



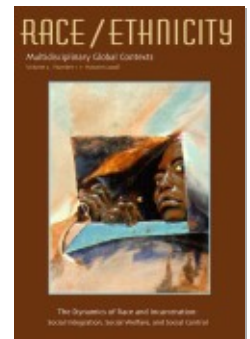
PROJECT MUSE®

Incarceration Data: Selected Comparisons

Charles Patton III

Race/Ethnicity: Multidisciplinary Global Contexts, Volume 2, Number 1, Autumn 2008, pp. 151-156 (Article)

Published by Indiana University Press



➔ For additional information about this article

<https://muse.jhu.edu/article/252439>

Incarceration Data: Selected Comparisons

Compiled by Charles Patton III

Incarceration data from various sources was collected and presented in graphical form. Three figures (Figures 2a and b, and Figure 6) from the PEW Center were reprinted with permission. Data was collected from the International Centre for Prison Studies, the PEW Center, the CIA World Factbook, the US Census Bureau, and other sources as indicated. The figures show incarceration rates for selected countries and spending decisions in the United States for education and corrections; world regional incarceration rates; incarceration rates, literacy rates and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for selected countries; prison populations for selected US states and countries of similar size; and the number of incarcerated people in the United States by race, age, and gender.

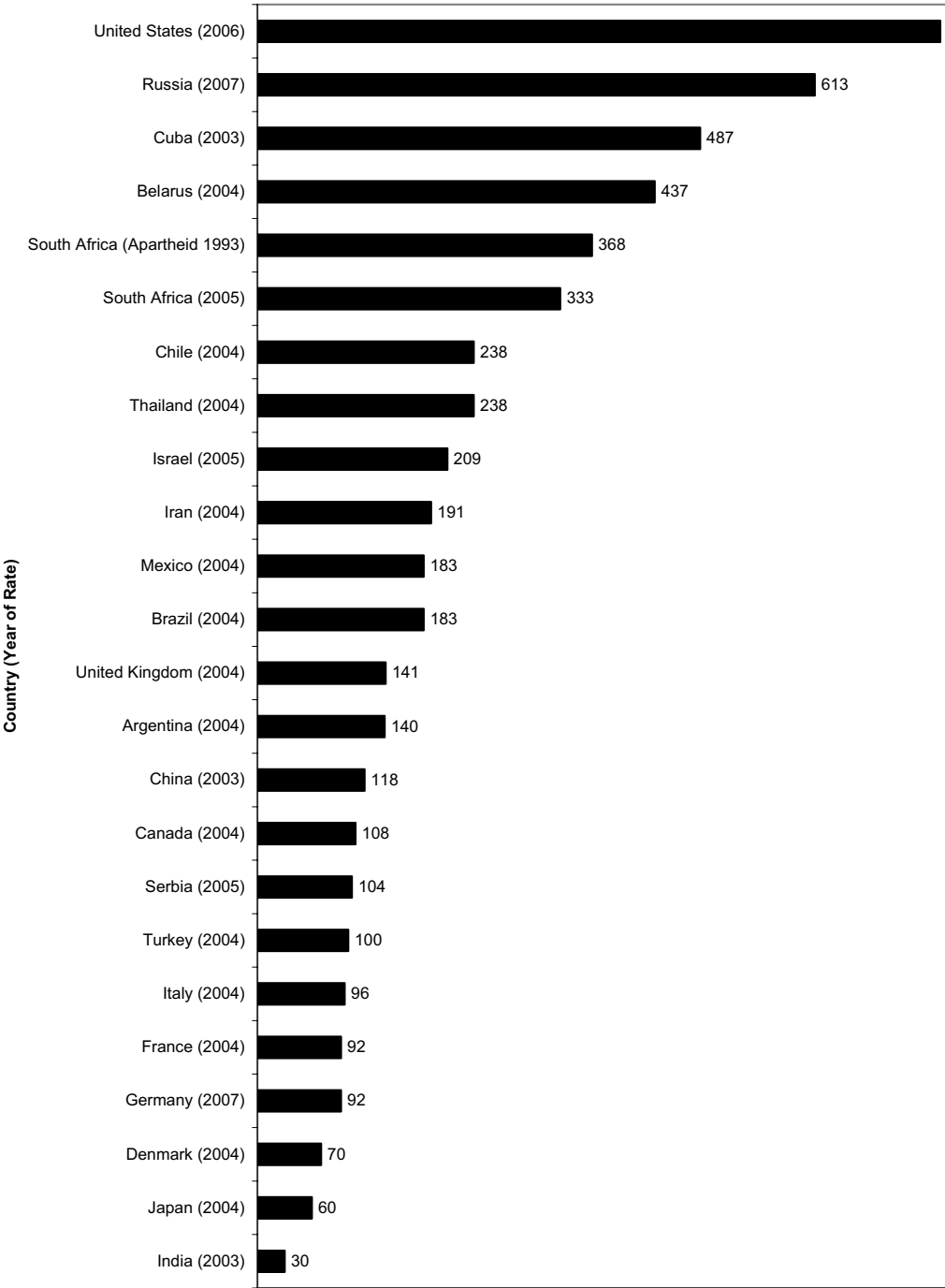
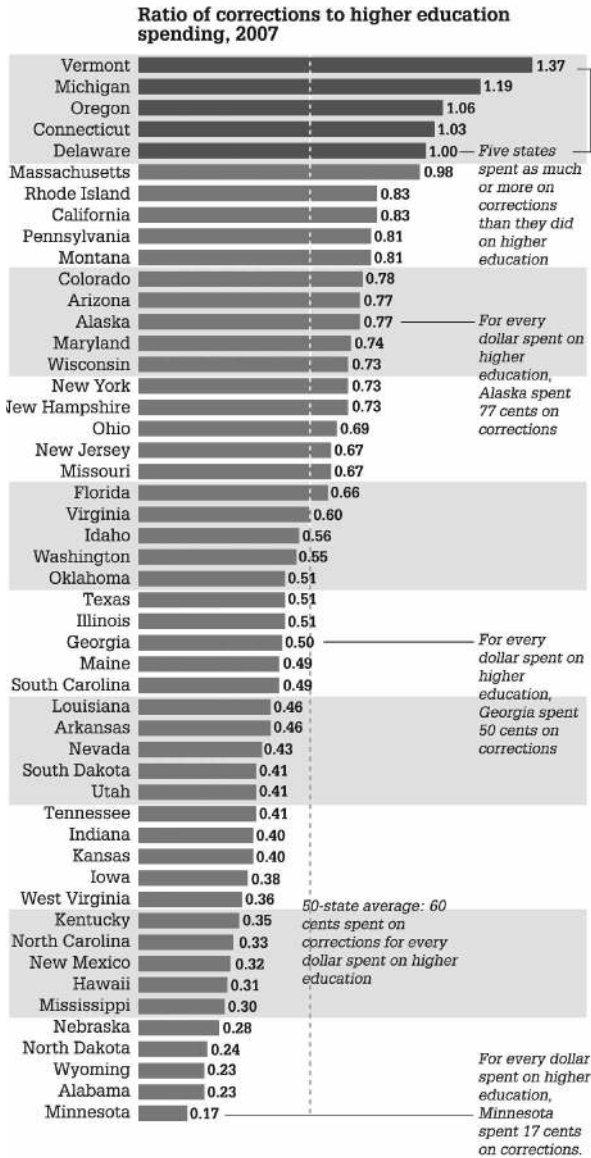


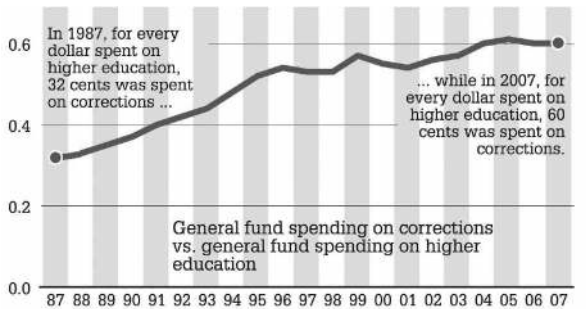
Figure 1. Incarceration rates for selected countries (per 100,000 total population). Data from the International Centre for Prison Studies (<http://www.kcl.ac.uk/depstr/law/research/icps/worldbrief/>).

WHERE TO SPEND

While states don't necessarily choose between higher education and corrections, a dollar spent in one area is unavailable for another.



