Report Drug Money As a Motive  
in Their Crimes *App. C-2204*
- 53% of State and 45% of Federal Prisoners Met Criteria for Drug  
Dependence or Abuse *App. C-2205*
- In State Prisons, Violent Offenders were Least Likely to Meet Criteria for  
Drug Dependence or Abuse *App. C-2205*
- Half of Drug Dependent or Abusing Inmates in State Prisons Reported  
Three or More Prior Sentences *App. C-2206*
- 1 in 7 Drug Dependent or Abusing Inmates in State Prison Were Homeless  
in Year Before Admission *App. C-2206*
- Participation in Drug Abuse Programs Rose in Both State and Federal Prison  
Since 1997 *App. C-2207*
- Number of Federal Prisoners Taking Part in Drug Abuse Programs Up 90%  
Between 1997 and 2004 *App. C-2207*
- Over 250,000 Dependent/Abusing State Inmates Took Part in Drug Abuse  
Programs Since Admission *App. C-2208*
- Methodology *App. C-2208*
- Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2004  
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- Accuracy of Survey Estimates *App. C-2209*
- Measures of Drug Dependence and Abuse in the General  
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**Sexual Violence Reported by Correctional Authorities, 2005***Bureau of Justice Statistics, United States Department of Justice*

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Second Administrative Records Collection Conducted for 2005	<i>App. C-2229</i>
2005 Survey Covered 1,866 Adult Correctional Facilities	<i>App. C-2230</i>
State Prison Reporting Capabilities Improve During 2005	<i>App. C-2231</i>
Sexual Violence Allegations Increased	<i>App. C-2232</i>
Approximately 15% of Allegations of Nonconsensual Sexual Acts in 2005 were Substantiated	<i>App. C-2233</i>
During 2005 Correctional Authorities Substantiated 885 Incidents of Sexual Violence	<i>App. C-2234</i>
Correctional Authorities Provided Detail on 82% of Substantiated Incidents	<i>App. C-2234</i>
Physical Force or Threat of Force was Used in 51% of Inmate-On-Inmate Sexual Violence	<i>App. C-2235</i>
Victims Received Physical Injuries in 15% of Substantiated Incidents of Inmate-On-Inmate Sexual Violence	<i>App. C-2236</i>
Half of Victims of Nonconsensual Sexual Acts were Placed in Protective Custody or Administrative Segregation	<i>App. C-2236</i>
Most Inmate Perpetrators Received Legal Sanctions or Solitary Confinement	<i>App. C-2237</i>
Two-Thirds of Incidents of Staff Sexual Misconduct with Inmates were Reported to Be Romantic	<i>App. C-2237</i>
Female Staff Implicated in Staff Sexual Misconduct in Prisons; Males in Local Jails	<i>App. C-2238</i>
Over Two-Thirds of Perpetrators of Staff Sexual Misconduct or Harassment were Correctional Officers	<i>App. C-2238</i>
Inmates Involved in Staff Sexual Misconduct Often Transferred or Placed in Segregation	<i>App. C-2239</i>
Nearly 90% of Perpetrators of Staff Misconduct Arrested, Referred for Prosecution, or Discharged	<i>App. C-2239</i>
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**Prisoners in 2005** *Bureau of Justice Statistics, United States Department of Justice*

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Nearly 2.2 Million Persons in Prison or Jail at Yearend 2005	<i>App. C-2280</i>
U.S. Prison Population Rose 1.9% During 2005	<i>App. C-2280</i>
14 States Reported Increases of at Least 5% During 2005; 11 States Had Decreases	<i>App. C-2280</i>
Prison Incarceration Rate Reached 491 Per 100,000 Residents in 2005, Up from 411 in 1995	<i>App. C-2281</i>

Female Prisoners Increased 2.6% During 2005; Male Prisoners, 1.9%

*App. C-2281*

Over a Third of Female Prisoners Held in the 3 Largest Jurisdictions

*App. C-2281*

Privately Operated Prisons Held 7.0% of State and Federal Inmates in 2005

*App. C-2282*

In 2005 Local Jails Held almost 5% of State and Federal Prisoners

*App. C-2282*

23 States and the Federal System Operated at or Above Highest

Capacity *App. C-2283*

60% of State and Federal Inmates Black or Hispanic at Yearend 2005

*App. C-2284*

An Estimated 8% of Black Males, Age 25 to 29 in Prison in 2005

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Half of State Prisoners Were Violent Offenders *App. C-2285*

Offenses of State Prisoners Varied by Gender, Race, and Hispanic

Origin *App. C-2285*

Changing Federal Prison Population Related to Drug and Immigration

Offenses *App. C-2286*

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### **Medical Causes of Death in State Prisons, 2001-2004** *Bureau of Justice Statistics, United States Department of Justice*

