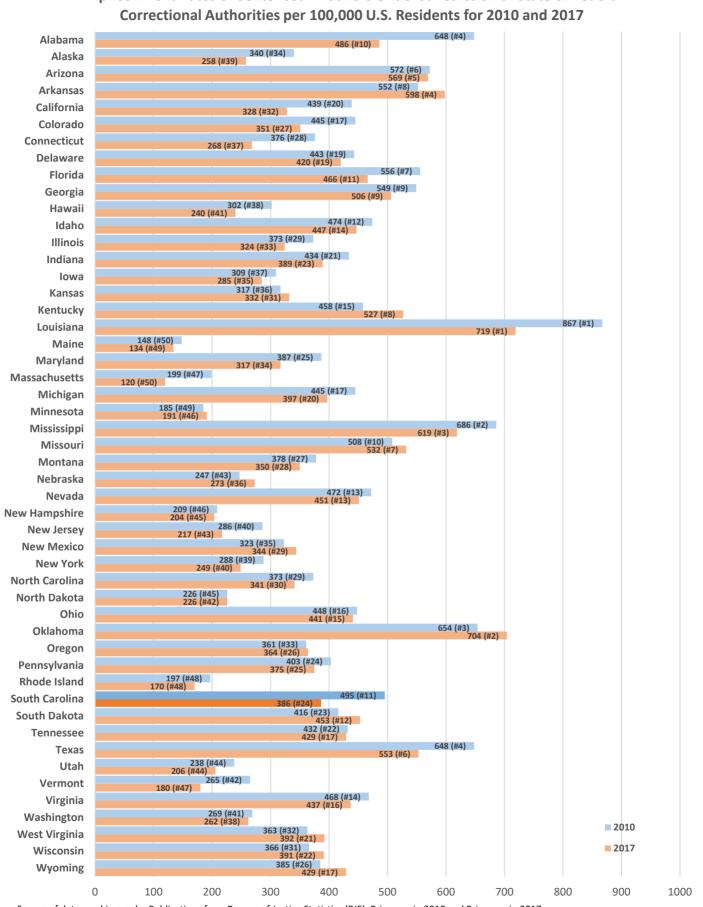
Number of Individuals Incarcerated Per Capita Data

Included in the Department of Corrections' (SCDC) May 24, 2019 letter to the House Legislative Oversight Committee (LOC). This information was provided in response to the following question in LOC's May 16, 2019 letter to the Department of Corrections: "20. Please provide a table which includes the number of individuals incarcerated per capita in South Carolina compared to other states."

SCDC states the following as an explanation of the documents attached:

• Please see attached State and Federal Prisoners report from Bureau of Justice Statistics and an Excel spreadsheet bar graph of the 2010 and 2017 incarceration rate per 100,000 U.S. Residents.





Source of data used in graph: Publications from Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), Prisoners in 2010 and Prisoners in 2017 .

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December 2011, NCJ 236096

Prisoners in 2010

Paul Guerino, Paige M. Harrison, and William J. Sabol, BJS Statisticians

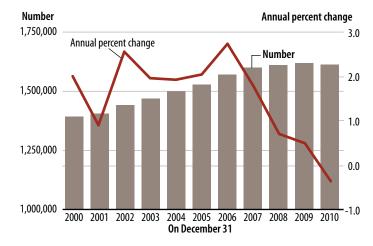
n December 31, 2010, state and federal correctional authorities had jurisdiction over 1,612,395 prisoners, a decrease of 5,575 prisoners from yearend 2009 (figure 1). The combined U.S. prison population decreased 0.3% in 2010, the first decline since 1972. The 2010 imprisonment rate for the nation was 500 sentenced prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents, which is 1 in 200 residents.

The statistics in this report are drawn from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) series, which annually collects data on prisoner counts and characteristics, as well as admissions, releases, and capacity, from the 50 states and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The 2010 NPS collection is the 85th in a series begun in 1925.

FIGURE 1

Prisoners under state and federal jurisdiction at yearend, 2000–2010

Revised 2/9/12



Note: *Jurisdiction* refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner regardless of where the prisoner is held. Source: BJS, National Prisoner Statistics Program.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The overall U.S. prison population declined in 2010 for the first time since 1972. State and federal prisoners numbered 1,612,395 at yearend 2010, a decrease of 0.3% (5,575 prisoners) from yearend 2009.
- The federal prison population increased by 0.8% (1,653 prisoners), while the number of prisoners under state authority declined by 0.5% (7,228 prisoners).
- Half of state departments of corrections (25) reported decreases in their prison populations during 2010.
 California (down 6,213) reported the largest decline in absolute numbers, while Rhode Island (down 8.6%) reported the largest percentage decrease.
- During 2010, prison releases (708,677) exceeded prison admissions (703,798) for the first time since BJS began collecting jurisdictional data in 1977.
- The stability in prison release rates and expected time to be served indicates that the change in the state prison population between 2009 and 2010 was the result of a decrease in state prison admissions.

- The imprisonment rate was 500 inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents in 2010, continuing the decline since imprisonment rates peaked at 506 per 100,000 in 2007.
- In 2009, the most recent data available, 53% of state prison inmates were serving time for violent offenses, 19% for property, 18% for drug, and 9% for publicorder offenses.
- About half (51%) of federal inmates in 2010 were serving time for drug offenses, 35% for public-order offenses (largely weapons and immigration), and less than 10% each for violent and property offenses.
- States held 2,295 inmates under age 18 in custody at midyear 2010, down from 2,779 at midyear 2009. A reported 95,977 non citizens were held in state custody at midyear 2010, down from 97,133 at midyear 2009.

State correctional authorities had jurisdiction over 1,402,624 prisoners at yearend 2010, down slightly (0.8% or 10,881 prisoners) from yearend 2009 (table 1, figure 2). The federal prison population reached 209,771 prisoners at yearend 2010, up 0.8% (1,653 prisoners) from 2009. This is the smallest percentage growth in the federal prison population since 1980, when the federal population actually decreased 7.6%. (Not shown in the table.)

Half of state departments of corrections (25) reported decreases in their prison populations during 2010 (appendix table 1). California (down 6,213) reported the largest decline in absolute numbers, followed by New York (down 2,031) and Michigan (down 1,365). The decline in these states (9,609) was partly offset by increases in other states. Illinois (up 3,257) reported the largest increase in absolute numbers, followed by Texas (up 2,400) and Arkansas (up 996).

TABLE 1

Year	Total	Federal ^a	State	Male	Female	Sentenced prisoners ^b	Imprisonment rate ^c
2000	1,391,261	145,416	1,245,845	1,298,027	93,234	1,331,278	478
2001	1,404,032	156,993	1,247,039	1,311,053	92,979	1,345,217	470
2002	1,440,144	163,528	1,276,616	1,342,513	97,631	1,380,516	476
2003	1,468,601	173,059	1,295,542	1,367,755	100,846	1,408,361	482
2004	1,497,100	180,328	1,316,772	1,392,278	104,822	1,433,728	486
2005	1,527,929	187,618	1,340,311	1,420,303	107,626	1,462,866	491
2006	1,569,945	193,046	1,376,899	1,457,486	112,459	1,504,660	501
2007	1,598,245	199,618	1,398,627	1,483,740	114,505	1,532,850	506
2008	1,609,759	201,280	1,408,479	1,495,110	114,649	1,547,742	504
2009	1,617,970	208,118	1,409,852	1,504,428	113,542	1,553,700	504
2010	1,612,395	209,771	1,402,624	1,499,573	112,822	1,550,257	500
Percent change							
Average annual, 2000–2009	1.7%	4.1%	1.4%	1.7%	2.2%	1.7%	0.6%
2009–2010	-0.3	0.8	-0.5	-0.3	-0.6	-0.2	-0.8

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner regardless of where the prisoner is held.

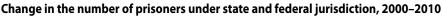
^aIncludes inmates held in non-secure privately operated community corrections centers and juveniles held in contract facilities

^bCounts based on prisoners with sentences of more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional officials.

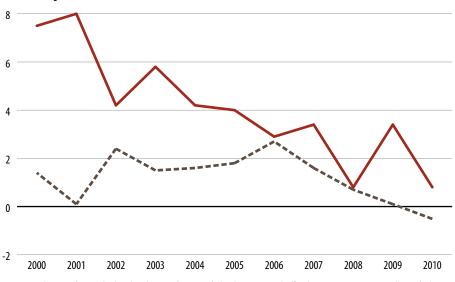
^CImprisonment rate is the number of prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction with a sentence of more than 1 year per 100,000 U.S. residents. Resident population estimates are from the U.S. Census Bureau for January 1 of the following year.

Source: BJS, National Prisoner Statistics Program.

FIGURE 2



Percent change



Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner regardless of where the prisoner is held. Percent change is calculated based on December 31 jurisdiction counts. Source: BJS, National Prisoner Statistics Program. Among state prisons, Rhode Island (down 8.6%) reported the largest percentage decrease in the size of the prisoner population during 2010, followed by Vermont (down 6.4%) and Kentucky (down 5.1%).¹ The 2010 decline in these states contrasts with their average annual change between 2000 and 2009, when Rhode Island had an average annual prison population growth of 1.2%, Vermont averaged 3.0% growth, and Kentucky averaged 4.2%.

During 2010, Iowa reported the largest percentage increase (7.3%) in its state prison population, followed by Illinois (up 7.2%), and Arkansas (up 6.5%). The population increases in these states are substantially higher than their average annual growth between 2000 and 2009, when Iowa had an average annual population growth of 1.1%, the Illinois population remained stable, and Arkansas averaged 2.7% growth (figure 3).

¹In Rhode Island and Vermont prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include jail and prison populations.

FIGURE 3

Change in prisoners under the jurisdiction of state and federal correctional authorities, 2000–2009 and 2009–2010

U.S. Total		
Federal		
lowa		
Illinois		
Arkansas		
Alaska		
West Virginia		
Kansas		
Utah		
New Mexico		
Montana		
Nebraska		
Tennessee		
Wyoming		
Maryland	_	
Texas		
Nevada		
New Hampshire		
Idaho		
Florida		
Hawaii		
Ohio		
Missouri		
Colorado		
North Dakota		
Washington		
South Dakota		
Massachusetts		
Pennsylvania Alabama		
Oklahoma		
Louisiana		
Georgia North Carolina		
Arizona		
New Jersey		
Virginia		
Minnesota		
Wisconsin		
Mississippi		-
Connecticut		_
Maine		
Oregon		
Indiana		
Delaware		
South Carolina		
Michigan		
New York		
California		-
Kentucky		
Vermont		
Rhode Island		
-	10 -8 -6 -4 -2	0 2 4 6 8
	Average percent change, 2000-2009 P	Percent change, 2009-2010

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner regardless of where the prisoner is held.

*Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include jail and prison populations. Source: BJS, National Prisoner Statistics Program.

The imprisonment rate declined in 2010

The nation's imprisonment rate in 2010 was 500 sentenced prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents, or 1 in 200 residents (not shown in a figure). This was down from the 2009 rate of 504 prisoners per 100,000 or 1 in 198 residents. About 27% of the decrease in the imprisonment rate was due to the decline in the number of sentenced prisoners, and the remaining 73% was due to the increase in the U.S. resident population. Since 2007, the imprisonment rate has declined each year, after reaching a peak of 506 per 100,000.

Between 2009 and 2010, the imprisonment rate for federal prisoners remained at 61 per 100,000 U.S. residents, while the state imprisonment rate declined from 444 to 439 per 100,000 (figures 4 and 5; appendix table 9). Compared to the 1990s when the state imprisonment rate increased 60%, from 272 inmates per 100,000 U.S.

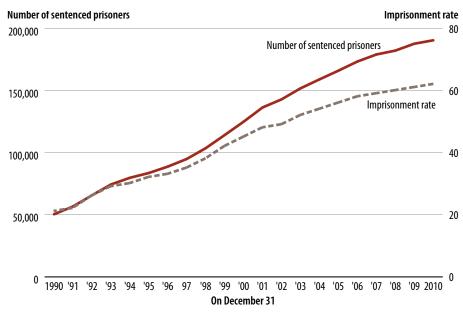
residents in 1990 to 434 per 100,000 in 1999, the state imprisonment rate has been relatively consistent during the 2000s, fluctuating around 430.

Imprisonment rates decreased in 34 states during 2010, stayed the same in the federal system, and increased in 16 states (not shown in table or figure). Wisconsin (down 27 prisoners per 100,000 state residents) reported the largest imprisonment rate decline, followed by Kentucky (down 20), and California (down 19). Arkansas (up 30 prisoners per 100,000 state residents) reported the largest increase in imprisonment rate, followed by Illinois (up 24) and Iowa and West Virginia (each up 17).

At yearend 2010, the male imprisonment rate for the nation was 943 per 100,000 male residents (down from 952 at yearend 2009). The female imprisonment rate was unchanged at 67 per 100,000 female residents (appendix table 9).

FIGURE 4



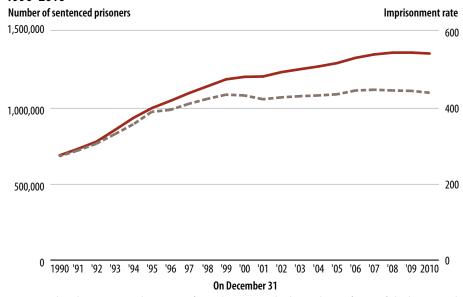


Note: Counts based on prisoners with sentences of more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional officials.

Source: BJS, National Prisoner Statistics Program.

FIGURE 5

Number and imprisonment rate of sentenced prisoners under state jurisdiction, 1990–2010



Note: Counts based on prisoners with sentences of more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional officials. Source: BJS, National Prisoner Statistics Program.

Releases from prison exceeded admissions; however, both declined during 2010

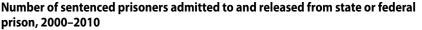
In 2010, both admissions to and releases from prison decreased. Admissions were down 3.8% and releases were down 2.9% (figure 6). For the first time since BJS began collecting jurisdictional data in 1977, releases from prison (708,677) exceeded admissions to prison (703,798), resulting in an overall decline in the prisoner population (table 2). State prison admissions decreased 3.8% (down 25,746 admissions) during 2010. Among the 31 states with fewer admissions in 2010, several large states led the trend. California had the greatest decline in the number of admissions (down 10,762 admissions or 8.3%), followed by Florida (down 5,264 or 13.8%), Illinois (down 3,402 or 9.0%), and Ohio (down 2,265 or 8.4%) (appendix table 10a). However, the overall decline in admissions was partly offset by increases in several states, including Texas (up 2,476 admissions or 3.5%) and Louisiana (up 2,251 or 15.1%).

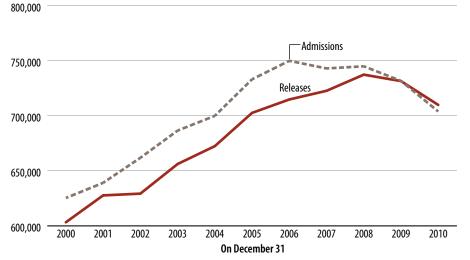
Releases from state prison decreased by 22,839 (down 3.4%), led by some of the same states that experienced a decline in admissions. Illinois released 6,979 fewer prisoners (down 18.3%), California 6,951 fewer (down 5.4%), and Florida 4,518 fewer (down 12.2%). Louisiana had the largest increase in the number of prisoners released during the year (up 2,338 or 15.7%), followed by Pennsylvania (up 2,151 or 14.7%) and Kentucky (up 1,824 or 12.9%).

Federal prison admissions decreased 3.6% in 2010, while releases increased 3.5%. There were 1,767 more sentenced federal prisoners released in 2010 than in 2009.



Number of sentenced prisoners





Note: Scale of vertical axis was narrowed to reveal divergence between admission and release values Source: BJS, National Prisoner Statistics Program.

TABLE 2

Number of sentenced prisoners admitted to and released from state and federal jurisdiction, 2000–2010

	Admissions			Releases		
Year	Total	Federal	State	Total	Federal	State
2000	625,219	43,732	581,487	604,858	35,259	569,599
2001	638,978	45,140	593,838	628,626	38,370	590,256
2002	661,712	48,144	613,568	630,176	42,339	587,837
2003	686,437	52,288	634,149	656,384	44,199	612,185
2004	699,812	52,982	646,830	672,202	46,624	625,578
2005	733,009	56,057	676,952	701,632	48,323	653,309
2006	749,798	57,495	692,303	713,473	47,920	665,553
2007	742,875	53,618	689,257	721,161	48,764	672,397
2008	744,822	53,662	691,160	735,454	52,348	683,106
2009	731,576	56,153	675,423	729,749	50,720	679,029
2010	703,798	54,121	649,677	708,677	52,487	656,190
Percent change						
Average annual, 2000–2009	1.8%	2.8%	1.7%	2.1%	4.1%	2.0%
2009–2010	-3.8	-3.6	-3.8	-2.9	3.5	-3.4

Note: Counts based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Counts exclude transfers, escapes, and prisoners absent without leave (AWOL). Source: BJS, National Prisoner Statistics Program.

Revised 2/9/12

Decline in state prison admissions was led by a decrease in parole violators admitted in California

Most offenders enter prison in one of two ways. About two-thirds are admitted as new court commitments. New court commitments include admissions into prison of offenders convicted and sentenced by a court, usually to a term of more than 1 year, including probation violators and persons with a split sentence to incarceration followed by court-ordered probation or parole. About a third of new court commitments were admitted because they violated a condition of supervised release. Parole violators include all conditional release violators returned to prison for either violation of conditions of release or for new crimes. Both types of admissions declined in 2010.

New court commitments to state prison totaled 408,845 in 2010, a 3.5% decrease (14,628 fewer admissions) from 2009. The decrease in new court commitments accounted for more than half of the total decline in the number of state prison admissions in 2010 (table 3). Florida (down 5,165 from 2009), Illinois (down 4,593), and California (down 3,405) accounted for nearly 90% of the decrease in new court commitments among state prison systems (not shown).