SOURCE: Reanalysis of data presented in the National Association of State Budget Officers, "State Expenditure Report" series



SOURCE: National Association of State Budget Officers, "State Expenditure Report" series; Inflation adjusted general fund figures are based on a reanalysis of data in this series.

Figure 2. Reprinted with permission from Pew Center on the States' Public Safety Performance Project, One in 100: Behind Bars in America 2008 (Washington, DC: The Pew Charitable Trusts, February 2008).

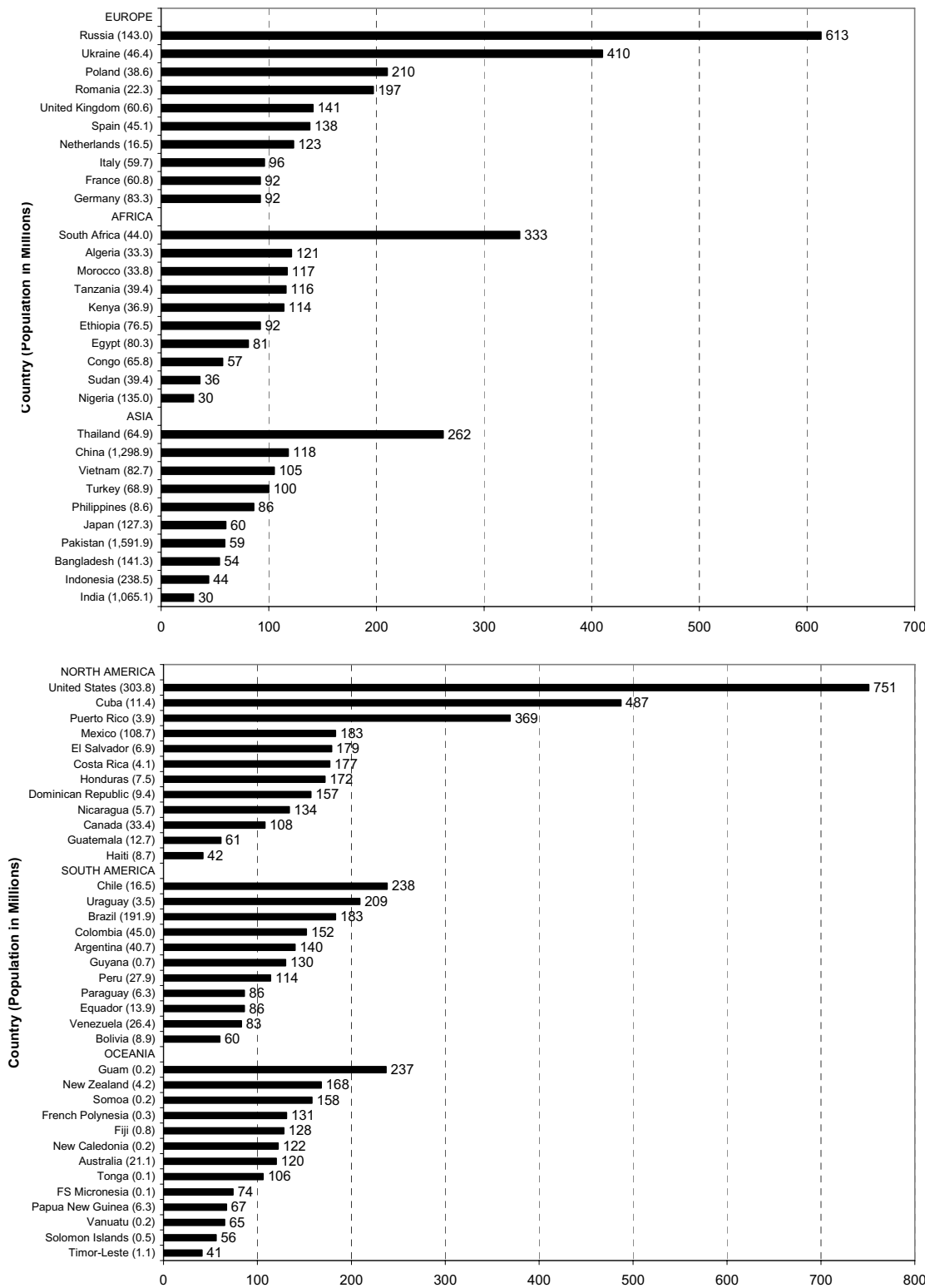


Figure 3. (a) Incarceration rates for largest European, African, and Asian countries. (b) Incarceration rates for largest North American, South American, and Oceania countries. Data from the International Centre for Prison Studies (<http://www.kcl.ac.uk/depstr/law/research/icps/worldbrief/>).