Introduction *App. C-2309*

Heart Diseases and Cancer Accounted for Half of All State Prison

Deaths *App. C-2310*

Death Rates Higher Among Men Than Women in 9 of the 10 Leading

Causes of Death *App. C-2310*

Black and Hispanic Inmate Mortality Rates Identical; White Inmates 67%

Higher *App. C-2310*

Two-Thirds of State Prison Deaths Involved Inmates Age 45 or Older

*App. C-2310*

Among Deaths of Elderly State Prisoners, 85% Were 45 or Older When

Admitted *App. C-2311*

Death from Illness Increased with Time Served in Prison *App. C-2311*

Time Served in Prison Played Little Role in the Death Rate Due to

Communicable Diseases *App. C-2312*

Two-Thirds of Illness Deaths Resulted from Pre-Existing

Conditions—including 94% of AIDS Deaths *App. C-2312*

In 93% of Deaths from Illness, Medical Staff Had Provided Medications for

the Fatal Condition *App. C-2312*

Over 40% of Prisoner Deaths Took Place in 5 States; Mortality Rates Varied Widely Across States	<i>App. C-2313</i>
Mortality Rate in State Prisons Nearly 20% Lower Than in U.S. Resident Population	<i>App. C-2313</i>
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**Veterans in State and Federal Prison, 2004** *Bureau of Justice Statistics, United States Department of Justice*

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After Rising for Two Decades, Number of Veterans Dropped Since 2000	<i>App. C-2332</i>
Male Veterans Were Half as Likely as Other Men to be Held in Prison; the Gap Increasing Since the 1980s	<i>App. C-2333</i>
U.S. Army Accounted for 46% of Veterans Living in the U.S., But 56% of Veterans in State Prison in 2004	<i>App. C-2334</i>
Half of Incarcerated Veterans Performed Wartime Military Service; 1 in 5 Reported Combat Duty	<i>App. C-2334</i>
Veterans Were Older, Better Educated Than Other State and Federal Prison Inmates	<i>App. C-2335</i>
Nearly 1 in 4 Veterans in State Prison Were Sex Offenders, Compared to 1 in 10 Nonveterans	<i>App. C-2335</i>
Veterans Were More Likely Than Other Violent Offenders in State Prison to Have Victimized Females and Minors	<i>App. C-2336</i>
Veterans Had Shorter Criminal Histories Than Nonveterans In State Prison	<i>App. C-2336</i>
More Than a Third of Veterans in State Prison Had Maximum Sentences of at Least 20 Years, Life, or Death	<i>App. C-2337</i>
Veterans Reported Longer Average Sentences Than Nonveterans, Regardless of Offense Type	<i>App. C-2337</i>
Veterans Were Less Likely Than Nonveteran Prisoners to Have Used Drugs	<i>App. C-2338</i>
No Relationship Between Veteran Status and Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	<i>App. C-2338</i>
Veteran Status Unrelated to Inmate Reports of Mental Health Problems	<i>App. C-2339</i>
Combat Service Not Related to Prevalence of Recent Mental Health Problems	<i>App. C-2339</i>
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**HIV in Prisons, 2005** *Bureau of Justice Statistics, United States Department of Justice*

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HIV/AIDS Cases in State and Federal Prisons Steadily Declining Since 1999	<i>App. C-2408</i>
New York Accounted for More Than Three-Quarters of the Decline in HIV/AIDS Cases Between 1999 and 2005	<i>App. C-2408</i>
Number of Confirmed AIDS Cases Fluctuated Between 1999 and 2005	<i>App. C-2409</i>
Difference Between the Rate of Confirmed AIDS Cases in Prisons and the General Population Shrinking	<i>App. C-2409</i>
HIV/AIDS Cases Among Both Male and Female State Inmates Declining, But at a Faster Rate for Females	<i>App. C-2409</i>
Number of AIDS-Related Deaths Declined Dramatically Between 1995 and 2000	<i>App. C-2410</i>
Almost All of the Decrease in AIDS-Related Deaths Attributed to Male Inmates	<i>App. C-2410</i>
AIDS-Related Deaths As a Percent of All Deaths Decreasing More Rapidly in State Prison Than in the General Population	<i>App. C-2411</i>
Rate of AIDS-Related Deaths Declining in Prisons, Stabilizing in the General Population	<i>App. C-2411</i>
Older Persons in State Prisons Had a Higher Rate of AIDS-Related Deaths Than Those in the General Population	<i>App. C-2411</i>
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### **Sexual Violence Reported by Correctional Authorities, 2006**

*Bureau of Justice Statistics, United States Department of Justice*

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Allegations of Sexual Violence Rose During 2006	<i>App. C-2436</i>
Upon Investigation, Most Allegations Were Unsubstantiated or Unfounded	<i>App. C-2437</i>
Surveys Reveal Consistent Patterns of Sexual Violence in Correctional Facilities	<i>App. C-2438</i>
Most Incidents of Sexual Violence Among Inmates Involve Force or Threat of Force and Occur in the Victim's Cell, in the Evening	<i>App. C-2439</i>
Most Victims Experienced a Change in Their Housing; Most Inmate Perpetrators Received Solitary Confinement	<i>App. C-2439</i>
The Sexual Relationship "Appeared to Be Willing" in 57% of Incidents of Staff Sexual Misconduct and Harassment	<i>App. C-2440</i>
Female Staff More Frequently Implicated in Sexual Misconduct in Prisons; Male Staff in Local Jails	<i>App. C-2441</i>