In addition to new court commitments, 227,311 parole violators returned to state prison. This number represents a decrease of 10,408 (4.4%) from 2009 and accounts for about 40% of the total decline in the number of state prison admissions during 2010 (table 3). California admitted 7,357 fewer parole violators in 2010, accounting for about three-quarters (71%) of the total decrease in such admissions among states (not shown).

The decrease in releases from state prisons was divided between conditional and unconditional releases

Most offenders are released in one of two ways. About three-quarters are released conditionally (i.e., released to parole or another form of supervised release). About a quarter are released unconditionally (e.g. expiration of sentence or commutation). The 3.4% overall decrease in state prisoner releases during 2010 (down 22,839 prisoners), was due partly to fewer conditional releases (down 10,738 or 2.1%) and partly to fewer unconditional releases (down 10,727 or 6.6%). (See type of releases in *Definition of Terms*.) Despite this decrease in releases, the greater decrease in admissions resulted in a decline in the overall prison population (table 4).

Illinois (down 7,922 conditional releases) and California (down 6,900) had the largest declines in conditional releases, partially offset by increases in Virginia (up 8,278). The decrease in unconditional releases during 2010 is largely attributable to Virginia (down 8,301—due in part to a change in reporting methods) and Florida (down 2,818) (not shown).

TABLE 3

Sentenced prisoner admitted to state prisons, by type of admission, 2000–2010

Total ^a	New court commitments ^b	Parole violators ^{b,c}
581,487	350,431	203,569
593,838	365,714	215,450
613,568	392,661	207,855
634,149	399,843	198,705
646,830	411,300	219,033
676,952	421,426	232,229
692,303	441,606	239,495
689,257	431,019	247,851
691,160	428,591	248,515
675,423	423,473	237,719
649,677	408,845	227,311
-3.8%	-3.5%	-4.4%
	581,487 593,838 613,568 634,149 646,830 676,952 692,303 689,257 691,160 675,423 649,677	581,487 350,431 593,838 365,714 613,568 392,661 634,149 399,843 646,830 411,300 676,952 421,426 692,303 441,606 689,257 431,019 691,160 428,591 675,423 423,473 649,677 408,845

^aCounts based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Counts exclude transfers, escapes, and those absent without leave (AWOL). Includes other conditional release violators, returns from appeal or bond, and other admissions. ^bExcludes Alaska because admissions are not available by type.

^CIncludes all conditional release violators returned to prison for either violation of conditions of release or for new crimes. Source: BJS, National Prisoner Statistics Program

TABLE 4 Sentenced prisoner released from state prisons, by type of release, 2000–2010

•			•
Year	Total ^a	Conditional ^b	Unconditional ^c
2000	569,599	425,887	118,886
2001	590,256	437,251	130,823
2002	587,837	440,842	127,389
2003	612,185	442,168	127,386
2004	625,578	480,727	123,147
2005	653,309	495,370	133,943
2006	665,553	497,801	148,114
2007	672,397	504,181	152,589
2008	683,106	505,168	165,568
2009	679,029	504,025	162,116
2010	656,190	493,287	151,389
Percent change, 2009–2010	-3.4%	-2.1%	-6.6%

^aCounts based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Counts exclude transfers, escapes, and prisoners absent without leave (AWOL). Totals include deaths, releases to appeal or bond, and other releases.

^bIncludes releases to probation, supervised mandatory releases, and other unspecified conditional releases.

^cIncludes expirations of sentence, commutations, and other unconditional releases.

Revised 2/9/12

Decline in admissions accounted for decrease in state prison population, as time served by state prisoners remained relatively unchanged

The mean expected time to be served in state prisons from arrival to release was constant between 2009 and 2010. The stability in expected time to serve in prison cannot account for the decline in the number of prisoners under state correctional authorities (table 5).

Nationwide state prisoners could expect to serve about 2 years from arrival to release in 2010, as mean expected time to be served has been relatively constant from 2000 through 2010. This measure of time served does not account for differences in expected time served between the two types of admissions (new court commitments versus parole violator).

Given the stability in release rates and expected time to be served, the change in the state prison population between 2009 and 2010 must be the result of the decrease in the number admitted into state prisons. Within admission types, the decline in new court commitments accounted for more than half of the overall decline in admissions, and fewer admissions from the courts indicates either a decrease in the probability of a

TABLE 5

Estimated mean expected time to be served, in years, 2000–2010

Year	Reciprocal of release rate	Growth-adjusted release rate*
2000	2.1 yr.	2.1 yr.
2001	2.0	2.1
2002	2.1	2.1
2003	2.0	2.1
2004	2.0	2.1
2005	2.0	2.0
2006	2.0	2.0
2007	2.0	2.1
2008	2.0	2.1
2009	2.0	2.1
2010	2.1	2.1

Note: Mean expected time to be served is the estimated mean (average) time to be served from entry to release by prisoners admitted during the reference year. See *Methodology*.

*See "Calculating release rates and mean time served" in Methodology.

Source: BJS, National Prisoner Statistics Program

prison sentence, given conviction, or a decrease in the number of convictions. Data on these two measures are not yet available for 2010.

Other selected findings-

- The sentenced male prison population decreased by 2,716, or 0.2% (appendix table 6); the sentenced female population decreased by 727, or 0.7% (appendix table 8).
- Males had an imprisonment rate of 943 per 100,000 male U. S. residents, 14 times higher than the rate for females (67 per 100,000 female U.S. residents) (appendix table 9).
- At yearend 2010, black non-Hispanic males had an imprisonment rate (3,074 per 100,000 U.S. black male residents) that was nearly 7 times higher than white non-Hispanic males (459 per 100,000) (appendix table 14).
- Black non-Hispanic females (133 per 100,000 U.S. black female residents) had an imprisonment rate nearly 3 times that of white non-Hispanic females (47 per 100,000) (appendix table 14).
- An estimated 7.3% of black males ages 30-34 were in state or federal prison (appendix table 15).
- At yearend 2009 (the most recent data available), males sentenced to more than 1 year incarcerated in state prison for violent offenses (54%), followed by property (18%), and drug offenses (17%) (appendix table 17b).
- More than a third (36%) of females sentenced to more than 1 year were incarcerated for violent offenses. Property offenses (30%) and drug offenses (26%) were the next most prevalent offenses (appendix table 17b).
- Private facilities housed 128,195 prisoners at yearend 2010, down slightly from 129,333 at yearend 2009 (appendix table 19).

- About 16% of federal prisoners (33,830) and nearly 7% of state prisoners (94,365) were housed in private facilities on December 31, 2010 (appendix table 20).
- The number of prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction held in local facilities declined by 2,920. About 5.3% of all state or federal prisoners were held in local facilities at yearend 2010, down from 5.4% in 2009 (appendix table 21).
- Overall, in 2010 state systems were operating between 1% under their highest capacity and 9% over their lowest capacity, compared to being exactly at high capacity and 15% over low capacity in 2000 (appendix table 23). (See capacity in *Definitions of Terms*).
- Nineteen state systems were operating above their highest capacity, with seven states at least 25% over their highest capacity at yearend 2010, led by Alabama at 196% and Illinois at 144% (appendix table 23).
- Twenty-eight state systems were operating at or below their highest capacity.² Mississippi was operating at 46% of its highest capacity, followed by New Mexico (53%) and Utah and Wyoming (each at 79%).
- The Federal Bureau of Prisons operated at 36% above reported capacity at yearend 2010.
- States held 2,295 inmates under age 18 in custody at midyear 2010 (most recent data available), down from 2,779 in 2009 and 3,896 in 2000 (appendix table 24).
- A reported 95,977 noncitizens were held in custody at midyear 2010, down from 97,133 at midyear 2009 (see appendix table 25 for state-level definitions of noncitizen).

²Connecticut, Nevada, and Oregon did not report 2010 capacity data.

Methodology

National Prisoner Statistics

Begun in 1926 under a mandate from Congress, the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program collects annual statistics on prisoners at yearend. The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) sponsors the survey, and the U.S. Census Bureau serves as the data collection agent. BJS depends entirely on the voluntary participation of state departments of corrections and the Federal Bureau of Prisons for NPS data.

The NPS distinguishes between prisoners in custody and prisoners under jurisdiction. To have custody of a prisoner, a state or federal prison must hold that inmate in one of its facilities. Jurisdiction over a prisoner means state or federal officials have legal authority over that prisoner regardless of where the prisoner is incarcerated or supervised. Some states are unable to provide counts that distinguish between custody and jurisdiction. (See *Jurisdiction Notes* to determine which states did not distinguish between custody and jurisdiction counts.)

The NPS jurisdiction counts include persons held in prisons, penitentiaries, correctional facilities, halfway houses, boot camps, farms, training or treatment centers, and hospitals. Counts also include prisoners who are—

- temporarily absent (less than 30 days), out to court, or on work release;
- housed in privately operated facilities, local jails, other state or federal facilities; and/or serving concurrent sentences for more than one correctional authority.

The NPS custody counts include all inmates held within a state's facilities, including inmates housed for other states. The custody counts exclude inmates held in local jails and in other jurisdictions. With a few exceptions, the final custody counts reported by BJS include inmates held in privately operated facilities. The NPS has historically included counts of inmates in the combined jailprison systems of Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The District of Columbia (D.C.) has not operated a prison system since yearend 2001. Felons sentenced under the D.C. criminal code are housed in federal facilities. Jail inmates in D.C. are included in the Annual Survey of Jails. Some previously published prisoner counts and the percentage change in population include D.C. jail inmates for 2001, the last year of collection.

Admissions include new court commitments, parole violator returns, and other conditional release violator returns; transfers from other jurisdictions; returns of prisoners absent without leave (AWOL), with or without a new sentence; escape returns, with or without a new sentence; returns from appeal or bond, and other admissions. For reporting purposes, BJS admission counts exclude transfers from other jurisdictions, AWOL returns, and escape returns.

Releases include unconditional releases (i.e., expirations of sentence, commutations, and other conditional releases), conditional releases (i.e., probations, supervised mandatory releases, discretionary paroles, and other conditional releases), deaths, AWOLs, escapes from confinement, transfers to other jurisdictions, releases to appeal or bond, and other releases. For reporting purposes, BJS release counts exclude AWOLs, escapes, and transfers to other jurisdictions.

BJS allows respondents to update data they previously submitted. This report includes the most recently reported data for 2009 and 2010. Additional information about the NPS, including the data collection instrument, is available on the BJS website at www.bjs.gov.

Estimating imprisonment rates by age, sex, and race/Hispanic origin

Estimates of the total number of sentenced prisoners on December 31, 2010, by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin were generated by creating separate totals for federal and state prisons and then combining them.

Federal prisoner data used to calculate age, race, and offense distributions are obtained from the BJS Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP). The FJSP obtains prisoner data from the Federal Bureau of Prisons. These data include individual-level records of prisoners in federal facilities as of September 30. Specifically, the FJSP provides counts of sentenced federal inmates by age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and offense.

Federal prisoner estimates were generated by calculating ratios of FJSP race counts within each sex to the FJSP sex count (e.g., FJSP white male total divided by FJSP male total). This ratio was then multiplied by the NPS counts of sentenced federal prisoners within the appropriate sex (e.g., NPS male total), resulting in FJSP-adjusted NPS count for each sex-race combination (e.g., NPS white males, adjusted to match the ratio of whites in the male FJSP population).

Each sex-race count was then multiplied by the ratio of FJSP age category count within the sex-race combination to the FJSP total count within the sex-race combination (e.g., FJSP 18-19 yearold white males divided by FJSP white males). The resulting product yielded the FJSP-adjusted NPS counts for each sex-race combination by age group (e.g., 18-19 year-old white male prisoners in the federal prison system).

Estimated state prisoner counts were generated by calculating the ratio of the various NPS jurisdiction race totals within each sex to the NPS jurisdiction sex total (e.g., NPS black female total jurisdiction divided by NPS female total jurisdiction) and multiplying the result by the NPS sentenced prisoner count for the sex (e.g., NPS sentenced female total). Once this was completed for each sex-race combination, a ratio adjustment was applied to the resulting totals so they summed to the proper sentenced jurisdictional total (e.g., estimated sentenced prisoner counts for white females, black females, and other females summed to the NPS sentenced

female prisoner count). A similar ratio adjustment was applied to the NPS jurisdiction counts to create sentenced prisoner counts by race. Once these totals were created, a method similar to the one used with federal prisoners was employed, adjusting National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP) data by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin to match the estimated NPS sentenced prisoner counts for each sex-race combination.³

The resulting totals were finally ratioadjusted so the totals within each sex-race category matched the NPS sentenced prisoner counts, adjusted for the difference between administrative race data and the self-reported race data from the 2008-2009 National Inmate Survey.⁴ As described above, the resulting totals were combined with the federal prisoner counts to create estimates of the total number of sentenced prisoners on December 31, 2010, by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin.

Age-specific imprisonment rates for each age-sex-race group were calculated by dividing the estimated number of sentenced prisoners within each age group by the estimated number of U.S. residents in each age group on January 1, 2011. The result was multiplied by 100,000 and rounded to the nearest whole number. Totals by sex include all prisoners and U.S. residents regardless of race or Hispanic origin. Detailed race and Hispanic origin imprisonment rates exclude persons identifying as two or more races.

³The NCRP data used in 2010 are improved from prior years in their completeness and timeliness. Use caution when comparing totals and imprisonment rates by age, sex, and race/Hispanic origin over time.

⁴Prior year administrative data were adjusted to the 2004 Survey of Inmates in State and Local Correctional Facilities.

Calculating release rates and mean time served

Mean expected time to be served was estimated using two methods that take into account growth in the prison population (table 5). The measure of expected time to be served is an estimate of mean time to be served by persons entering prison. This measure differs from other estimates that are based on the actual time served by persons released from prison. Research has shown that estimates of time served for exiting cohorts are biased estimates of time served for persons entering prison, especially when prison population size is changing or the number of admissions is changing. (For example, see Patterson, E.J. and S.H. Preston (2008). "Estimating Mean Length of Stay in Prisons: Methods and Applications," Journal of Quantitative Criminology, 24, 33-49.)

The adjustment for growth in the prison population reduces bias in estimates of time served based only on exits. The two adjusted measures of expected time served were a growth-adjusted release rate measure and a growth-adjusted entry rate measure. The growth-adjusted exit rate measure applies the mean rate of growth in the prison population to the reciprocal of the release rate, or—

Mean expected time served = $(P_t - P_{t-1})/r/R_t$

Where:

t=year

P=the number of sentenced prisoners

r=mean growth rate, calculated as $\ln(P_t/P_{t-1})$

R=number of releases

The entry rate estimate of mean time to be served, corrected for growth, was estimated as follows.

$1/[(P_t/A_t)^*(1-rA_p)]$

Where *t*, P, and r are as above, and A_t = the number of sentenced admissions, and A_p equals the mean duration of the prison population, that is mean time served from admission until yearend. Estimates of mean duration of the prison population came from NCRP data.

Prison capacities

State and federal correctional authorities provide three measures of their facilities' capacity: design capacity, operational capacity, and rated capacity. Estimates of the prison populations as a percentage of capacity are based on a state or federal custody population. In general, state capacity and custody counts exclude inmates held in private facilities, although six states include prisoners held in private facilities as part of the capacity of their prison systems: Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and New Mexico. For these states, prison population as a percent of capacity includes private facilities.

NPS jurisdiction notes

Alabama—Operational capacity represents physical capacity to hold inmates, but is not based on staffing, programs, and services.

Alaska—Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include jail and prison populations unless otherwise specified. Jurisdiction totals include individuals in electronic and special monitoring programs. Noncitizen data include only offenders known to be noncitizens and do not include offenders of unknown citizenship.

The Alaska Department of Corrections was unable to provide admissions and releases by type. These counts were imputed using a ratio adjustment based on the 2009 admission and release data reported by the state. Capacity counts were not provided in 2010; the 2009 capacity counts were imputed by BJS at the the state's request.

Arizona—Population counts are based on custody data and inmates in contracted beds. The Arizona Department of Corrections added about 4,000 state beds rated as operational capacity and some inmates previously housed out of state or in private facilties were transferred to state beds. This transfer is reflected in the change between 2009 and 2010 in the private and noncitizen counts.

California—Jurisdiction counts include felons who are temporarily absent (i.e., housed in local jails, out to court, or in hospitals) and include offenders in the California Civil Addict Program (CAP) who are temporarily absent and typically returned to prison within 30 days. The CAP is a drug abuse treatment program offering treatment both onsite and offsite.

Colorado—Population counts for prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of prisoners with sentences of 1 year or less. Counts include 259 male and 11 female inmates in the Youthful Offender System, which was established primarily for violent juvenile offenders. Mandatory releases have increased due to a legislative revision that went into effect July 2009. Operational and design capacity do not include privately run facilities. Noncitizen is defined as foreign born.

Connecticut—Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include jail and prison populations unless otherwise specified. Legislation in July 1995 abolished the capacity law. The capacity of a facility is a fluid number based upon the needs of the department. The needs are dictated by security issues, populations, court decrees, legal mandates, staffing, and physical plant areas or facilities that are serving other purposes or have been decommissioned. The actual capacity of a facility is subject to change. **Delaware**—Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include jail and prison populations unless otherwise specified. Capacity counts include halfway houses under the Department of Corrections.

Federal Bureau of Prisons—Counts include inmates housed in secure facilities through private contracts and subcontracts. They also included 8,629 inmates held in nonsecure privately operated community corrections centers and 2,548 offenders on home confinement. Expirations of sentence include good conduct releases that usually have a separate and distinct term of supervision. The Federal Bureau of Prisons does not house inmates under age 18 in federal facilities; 142 such inmates were housed in contract facilities.

Florida—Noncitizen counts includes both confirmed and suspected alien inmates.

Georgia—Population counts exclude an undetermined number of inmates housed in local jails, awaiting transfer to prison. Counts may not compare to previous years due to a data system conversion.

The Georgia Department of Corrections (GDC) was unable to provide jurisdiction counts of admissions by type or releases by type. Jurisdiction counts by race, type of admission, and type of release were imputed using ratio adjustments based on counts reported by GDC in 2009.