INCARCERATION DATA

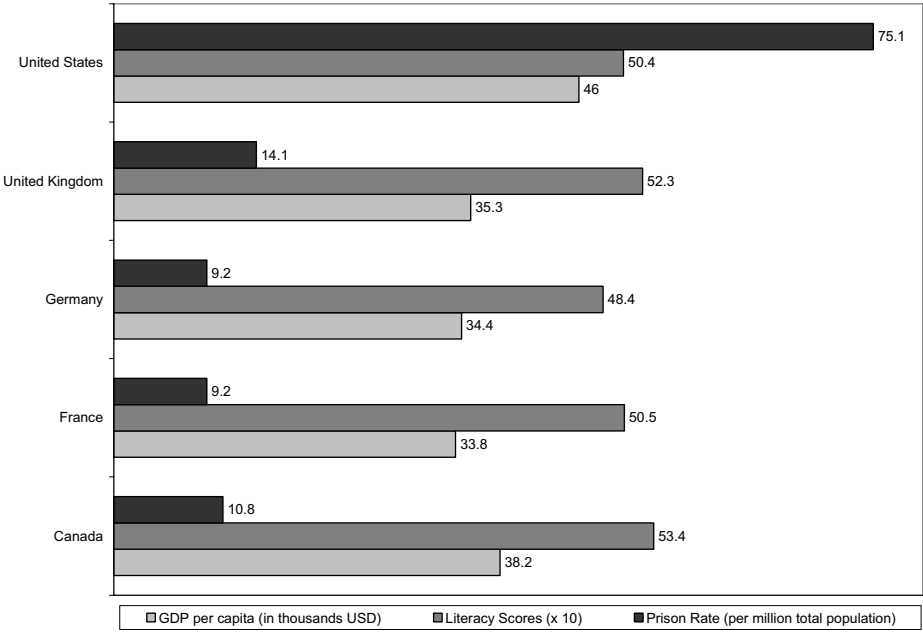


Figure 4. Prison rate as compared to literacy and GDP for selected countries. Data from the World Factbook, CIA (<https://ww.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html>) and Nationmaster (<http://www.nationmaster.com/>).

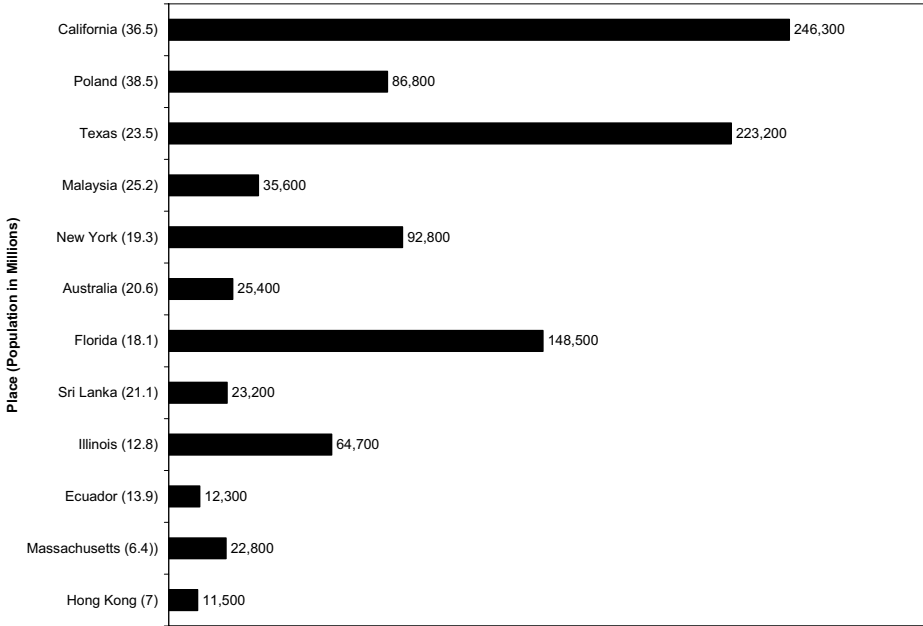
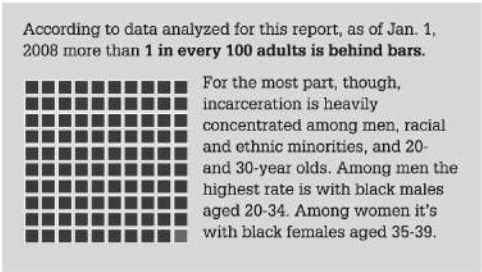