Three-Quarters of Staff Perpetrators in 2006 Lost Their Jobs; 56% Were Arrested or Referred for Prosecution	<i>App. C-2442</i>
Half of Inmates Involved in Staff Sexual Misconduct Were Transferred or Placed in Segregation	<i>App. C-2442</i>
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**Sexual Victimization in State and Federal Prisoners Reported by Inmates, 2007** *Bureau of Justice Statistics, United States Department of Justice*

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Inmate Self-Reports Provide a Basis for Comparing and Ranking Facilities	<i>App. C-2538</i>
An Estimated 60,500 Inmates Experienced One or More Incidents of Sexual Victimization	<i>App. C-2538</i>
10 Facilities Had Prevalence Rates of 9.3% or Greater; 6 Facilities Had No Reported Incidents	<i>App. C-2539</i>
Identification of the 3 Facilities With the Highest Rates of Sexual Victimization Depends on Non-Statistical Judgments	<i>App. C-2540</i>
Inmates Reported an Estimated 165,400 Incidents of Nonconsensual Sexual Acts With Other Inmates or Staff	<i>App. C-2541</i>
11 Facilities had Nonconsensual Sex Rates of 300 or More Incidents Per 1,000 Inmates	<i>App. C-2542</i>
Further Analyses of Sexual Victimization and Facility Variations Underway	<i>App. C-2542</i>
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**Prison Inmates at Midyear 2007** *Bureau of Justice Statistics, United States Department of Justice*

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Growth in the Prison Population Slowed Slightly During the First Six Months of 2007	<i>App. C-2595</i>
Growth During the First Half of the Year Generally Outpaced Growth During the Second Half	<i>App. C-2596</i>
Growth During the First Half of 2007 Slowed in States With the Largest Prison Populations	<i>App. C-2596</i>

- Six-Month Growth Rates in States Ranged From Increases of More Than 8% to Decreases of 3% *App. C-2597*
- Growth in Sentenced Prisoners Mirrored Growth in All Prisoners Under Jurisdiction *App. C-2597*
- Prison Admissions Growth Outpaced Growth in Releases *App. C-2598*
- State Admissions for Parole Violations Grew More Rapidly Than New Court Commitments *App. C-2598*
- Use of Private Facilities and Local Jails By Federal Correctional Authorities Increased 12% *App. C-2598*
- Inmates Held in State or Federal Prison or in Local Jails Increased to Nearly 2.3 Million *App. C-2599*
- Black Males Ages 30 to 34 Had the Highest Custody Incarceration Rate of Any Race, Age, or Gender Group *App. C-2599*
- Hispanic and White Men Accounted for More Than Half of the Increase to the Custody Population *App. C-2600*
- Estimated Number of Non-U.S. Citizens and Juveniles in State Custody Increased *App. C-2601*
- Methodology *App. C-2601*
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**Parents in Prison and Their Children** *Bureau of Justice Statistics, United States Department of Justice*

- Introduction *App. C-2637*
- Parents of Minor Children Held in the Nation's Prisons Increased by 79% Between 1991 and Midyear 2007 *App. C-2638*
- The Number of Children Under Age 18 with a Mother in Prison More Than Doubled Since 1991 *App. C-2638*
- More Than 4 in 10 Fathers in State or Federal Prisons Were Black; Almost 5 in 10 Mothers Were White *App. C-2638*
- The Majority of Prisoners Reported Having a Minor Child, a Quarter of Which Were Age 4 or Younger *App. C-2639*
- More Than a Third of Minor Children Will Reach Age 18 While Their Parent is Incarcerated *App. C-2639*
- Incarcerated Parents of Minor Children Most Likely to be Age 25 to 34 *App. C-2640*
- Drug and Public-Order Offenders in State and Federal Prisons Were More Likely Than Violent Offenders to Have Children *App. C-2640*
- Inmates in State and Federal Prisons With a Criminal History Were More Likely to be Parents of Minor Children Than Those With No Criminal History *App. C-2641*
- Fewer Than Half of Parents in State Prison Lived With Their Minor Children Either in the Month Before Arrest or Just Prior to Incarceration *App. C-2641*