The GDC total admissions and releases for 2010 are reported, but the breakdown by type has been suppressed at their request. These breakouts are included in national totals. All imputations were reviewed and approved by GDC staff.

Hawaii—Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include jail and prison populations unless otherwise specified. Noncitizen data are self reported.

Illinois—Population counts for prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of prisoners with sentences of 1 year. Noncitizen count is estimated.

Idaho—Capacity is defined as 100% of maximum capacity and operational capacity as 95% of maximum capacity. Design capacity is based on original facility occupancy.

Iowa—Population counts for prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of prisoners with sentences of 1 year or less. In 2009, Iowa began including offenders on work release, operating while under the influence continuum status, and Iowa inmates housed in prisons out of state per BJS counting rules. Previously, counts were based on custody data.

NPS jurisdiction notes (continued)

Kansas—Population counts for prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of prisoners with sentences of 1 year or less. Noncitizen count is estimated.

Maine—Main does not use the term parole. Parole releases and parole violator admissions are reported as inmates on post-sentence probation.

Massachusetts—Jurisdiction count excludes approximately 3,271 inmates in local jails and houses of corrections serving a sentence of more than 1 year. By law, offenders in Massachusetts may be sentenced to terms of up to 30 months in locally operated jails and correctional institutions. Noncitizen data are self-reported.

Michigan—Operational capacity includes the net operating capacities of institutions, as well as the population of community programs.

Missouri—Operational capacity is the number of available beds, including those temporarily offline. Noncitizen is defined as foreign born.

Mississippi-Citizenship data were not collected.

Nebraska—Operational capacity is defined as stress capacity, which is 125% of design capacity for designated facilities. This capacity is ordered by the governor, but set by the Department of Corrections.

Nevada—Noncitizen data are not available.

New Jersey—Jurisdiction counts for prisoners with sentences of more than 1 year include prisoners with sentences of 1 year. Noncitizen data were not collected on every inmate.

New York—Noncitizen is defined as foreign born.

North Carolina—Prison inmates held in local jails are not counted in the prison population until admission to prison.

North Dakota—Capacity accounts for double-bunking in the state penitentiary.

Ohio—Population counts for prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of prisoners with sentences of 1 year or less. Reporting methods for admissions and releases and for private facilities have been revised and are not comparable to previous years. **Oklahoma**—Population counts for inmates with sentences of less than 1 year consist mainly of offenders ordered by the court to the Delayed Sentencing Program for Young Adults pursuant to 22 O.S. 996 through 996.3. Oklahoma has only one type of capacity, which includes state prisons, private prisons, and contract jails. Noncitizen is defined as a person with Immigration and Customs Enforcement detainers.

Oregon— Population counts for prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of prisoners with sentences of 1 year or less. County authorities retain jurisdiction over the majority of these types of inmates. The operational capacity reported is planned capacity."

Rhode Island—Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include jail and prison populations unless otherwise specified. Capacity counts reflect the opening of a new women's facility in 2010.

South Carolina-Noncitizen data are self-reported.

South Dakota—Operational capacity reported is planned capacity.

Tennessee—Noncitizen is defined as foreign born.

Texas—Jurisdiction count includes offenders in custody as well as those held in privately operated prisons, substance abuse felony punishment facilities, halfway houses, offenders temporarily released to a county jail for less than 30 days, and offenders awaiting paperwork for transfer to statefunded custody.

Vermont—Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include jail and prison populations unless otherwise specified.

Virginia—Virginia Department of Corrections maintains a count of beds which most closely fits the definition for rated capacity. Number of beds assigned by rating officials takes into account the number of inmates who can be accommodated based on staff, programs, services, and design. Noncitizen is defined as foreign born.

Wisconsin—Counts include 698 temporary probation and parole placements. Capacity includes two adult state prison facilities, one juvenile facility under the jurisdiction of Wisconsin Department of Corrections (DOC), and one nonDOC facility. Local jails and other federal, state, and private facilities are excluded from capacity.

Wyoming—A new male correctional facility was opened in January 2010.

Definition of Terms

Average annual change—average (mean) annual change across a specific period.

Capacity, design—the number of inmates that planners or architects intended for a facility.

Capacity, highest—the maximum number of beds reported across the three capacity measures: design capacity, operational capacity, and rated capacity.

Capacity, lowest—the minimum number of beds across three capacity measures: design capacity, operational capacity, and rated capacity.

Capacity, operational—the number of inmates that can be accommodated based on a facility's staff, existing programs, and services.

Capacity, **rated**—the number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to institutions within a jurisdiction.

Conditional releases—includes discretionary parole, mandatory parole, post-custody probation, and other unspecified conditional releases.

Conditional release violators—re-admission to prison of persons released to discretionary parole, mandatory parole, post-custody probation, and other unspecified conditional releases.

Custody—prisoners held in the physical custody of state or federal prisons or local jails, regardless of sentence length or authority having jurisdiction.

Imprisonment rate—the number of prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction sentenced to more than 1 year per 100,000 U.S. residents.

Inmate—person incarcerated in a local jail, state or federal prison, or private facility under contract to federal, state or local authorities.

Jail—confinement facility usually administered by a local law enforcement agency; intended for adults, but sometimes holding juveniles; for confinement before and after adjudication. Such facilities include jails and city/county correctional centers, special jail facilities such as medical treatment or release centers, halfway houses, work farms, and temporary holding or lockup facilities that are part of the jail's combined function. Inmates sentenced to jail facilities usually have a sentence of 1 year or less. Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, Delaware, Alaska, and Hawaii operate integrated systems, which combine prisons and jails.

Jurisdiction—the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner regardless of where the prisoner is held.

New court commitments—admissions into prison of offenders convicted and sentenced by a court, usually to a term of more than 1 year, including probation violators and persons with a split sentence to incarceration followed by courtordered probation or parole.

Parole violators—all conditional release violators returned to prison for either violation of conditions of release or for new crimes.

Prisons—long-term confinement facilities run by a state or the federal government that typically hold felons and offenders with sentences of more than 1 year. However, sentence length may vary by state. Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, Delaware, Alaska, and Hawaii operate integrated systems, which combine prisons and jails.

Prisoners—individuals confined in correctional facilities under the legal authority (jurisdiction) of state and federal correctional officials.

Sentenced prisoner—a prisoner sentenced to more than 1 year.

Supervised mandatory releases—conditional release with post-custody supervision generally occurring in jurisdictions using determinate sentencing statutes.

Unconditional release—expirations of sentences, commutations, and other unspecified unconditional releases.

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Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state and federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2009, and 2010

Region and jurisdiction	2000	Number of prisoners 2009	2010	 Average annual change 2000, 2009 	Percent change,
U.S. total				change, 2000–2009 1.7%	-0.3%
Federal ^a	1,391,261	1,617,970	1,612,395		
	145,416	208,118	209,771	4.1 1.4	0.8
State Northeast	1,245,845	1,409,852	1,402,624		-0.5
	174,826	177,361	173,911	0.2%	-1.9%
Connecticut ^b	18,355	19,716	19,321	0.8	-2.0
Maine	1,679	2,206	2,154	3.1	-2.4
Massachusetts	10,722	11,316	11,312	0.6	-0.0
New Hampshire	2,257	2,731	2,761	2.1	1.1
New Jersey	29,784	25,382	25,007	-1.8	-1.5
New York	70,199	58,687	56,656	-2.0	-3.5
Pennsylvania	36,847	51,429	51,264	3.8	-0.3
Rhode Island ^b	3,286	3,674	3,357	1.2	-8.6
Vermont ^b	1,697	2,220	2,079	3.0	-6.4
Midwest	237,378	261,615	263,428	1.1%	0.7%
Illinois	45,281	45,161	48,418	0.0	7.2
Indiana	20,125	28,808	28,028	4.1	-2.7
lowa	7,955	8,813	9,455	1.1	7.3
Kansas	8,344	8,641	9,051	0.4	4.7
Michigan	47,718	45,478	44,113	-0.5	-3.0
Minnesota	6,238	9,986	9,796	5.4	-1.9
Missouri ^c	27,543	30,563	30,623	1.2	0.2
Nebraska	3,895	4,474	4,587	1.6	2.5
North Dakota	1,076	1,486	1,487	3.7	0.1
Ohio	45,833	51,606	51,712	1.3	0.1
South Dakota		3,434	3,434	3.1	0.2
	2,616			3.1 1.2	
Wisconsin	20,754	23,165	22,724		-1.9
South	561,214	653,819	654,142	1.7%	0.0%
Alabama	26,332	31,874	31,764	2.1	-0.3
Arkansas	11,915	15,208	16,204	2.7	6.5
Delaware ^b	6,921	6,794	6,598	-0.2	-2.9
District of Columbia	7,456	~	~	~	~
Florida	71,319	103,915	104,306	4.3	0.4
Georgia	44,232	56,986	56,432	2.9	-1.0
Kentucky	14,919	21,638	20,544	4.2	-5.1
Louisiana	35,207	39,780	39,445	1.4	-0.8
Maryland	23,538	22,255	22,645	-0.6	1.8
Mississippi	20,241	21,482	21,067	0.7	-1.9
North Carolina	31,266	40,529	40,116	2.9	-1.0
Oklahoma	23,181	26,397	26,252	1.5	-0.5
South Carolina	21,778	24,288	23,578	1.2	-2.9
Tennessee	22,166	26,965	27,451	2.2	1.8
Texas	166,719	171,249	173,649	0.3	1.4
Virginia	30,168	38,092	37,410	2.6	-1.8
West Virginia	3,856	6,367	6,681	5.7	4.9
West	272,427	317,057	311,143	1.7%	-1.9%
Alaska ^b	4,173	5,285	5,597	2.7	5.9
Arizona ^c	26,510	40,627		4.9	-1.2
California			40,130		
	163,001	171,275	165,062	0.6	-3.6
Colorado	16,833	22,795	22,815	3.4	0.1
Hawaii ^b	5,053	5,891	5,912	1.7	0.4
Idaho	5,535	7,400	7,431	3.3	0.4
Montana	3,105	3,605	3,716	1.7	3.1
Nevada	10,063	12,482	12,653	2.4	1.4
New Mexico	5,342	6,448	6,659	2.1	3.3
Oregon	10,580	14,403	14,014	3.5	-2.7
Utah	5,637	6,538	6,807	1.7	4.1
Washington	14,915	18,233	18,235	2.3	0.0
Wyoming	1,680	2,075	2,112	2.4	1.8

~Not applicable. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

^aIncludes inmates held in nonsecure privately operated community corrections centers and juveniles held in contract facilities.

^bPrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

^cPrison population based on custody counts.

Male prisoners under the jurisdiction of state and federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2009, and 2010

Region and jurisdiction	2000	Number of male prisoners 2009	2010	Average annual change, 2000–2009	Percent change 2009–2010
J.S. total	1,298,027	1,504,428	1,499,573	1.7%	-0.3%
Federal ^a	135,171	194,493	196,222	4.1	0.9
State	1,162,856	1,309,935	1,303,351	1.3	-0.5
Vortheast	165,744	168,074	165,100	0.2%	-1.8%
Connecticut ^b	16,949	18,381	18,075	0.9	-1.7
Maine	1,613	2,048	1,988	2.7	-2.9
Massachusetts	10,059	10,597	10,547	0.6	-0.5
New Hampshire	2,137	2,564	2,560	2.0	-0.2
New Jersey	28,134	24,176	23,871	-1.7	-1.3
New York				-1.7	-3.1
	66,919	56,198	54,438		
Pennsylvania	35,268	48,601	48,552	3.6	-0.1
Rhode Island ^b	3,048	3,444	3,139	1.4	-8.9
Vermont ^b	1,617	2,065	1,930	2.8	-6.5
Midwest	222,780	244,160	245,373	1.0%	0.5%
Illinois	42,432	42,571	45,496	0.0	6.9
Indiana	18,673	26,302	25,522	3.9	-3.0
lowa	7,363	8,090	8,675	1.1	7.2
Kansas	7,840	8,076	8,428	0.3	4.4
Michigan	45,587	43,723	42,244	-0.5	-3.4
Minnesota	5,870	9,312	9,158	5.3	-1.7
Missouri	25,550	28,136	28,163	1.1	0.1
Nebraska	3,629	4,108	4,176	1.4	1.7
North Dakota	1,008	1,312	1,308	3.0	-0.3
Ohio	43,025	47,617	47,720	1.1	0.2
South Dakota	2,416	3,054	3,023	2.6	-1.0
Wisconsin	19,387	21,859	21,460	1.3	-1.8
South	521,562	604,792	604,934	1.7%	0.0%
Alabama	24,506	29,419	29,261	2.1	-0.5
Arkansas	11,143	14,147	15,040	2.7	6.3
Delaware ^b	6,324	6,301	6,134	0.0	-2.7
District of Columbia	7,100	~	~	~	~
Florida	67,214	96,632	96,956	4.1	0.3
Georgia	41,474	53,063	52,598	2.8	-0.9
Kentucky	13,858	19,343	18,406	3.8	-0.9
Louisiana				3.0 1.3	
	32,988	37,164	37,037		-0.3
Maryland	22,319	21,206	21,686	-0.6	2.3
Mississippi	18,572	19,747	19,542	0.7	-1.0
North Carolina	29,363	37,721	37,297	2.8	-1.1
Oklahoma	20,787	23,772	23,703	1.5	-0.3
South Carolina	20,358	22,771	22,105	1.3	-2.9
Tennessee	20,797	24,956	25,345	2.0	1.6
Texas	153,097	157,679	159,298	0.3	1.0
Virginia	28,109	35,188	34,570	2.5	-1.8
West Virginia	3,553	5,683	5,956	5.4	4.8
West	252,770	292,909	287,944	1.7%	-1.7%
Alaska ^b	3,889	4,696	4,953	2.1	5.5
Arizona ^c	24,546	36,850	36,444	4.6	-1.1
California	151,840	160,286	155,104	0.6	-3.2
Colorado	15,500	20,694	20,763	3.3	0.3
Hawaii ^b	4,492	5,190	5,184	1.6	-0.1
Idaho	5,042	6,656	6,621	3.1	-0.5
Montana	2,799	3,214	3,291	1.5	2.4
Nevada	9,217	11,533	11,689	2.5	1.4
New Mexico	4,831	5,859	6,059	2.2	3.4
				3.2	-2.5
Oregon	9,984 5 256	13,278	12,948		
Utah Washington	5,256	5,956	6,199	1.4	4.1
Washington	13,850	16,836	16,808	2.2	-0.2

~Not applicable. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. ^aIncludes juveniles held in contract facilities.

^bPrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

^cPrison population based on custody counts.

Female prisoners under the jurisdiction of state and federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2009, and 2010

		lumber of female prisone		Average annual	Percent change, 2009–2010
Region and jurisdiction	2000	2009	2010	change, 2000–2009	
U.S. total	93,234	113,542	112,822	2.2%	-0.6%
Federal ^a	10,245	13,625	13,549	3.2	-0.6
State	82,989	99,917	99,273	2.1	-0.6
Northeast	9,082	9,287	8,811	0.2%	-5.1%
Connecticut ^b	1,406	1,335	1,246	-0.6	-6.7
Maine	66	158	166	10.2	5.1
Massachusetts	663	719	765	0.9	6.4
New Hampshire	120	167	201	3.7	20.4
New Jersey	1,650	1,206	1,136	-3.4	-5.8
New York	3,280	2,489	2,218	-3.0	-10.9
Pennsylvania	1,579	2,828	2,712	6.7	-4.1
Rhode Island ^b	238	230	218	-0.4	-5.2
Vermont ^b	80	155	149	7.6	-3.9
Vidwest	14,598	17,455	18,055	2.0%	3.4%
Illinois	2,849	2,590	2,922	-1.1	12.8
Indiana	1,452	2,506	2,506	6.3	0.0
lowa	592	723	780	2.2	7.9
Kansas	504	565	623	1.3	10.3
Michigan	2,131	1,755	1,869	-2.1	6.5
Minnesota	368	674	638	7.0	-5.3
Missouri	1,993	2,427	2,460	2.2	1.4
Nebraska	266	366	411	3.6	12.3
North Dakota	68	174	179	11.0	2.9
Ohio	2,808	3,989	3,992	4.0	0.1
South Dakota	200	380	411	7.4	8.2
Wisconsin	1,367	1,306	1,264	-0.5	-3.2
South	39,652	49,027	49,208	2.4%	0.4%
Alabama	1,826	2,455	2,503	3.3	2.0
Arkansas	772	1,061	1,164	3.6	9.7
Delaware ^b	597	493	464	-2.1	-5.9
District of Columbia	356	~	~	~	~
Florida	4,105	7,283	7,350	6.6	0.9
Georgia	2,758	3,923	3,834	4.0	-2.3
Kentucky	1,061	2,295	2,138	9.0	-6.8
Louisiana	2,219	2,616	2,408	1.8	-8.0
Maryland	1,219	1,049	959	-1.7	-8.6
	1,669	1,735		0.4	-12.1
Mississippi North Constinue			1,525		
North Carolina	1,903	2,808	2,819	4.4	0.4
Oklahoma	2,394	2,625	2,549	1.0	-2.9
South Carolina	1,420	1,517	1,473	0.7	-2.9
Tennessee	1,369	2,009	2,106	4.4	4.8
Texas	13,622	13,570	14,351	-0.0	5.8
Virginia	2,059	2,904	2,840	3.9	-2.2
West Virginia	303	684	725	9.5	6.0
West	19,657	24,148	23,199	2.3%	-3.9%
Alaska ^b	284	589	644	8.4	9.3
Arizona ^c	1,964	3,777	3,686	7.5	-2.4
California	11,161	10,989	9,958	-0.2	-9.4
Colorado	1,333	2,101	2,052	5.2	-2.3
Hawaii ^b	561	701	728	2.5	3.9
Idaho	493	744	810	4.7	8.9
Montana	306	391	425	2.8	8.7
Nevada	846	949	964	1.3	1.6
New Mexico	511	589	600	1.5	1.0
Oregon	596	1,125	1,066	7.3	-5.2
Utah	381	582	608	4.8	4.5
Washington	1,065	1,397	1,427	3.1	2.1
Wyoming	156	214	231	3.6	7.9

~ Not applicable. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

^aIncludes juveniles held in contract facilities.

^bPrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations. ^cPrison population based on custody counts.

Sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state and federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2009, and 2010

	Nu	Number of sentenced prisoners Average annual F			
Region and jurisdiction	2000	2009	2010	change, 2000–2009	Percent change 2009–2010
U.S. total	1,331,278	1,553,700	1,550,257	1.7%	-0.2%
Federal	125,044	187,886	190,641	4.6	1.5
State	1,206,234	1,365,814	1,359,616	1.4	-0.5
Northeast	166,632	167,344	164,271	0.0%	-1.8%
Connecticut ^a	13,155	13,466	13,308	0.3	-1.2
Maine	1,635	1,980	1,942	2.2	-1.9
Massachusetts ^b	9,479	10,070	9,982	0.7	-0.9
New Hampshire	2,257	2,731	2,761	2.1	1.1
New Jersey ^c	29,784	25,382	25,007	-1.8	-1.5
New York	70,199	58,455	56,461	-2.0	-3.4
Pennsylvania	36,844	51,316	51,075	3.7	-0.5
Rhode Island ^a	1,966	2,220	2,086	1.4	-6.0
Vermont ^a	1,313	1,724	1,649	3.1	-0.0
Midwest	236,458	260,667	261,332	1.1%	0.3%
Illinois ^c	45,281	45,161	48,418	0.0	7.2
Indiana	19,811	28,788	28,012	4.2	-2.7
lowa ^d	7,955	8,813	9,388	1.1	6.5
Kansas ^d	8,344	8,641	9,051	0.4	4.7
Michigan	47,718	45,478	44,113	-0.5	-3.0
Minnesota	6,238	9,986	9,796	5.4	-1.9
Missouri	27,519	30,554	30,614	1.2	0.2
Nebraska	3,816	4,392	4,498	1.6	2.4
North Dakota	994	1,486	1,487	4.6	0.1
Ohiod	45,833	51,606	51,712	1.3	0.2
South Dakota	2,613	3,430	3,431	3.1	0.0
Wisconsin ^b	20,336	22,332	20,812	1.0	-6.8
South	538,997	628,751	630,787	1.7%	0.3%
Alabama	26,034	30,723	30,739	1.9	0.1
Arkansas	11,851	15,144	16,147	2.8	6.6
Delaware ^a	3,937	3,971	3,961	0.1	-0.3
District of Columbia	5,008	~	5,501	~	~
Florida	71,318	103,915	104,306	4.3	0.4
Georgia	44,141	55,516	54,685	2.6	-1.5
Kentucky	14,919	20,672	19,937	3.7	-3.6
Louisiana	35,207	39,780	39,444	1.4	-0.8
Maryland	22,490	21,868	22,275	-0.3	1.9
Mississippi	19,239	20,768	20,366	0.9	-1.9
North Carolina	27,043	34,989	35,436	2.9	1.3
Oklahoma	23,181	24,396	24,514	0.6	0.5
South Carolina	21,017	23,486	22,822	1.2	-2.8
Tennessee	22,166	26,965	27,451	2.2	1.8
Texas ^b	158,008	162,186	164,652	0.3	1.5
Virginia	29,643	38,059	37,410	2.8	-1.7
West Virginia	3,795	6,313	6,642	5.8	5.2
West	264,147	309,052	303,226	1.8%	-1.9%
Alaska ^a	2,128	2,508	2,429	1.8	-3.1
Arizona ^e	25,412	38,529	38,423	4.7	-0.3
California	160,412	170,131	164,213	0.7%	-3.5%
Colorado ^d					
	16,833	22,795	22,815	3.4	0.1
Hawaii ^a	3,553	4,119	3,939	1.7	-4.4
Idaho	5,535	7,400	7,431	3.3	0.4
Montana	3,105	3,605	3,716	1.7	3.1
Nevada	10,063	12,482	12,556	2.4	0.6
New Mexico	4,666	6,320	6,614	3.4	4.7
Oregon ^d	10,553	14,365	13,971	3.5	-2.7
Utah	5,541	6,524	6,795	1.8	4.2
Washington	14,666	18,199	18,212	2.4	0.1
Wyoming	1,680	2,075	2,112	2.4	1.8

Note: Counts based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year.

~Not applicable. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

^aPrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

^bSee NPS jurisdiction notes.

^cIncludes some prisoners sentenced to 1 year.

^dIncludes some prisoners sentenced to 1 year or less.

^ePrison population based on custody counts. Source: BJS, National Prisoner Statistics Program.

Sentenced male prisoners under the jurisdiction of state and federal correctional authorities, December 31, 2000–2010

	Number of	sentenced male p		
Year	Total	Federal	State	Percent of all sentenced prisoners
2000	1,246,234	116,647	1,129,587	93.6%
2001	1,260,033	127,519	1,132,514	93.7
2002	1,291,450	133,732	1,157,718	93.5
2003	1,315,790	142,149	1,173,641	93.4
2004	1,337,730	148,930	1,188,800	93.3
2005	1,364,178	155,678	1,208,500	93.3
2006	1,401,317	162,417	1,238,900	93.1
2007	1,427,064	167,676	1,259,388	93.1
2008	1,441,384	170,755	1,270,629	93.1
2009	1,448,344	176,106	1,272,238	93.2
2010	1,445,628	178,792	1,266,836	93.2
Average annual change, 2000–2009	1.7%	4.7%	1.3%	:
Percent change, 2009–2010	-0.2	1.5	-0.4	:

Note: Counts based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year.

: Not calculated.

Sentenced male prisoners under the jurisdiction of state and federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2009, and 2010

Region and jurisdiction	2000	r of sentenced male 2009	2010	Average annual	Percent change
				change, 2000–2009	2009-2010
J.S. total	1,246,234	1,448,344	1,445,628	1.7%	-0.2%
Federal	116,647	176,106	178,792	4.7	1.5
State	1,129,587	1,272,238	1,266,836	1.3	-0.4
lortheast	158,815	159,239	156,596	0.0%	-1.7%
Connecticut ^a	12,365	12,754	12,638	0.3	-0.9
Maine	1,573	1,845	1,801	1.8	-2.4
Massachusetts ^b	9,250	9,645	9,526	0.5	-1.2
New Hampshire	2,137	2,564	2,560	2.0	-0.2
New Jersey ^c	28,134	24,176	23,871	-1.7	-1.3
New York	66,919	55,991	54,269	-2.0	-3.1
Pennsylvania	35,266	48,509	48,401	3.6	-0.2
Rhode Island ^a	1,902	2,129	1,979	1.3	-7.0
Vermont ^a	1,269	1,626	1,551	2.8	-4.6
lidwest	221,902	243,268	243,423	1.0%	0.1%
Illinois ^c	42,432	42,571	45,496	0.0	6.9
Indiana	18,364	26,282	25,507	4.1	-2.9
lowa ^d	7,363	8,090	8,627	1.1	6.6
Kansasd	7,840	8,076	8,428	0.3	4.4
Michigan	45,587	43,723	42,244	-0.5	-3.4
Minnesota	5,870	9,312	9,158	5.3	-1.7
Missouri	25,531	28,129	28,156	1.1	0.1
Nebraska	3,560	4,032	4,101	1.4	1.7
North Dakota	940	1,312	1,308	3.8	-0.3
Ohio ^d	43,025	47,617	47,720	1.1	0.2
South Dakota	2,413	3.050	3,020	2.6	-1.0
Wisconsin ^b	18,977	21,074	19,658	1.2	-6.7
outh	503,025	583,557	585,460	1.7%	0.3%
Alabama	24,244	28,404	28,358	1.8	-0.2
Arkansas	11,084	14,086	14,988	2.7	6.4
Delaware ^a	3,692	3,781	3,769	0.3	-0.3
District of Columbia	4,924	5,701	~	~	~
Florida	67,213	96,632	96,956	4.1	0.3
Georgia	41,390	51,789	51,073	2.5	-1.4
Kentucky	13,858	18,546	17,901	3.3	-3.5
Louisiana	32,988	37,164	37,036	1.3	-0.3
				-0.3	-0.3
Maryland	21,429	20,867	21,365	-0.5	
Mississippi North Carolina	17,709	19,154	18,935		-1.1
	25,654	32,871	33,302	2.8	1.3
Oklahoma	20,787	21,870	22,061	0.6	0.9
South Carolina	19,716	22,076	21,467	1.3	-2.8
Tennessee	20,797	24,956	25,345	2.0	1.6
Texas ^b	146,374	150,566	152,403	0.3	1.2
Virginia	27,658	35,156	34,570	2.7	-1.7
West Virginia	3,508	5,639	5,931	5.4	5.2
/est	245,845	286,174	281,357	1.7%	-1.7%
Alaska ^a	2,031	2,316	2,263	1.5	-2.3
Arizona ^e	23,623	35,088	35,050	4.5	-0.1
California	149,815	159,396	154,450	0.7	-3.1
Colorado ^d	15,500	20,694	20,763	3.3	0.3
Hawaii ^a	3,175	3,678	3,528	1.6	-4.1
Idaho	5,042	6,656	6,621	3.1	-0.5
Montana	2,799	3,214	3,291	1.5	2.4
Nevada	9,217	11,533	11,592	2.5	0.5
New Mexico	4,322	5,739	6,021	3.2	4.9
Oregon ^d	9,959	13,244	12,908	3.2	-2.5
Utah	5,180	5,943	6,189	1.5	4.1
Washington	13,658	16,812	16,800	2.3	-0.1
Wyoming	1 5 2 4	1 961	1 001	2.2	11

Note: Counts based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year.

~Not applicable. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of

1,881

2.2

1.1

1,861

Prisons.

Wyoming

^aPrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

1,524

^bSee NPS jurisdiction notes.

^cIncludes some prisoners sentenced to 1 year.

^dIncludes some prisoners sentenced to 1 year or less.

^ePrison population based on custody counts.

Sentenced female prisoners under the jurisdiction of state and federal correctional authorities, December 31, 2000–2010

	Number	of sentenced female pris	soners	
Year	Total	Federal	State	Percent of all sentenced prisoners
2000	85,044	8,397	76,647	6.4%
2001	85,184	8,990	76,194	6.3
2002	89,066	9,308	79,758	6.5
2003	92,571	9,770	82,801	6.6
2004	95,998	10,207	85,791	6.7
2005	98,688	10,495	88,193	6.7
2006	103,343	11,116	92,227	6.9
2007	105,786	11,528	94,258	6.9
2008	106,358	11,578	94,780	6.9
2009	105,356	11,780	93,576	6.8
2010	104,629	11,849	92,780	6.8
Average annual change, 2000–2009	2.4%	3.8%	2.2%	:
Percent change, 2009–2010	-0.7	0.6	-0.9	:

Note: Counts based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year.

: Not calculated.

Sentenced female prisoners under the jurisdiction of state and federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2009 and 2010

Region and jurisdiction	2000	er of sentenced female p 2009	2010	Average annual change, 2000–2009	Percent change 2009–2010
I.S. total	85,044	105,356	104,629	2.4%	-0.7%
Federal	8,397	11,780	11,849	3.8	0.6
State	76,647	93,576	92,780	2.2	-0.9
lortheast	7,817	8,105	7,675	0.4%	-5.3%
Connecticut ^a	790	712	670	-1.1	-5.9
Maine	62	135	141	9.0	4.4
Massachusetts ^b	229	425	456	7.1	7.3
New Hampshire	120	167	201	3.7	20.4
New Jersey ^c	1,650	1,206	1,136	-3.4	-5.8
New York	3,280	2,464	2,192	-3.1	-11.0
Pennsylvania	1,578	2,807	2,674	6.6	-4.7
Rhode Island ^a	64	91	107	4.0	17.6
Vermont ^a	44	98	98	9.3	0.0
lidwest	14,556	17,399	17,909	2.0%	2.9%
Illinois ^c	2,849	2,590	2,922	-1.1	12.8
Indiana	1,447	2,506	2,505	6.3	-0.0
lowa ^c	592	723	761	2.2	5.3
Kansas ^d	504	565	623	1.3	10.3
Michigan	2,131	1,755	1,869	-2.1	6.5
Minnesota	368	674	638	7.0	-5.3
Missouri	1,988	2,425	2,458	2.2	1.4
Nebraska	256	360	397	3.9	10.3
North Dakota	54	174	179	13.9	2.9
Ohio ^d	2,808	3,989	3,992	4.0	0.1
South Dakota	200	380	411	7.4	8.2
Wisconsin ^b	1,359	1,258	1,154	-0.9	-8.3
outh	35,972	45,194	45,327	2.6%	0.3%
Alabama	1,790	2,319	2,381	2.9	2.7
Arkansas	767	1,058	1,159	3.6	9.5
Delaware ^a	245	190	192	-2.8	1.1
District of Columbia	84	~	~	:	:
Florida	4,105	7,283	7,350	6.6	0.9
Georgia	2,751	3,727	3,612	3.4	-3.1
Kentucky	1,061	2,126	2,036	8.0	-4.2
Louisiana	2,219	2,616	2,408	1.8	-8.0
Maryland	1,061	1,001	910	-0.6	-9.1
Mississippi	1,530	1,614	1,431	0.6	-11.3
North Carolina	1,389	2,118	2,134	4.8	0.8
Oklahoma	2,394	2,526	2,453	0.6	-2.9
South Carolina	1,301	1,410	1,355	0.9	-3.9
Tennessee	1,369	2,009	2,106	4.4	4.8
Texas ^b	11,634	11,620	12,249	0.0	5.4
Virginia	1,985	2,903	2,840	4.3	-2.2
West Virginia	287	674	711	10.0	5.5
Vest	18,302	22,878	21,869	2.5%	-4.4%
Alaska ^a	97	192	166	7.9	-13.5
Arizona ^e	1,789	3,441	3,373	7.5	-2.0
California	10,597	10,735	9,763	0.1	-9.1
Colorado ^d	1,333	2,101	2,052	5.2	-2.3
Hawaiia	378	441	411	1.7	-6.8
Idaho	493	744	810	4.7	8.9
Montana	306	391	425	2.8	8.7
Nevada	846	949	964	1.3	1.6
New Mexico	344	581	593	6.0	2.1
Oregon ^d	594	1,121	1,063	7.3	-5.2
Utah	361	581	606	5.4	-5.2
Washington	1,008			3.6	4.5
Wyoming	1,008	1,387 214	1,412 231	3.6	7.9

Note: Counts based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year.

~Not applicable. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

^aPrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

^bSee NPS jurisdiction notes.

cIncludes some prisoners sentenced to 1 year.

^dIncludes some prisoners sentenced to 1 year or less.

^ePrison population based on custody counts. Source: BJS, National Prisoner Statistics Program.

Imprisonment rates of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state and federal correctional authorities, by sex and jurisdiction, December 31, 2009 and 2010

		2009			2010	
Region and jurisdiction	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
U.S. total ^a	504	952	67	500	943	67
Federal	61	116	8	61	117	8
State ^a	444	838	60	439	828	59
Northeast ^a	302	589	29	296	577	27
Connecticut ^b	382	741	39	376	730	37
Maine	150	287	20	148	281	21
Massachusetts ^a	213	424	12	200	392	13
New Hampshire	206	393	25	209	392	30
New Jersey ^c	291	565	27	286	554	26
New York	298	588	24	288	568	22
Pennsylvania	406	788	43	403	782	41
Rhode Island ^b	211	416	17	197	383	20
Vermont ^b	277	531	31	265	505	31
Midwest	389	737	51	389	735	53
Illinois ^c	349	667	39	373	711	44
Indiana	447	828	77	434	800	76
lowa ^c	292	542	47	309	574	50
Kansas ^d	305	574	40	317	593	43
Michigan	457	893	35	445	864	37
Minnesota	189	354	25	185	347	24
Missouri	509	958	79	508	954	80
Nebraska	243	450	40	247	453	43
North Dakota	243	401	40 54	247	455 394	43 55
Ohio ^d	228 446	844	54 67	448	394 846	68
South Dakota	440	044 747	93	440	732	100
		747	95 44		696	
Wisconsin South	394		44 78	366		40 78
	555	1,046		552	1,039	
Alabama	650	1,239	95	648	1,233	97
Arkansas	522	990	72	552	1,045	78
Delaware ^b	447	876	42	443	864	42
Florida	559	1,055	77	556	1,047	77
Georgia	561	1,063	74	550	1,044	71
Kentucky	478	873	96	458	837	92
Louisiana	881	1,693	113	867	1,669	103
Maryland	382	752	34	387	762	31
Mississippi	702	1,335	106	686	1,315	94
North Carolina	370	711	44	373	714	44
Oklahoma	657	1,192	135	654	1,190	130
South Carolina	512	988	60	495	953	57
Tennessee	426	809	62	432	817	65
Texas	648	1,204	93	648	1,198	96
Virginia	480	902	72	468	877	70
West Virginia	346	630	72	363	659	76
West	429	793	64	418	772	60
Alaska ^b	357	637	57	340	604	49
Arizona ^e	580	1,053	104	572	1,038	101
California	458	857	58	439	823	52
Colorado ^d	450	810	84	445	802	81
Hawaii ^b	317	561	68	302	533	64
Idaho	476	852	96	474	841	104
Montana	368	656	80	378	668	87
Nevada	470	853	73	472	855	74
New Mexico	316	574	57	323	593	58
Oregon ^d	373	694	58	361	672	55
Utah	232	418	42	238	430	43
Washington	271	502	41	269	496	42
Wyoming	377	666	79	385	673	86

Note: Imprisonment rate is the number of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year per 100,000 U.S. residents. Based on census estimates for January 1, 2010.

The 2009-2010 imprisonment rates include prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year but held in local jails or houses of correction in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. See NPS Jurisdiction Notes.

^bPrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

^cIncludes some prisoners sentenced to 1 year.

^dIncludes some prisoners sentenced to 1 year or less. ^ePrison population based on custody counts.

Source: BJS, National Prisoner Statistics Program and unpublished U.S. Census Bureau January 1 population estimates.

APPENDIX TABLE 10A

Number of sentenced prisoners admitted to state and federal jurisdiction, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2009, and 2010

Region and jurisdiction	2000	2009	2010	Average annual change, 2000–2009	Percent change 2009–2010
U.S. Total	625,219	731,576	703,798	1.8%	-3.8%
Federal	43,732	56,153	54,121	2.8	-3.6
State	581,487	675,423	649,677	1.7	-3.8
Vortheast	67,765	67,771	66,844	0.0%	-1.4%
Connecticut	6,185	6,293	6,182	0.2	-1.8
Maine	751	856	1,007	1.5	17.6
Massachusetts	2,062	2,789	2,806	3.4	0.6
New Hampshire	1,051	1,416	1,384	4.4	-10.4
New Jersey	13,653	12,251	12,409	-1.2	1.3
New York	27,601	24,058	23,377	-1.5	-2.8
Pennsylvania	11,777	16,914	16,662	4.1	-1.5
Rhode Island	3,701	959	938	:	-2.2
Vermont	984	2,106	2,079	:	-1.3
Midwest	117,776	147,553	140,904	2.5%	-4.5%
Illinois	29,344	37,718	34,316	2.8	-9.0
Indiana	11,876	19,689	18,501	5.8	-6.0
lowa	4,656	4,376	4,939	-0.7	12.9
Kansas	5,002	4,816	4,962	-0.7	3.0
Michigan	12,169	14,955	4,902	2.3	3.0 4.8
Minnesota	4,406	7,361	6,989	2.5 5.9	4.0 -5.1
Minnesota Missouri	14,454	18,216	17,740	2.6	-2.6
					6.2
Nebraska	1,688	2,101	2,232	2.5	
North Dakota	605	1,042	1,008	6.2	-3.3
Ohio	23,780	26,864	24,599	1.4	-8.4
South Dakota	1,400	3,170	2,843	9.5	-10.3
Wisconsin	8,396	7,245	7,107	-1.6	-1.9
South	217,950	255,706	251,959	1.8%	-1.5%
Alabama	6,296	13,093	11,881	8.5	-9.3
Arkansas	6,941	7,383	7,603	0.7	3.0
Delaware	2,709	1,550	1,583	-6.0	2.1
Florida	35,683	38,050	32,786	0.7	-13.8
Georgia	17,373	17,600	16,718	0.1	-5.0
Kentucky	8,116	14,033	14,674	6.3	4.6
Louisiana	15,735	14,940	17,191	-0.6	15.1
Maryland	10,327	9,959	9,828	-0.4	-1.3
Mississippi	5,796	8,348	8,381	4.1	0.4
North Carolina	9,848	12,171	11,964	2.4	-1.7
Oklahoma	7,426	8,120	8,021	1.0	-1.2
South Carolina	8,460	9,352	8,049	1.1	-13.9
Tennessee	13,675	13,783	13,806	0.1	0.2
Texas	58,197	71,489	73,965	2.3	3.5
Virginia	9,791	12,631	12,221	2.9	-3.2
West Virginia	1,577	3,204	3,288	8.2	2.6
West	177,996	204,393	189,970	1.5%	-7.1%
Alaska*	2,427	2,761	2,650	1.4	-4.0
Arizona	9,560	14,526	13,249	4.8	-8.8
California	129,640	129,705	118,943	0.0	-8.3
Colorado	7,036	11,054	10,553	5.1	-4.5
Hawaii	1,594	1,714	1,577	0.8	-8.0
Idaho	3,386	3,857	4,301	1.5	11.5
Montana	1,202	2,295	2,263	7.5	-1.4
Nevada New Mexico	4,929	5,409	5,554	1.0	2.7
New Mexico	3,161	5,650	4,135	6.7	-26.8
Oregon	4,059	5,950	5,455	4.3	-8.3
Utah	3,270	3,583	3,377	1.0	-5.7
Washington	7,094	17,074	17,084	10.3	0.1
Wyoming	638	815	829	2.8	1.7

Note: Counts exclude returned escapes and prisoners absent without leave and transfers from other jurisdictions. See Methodology.

: Not calculated.

*2010 total admission based on 2009 data. See Jurisdiction Notes.

Denten and trated! -+!	2000	2000	2010	Average annual	Percent change
Region and jurisdiction U.S. Total	2000	2009	2010	change, 2000–2009 2.1%	2009–2010 -2.9%
Federal	604,858 35,259	729,749 50,720	708,677 52,487	4.1	-2.9%
State	569,599	679,029	656,190	2.0	-3.4
Northeast					
	70,646	68,491	69,973	-0.3%	2.2%
Connecticut Maine	5,918	6,850	6,095	1.6	-11.0
	677	1,141	1,176	6.0	3.1
Massachusetts	2,889 1,044	2,850	2,908 1,584	-0.2 3.8	2.0 8.5
New Hampshire		1,460			
New Jersey New York	15,362	12,860	12,821	-2.0	-0.3
	28,828	25,481	25,365	-1.4	-0.5
Pennsylvania Diseda Jaland	11,759	14,630	16,781	2.5	14.7
Rhode Island	3,223	1,246	1,113	:	-10.7
Vermont	946	1,973	2,130	:	8.0
Midwest	114,382	153,082	141,721	3.3%	-7.4%
Illinois	28,876	38,034	31,055	3.1	-18.3
Indiana	11,053	19,699	19,911	6.6	1.1
lowa	4,379	4,648	4,367	0.7	-6.0
Kansas	5,231	4,721	4,553	-1.1	-3.6
Michigan	10,874	18,197	17,033	5.9	-6.4
Minnesota	4,244	7,777	7,882	7.0	1.4
Missouri	13,346	18,097	17,799	3.4	-1.6
Nebraska	1,503	2,107	2,123	3.8	0.8
North Dakota	598	1,003	1,006	5.9	0.3
Ohio	24,793	26,949	24,495	0.9	-9.1
South Dakota	1,327	3,079	2,857	9.8	-7.2
Wisconsin	8,158	8,771	8,640	0.8	-1.5
South	210,777	256,413	251,502	2.2%	-1.9%
Alabama	7,136	12,231	12,070	6.2	-1.3
Arkansas	6,308	6,990	6,664	1.1	-4.7
Delaware	2,260	1,697	1,681	-3.1	-0.9
Florida	33,994	37,167	32,649	1.0	-12.2
Georgia	14,797	16,161	16,745	1.0	3.6
Kentucky	7,733	14,138	15,962	6.9	12.9
Louisiana	14,536	14,924	17,262	0.3	15.7
Maryland	10,004	10,807	9,387	0.9	-13.1
Mississippi	4,940	9,285	8,694	7.3	-6.4
North Carolina	9,687	11,495	11,539	1.9	0.4
Oklahoma	6,628	8,004	7,903	2.1	-1.3
South Carolina	8,676	9,321	8,716	0.8	-6.5
Tennessee	13,893	15,762	14,735	1.4	-6.5
Texas	59,776	72,320	71,497	2.1	-1.1
Virginia	9,148	13,168	12,989	4.1	-1.4
West Virginia	1,261	2,943	3,009	9.9	2.2
West	173,794	201,043	192,994	1.6%	-4.0%
Alaska*	2,599	3,196	3,068	2.3	-4.0
Arizona	9,100	13,854	13,500	4.8	-2.6
California	129,621	128,869	121,918	-0.1	-5.4
Colorado	5,881	10,858	10,558	7.1	-2.8
Hawaii	1,379	1,915	1,764	3.7	-7.9
Idaho	2,697	3,743	4,264	3.7	13.9
Montana	1,031	2,212	2,152	8.9	-2.7
Nevada	4,374	5,967	6,036	3.5	1.2
New Mexico	3,383	3,650	3,487	0.8	-4.5
Oregon	3,371	5,422	5,290	5.4	-4.5
Utah	2,897	3,498	3,109	2.1	-2.4 -11.1
Washington	6,764	17,035	17,060	10.8	0.1
Wyoming	6,764	824	788	10.8	-4.4

APPENDIX TABLE 10B Sentenced prisoners released from state and federal jurisdiction, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2009, and 2010

Note: Counts based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Counts exclude escapes and prisoners absent without leave (AWOL) and transfers to other jurisdictions. See *Methodology*.

: Not calculated.

*2010 total release estimated based on 2009 data. See Jurisdiction Notes.

APPENDIX TABLE 11
Sentenced prisoners admitted and released from state and federal jurisdiction, by type, December 31, 2010

Region and jurisdiction	Total	Admissions New court commitments	Parole violators	Total	Releases Conditional	Uncondition
I.S. Total	703,798	458,360	231,917	708,677	494,249	202,499
Federal	54,121	49,515	4,606	52,487	494,249 962	51,110
					962 493,287	
State	649,677	408,845	227,311	656,190		151,389
ortheast	66,844	44,948	21,262	69,973	50,803	18,354
Connecticut	6,182	4,997	1,018	6,095	3,182	2,888
Maine	1,007	622	385	1,176	428	746
Massachusetts	2,806	2,428	378	2,908	944	1,929
New Hampshire	1,384	720	594	1,584	1,281	219
New Jersey	12,409	9,501	2,850	12,821	8,075	4,518
New York	23,377	14,457	8,848	25,365	22,220	2,868
Pennsylvania	16,662	10,775	5,620	16,781	12,410	4,218
Rhode Island	938	718	220	1,113	425	682
Vermont	2,079	730	1,349	2,130	1,838	286
lidwest	140,904	91,834	43,497	141,721	106,502	31,412
Illinois	34,316	20,214	13,931	31,055	24,793	6,167
Indiana	18,501	12,164	6,112	19,911	17,606	2,236
lowa	4,939	3,757	1,067	4,367	2,657	1,377
Kansas	4,962	3,725	1,223	4,553	3,396	1,129
Michigan	4,962 15,668	5,725 7,364	4,183	4,555 17,033	12,892	1,129
Minnesota	6,989	4,522	2,467	7,882	6,600	1,267
Missouri	17,740	9,503	8,233	17,799	15,912	1,779
Nebraska	2,232	2,014	218	2,123	1,139	969
North Dakota	1,008	779	229	1,006	815	186
Ohio	24,599	22,245	2,340	24,495	10,094	14,250
South Dakota	2,843	1,239	695	2,857	2,478	369
Wisconsin	7,107	4,308	2,799	8,640	8,120	495
outh	251,959	187,506	60,481	251,502	160,578	86,803
Alabama	11,881	9,613	1,439	12,070	7,684	4,231
Arkansas	7,603	4,874	2,535	6,664	6,264	342
Delaware	1,583	1,295	276	1,681	1,407	157
Florida	32,786	31,986	90	32,649	11,136	21,244
Georgia ^a	16,718	/	/	16,745	/	/
Kentucky	14,674	10,883	3,791	15,962	, 11,214	4,684
Louisiana	17,191	12,860	4,208	17,262	15,845	1,260
	9,828		3,695		8,194	
Maryland		6,128		9,387		1,138
Mississippi	8,381	6,683	1,698	8,694	7,277	1,296
North Carolina	11,964	11,468	496	11,539	3,277	8,184
Oklahoma	8,021	5,507	2,478	7,903	3,522	4,304
South Carolina	8,049	5,654	2,320	8,716	4,762	3,817
Tennessee	13,806	8,803	5,003	14,735	10,073	4,599
Texas	73,965	48,470	23,942	71,497	56,862	12,646
Virginia	12,221	12,064	148	12,989	9,620	3,227
West Virginia	3,288	1,689	1,188	3,009	1,548	962
lest	189,970	84,557	102,071	192,994	175,404	14,820
Alaska ^b	2,650	/	/	3,068	1,707	1,340
Arizona	13,249	11,005	2,129	13,500	10,307	2,152
California	118,943	41,521	77,422	121,918	119,941	1,728
Colorado	10,553	5,369	5,180	10,558	8,889	1,336
Hawaii	1,577	841	736	1,764	669	349
Idaho Montana	4,301	4,021	280	4,264	3,653	596
Montana	2,263	1,759	504	2,152	1,872	276
Nevada	5,554	4,751	777	6,036	3,969	2,025
New Mexico	4,135	1,469	2,315	3,487	2,352	1,121
Oregon	5,455	3,799	1,470	5,290	5,043	8
Utah	3,377	2,065	1,312	3,109	1,782	1,312
Washington	17,084	7,242	9,832	17,060	14,733	2,279
Wyoming	829	715	114	788	487	298

Note: Counts based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Counts exclude escapes and prisoners absent without leave (AWOL) and transfers to other jurisdictions. See *Methodology*.

/Not reported.

^aAdmissions and releases by type were not reported. See *Jurisdiction Notes*.

^bTotal admissions, total releases, and releases by type based on 2009 data. See *Jurisdiction Notes*.

Estimated number of sentenced prisoners under state and federal jurisdiction, by sex, race, and Hispanic origin, December 31, 2000–2010

		М	ale			Fen	nale	
Year	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
2000	1,237,500	436,500	572,900	206,900	83,700	34,500	37,400	10,000
2001	1,259,500	449,200	585,800	199,700	85,000	36,200	36,400	10,200
2002	1,291,300	436,800	586,700	235,000	89,000	35,400	36,000	15,000
2003	1,316,500	454,300	586,300	251,900	92,800	39,100	35,000	16,200
2004	1,337,700	449,300	551,300	260,600	96,100	42,500	32,100	15,000
2005	1,362,500	459,700	547,200	279,000	98,600	45,800	29,900	15,900
2006	1,399,100	478,000	534,200	290,500	103,100	49,100	28,600	17,500
2007	1,427,300	471,400	556,900	301,200	105,500	50,500	29,300	17,600
2008	1,434,800	477,500	562,800	295,800	105,300	50,700	29,100	17,300
2009	1,443,500	479,000	563,500	303,500	105,200	51,200	28,200	17,500
2010 ^c	1,446,000	451,600	561,400	327,200	104,600	48,000	26,600	18,700

Note: Counts based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. All estimates include persons under age 18. See Methodology for estimation method.

^aIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying as two or more races.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^cData source used to estimate race and Hispanic origin changed in 2010. Use caution when comparing to prior years. See *Methodology*.

Sources: BJS, National Prisoner Statistics Program, Federal Justice Statistics Program, National Corrections Reporting Program, Survey of Inmates in State and Local Correctional Facilities, and National Inmate Survey.

APPENDIX TABLE 13

Estimated number of sentenced prisoners under state and federal jurisdiction, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age, December 31, 2010

		M	ale			Fen	nale	
Age	Totala	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
Total ^c	1,446,000	451,600	561,400	327,200	104,600	48,000	26,600	18,700
18–19	20,900	3,900	10,400	5,300	800	300	300	200
20–24	173,300	42,800	75,200	44,800	10,800	4,600	2,900	2,300
25–29	235,300	64,700	94,900	62,300	17,700	7,900	4,400	3,800
30–34	235,400	64,300	95,700	62,400	17,700	8,200	4,300	3,500
35–39	199,700	58,800	78,300	49,900	15,500	7,300	3,800	2,700
40-44	182,200	61,200	68,200	37,700	15,300	7,100	4,000	2,500
45–49	163,700	59,400	60,000	28,600	13,000	6,100	3,500	1,700
50–54	114,000	43,200	41,100	18,000	7,700	3,600	2,100	1,100
55–59	61,700	24,700	21,400	9,300	3,500	1,600	900	500
60–64	32,000	14,700	9,300	4,600	1,500	800	300	200
65 or older	25,300	13,500	5,600	3,600	900	500	200	100

Note: Data source used to estimate race and Hispanic origin changed in 2010 and data source for age distributions was enhanced between 2009 and 2010. Use caution when comparing to prior years. Counts based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. See *Methodology* for estimation method.

^aIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^cIncludes persons under age 18.

Sources: BJS, National Prisoner Statistics Program, Federal Justice Statistics Program, National Corrections Reporting Program, Survey of Inmates in State and Local Correctional Facilities, and National Inmate Survey.

Estimated rate of sentenced prisoners under state and federal jurisdiction, per 100,000 U.S. residents, by sex, race, and Hispanic origin, December 31, 2000-2010

		M	ale			Fen	Female			
Year	Totala	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic		
2000	904	449	3,457	1,220	59	34	205	60		
2001	896	462	3,535	1,177	58	36	199	61		
2002	912	450	3,437	1,176	61	35	191	80		
2003	915	465	3,405	1,231	62	38	185	84		
2004	926	463	3,218	1,220	64	42	170	75		
2005	929	471	3,145	1,244	65	45	156	76		
2006	943	487	3,042	1,261	68	48	148	81		
2007	955	481	3,138	1,259	69	50	150	79		
2008	952	487	3,161	1,200	68	50	149	75		
2009	949	487	3,119	1,193	67	50	142	74		
2010 ^c	943	459	3,074	1,258	67	47	133	77		

Note: Counts based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Rates are per 100,000 U.S. residents as of January 1 in each reference population group. All estimates include persons under age 18. See *Methodology* for estimation method.

^aIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying as two or more races.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^cData source used to estimate race and Hispanic origin changed in 2010. Use caution when comparing to prior years. See *Methodology* for estimation method.

Sources: BJS, National Prisoner Statistics Program, Federal Justice Statistics Program, National Corrections Reporting Program, Survey of Inmates in State and Local Correctional Facilities, National Inmate Survey, and unpublished U.S. Census Bureau January 1 population estimates.