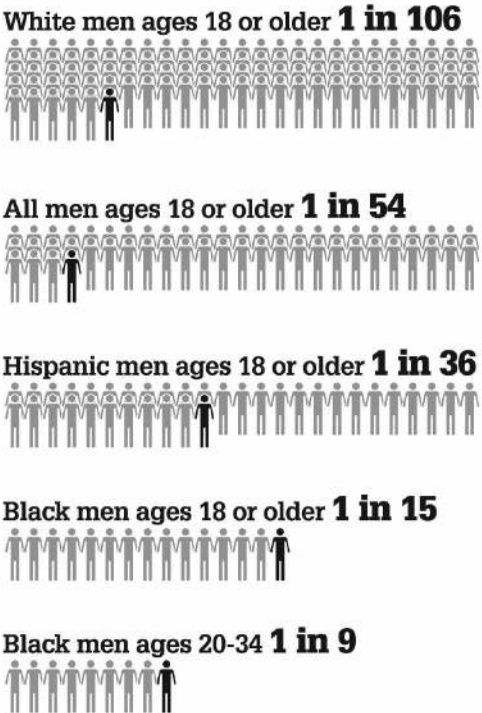
Figure 5. Prison population in selected U.S. states vs. countries of similar size (per 100,000 total population). Data from State and Country Quick Facts (US Census Bureau, <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/>), the World Factbook, CIA (<https://ww.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html>), and Christopher Hartney (2006) *US Rates of Incarceration: A Global Perspective*. National Council on Crime and Delinquency (http://wwwq.nccd-crc.org/nccd/pubs/2006nov_factsheet_incarceration.pdf). Note: State populations are from 2006 and country populations are from 2008.

WHO'S BEHIND BARS

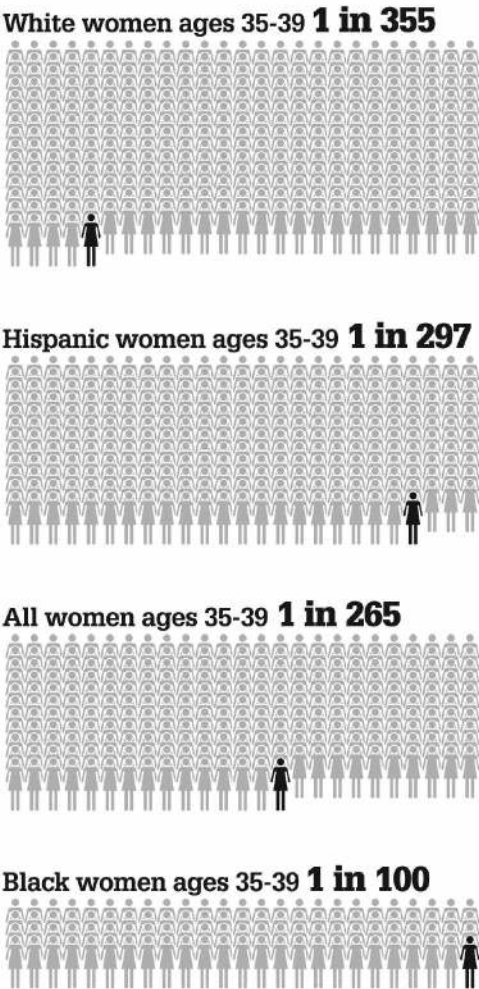
A sampling of incarceration rates by various demographics. Additional information available in Appendix A-6.



MEN



WOMEN



SOURCE: Analysis of "Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2006," published June 2007 by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. All demographic statistics, with exception of "1 in every 100 adults" are midyear 2006, not 2008 figures.

Figure 6. Reprinted with permission from Pew Center on the States' Public Safety Performance Project, *One in 100: Behind Bars in America 2008* (Washington, DC: The Pew Charitable Trusts, February 2008).