More Than 4 in 10 Mothers in State Prison Who Had Minor Children Were Living in Single-Parent Households in the Month Before Arrest	
<i>App. C-2642</i>	
Fathers Living With Their Minor Child Relied Heavily on Someone to Provide Daily Care	<i>App. C-2642</i>
Fathers Most Commonly Reported the Child's Mother as Current Caregiver of Their Children, While Mothers Most Commonly Reported the Child's Grandparents	<i>App. C-2642</i>
About Half of Parents in State Prison Provided the Primary Financial Support for Their Minor Children	<i>App. C-2643</i>
More Than Three-Quarters of State Prison Inmates Who Were Parents of Minor Children Reported That They Had Some Contact With Their Children Since Admission	<i>App. C-2644</i>
Half of Parents in State Prison Reported That They Had a Family Member Who Had Been Incarcerated	<i>App. C-2644</i>
Mothers in State Prison More Likely Than Fathers to Report Homelessness, Past Physical or Sexual Abuse, and Medical and Mental Health Problems	<i>App. C-2645</i>
More Than 4 in 10 Parents in the Nation's Prisons Who Met the Criteria for Substance Dependence or Abuse Had Received Treatment Since Admission	<i>App. C-2646</i>
Among Parents in State Prison, Two-Thirds Reported They Had a Work Assignment; Over Half Had Attended Self-Help or Improvement Classes Since Admissions	<i>App. C-2646</i>
Mothers in Prison Had Served Less Time at Time of Interview and Expected to Be Released in a Shorter Amount of Time Than Fathers	<i>App. C-2647</i>
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Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities	<i>App. C-2648</i>
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Number of Parents in Prison Who Had Minor Children	<i>App. C-2649</i>
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**Prison Inmates at Midyear 2008** *Bureau of Justice Statistics, United States Department of Justice*

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**Prison Inmates at Midyear 2009** *Bureau of Justice Statistics, United States Department of Justice*

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### **Sexual Victimization in Prisons and Jails Reported by Inmates,**

**2008-09** *Bureau of Justice Statistics, United States Department of Justice*

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Incidents of Sexual Victimization	<i>App. C-2880</i>
4.4% of Prison Inmates and 3.1% of Jail Inmates Reported One or More Incidents of Sexual Victimization	<i>App. C-2880</i>
Facility Level Rates	<i>App. C-2881</i>
NIS-2 Provides a Basis for Identifying High Rate and Low Rate Facilities	<i>App. C-2881</i>
Eight Male Prisons, 2 Female Prisons, and 6 Jails Were Identified as Having High Rates of Inmate-On-Inmate Sexual Victimization	<i>App. C-2882</i>
Four Male Prisons, 2 Female Prisons, and 5 Jails Were Identified as Having High Rates of Staff Sexual Misconduct	<i>App. C-2883</i>
Seven Male Prisons, 4 Female Prisons, and 9 Jails Were Identified as “Low Rate” for Sexual Victimization Overall	<i>App. C-2883</i>
Low Rates of Sexual Victimization Were Reported in Military, Indian Country, and ICE Facilities	<i>App. C-2884</i>
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Inmates Held for a Violent Sexual Offense Reported Higher Rates of Inmate-On-Inmate Sexual Victimization Than Inmates Held for Other Offenses	<i>App. C-2887</i>
Rates of Staff Sexual Misconduct Also Varied Among Inmates Based on Their Criminal Justice Status and History	<i>App. C-2887</i>
Predicted Victimization Rates	<i>App. C-2888</i>
Sexual Victimization Among High Rate Facilities Only Partially Explained by Variations in Risk Among Inmates Held	<i>App. C-2888</i>



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2007-2008** *Bureau of Justice Statistics, United States Department of Justice*

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Summary Findings	<i>App. C-3047</i>
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Allegations of Inmate-on-Inmate Abusive Sexual Contacts Account for Two-Thirds of the Total Increase in Reported Allegations of Sexual Victimization Between 2005 and 2008.	<i>App. C-3047</i>
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- State Prison Administrators Reported an Increase of 130 Substantiated Incidents Between 2005 and 2008. *App. C-3047*
- Substantiated Incidents of Inmate-on-Inmate Abusive Sexual Contacts and Staff Sexual Harassment Increased Significantly Between 2005 and 2008. *App. C-3048*
- A Greater Percentage of Allegations of Abusive Sexual Contacts and Incidents of Staff Sexual Misconduct were Substantiated in Local Jails than in Prisons. *App. C-3048*
- Incident-Level Findings *App. C-3048*
- Inmate-on-Inmate Sexual Victimization *App. C-3049*
- Females were Disproportionately Victimized by Inmates in State and Federal Prisons and Local Jails. *App. C-3049*
- Victims and Perpetrators of Nonconsensual Acts were More Likely to be Younger than 25, Compared to Victims and Perpetrators of Abusive Sexual Contacts. *App. C-3049*
- About 1 in 9 Substantiated Incidents of Inmate-on-Inmate Sexual Victimization were Committed by More than one Perpetrator. *App. C-3049*
- About 1 in 5 Incidents of Inmate-on-Inmate Sexual Victimization Resulted in a Victim Injury. *App. C-3049*
- Nonconsensual Sexual Acts were More Likely than Abusive Sexual Contacts to Occur in the Early Morning Hours (Midnight to 6 A.M.). Abusive Sexual Contacts Occurred More Often During the Day (6 A.M. to 6 P.M.) than Nonconsensual Sexual Acts. *App. C-3050*
- Solitary Confinement was Used Most Often as a Sanction Against Perpetrators of Inmate-on-Inmate Sexual Victimization. *App. C-3050*
- Sanctions were More Severe for Nonconsensual Sexual Acts than for Abusive Sexual Contacts. *App. C-3050*
- Staff-on-Inmate Sexual Victimization *App. C-3051*
- Females were Disproportionately Victimized by Staff in State and Federal Prisons and Local Jails. *App. C-3051*
- Females Perpetrated the Majority of Incidents of Staff Sexual Misconduct, While Males Perpetrated the Majority of Incidents of Staff Sexual Harassment. *App. C-3051*
- Over Half of Incidents of Staff Sexual Harassment were Reported by the Victim. *App. C-3051*
- About 2 in 5 Incidents of Staff-on-Inmate Sexual Victimization Occurred in a Program Service Area. *App. C-3051*
- More Incidents of Staff Sexual Victimization Occurred During Daytime Hours (6 A.M. to 6 P.M.) in Federal and State Prisons than in Jails. *App. C-3052*
- Methodology *App. C-3052*