APPENDIX TABLE 15

Estimated number of sentenced prisoners under state and federal jurisdiction per 100,000 U.S. residents, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age, December 31, 2010

		Ma	ale		Fen	nale		
Age	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
Total ^c	943	459	3,074	1,258	67	47	133	77
18–19	462	149	1,555	563	20	11	40	31
20-24	1,511	638	4,618	1,908	102	72	182	122
25–29	2,098	980	6,349	2,707	168	125	299	202
30–34	2,261	1,061	7,299	2,808	175	136	309	189
35–39	2,014	995	6,600	2,486	158	124	289	153
10–44	1,752	916	5,637	2,146	147	106	290	156
15–49	1,489	788	4,751	1,901	115	81	238	117
50–54	1,051	552	3,441	1,495	68	45	150	88
55-59	650	347	2,239	1,031	34	22	76	55
60–64	391	233	1,262	679	17	12	33	29
65 or older	143	95	418	294	4	3	7	8

Note: Data source used to estimate race and Hispanic origin changed in 2010 and data source for age distributions was enhanced between 2009 and 2010. Use caution when comparing to prior years. Counts based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. See *Methodology* for estimation method.

^aIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^cIncludes persons under age 18.

Sources: BJS, National Prisoner Statistics Program, Federal Justice Statistics Program, National Corrections Reporting Program, Survey of Inmates in State and Local Correctional Facilities, National Inmate Survey, and unpublished U.S. Census Bureau January 1 population estimates.

APPENDIX TABLE 16A

Estimated number of sentenced prisoners under state jurisdiction, by offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin,
December 31, 2008

Offense	All inmates	Male	Female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic
Total	1,365,400	1,270,600	94,800	532,000	584,800	209,000
Violent	715,900	683,800	32,100	264,200	315,500	113,400
Murder ^b	175,200	165,400	9,800	54,300	83,600	30,400
Manslaughter	16,500	14,500	1,900	7,900	6,400	1,600
Rape	67,500	66,900	600	35,500	23,600	6,400
Other sexual assault	98,300	97,000	1,300	59,300	22,900	13,400
Robbery	183,100	175,600	7,600	44,500	108,100	26,500
Assault	137,100	129,200	7,900	47,400	56,500	28,000
Other violent	38,400	35,300	3,100	15,200	14,600	7,100
Property	263,400	235,000	28,400	132,200	90,100	33,900
Burglary	129,800	123,100	6,500	63,000	48,300	15,300
Larceny	50,400	42,400	8,000	24,900	18,400	5,800
Motor vehicle theft	21,300	19,700	1,600	9,300	4,800	6,500
Fraud	34,100	24,300	10,000	20,200	10,600	2,300
Other property	27,800	25,400	2,300	14,900	8,000	4,000
Drug	255,700	229,800	25,800	76,900	130,300	43,300
Public-order ^c	116,100	109,100	7,000	53,400	43,100	15,700
Other/unspecified ^d	14,300	12,900	1,400	5,300	5,700	2,800

Note: Counts based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. See *Methodology* for estimation method. ^aExcludes Hispanics and persons identifying as two or more races.

^bIncludes non-negligent manslaughter.

^cIncludes weapons, drunk driving, court offenses, commercialized vice, morals and decency offenses, liquor law violations, and other public-order offenses. ^dIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

Sources: BJS, National Prisoner Statistics Program, National Corrections Reporting Program, and National Inmate Survey.

APPENDIX TABLE 16B Estimated number of sentenced prisoners under state jurisdiction, by offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, December 31, 2009

December 51, 2009						
Offense	All inmates	Male	Female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic
Total	1,365,800	1,272,200	93,600	532,000	582,100	212,100
Violent	726,100	692,600	33,600	265,600	319,700	117,800
Murder ^b	179,000	168,800	10,200	55,700	84,000	32,300
Manslaughter	16,900	14,800	2,200	8,200	6,400	1,900
Rape	67,800	67,200	700	36,300	22,800	6,800
Other sexual assault	99,600	98,200	1,400	58,600	22,600	15,200
Robbery	185,700	177,700	8,000	45,300	110,000	26,600
Assault	138,100	130,000	8,200	46,600	58,400	28,000
Other violent	39,000	36,000	2,900	15,000	15,500	6,900
Property	261,900	234,100	27,700	132,000	88,500	34,400
Burglary	131,000	124,900	6,200	63,400	48,100	16,400
Larceny	49,900	41,600	8,300	24,700	18,100	5,900
Motor vehicle theft	19,800	18,300	1,500	8,500	4,300	6,100
Fraud	33,200	23,700	9,400	19,600	10,300	2,400
Other property	28,000	25,600	2,400	15,900	7,700	3,600
Drug	242,900	218,800	24,000	73,900	122,600	41,400
Public-order ^c	121,000	114,300	6,800	54,400	46,400	16,000
Other/unspecified ^d	13,900	12,400	1,400	6,000	4,900	2,500

Note: Counts based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. See *Methodology* for estimation method. ^aExcludes Hispanics and persons identifying as two or more races.

^bIncludes non-negligent manslaughter.

^cIncludes weapons, drunk driving, court offenses, commercialized vice, morals and decency offenses, liquor law violations, and other public-order offenses. ^dIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

Sources: BJS, National Prisoner Statistics Program, National Corrections Reporting Program, and National Inmate Survey.

APPENDIX TABLE 17A

Estimated percent of sentenced prisoners under state jurisdiction, by offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, December 31, 2008

Offense	All inmates	Male	Female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent	52.4%	53.8%	33.9%	49.7%	54.0%	54.2%
Murder ^b	12.8	13.0	10.3	10.2	14.3	14.5
Manslaughter	1.2	1.1	2.1	1.5	1.1	0.7
Rape	4.9	5.3	0.6	6.7	4.0	3.0
Other sexual assault	7.2	7.6	1.4	11.1	3.9	6.4
Robbery	13.4	13.8	8.0	8.4	18.5	12.7
Assault	10.0	10.2	8.3	8.9	9.7	13.4
Other violent	2.8	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.5	3.4
Property	19.3%	18.5%	30.0%	24.9%	15.4%	16.2%
Burglary	9.5	9.7	6.8	11.8	8.3	7.3
Larceny	3.7	3.3	8.5	4.7	3.2	2.8
Motor vehicle theft	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	0.8	3.1
Fraud	2.5	1.9	10.5	3.8	1.8	1.1
Other property	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.8	1.4	1.9
Drug	18.7%	18.1%	27.3%	14.5%	22.3%	20.7%
Public-order ^c	8.5%	8.6%	7.4%	10.0%	7.4%	7.5%
Other/unspecified ^d	1.0%	1.0%	1.5%	1.0%	1.0%	1.3%

Note: Counts based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. See *Methodology* for estimation method. ^aExcludes Hispanics and persons identifying as two or more races.

^bIncludes non-negligent manslaughter.

^cIncludes weapons, drunk driving, court offenses, commercialized vice, morals and decency offenses, liquor law violations, and other public-order offenses. ^dIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

Sources: BJS, National Prisoner Statistics Program, National Corrections Reporting Program, and National Inmate Survey.

APPENDIX TABLE 17B

Estimated percent of sentenced prisoners under state jurisdiction, by offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, December 31, 2009

Offense	All inmates	Male	Female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent	53.2%	54.4%	35.9%	49.9%	54.9%	55.5%
Murder ^b	13.1	13.3	10.9	10.5	14.4	15.2
Manslaughter	1.2	1.2	2.3	1.5	1.1	0.9
Rape	5.0	5.3	0.7	6.8	3.9	3.2
Other sexual assault	7.3	7.7	1.5	11.0	3.9	7.2
Robbery	13.6	14.0	8.6	8.5	18.9	12.6
Assault	10.1	10.2	8.7	8.8	10.0	13.2
Other violent	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.7	3.3
Property	19.2%	18.4%	29.6%	24.8%	15.2%	16.2%
Burglary	9.6	9.8	6.6	11.9	8.3	7.7
Larceny	3.7	3.3	8.8	4.6	3.1	2.8
Motor vehicle theft	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	0.7	2.9
Fraud	2.4	1.9	10.0	3.7	1.8	1.2
Other property	2.1	2.0	2.6	3.0	1.3	1.7
Drug	17.8%	17.2%	25.7%	13.9%	21.1%	19.5%
Public-order ^c	8.9%	9.0%	7.2%	10.2%	8.0%	7.5%
Other/unspecified ^d	1.0%	1.0%	1.5%	1.1%	0.8%	1.2%

Note: Counts based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. See *Methodology* for estimation method. ^aExcludes Hispanics and persons identifying as two or more races.

^bIncludes non-negligent manslaughter.

^cIncludes weapons, drunk driving, court offenses, commercialized vice, morals and decency offenses, liquor law violations, and other public-order offenses.

^dIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

Sources: BJS, National Prisoner Statistics Program, National Corrections Reporting Program, and National Inmate Survey.

Sentenced prisoners under federal jurisdiction, by most serious offense, September 30, 2000, 2009, and 2010

Offense	2000	2009	2010	Average annual change, 2000–2009	Percent change, 2009–2010
Total	131,739	187,886	190,641	4.5%	1.5%
Violent offenses	13,740	15,010	14,830	1.1%	-1.2%
Homicide ^a	1,363	2,863	2,769	9.7	-3.3
Robbery	9,712	8,389	8,242	-1.8	-1.8
Other violent	2,665	3,758	3,818	4.4	1.6
Property offenses	10,135	11,088	11,264	1.1%	1.6%
Burglary	462	425	392	-1.0	-7.8
Fraud	7,506	7,841	8,063	0.5	2.8
Other property	2,167	2,822	2,809	3.4	-0.4
Drug offenses	74,276	96,735	97,472	3.4%	0.8%
Public-order offenses	32,325	63,714	65,873	8.9%	3.4%
Immigration	13,676	21,739	21,377	6.0	-1.7
Weapons	10,822	27,941	28,821	12.6	3.1
Other	7,827	14,035	15,675	7.6	11.7
Other/unspecified ^b	1,263	1,339	1,203	0.7%	-10.2%

^aIncludes murder, negligent, and non-negligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes offenses not classified.

Sources: BJS, National Prisoner Statistics Program and Federal Justice Statistics Program.

APPENDIX TABLE 19

State and federal prisoners in private facilities, December 31, 2000-2010

	Number of	prisoners in private	facilities	
Year	Total	Federal	State	Percent of all prisoners
2000	87,369	15,524	71,845	6.3%
2001	91,828	19,251	72,577	6.5
2002	93,912	20,274	73,638	6.5
2003	95,707	21,865	73,842	6.5
2004	98,628	24,768	73,860	6.6
2005	107,940	27,046	80,894	7.1
006	113,697	27,726	85,971	7.2
007	123,942	31,310	92,632	7.8
008	129,482	33,162	96,320	8.0
009	129,333	34,087	95,246	8.0
2010	128,195	33,830	94,365	8.0
Average annual change, 2000–2009	4.5%	9.1%	3.2%	:
Percent change, 2009–2010	-0.9	-0.8	-0.9	:

APPENDIX TABLE 20
State and federal prisoners in private facilities, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2009, and 2010

		of prisoners in private		 Percent of all
Region and jurisdiction	2000	2009	2010	prisoners, 201
U.S. total	87,369	129,333	128,195	8.0%
Federal ^a	15,524	34,087	33,830	16.1
State	71,845	95,246	94,365	6.7
Northeast	2,509	5,423	5,301	3.0%
Connecticut	0	885	883	4.6
Maine	11	0	0	0.0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0.0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0.0
New Jersey ^b	2,498	2,950	2,841	11.4
New York	0	0	0	0.0
Pennsylvania	0	920	1,015	2.0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0.0
Vermont	0	668	562	27.0
Midwest	7,836	4,895	5,885	2.2%
Illinois	0	0	0	0.0
Indiana	991	2,479	2,817	10.1
lowa	0	0	0	0.0
Kansas	0	0	0	0.0
Michigan	449	0	0	0.0
Minnesota	0	191	0	0.0
Missouri	0	0	0	0.0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0.0
North Dakota	96	0	0	0.0
Ohio ^c	1,918	2,195	3,038	5.9
South Dakota	45	13	5	0.1
Wisconsin	4,337	15	25	0.1
South	45,560	58,737	60,491	9.2%
Alabama	43,300	883	1,024	3.2
Arkansas		0	0	
	1,540			0.0
Delaware	0	0	0	0.0
District of Columbia	2,342	~	~	0.0
Florida	3,912	9,812	11,796	11.3
Georgia	3,746	5,129	5,233	9.3
Kentucky	1,268	2,491	2,127	10.4
Louisiana	3,068	2,922	2,921	7.4
Maryland	127	104	70	0.3
Mississippi	3,230	5,286	5,241	24.9
North Carolina	330	217	208	0.5
Oklahoma	6,931	5,989	6,019	22.9
South Carolina	0	14	17	0.1
Tennessee	3,510	5,108	5,120	18.7
Texas	13,985	19,207	19,155	11.0
Virginia	1,571	1,575	1,560	4.2
West Virginia	0	0	0	0.0
West	15,940	26,191	22,688	7.3%
Alaska	1,383	1,626	1,873	33.5
Arizona	1,430	8,971	5,356	13.3
California	4,547	2,316	2,170	1.3
Colorado	. /	4,957	4,498	19.7
Hawaii	1,187	1,648	1,931	32.7
Idaho	1,162	2,066	2,236	30.1
Montana	986	1,434	1,502	40.4
Nevada	508	0	0	0.0
New Mexico	2,155	2,822	2,905	43.6
Oregon	2,135	2,022	2,505	0.0
Utah	208	0	0	0.0
Washington ^b	208	124	0	0.0
washington	275	227	U	0.0

/Not reported.

~Not applicable. As of December 31, 2001, responsibility for sentenced felons from the District of Columbia was transferred to the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

^aIncludes federal prisoners held in non-secure, privately operated facilities (8,629 at midyear 2009) as well as prisoners on home confinement (2,548). Counts for prior years can be found in earlier publications.

^bIncludes prisoners held in out-of-state private facilities.

^CNot comparable to prior years. December 31, 2010 counts include inmates housed in privately operated halfway houses. Source: BJS, National Prisoner Statistics Program.

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APPENDIX TABLE 21 State and federal prisoners in local jail facilities, December 31, 2000-2010

	of prisoners in local facil	ities		
Year	Total	Federal	State	Percent of all prisoners
2000	63,140	2,438	60,702	4.5%
2001	70,681	2,921	67,760	5.0
2002	72,550	3,377	69,173	5.0
2003	73,440	3,278	70,162	5.0
2004	74,445	1,199	73,246	5.0
2005	73,164	1,044	72,120	4.8
2006	77,912	2,010	75,902	5.0
2007	80,621	2,144	78,477	5.0
2008	83,497	2,738	80,759	5.2
2009	85,877	2,896	82,981	5.3
2010	83,436	2,661	80,775	5.2
Average annual change, 2000-2009	3.5%	1.9%	3.5%	:
Percent change, 2009-2010	-2.8	-8.1	-2.7	:
:Not calculated.				

APPENDIX TABLE 22
State and federal prisoners in local jail facilities, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2009, and 2010

Region and jurisdiction	12/31/2000	12/31/2009	12/31/2010	Percent of all prisoners
U.S. total	63,140	85,877	83,436	5.2%
Federal	2,438	2,896	2,661	1.3
State	60,702	82,981	80,775	5.8
Northeast	3,823	2,139	1,508	0.9%
Connecticut ^a	0	0	0	0.0
Maine	24	123	147	6.8
Massachusetts	457	132	162	1.4
New Hampshire	14	47	36	1.3
New Jersey	3,225	1,274	529	2.1
New York	45	38	27	0.0
Pennsylvania	58	525	607	1.2
Rhode Island ^a	0	0	0	0.0
Vermont ^a	0	0	0	0.0
Midwest	2,103	3,588	2,815	1.1%
Illinois	0	0	0	0.0
Indiana	1,187	2,060	1,552	5.5
lowa	0	0	0	0.0
Kansas	0	0	0	0.0
Michigan	286	52	52	0.1
Minnesota ^b	149	662	536	5.5
Missouri	0	0	0	0.0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0.0
North Dakota	38	47	68	4.6
Ohio	0	0	0	0.0
South Dakota	16	64	71	2.1
Wisconsin	427	703	536	2.4
South	49,455	71,925	71,354	10.9%
Alabama	3,401	2,260	1,366	4.3
Arkansas	728	1,778	1,984	12.2
Delaware ^a	0	0	0	0.0
District of Columbia ^c	1,329	~	~	0.0
Florida ^d	0	1,298	1,293	1.2
Georgia	3,888	3,390	3,634	6.4
Kentucky	3,850	7,639	6,716	32.7
Louisiana	15,599	19,891	20,436	51.8
Maryland	118	111	180	0.8
Mississippi ^e	3,700	4,270	4,613	21.9
North Carolina	0	676	266	0.7
Oklahoma	970	2,238	1,905	7.3
South Carolina	433	379	384	1.6
Tennessee	5,204	7,047	7,432	27.1
Texas	6,477	12,270	12,990	7.5
Virginia West Virginia	2,962	7,373	6,546	17.5
West Virginia	796	1,305	1,609	24.1
Vest Alaska ^a	5,321	5,329	5,098	1.6
	0	0	0	0.0%
Arizona	237	0	0	0.0
California	2,758	2,611	2,200	1.3
Colorado Hawaii ^a	2,178 0	70	63 0	0.3 0.0
Idaho		0		
	450	312	263	3.5
Montana Nevada	548	493	550	14.8
	175	93	88	0.7
New Mexico	0 7	0	0	0.0
Oregon		14	9	0.1
Utah Washington	1,050	1,223	1,304	19.2
Washington	0	463	614	3.4
Wyoming	17	50	7	0.3

~Not applicable.

^aPrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

^bIncludes inmates temporarily housed in local jails, on work release, or community work crew programs.

^cAs of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

^dAs of 2009, the count includes all prisoners out to court. Not comparable to previous years.

^eIncludes local county jails and county regional facilities.