**Prisoners in 2010** *Bureau of Justice Statistics, United States Department of Justice*

- Introduction *App. C-3137*
- The Imprisonment Rate Declined in 2010 *App. C-3138*

Releases from Prison Exceeded Admissions; However, Both Declined During 2010	<i>App. C-3139</i>
Decline in State Prison Admissions was led by a Decrease in Parole Violators Admitted in California	<i>App. C-3139</i>
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**Correctional Populations in the United States, 2010** *Bureau of Justice Statistics, United States Department of Justice*

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Community Supervision and Incarcerated Populations Declined for the Second Consecutive Year	<i>App. C-3194</i>
Probation Population Accounted for Three-Quarters of the Decline in the Correctional Population During 2010	<i>App. C-3194</i>
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**Prison and Jail Deaths in Custody, 2000-2009** *Bureau of Justice Statistics, United States Department of Justice*

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**Sexual Victimization Reported by Former State Prisoners, 2008**

*Bureau of Justice Statistics, United States Department of Justice*

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Prevalence of Sexual Victimization	<i>App. C-3254</i>
Coercion and Physical Injury	<i>App. C-3254</i>
Individual Risk Factors	<i>App. C-3255</i>

- Facility Characteristics *App. C-3255*
- Sexual Victimization and Its Consequences *App. C-3256*
- Incidents of Sexual Victimization *App. C-3257*
  - 9.6% of Former State Prisoners Reported One or More Incidents of Sexual Victimization During the Most Recent Period of Incarceration in Jail, Prison, or a Post-Release Community-Treatment Facility *App. C-3257*
  - 5.4% of Former Inmates Reported an Incident with Another Inmate; 5.3% Reported an Incident with Staff *App. C-3257*
  - Few Former Inmates Reported Experiencing Sexual Victimization While in a Community-Based Correctional Facility *App. C-3258*
  - Sexual Victimization Rates Differed from Those Previously Reported in the NIS-1 and NIS-2 *App. C-3259*
  - Criminal History and Supervision Profile of Former Inmates *App. C-3259*
- Type of Coercion and Physical Injury *App. C-3260*
  - Among Victims of Inmate-on-Inmate Sexual Violence, a Quarter Had Been Physically Held Down or Restrained and a Quarter Had Been Physically Harmed or Injured *App. C-3260*
  - Half of Victims of Staff Sexual Misconduct Said They Had Been Offered Favors or Special Privileges; A Third Had Been Persuaded or Talked Into It; A Quarter Had Been Bribed or Blackmailed *App. C-3261*
  - Four Percent of Victims of Staff Sexual Misconduct Reported that They Were Physically Injured *App. C-3261*
- Circumstances Surrounding Victimization *App. C-3262*
  - Inmate-on-Inmate Victimization Occurred Most Often in the Victim's Cell; Staff-on-Inmate Victimization Occurred Most Often in a Closet, Office, or Other Locked Room *App. C-3262*
  - Most Victims (86%) of Staff Sexual Misconduct Reported More than One Incident; 47% Reported More than One Perpetrator *App. C-3262*
- Variations by Sex of Former Inmates *App. C-3263*
  - The Rate of Inmate-on-Inmate Sexual Victimization Among Former State Prisoners Was 3 Times Higher Among Females (13.7%) than Males (4.2%) *App. C-3263*
  - The Rate of "Willing" Sexual Activity with Staff Was Higher Among Males (4.8%) than Females (2.6%), and the Rate of Unwilling Sexual Activity Was Higher Among Females (2.5%) than Males (1.1%) *App. C-3263*
- Variations by Other Individual-Level Characteristics *App. C-3263*
  - Large Differences in Sexual Victimization Were Found Among Former Inmates Based on Their Sexual Orientation *App. C-3263*
  - Violent, Male Sex Offenders Reported High Rates of Inmate-on-Inmate Sexual Victimization (13.7%) *App. C-3264*
  - Rates of Sexual Victimization Increased with the Length of Time that Former Inmates Had Served *App. C-3265*

Former State Prisoners Who Had Served Time in 5 or More Facilities During Their Most Recent Confinement Reported the Highest Rates of Staff Sexual Misconduct	<i>App. C-3265</i>
Difference in Findings After BJS Performed Multivariate Logistic Regressions	<i>App. C-3266</i>
Variations By Selected Facility-Level Characteristics	<i>App. C-3266</i>
Three-Quarters of Former Inmates Had Served Time in More than One Prison Facility; Nearly 1 in 8 Had Served Time in 5 or More Prison Facilities Before Their Release	<i>App. C-3267</i>
Nearly 44% of Male Victims and 74% of Female Victims Reported that Sexual Victimization Had Occurred in the First Prison Facility They Had Entered	<i>App. C-3267</i>
Reports of Sexual Violence Did Not Vary by Size of Facility, Facility Age, Crowding, Inmate-to-Staff Ratios, or Sex Composition of Staff	<i>App. C-3268</i>
Sexual Victimization Rates Varied by Type and Primary Function of the Facility and by Indicators of Facility Disorder	<i>App. C-3268</i>
Prison Placements and Individual-Level Risk Factors	<i>App. C-3269</i>
An Incident of Sexual Victimization Was Reported in 4.0% of Prison Placements	<i>App. C-3270</i>
Independent Contributions of Individual-Level and Facility-Level Factors to Victimization	<i>App. C-3271</i>
Variations in Sexual Victimization Rates Were Strongly Related to Sexual Orientation After Controlling for Other Factors	<i>App. C-3271</i>
Facility-Level Factors Remained Significant After Controlling for Inmate Characteristics	<i>App. C-3272</i>
Reporting Of Sexual Victimization	<i>App. C-3273</i>
Two-Thirds of Victims of Inmate-on-Inmate Sexual Victimization Said They Reported at least One Incident to Facility Staff or Someone Else	<i>App. C-3273</i>
22% of Unwilling Victims of Sexual Activity with Staff, Compared to 3% of “Willing” Victims, Said They Had Reported an Incident to Facility Staff or Someone Else	<i>App. C-3273</i>
Most Common Reasons for Not Reporting Sexual Victimization by Other Inmates Linked to Embarrassment, Shame, and Not Wanting Others to Know	<i>App. C-3274</i>
37% of Victims Who Reported Being Victimized by Other Inmates Said Facility Staff Did Not Respond	<i>App. C-3274</i>
Post-Release Responses To Victimization	<i>App. C-3274</i>
HIV Testing and Results	<i>App. C-3275</i>
Current Employment, Housing, and Living Arrangements of Former Inmates	<i>App. C-3276</i>
Following Their Release from Prison, Victims and Nonvictims Did Not Differ in Their Employment and Housing Arrangements, but Victims Were More Likely than Nonvictims to Be Living Alone	<i>App. C-3276</i>
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**HIV in Prisons, 2001-2010** *Bureau of Justice Statistics, United States  
Department of Justice*

- Introduction *App. C-3323*
- Rates of HIV/AIDS and AIDS-Related Deaths in Prisons have Declined  
Steadily Since 2001 *App. C-3324*
- Rates of HIV/AIDS Cases and AIDS-Related Deaths Declined Across all  
Sizes of Prison Populations *App. C-3324*
- The Rate of AIDS-Related Deaths for State Prison Inmates Dropped Below  
the Rate for the U.S. General Population *App. C-3325*
- Methodology *App. C-3325*

**Sexual Victimization in Prisons and Jails Reported by Inmates,  
2011-12** *Bureau of Justice Statistics, United States Department of Justice*