APPENDIX TABLE 23 Reported state and federal prison capacities, December 31, 2010

-		of capacity meas		Custody population as a percent of—	
Region and jurisdiction	Rated	Operational	Design	Highest capacity ^a	Lowest capacity ^a
Federal	126,863			136%	136%
Northeast					
Connecticut ^b				%	%
Maine	2,339	2,133	2,339	84	92
Massachusetts			8,029	139	139
New Hampshire		2,281	1,945	115	134
New Jersey		22,503	16,152	96	134
New York	57,505	58,546	56,590	96	100
Pennsylvania	43,837	43,837	43,837	107	107
Rhode Island ^c	4,283	4,273	4,028	74	78
Vermont	1,613	1,613	1,322	94	115
Midwest					
Illinois	33,700	33,700	29,791	144%	163%
Indiana		29,574		83	83
lowa			7,209	131	131
Kansas	9,054			100	100
Michigan ^c	45,281	44,420		102	104
Minnesota		9,099		102	103
Missouri ^c		31,423		97	97
Nebraska ^c		3,969	 3,175	116	145
North Dakota ^c	 1,044	5,909 991	1,044	136	143
Ohio	38,389			130	127
South Dakota ^c		 3,523		96	96
Wisconsin ^c					
			17,596	125	125
South			12 402	1000/	1000/
Alabama ^c			13,403	196%	196%
Arkansas	14,025	14,025	13,461	101	105
Delaware ^c	6,378	5,210	4,161	100	153
Florida		105,814		96	96
Georgia ^e	58,763	54,137		90	98
Kentucky	13,902	13,902	14,237	87	89
Louisiana ^e	19,008	20,333		108	115
Maryland		23,016		99	99
Mississippi ^e		24,236		46	46
North Carolina		41,705	35,756	97	113
Oklahoma ^{c,e}	25,352	25,352	25,352	95	95
South Carolina		24,319		95	95
Tennessee	20,946	20,498		71	73
Texas ^d	163,381	159,396	163,381	86	89
Virginia ^c	32,921			92	92
West Virginia	4,304	5,114	4,304	99	118
West					
Alaska	3,058	3,206		122%	128%
Arizona ^c	37,089	43,011	37,089	81	94
California		149,624	84,181	110	196
Colorado ^c		15,032	13,065	121	140
Hawaii		3,327	2,291	101	147
ldaho ^{c,e}	7,028	6,677	7,028	103	108
Montana ^d		1,679		97	97
Nevada		/	/	/	/
New Mexico ^e	6,139	7,123	6,128	53	61
Oregon	(,155	/,125	0,120	/	/
Utah		6,661	6,901	79	82
Washington	 16,420	17,801	17,801	96	104
**astington	10,420	17,001	17,001	20	104

...Data not available.

/Not reported.

^aPopulation counts are based on the number of inmates held in facilities operated by the jurisdiction. Excludes inmates held in local jails, in other states, or in private facilities.

^bConnecticut no longer reports capacity because of a law passed in 1995.

Capacity definition differs from BJS definition, see NPS Jurisdiction Notes.

^dExcludes capacity of county facilities and inmates housed in them.

^eIncludes capacity of private and contract facilities and inmates housed in them.

APPENDIX TABLE 24

Reported number of inmates under age 18 held in custody in state and federal prisons, by sex, region, and jurisdiction, June 30, 2009 and 2010

Deater and trated at at a	T 1	2009	Family	T I	2010	
Region and jurisdiction	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
S. Total	2,779	2,645	134	2,295	2,217	78
Federal ^a	~	~	~	~	~	~
State	2,779	2,645	134	2,295	2,217	78
lortheast	617	584	33	521	507	14
Connecticut ^b	332	310	22	217	211	6
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	8	5	3	3	1	2
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey ^c	21	21	0	18	18	0
New York	190	184	6	221	217	4
Pennsylvania	61	59	2	58	56	2
Rhode Island ^b	1	1	0	1	1	0
Vermont ^b	4	4	0	3	3	0
Aidwest	499	488	11	440	427	13
Illinois	106	105	1	73	72	1
Indiana	54	54	0	49	48	1
lowa	13	13	0	13	13	0
Kansas	5	5	0	10	9	1
Michigan	132	129	3	109	106	3
Minnesota	13	11	2	32	29	3
Missouri	31	30	1	22	21	1
Nebraska	21	19	2	23	23	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	86	84	2	78	76	2
South Dakota ^c	1	1	0	1	1	0
Wisconsin	37	37	0	30	29	1
outh	1,273	1,234	39	1,107	1,067	40
Alabama	118	114	4	29	29	0
Arkansas	17	17	0	9	8	1
Delaware ^b	28	28	0 0	17	17	0
Florida	393	384	9	355	341	14
Georgia	99	94	5	96	94	2
Kentucky	0	94 0	0	0	0	2
Louisiana ^c	15	14	1	22	22	0
Maryland	58	57	1	57	54	3
•	28	27		25	54 24	
Mississippi			1			1
North Carolina ^c	215	206	9	184	177	7
Oklahoma	19	17	2	17	16	1
South Carolina	89	88	1	106	102	4
Tennessee	22	20	2	29	28	1
Texas	156	152	4	150	144	6
Virginia	16	16	0	11	11	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vest	390	339	51	227	216	11
Alaska ^b	7	7	0	7	7	0
Arizona	157	149	8	131	123	8
California ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	79	43	36	38	38	0
Hawaii ^b	2	2	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	1	1	0
Montana	2	2	0	0	0	0
Nevada	118	115	3	34	33	1
New Mexico	3	3	0	2	2	0
Oregon	13	9	4	- 8	6	2
Utah	6	6	0	3	3	0
Washington ^c	2	2	0	1	1	0
Wyoming	1	1	0	2	2	0

~Not applicable.

^aThe Federal Bureau of Prisons does not house inmates under age 18 in its custody; 142 such inmates were housed in contract facilities.

^bPrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

^cCounts include those held in privately-operated facilities.

Source: BJS, National Prisoner Statistics Program.

APPENDIX TABLE 25

Reported number of noncitizens held in custody in state and federal prisons, by sex, region, and jurisdiction, June 30, 2009 and 2010

Region and jurisdiction	Total	2009 Male	Female	Total	2010 Male	Female
U.S. Total	97,133	90,435	3,923	95,977	92,113	3,864
Federal	30,445	28,404	2,041	30,336	28,336	2,000
State	66,688	62,031	1,882	65,641	63,777	1,864
Northeast	8,955	8,668	287	8,894	8,601	293
Connecticut ^a	796	762	34	768	741	27
Maine	21	20	1	21	20	1
Massachusetts ^b	918	883	35	883	845	38
New Hampshire	82	79	3	67	65	2
New Jersey ^b	/	1	/	/	1	/
New York ^c	6,111	5,922	189	5,988	5,794	194
Pennsylvania	1,008	985	23	1,148	1,120	28
Rhode Island ^a	/	1	/	, ,	1	/
Vermont ^a	19	17	2	19	16	3
Midwest	5,352	5,197	155	5,641	5,498	143
Illinois ^d	1,946	1,900	46	2,104	2,057	47
Indiana	504	496	8	547	536	11
lowa	151	148	3	179	175	4
Kansas ^d	287	283	4	310	303	7
Michigan	680	670	10	614	604	10
Minnesota	469	452	10	515	505	10
Missouri ^c	452	428	24	445	423	22
Nebraska	204	200	4	263	258	5
North Dakota	14	13	1	203	230	0
Ohio	584	548	36	596	569	27
South Dakota	61	59	2	61	61	0
Wisconsin	/	/	2	/	/	/
South	23,171	22,513	658	23,047	22,385	662
Alabama	150	147	3	23,047	175	2
Arkansas	130	147	4	157	175	4
Delaware ^a	316	296	20	291	280	4
Florida ^e			20	6,362		235
Georgia	6,344 1,811	6,131 1,780	31	1,722	6,127 1,687	235
Kentucky	168	1,780	4	1,722	1,087	55
Louisiana	105	104	4	139	105	5
Maryland ^f	430	408	22	653	633	20
Mississippi ^c	430	400	/	/	/	20
North Carolina	1,785	1,742	43	, 1,775	1,730	45
Oklahom ^g	340	331	43 9	359	350	43
South Carolina ^b	462	449	13	504	488	16
Tennessee ^c	2402	231	9	238	238	0
Texas	9,618	9,371	247	9,142	8,917	225
Virginia ^{c,f}	9,018 1,209	9,371 1,172	37	9,142 1,390		48
5	1,209 6	6	0	1,590	1,342 8	40
West Virginia West	29,210	25,653	782			766
Alaska ^{a,b}				28,059	27,293	700 0
Arizona	11 3,259	2 1 1 6	0 143	21 4,762	21	152
California ^g		3,116			4,610	
Colorado ^c	18,538	18,073	465	18,650	18,225	425
Hawaii ^{a,b}	1,250	1,207	43 7	1,256 99	1,198	58 9
	122	115			90 150	
Idaho	288	275	13	163	150	13
Montana	6	6	0	10	10	0
Nevada	/	/	/	/	/	/
New Mexico	105	102	3	118	116	2
Oregon	1,704	1,625	79	1,752	1,678	74
Utah	284	281	3	271	267	4
Washington	798	774	24	904	877	27
Wyoming	70	68	2	53	51	2

/Not reported.

^aPrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

^bNumber of U.S. citizens based only on inmates who reported their citizenship.

^cNoncitizens defined as foreign born.

^dEstimated.

^eIncludes both confirmed and suspected alien inmates.

^fMay not be comparable to prior-year data due to a change in reporting system.

^gNoncitizens defined as inmates held by Immigrations and Customs Enforcement (ICE).

Source: BJS, National Prisoner Statistics Program.

Included in SCDC's May 24, 2019 letter to LOC

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The full text of each report is available in PDF and ASCII formats on the BJS website at www.bjs.gov. Tables are also available in PDF and CSV formats. Related datasets are made available on the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data website at http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/NACJD/index.jsp.



April 2019, NCJ 252156

Prisoners in 2017

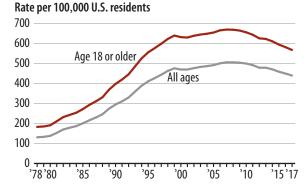
Jennifer Bronson, Ph.D., and E. Ann Carson, Ph.D., BJS Statisticians

The United States prison population declined from 1,508,129 at the end of 2016 to 1,489,363 at the end of 2017, a decrease of 1.2%. During the same period, the number of prisoners under the jurisdiction of federal correctional authorities decreased by 6,100 (down 3%), and the number of prisoners under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities fell by 12,600 (down 1%). The imprisonment rate for sentenced prisoners was the lowest since 1997, at 440 prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages and 568 per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older (figure 1). (Counts of sentenced prisoners include those who have received a sentence of more than one year.)

Findings in this report are based on the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program, administered by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). The program collects annual data from state departments of corrections (DOCs) and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) on prison

FIGURE 1

Imprisonment rates of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, per 100,000 U.S. residents, 1978–2017



Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than one year. See appendix table 1 for imprisonment rates. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 1978–2017; and U.S. Census Bureau, post-censal resident population estimates for January 1 of the following calendar year.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The imprisonment rate for sentenced prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction decreased 2.1% from 2016 to 2017 (from 450 to 440 sentenced prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents) and 13% from 2007 to 2017 (from 506 to 440 per 100,000).
- The number of prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction decreased by 18,700 (down 1.2%), from 1,508,100 at year-end 2016 to 1,489,400 at year-end 2017.
- The federal prison population decreased by 6,100 prisoners from year-end 2016 to year-end 2017 (down 3%), accounting for one-third of the overall change in the U.S. prison population.
- More than half (55%) of state prisoners were serving sentences for violent offenses at year-end 2016, the most recent year for which data are available.
- The number of state or federal prisoners held in private facilities decreased 5% from 2016 to 2017.

- Non-citizens made up roughly the same portion of the U.S. prison population (7.6%) as of the total U.S. population (7.0%, per the U.S. Census Bureau).
- The imprisonment rate of sentenced black adults declined by 4% from 2016 to 2017 and by 31% from 2007 to 2017.
- Nearly half of federal prisoners were serving a sentence for a drug-trafficking offense at fiscal year-end 2017.
- At year-end 2017, the imprisonment rate for sentenced black males (2,336 per 100,000 black male U.S. residents) was almost six times that of sentenced white males (397 per 100,000 white male U.S. residents).
- At year-end 2016, an estimated 60% of Hispanics and blacks sentenced to serve more than one year in state prison had been convicted of and sentenced for a violent offense, compared to 48% of white prisoners.

Terms and definitions

Adult imprisonment rate—The number of prisoners sentenced to more than one year under state or federal jurisdiction per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older.

Capacity, *design*—The number of inmates a facility can hold set by the architect or planner.

Capacity, *highest*—The maximum number of beds across the three capacity measures: design, operational, and rated capacity.

Capacity, *lowest*—The minimum number of beds across the three capacity measures: design, operational, and rated capacity.

Capacity, *operational*—The number of inmates a facility can hold based on staffing and services.

Capacity, *rated*—The number of inmates or beds a facility can hold set by a rating official.

Conditional releases—Includes discretionary parole, mandatory parole, post-custody probation, and other unspecified conditional releases.

Conditional-release violators—Persons who returned to prison after having been released to discretionary parole, mandatory parole, or post-custody probation, or after having been granted unspecified conditional release.

Custody—Prisoners held in the physical custody of state or federal prisons, regardless of sentence length or the authority with jurisdiction over the prisoner.

Federal prison system—Includes persons held under the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Prisons in secure federal and private prison facilities; persons held in non-secure, privately operated community corrections facilities; and juveniles in contract facilities.

Imprisonment rate—The number of prisoners sentenced to more than one year under state or federal jurisdiction per 100,000 U.S. residents.

Jail—A confinement facility that is usually administered by a local law enforcement agency and is intended for adults but sometimes holds juveniles for confinement before or after adjudication. Such facilities include jails and city or county correctional centers; special jail facilities, such as medical treatment or release centers; halfway houses; work farms; and temporary holding or lockup facilities that are part of the jail's combined function. Prisoners sentenced to jail facilities usually have a sentence of one year or less. Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont operate integrated systems that combine prisons and jails.

Jurisdiction—The legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional officials can be held in publicly or privately operated secure or non-secure facilities, including boot camps, halfway houses, treatment facilities, hospitals, local jails, or another state's facilities.

New court commitments—Admissions into prison of offenders convicted and sentenced by a court, usually to a term of more than one year, including probation violators and persons with a split sentence of incarceration followed by court-ordered probation or parole.

Parole violators—Persons released from prison on discretionary or mandatory parole who were subsequently imprisoned either for violating conditions of release or for new crimes.

Prison—A long-term confinement facility that is run by a state or the federal government and typically holds felons and offenders with sentences of more than one year. Sentence length may vary by state. Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont operate integrated systems that combine prisons and jails.

Prisoner—An individual confined in a state or federal correctional facility, or in a private facility under state or federal jurisdiction.

Probation violators—Persons on probation, sometimes following release from prison, who were subsequently imprisoned either for violating conditions of their probation or for new crimes.

Sentenced prisoner—A prisoner sentenced to more than one year.

Supervised mandatory releases—Conditional releases with post-custody supervision (generally occurring in jurisdictions using determinate sentencing statutes).

Unconditional releases—Expirations of sentences, commutations, and other unspecified releases that are not followed by probation, parole, or other supervision.

Year-end—As of December 31 of the calendar year.

capacity and prisoner counts, characteristics, admissions, and releases. This report is the ninety-second in a series that began in 1926. Forty-eight states and the BOP reported NPS data for 2017, while data for New Mexico and North Dakota were obtained from other sources or were imputed (see *Methodology*).

Total prison population

The number of prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction at year-end 2017 (1,489,400) decreased 8% (down 126,100 prisoners) from 2009, when the U.S. prison population peaked at 1,615,500 (table 1). Federal prisoners made up 12% of the total U.S. prison population at year-end 2017 and accounted for 33% of the decline in the total prison population. The number of federal prisoners decreased from 189,200 at year-end 2016 to 183,100 at year-end 2017. This was the fifth consecutive year of population decline among federal prisoners. States held 1,306,300 prisoners at year-end 2017, which was down 1% (12,600) from year-end 2016. A total of 29 states showed decreases in year-end prison populations from 2016 to 2017 (table 2). The states with the largest declines in prisoners were Illinois (down 2,200), Louisiana (down 1,900), and Oklahoma (down 1,800). Of the 20 states that showed increases in prison populations from 2016, the states with the largest increases were California (up 960), Tennessee (up 780), and North Carolina (up 697). Maine had the same number of prisoners (2,404) at year-end 2016 as at year-end 2017.

Females made up 7% of the total prison population at year-end 2017. The female population decreased by almost 470 prisoners from year-end 2016 (down 0.4%), while the male population decreased by almost 18,300 (down 1.3%). Twenty-five states and the BOP showed decreases in their female prison populations at year-end 2017, with the largest decreases occurring in Texas (down almost 380 female prisoners) and Illinois (down 330). The number of female prisoners increased from 2016 to 2017 in 25 states, with the largest increases occurring in Tennessee (up 290) and Indiana (up 210).

TABLE 1

Year	Total	Federal ^a	State	Male	Female
2007	1,596,835	199,618	1,397,217	1,482,524	114,311
2008	1,608,282	201,280	1,407,002	1,493,670	114,612
2009	1,615,487	208,118	1,407,369	1,502,002	113,485
2010	1,613,803	209,771	1,404,032	1,500,936	112,867
2011	1,598,968	216,362	1,382,606	1,487,561	111,407
2012	1,570,397	217,815	1,352,582	1,461,625	108,772
2013	1,576,950	215,866	1,361,084	1,465,592	111,358
2014	1,562,319	210,567	1,351,752	1,449,291	113,028
2015	1,526,603	196,455	1,330,148	1,415,112	111,491
2016 ^b	1,508,129	189,192	1,318,937	1,396,296	111,833
2017 ^c	1,489,363	183,058	1,306,305	1,378,003	111,360
Percent change					
2007-2017	-6.7%	-8.3%	-6.5%	-7.1%	-2.6%
2016-2017	-1.2	-3.2	-1.0	-1.3	-0.4

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts are for December 31 of each year.

^aIncludes prisoners held in non-secure, privately operated community corrections facilities and juveniles held in contract facilities.