- Introduction *App. C-3455*
- Highlights *App. C-3456*
  - Prevalence of Sexual Victimization *App. C-3456*
  - Facility Rankings *App. C-3456*
  - Variations in Victimization Rates *App. C-3457*
  - Special Inmate Populations *App. C-3457*
- Incidents of Sexual Victimization *App. C-3459*
  - In 2011-12, 4.0% of Prison Inmates and 3.2% of Jail Inmates Reported  
Experiencing One or More Incidents of Sexual Victimization  
*App. C-3459*
- Facility-Level Rates *App. C-3460*
  - The NIS-3 Provides a Basis for Identifying High Rate and Low Rate  
Facilities *App. C-3460*
  - 11 Male Prisons, 1 Female Prison, and 9 Jails Were Identified as Having  
High Rates of Inmate-on-Inmate Sexual Victimization in  
2011-12 *App. C-3461*
  - 8 Male Prisons, 4 Female Prisons, and 12 Jails Were Identified as Having  
High Rates of Staff Sexual Misconduct *App. C-3462*
  - 7 Male Prisons, 6 Female Prisons, and 4 Jails Were Identified as Low-Rate  
Facilities for Sexual Victimization Overall *App. C-3463*
  - In 2011-12, Two Military Facilities and One Indian Country Jail Had  
High Rates of Staff Sexual Misconduct *App. C-3463*
- Demographic and Other Characteristics *App. C-3464*
  - Overweight and Obese Prison Inmates Had Lower Rates of  
Inmate-on-Inmate Sexual Victimization and Staff Misconduct Than  
Inmates Who Were at or Below a Normal Weight *App. C-3464*
  - Large Differences in Sexual Victimization Were Found Among Inmates  
Based on Their Sexual Orientation and Past Sexual Experiences  
*App. C-3465*
  - In 2011-12, Inmates Held for a Violent Sexual Offense Reported Higher  
Rates of Inmate-on-Inmate Sexual Victimization Than Inmates Held  
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Rates of Staff Sexual Misconduct Varied Among Inmates Based on Their Criminal Justice Status and History	<i>App. C-3467</i>
Special Inmate Populations—Inmates Ages 16 to 17	<i>App. C-3467</i>
In 2011-12, Juvenile Inmates Ages 16 to 17 Held in Adult Facilities Reported Rates of Sexual Victimization Similar to Those of Adult Inmates	<i>App. C-3467</i>
Among Juveniles and Young Adult Inmates in 2011-12, Patterns of Sexual Victimization Across Demographic Subgroups Showed Little Variation	<i>App. C-3468</i>
Among Juveniles Victimized by Other Inmates in 2011-12, More Than Three-Quarters Experienced Force or Threat of Force, and a Quarter Were Injured	<i>App. C-3469</i>
Special Inmate Populations—Inmates with Mental Health Problems	<i>App. C-3469</i>
A High Percentage of Inmates Had a History of Problems with Their Emotions, Nerves, or Mental Health	<i>App. C-3470</i>
Inmates with a History of Mental Health Problems Had Higher Rates of Sexual Victimization Than Other Inmates	<i>App. C-3470</i>
In 2011-12, Nearly 15% of State and Federal Prisoners and 26% of Jail Inmates Had Symptoms of Serious Psychological Distress	<i>App. C-3471</i>
Inmates with SPD or Anxiety-Mood Disorders Reported High Overall Rates of Sexual Victimization in 2011-12	<i>App. C-3472</i>
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## **Prisoners in 2012: Trends in Admissions and Releases, 1991-2012**

*Bureau of Justice Statistics, United States Department of Justice*

Introduction	<i>App. C-3647</i>
The Drop in State Prison Admissions Drove the Overall Decline in U.S. Prison Admissions in 2012	<i>App. C-3648</i>
Releases from State Prison in 2012 Exceeded Admissions for the Fourth Consecutive Year, Contributing to the Decline in the Total Prison Population	<i>App. C-3649</i>
Violent Offenders Accounted for a Larger Proportion of the State Prison Population Between 1991 and 2011	<i>App. C-3649</i>
Between 1991 and 2011, Changes in State Prison Admission Types Were Associated with Changes in the Offense Distributions	<i>App. C-3650</i>



The Number of Females Admitted on New Court Commitments for Violent Offenses in 2011 Increased by 2% from 2006 and by 83% from 1991      *App. C-3651*

Among New Court Commitments to State Prison, More than a Third Each of Black and Hispanic Offenders, and a Quarter of White Offenders Were Convicted of a Violent Offense      *App. C-3651*

Since 1991, the Proportion of Newly Admitted Violent Offenders Receiving Prison Sentences of Less than 5 Years has Increased      *App. C-3652*

Violent Offenders' Longer Sentences Contribute to Their Increased Proportion in the Yearend Prison Population      *App. C-3653*

State Prisons Released Almost 24,900 More Inmates than They Admitted in 2011      *App. C-3654*

The 2012 Yearend U.S. Sentenced Prison Population Declined 1.8%, Driven by a Decrease in the Number of State Prisoners      *App. C-3654*

Imprisonment Rates Continued to Decline for Most Race, Ethnicity, Sex, and Age Groups      *App. C-3654*

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## **Medical Problems of State and Federal Prisoners and Jail Inmates, 2011-12**

*Bureau of Justice Statistics, United States Department of Justice*

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Prisoners and Jail Inmates were More Likely than the General Population to Report Ever Having a Chronic Condition or an Infectious Disease      *App. C-3980*

High Blood Pressure was the Most Commonly Reported Chronic Condition Among Prisoners and Jail Inmates      *App. C-3980*

Chronic Conditions were more Commonly Reported by Female Inmates Both in Prisons and Jails      *App. C-3981*

Older Prisoners were About 3 Times more Likely than Younger Persons to Report Ever Having a Chronic Condition or Infectious Disease      *App. C-3981*

24% of Prisoners and Jail Inmates Reported at Least Two Chronic Conditions      *App. C-3981*

Most Prisoners and Jail Inmates Received Medical Assessments or Exams Since Admission      *App. C-3982*

Among Prisoners and Jail Inmates Who Reported Ever Having a Chronic Condition, About Three-Quarters Reported Having a Chronic Condition at Admission      *App. C-3982*

66% of Prisoners and 40% of Jail Inmates with a Current Chronic Condition Reported Taking Prescription Medication      *App. C-3983*

More than Half of Prisoners and Jail Inmates Reported Being Somewhat or Very Satisfied with Health Care Services Received Since Admission      *App. C-3983*



Methodology *App. C-3984*

### **Multistate Criminal History Patterns of Prisoners Released in 30 States** *Bureau of Justice Statistics, United States Department of Justice*

Introduction *App. C-4129*  
 Older Inmates Were More Likely Than Younger Inmates to Have Prior  
 Out-of-State Arrests *App. C-4130*  
 Prior to Release, the Majority of Multistate Offenders Had Arrest Records in  
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 Inmates with Prior Out-of-State Arrests Were More Likely Than Other  
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*App. C-4131*  
 Recidivism Patterns Based on National Criminal History Records Differed  
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### **Use of Restrictive Housing in U.S. Prisons and Jails, 2011-12**

*Bureau of Justice Statistics, United States Department of Justice*

Introduction *App. C-4163*  
 Individual-Level Rates *App. C-4164*  
 On an Average Day in 2011-12, Up to 4.4% of State and Federal  
 Prisoners and 2.7% of Jail Inmates Were Held in Administrative  
 Segregation or Solitary Confinement *App. C-4164*  
 Nearly 20% of Prison Inmates and 18% of Jail Inmates Had Spent Time  
 in Restrictive Housing in the Past 12 Months or Since Coming to the  
 Facility, If Shorter *App. C-4164*  
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 Problems *App. C-4166*  
 A High Percentage of Inmates with Current Symptoms of Serious  
 Psychological Distress Had Spent Time in Restrictive Housing  
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*App. C-4168*  
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Lack of Inmate Trust and Confidence in Staff Linked to Greater Use of  
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**Veterans in Prison and Jail, 2011-12** *Bureau of Justice Statistics, United States Department of Justice*

Introduction *App. C-4201*  
Veterans in Prison and Jail Have Decreased Since 1998 *App. C-4202*  
On Average, Veterans in Prison and Jail Were Older Than Nonveterans  
*App. C-4202*  
Incarcerated Veterans Were More Likely to be Convicted On a Violent  
Sexual Offense and Have Fewer Priors Than Nonveterans  
*App. C-4203*  
The Majority of Incarcerated Veterans Did Not Experience Combat During  
Their Military Service *App. C-4204*  
Veterans in Prison and Jail Were Likely to Report Having Been Told They  
Had Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder *App. C-4205*  
Veterans in Prison and Jail Were More Likely Than Nonveterans to Report a  
Hearing or Vision Disability *App. C-4205*  
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**Disabilities Among Prison and Jail Inmates, 2011-12**

*Bureau of Justice Statistics, United States Department of Justice*

Introduction *App. C-4263*  
Inmates Were More Likely than Persons in the General Population to Report  
Having a Disability *App. C-4264*  
Cognitive Disability was the Most Commonly Reported Disability Among  
Inmates *App. C-4264*  
About 13% of Prisoners and 16% of Jail Inmates Reported Having Multiple  
Disabilities *App. C-4264*  
Female Inmates Were More Likely than Male Inmates to Report Having a  
Disability *App. C-4264*  
Non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic Inmates Were Less Likely than  
Non-Hispanic Whites to Report a Disability *App. C-4265*  
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**Prisoners in 2015** *Bureau of Justice Statistics, United States Department of Justice*

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Total Prison Population *App. C-4291*  
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State and Federal Correctional Authorities Admitted 17,800 Fewer Prisoners in 2015 than in 2014	<i>App. C-4294</i>
Correctional Authorities Released 4,700 More Prisoners from State and Federal Prisons in 2015 than in 2014	<i>App. C-4295</i>
Demographic and Offense Characteristics of State and Federal Prisoners	<i>App. C-4295</i>
A Tenth (11%) of Prisoners Sentenced to More than 1 Year in State or Federal Prison at Yearend 2015 Were Age 55 or Older	<i>App. C-4295</i>
Fifty-Three Percent of State Prisoners Were Serving Time for Violent Offenses	<i>App. C-4296</i>
Nearly Half of Federal Prisoners in 2015 Were Serving Sentences for Drug Offenses	<i>App. C-4296</i>
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**Correctional Populations in the United States, 2015** *Bureau of Justice Statistics, United States Department of Justice*

Introduction	<i>App. C-4341</i>
Community Supervision and Incarcerated Populations Declined to Lowest Levels in More than a Decade	<i>App. C-4341</i>
Drop in the Number of Probationers Accounted for Most of the Decrease in the Correctional Population During 2015	<i>App. C-4342</i>
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