^bCounts from 2016 have been revised based on updated numbers and may differ from numbers in past reports. Total and state estimates include imputed counts for North Dakota, which did not submit 2016 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data. See *Methodology*.

^CTotal and state estimates for 2017 include imputed counts for New Mexico and North Dakota, which did not submit 2017 NPS data. See *Methodology*. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2007–2017.

TABLE 2 Prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction and sex, 2016 and 2017

	<u> </u>	2016			2017			t change, 201	
lurisdiction	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
U.S. total	1,508,129	1,396,296	111,833	1,489,363	1,378,003	111,360	-1.2%	-1.3%	-0.4%
ederal ^a	189,192	176,495	12,697	183,058	170,525	12,533	-3.2%	-3.4%	-1.3%
State ^b	1,318,937	1,219,801	99,136	1,306,305	1,207,478	98,827	-1.0%	-1.0%	-0.3%
Alabama ^c	28,883	26,506	2,377	27,608	25,135	2,473	:	:	:
Alaska ^d	4,434	4,024	410	4,399	4,011	388	-0.8	-0.3	-5.4
Arizona	42,320	38,323	3,997	42,030	37,971	4,059	-0.7	-0.9	1.6
Arkansas	17,537	16,161	1,376	18,070	16,651	1,419	3.0	3.0	3.1
California ^e	130,084	124,198	5,886	131,039	125,180	5,859	0.7	0.8	-0.5
Colorado	19,981	18,078	1,903	19,946	18,044	1,902	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1
Connecticut ^d	14,957	13,892	1,065	14,040	13,069	971	-6.1	-5.9	-8.8
Delaware ^d	6,585	6,047	538	6,443	5,931	512	-2.2	-1.9	-4.8
Florida	99,974	93,111	6,863	98,504	91,779	6,725	-1.5	-1.4	-2.0
Georgia	53,627	49,839	3,788	53,667	49,839	3,828	0.1	0.0	1.1
Hawaii ^d	5,602	4,934	668	5,630	5,006	624	0.5	1.5	-6.6
Idaho	8,252	7,239	1,013	8,579	7,534	1,045	4.0	4.1	3.2
Illinois	43,657	41,044	2,613	41,471	39,190	2,281	-5.0	-4.5	-12.7
Indiana	25,546	23,341	2,205	26,024	23,608	2,416	1.9	1.1	9.6
lowa	9,031	8,210	821	9,024	8,218	806	-0.1	0.1	-1.8
Kansas	9,920	9,051	869	9,971	9,069	902	0.5	0.2	3.8
Kentucky	23,022	20,080	2,942	23,543	20,522	3,021	2.3	2.2	2.7
Louisiana	35,682	33,701	1,981	33,739	31,782	1,957	-5.4	-5.7	-1.2
Maine	2,404	2,169	235	2,404	2,177	227	0.0	0.4	-3.4
Maryland	19,994	19,172	822	19,367	18,519	848	-3.1	-3.4	3.2
Massachusetts	9,403	8,820	583	9,133	8,602	531	-2.9	-2.5	-8.9
Michigan	41,122	38,880	2,242	39,666	37,515	2,151	-3.5	-3.5	-4.1
Minnesota	10,592	9,818	774	10,708	9,974	734	1.1	1.6	-5.2
Mississippi	19,192	17,823	1,369	19,103	17,688	1,415	-0.5	-0.8	3.4
Missouri	32,461	29,124	3,337	32,601	29,205	3,396	0.4	0.3	1.8
Montana	3,814	3,405	409	3,698	3,282	416	-3.0	-3.6	1.7
Nebraska	5,302	4,878	424	5,313	4,884	429	0.2	0.1	1.2
Nevada	13,757	12,490	1,267	13,671	12,405	1,266	-0.6	-0.7	-0.1
New Hampshire	2,818	2,591	227	2,750	2,524	226	-2.4	-2.6	-0.4
New Jersey	19,786	18,952	834	19,585	18,811	774	-1.0	-0.7	-7.2
New Mexico ^f	7,055	6,344	711	7,276	6,492	784	:	:	:
New York	50,716	48,442	2,274	49,461	47,184	2,277	-2.5	-2.6	0.1
North Carolina	35,697	32,985	2,712	36,394	33,553	2,841	2.0	1.7	4.8
North Dakota ^{f,g}	1,791	1,578	213	1,723	1,524	199	:	:	:
Ohio	52,175	47,581	4,594	51,478	47,052	4,426	-1.3	-1.1	-3.7
Oklahoma ^{e,h}	29,916	26,452	3,464	28,143	24,952	3,191	-5.9	-5.7	-7.9
Oregon ^e	15,166	13,862	1,304	15,218	13,891	1,327	0.3	0.2	1.8
Pennsylvania	49,244	46,381	2,863	48,333	45,482	2,851	-1.8	-1.9	-0.4
Rhode Island ^d	3,103	2,927	176	2,861	2,690	171	-7.8	-8.1	-2.8
South Carolina	20,858	19,384	1,474	19,906	18,514	1,392	-4.6	-4.5	-5.6
South Dakota	3,831	3,333	498	3,970	3,430	540	3.6	2.9	8.4
Tennessee	28,203	25,481	2,722	28,980	25,969	3,011	2.8	1.9	10.6
Texas	163,703	149,368	14,335	162,523	148,565	13,958	-0.7	-0.5	-2.6
Utah ^e	6,175	5,769	406	6,443	5,951	492	4.3	3.2	21.2
Vermont ^d	1,735	1,600	135	1,546	1,406	140	-10.9	-12.1	3.7
Virginia	37,813	34,704	3,109	37,158	34,004	3,154	-10.9	-2.0	3.7 1.4

Continued on next page

TABLE 2 (continued) Prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction and sex, 2016 and 2017

Jurisdiction		2016			2017		Percent change, 2016–2017		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Washington	19,104	17,446	1,658	19,656	17,914	1,742	2.9	2.7	5.1
West Virginia	7,162	6,286	876	7,092	6,274	818	-1.0	-0.2	-6.6
Wisconsin	23,377	21,889	1,488	23,945	22,325	1,620	2.4	2.0	8.9
Wyoming	2,374	2,088	286	2,473	2,181	292	4.2	4.5	2.1

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts are for December 31 of each year.

:Not calculated.

^aIncludes prisoners held in non-secure, privately operated community corrections facilities and juveniles held in contract facilities.

^bTotal and state estimates include imputed counts for New Mexico and North Dakota, which did not submit 2017 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data. See Methodoloav.

^CData from 2017 include offenders with Class D felonies and parole revocations and should not be compared to 2016 data.

^dPrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

^eState submitted updated 2016 population counts.

^fState did not submit 2017 NPS data. Counts were imputed for 2017 and should not be compared to 2016 counts. See *Methodology*. ⁹State did not submit 2016 NPS data. Counts were imputed for 2016 and should not be compared to 2017 counts. See Methodology.

^hIncludes persons who were waiting in county jails to be moved to state prison. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2016 and 2017.

Counting prisoners

In this report, counts of prisoners may vary depending on the type of population.

- Most totals and trends are based on jurisdiction counts, which include all prisoners under the authority of state or federal correctional officials, regardless of where the prisoner is held.
- Imprisonment rates are based on sentenced prisoners, which include persons who have received a court-ordered term of imprisonment of more than one year. (In all, 97% of prisoners are sentenced prisoners.)
- Admissions and releases are based on prisoners sentenced to more than one year, except where noted.
- Prisoners age 17 or younger are based on physical custody populations and exclude those held in private prisons, local jails, or facilities of other jurisdictions.
- **Non-U.S. citizens** data are provided by jurisdictions and include the number of non-U.S. citizens in both state-operated and privately operated facilities. Unless otherwise noted, counts exclude non-U.S. citizens held in the custody of local jails or facilities of other jurisdictions. Prior to the collection of 2017 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data, the counts of non-U.S. citizens excluded state prisoners held in private prisons, local jails, and facilities of other jurisdictions. As such, NPS data from 2017 should not be compared to previously published statistics on non-U.S. citizens.

Sentenced prison population

Prisoners sentenced to more than one year made up 97% of the total prison population at year-end 2017. (See *Terms and definitions*.) The remaining proportion had not been sentenced for an offense or had received a sentence of one year or less.

Number of prisoners sentenced to more than one year declined for the fourth consecutive year

From December 31, 2016, to December 31, 2017, the number of state and federal prisoners who had been sentenced to more than one year declined by 20,100 (down more than 1%) (table 3). This was the fourth consecutive year that the population of prisoners with a sentence of more than one year in prison declined. The number of prisoners awaiting sentence or sentenced to one year or less at year-end 2017 was 49,600, an increase from 48,200 in 2016.

On December 31, 2017, state prisons held 1,273,600 prisoners sentenced to more than one year, which was 14,900 fewer sentenced prisoners than at year-end

2016 (down more than 1%). At year-end 2017, federal prisons had 166,200 prisoners sentenced to more than one year, or 5,300 fewer than at year-end 2016 (down 3%). The decrease in prisoners under federal jurisdiction accounted for 26% of the total decline in sentenced prisoners from 2016 to 2017.

From year-end 2016 to year-end 2017, the number of prisoners sentenced to more than one year declined in 29 states and in the federal prison system (table 4). Three jurisdictions decreased their counts of sentenced prisoners by at least 2,000 in 2017: the federal system (down 5,280 prisoners), Alabama (down 4,080), and Illinois (down 2,230). Five other jurisdictions decreased their counts of sentenced prisoners by more than 1,000 in 2017: Louisiana (down 1,940 prisoners), Oklahoma (down 1,800), Florida (down 1,470), Michigan (down 1,460), and New York (down 1,260). California (up 840 prisoners), Tennessee (up 780), and North Carolina (up 690) had the largest increases in sentenced prisoners between year-end 2016 and year-end 2017.

TABLE 3

Sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, 2007–2017

Year	Total	Federal ^a	State	Male	Female	White ^{b,c}	Black ^{b,c}	Hispanic ^c
2007	1,532,851	179,204	1,353,647	1,427,088	105,763	499,800	592,900	330,400
2008	1,547,742	182,333	1,365,409	1,441,384	106,358	499,900	592,800	329,800
2009	1,553,574	187,886	1,365,688	1,448,239	105,335	490,000	584,800	341,200
2010	1,552,669	190,641	1,362,028	1,447,766	104,903	484,400	572,700	345,800
2011	1,538,847	197,050	1,341,797	1,435,141	103,706	474,300	557,100	347,800
2012	1,512,430	196,574	1,315,856	1,411,076	101,354	466,600	537,800	340,300
2013	1,520,403	195,098	1,325,305	1,416,102	104,301	463,900	529,900	341,200
2014	1,507,781	191,374	1,316,407	1,401,685	106,096	461,500	518,700	338,900
2015	1,476,847	178,688	1,298,159	1,371,879	104,968	450,200	499,400	333,200
2016 ^d	1,459,948	171,482	1,288,466	1,354,109	105,839	440,200	487,300	339,600
2017 ^e	1,439,808	166,203	1,273,605	1,334,775	105,033	436,500	475,900	336,500
Percent change								
2007-2017	-6.1%	-7.3%	-5.9%	-6.5%	-0.7%	-12.7%	-19.7%	1.9%
2016-2017	-1.4	-3.1	-1.2	-1.4	-0.8	-0.8	-2.3	-0.9

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts are for December 31 of each year and are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than one year. Data for 2016 have been updated with population-count changes for several states.

^aIncludes prisoners held in non-secure, privately operated community corrections facilities and juveniles held in contract facilities.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic/Latino origin (e.g., white refers to non-Hispanic white; black refers to non-Hispanic black). See *Methodology*.

^cEstimates are rounded to the nearest 100.

^dEstimates include imputed counts for North Dakota, which did not submit 2016 National Prisoner Statistics data. See *Methodology*.

^eEstimates include imputed counts for New Mexico and North Dakota, which did not submit 2017 National Prisoner Statistics data. See *Methodology*. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2007–2017; Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2017 (preliminary); National Corrections Reporting Program, 2016; and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

TABLE 4 Sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by sex, 2016 and 2017

		2016			2017			nt change, 2016		
Jurisdiction	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
U.S. total	1,459,948	1,354,109	105,839	1,439,808	1,334,775	105,033	-1.4%	-1.4%	-0.8%	
Federal ^a	171,482	160,090	11,392	166,203	154,931	11,272	-3.1%	-3.2%	-1.1%	
State ^b	1,288,466	1,194,019	94,447	1,273,605	1,179,844	93,761	-1.2%	-1.2%	-0.7%	
Alabama	27,799	25,593	2,206	23,724	21,968	1,756	-14.7	-14.2	-20.4	
Alaska ^c	2,089	1,982	107	1,905	1,828	77	-8.8	-7.8	-28.0	
Arizona	40,849	37,131	3,718	40,263	36,543	3,720	-1.4	-1.6	0.1	
Arkansas	17,476	16,111	1,365	18,028	16,617	1,411	3.2	3.1	3.4	
California ^d	129,080	123,261	5,819	129,920	124,127	5,793	0.7	0.7	-0.4	
Colorado	19,862	17,963	1,899	19,824	17,925	1,899	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	
Connecticut ^c	10,365	9,804	561	9,626	9,142	484	-7.1	-6.8	-13.7	
Delaware ^c	4,090	3,889	201	4,066	3,882	184	-0.6	-0.2	-8.5	
Florida	99,974	93,111	6,863	98,504	91,779	6,725	-1.5	-1.4	-2.0	
Georgia	53,064	49,324	3,740	53,094	49,315	3,779	0.1	0.0	1.0	
Hawaii ^c	3,629	3,271	358	3,425	3,154	271	-5.6	-3.6	-24.3	
Idaho	7,376	6,416	960	7,752	6,761	991	5.1	5.4	3.2	
Illinois	43,657	41,044	2,613	41,427	39,148	2,279	-5.1	-4.6	-12.8	
Indiana	25,530	23,325	2,205	26,001	23,587	2,414	1.8	1.1	9.5	
lowa	8,998	8,181	817	8,999	8,197	802	0.0	0.2	-1.8	
Kansas	9,628	8,831	797	9,687	8,846	841	0.6	0.2	5.5	
Kentucky	23,018	20,077	2,941	23,539	20,518	3,021	2.3	2.2	2.7	
Louisiana	35,646	33,665	1,981	33,706	31,749	1,957	-5.4	-5.7	-1.2	
Maine	1,828	1,675	153	1,795	1,643	152	-1.8	-1.9	-0.7	
Maryland	19,821	19,010	811	19,232	18,399	833	-3.0	-3.2	2.7	
Massachusetts	8,494	8,140	354	8,286	7,976	310	-2.4	-2.0	-12.4	
Michigan	41,122	38,880	2,242	39,666	37,515	2,151	-3.5	-3.5	-4.1	
Minnesota	10,592	9,818	774	10,708	9,974	734	1.1	1.6	-5.2	
Mississippi	18,666	17,397	1,269	18,471	17,184	1,287	-1.0	-1.2	1.4	
Missouri	32,461	29,124	3,337	32,592	29,197	3,395	0.4	0.3	1.7	
Montana	3,814	3,405	409	3,698	3,282	416	-3.0	-3.6	1.7	
Nebraska	5,235	4,825	410	5,257	4,837	420	0.4	0.2	2.4	
Nevada	13,637	12,403	1,234	13,671	12,405	1,266	0.2	0.0	2.6	
New Hampshire	2,818	2,591	227	2,750	2,524	226	-2.4	-2.6	-0.4	
New Jersey	19,786	18,952	834	19,585	18,811	774	-1.0	-0.7	-7.2	
New Mexico ^e	6,972	6,276	696	7,189	6,422	767	:	:	:	
New York	50,620	48,356	2,264	49,360	47,103	2,257	-2.5	-2.6	-0.3	
North Carolina	34,596	32,085	2,511	35,283	32,649	2,634	2.0	1.8	4.9	
North Dakota ^{e,f}	1,779	1,568	211	1,711	1,514	197	:	:	:	
Ohio	52,175	47,581	4,594	51,478	47,052	4,426	-1.3	-1.1	-3.7	
Oklahoma ^d	29,531	26,145	3,386	27,729	24,615	3,114	-6.1	-5.9	-8.0	
Oregon ^d	15,150	13,846	1,304	15,200	13,877	1,323	0.3	0.2	1.5	
Pennsylvania	49,000	46,188	2,812	48,074	45,281	2,793	-1.9	-2.0	-0.7	
Rhode Island ^c	2,030	1,962	68	1,808	1,739	69	-10.9	-11.4	1.5	
South Carolina	20,371	18,981	1,390	19,541	18,233	1,308	-4.1	-3.9	-5.9	
South Dakota	3,820	3,323	497	3,959	3,424	535	3.6	3.0	7.6	
Tennessee	28,203	25,481	2,722	28,980	25,969	3,011	2.8	1.9	10.6	
Texas	157,903	144,928	12,975	157,584	144,750	12,834	-0.2	-0.1	-1.1	
Utah ^d	6,171	5,765	406	6,437	5,945	492	4.3	3.1	21.2	
Vermont ^c	1,229	1,146	83	1,126	1,021	105	-8.4	-10.9	26.5	

Continued on next page

TABLE 4 (continued) Sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by sex, 2016 and 2017

Jurisdiction		2016			2017		Percent change, 2016–2017			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Virginia	37,813	34,704	3,109	37,158	34,004	3,154	-1.7	-2.0	1.4	
Washington	19,019	17,377	1,642	19,540	17,811	1,729	2.7	2.5	5.3	
West Virginia	7,162	6,286	876	7,092	6,274	818	-1.0	-0.2	-6.6	
Wisconsin	22,144	20,734	1,410	22,682	21,147	1,535	2.4	2.0	8.9	
Wyoming	2,374	2,088	286	2,473	2,181	292	4.2	4.5	2.1	

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts are for December 31 of each year and are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than one year. :Not calculated.

^aIncludes prisoners held in non-secure, privately operated community corrections facilities and juveniles held in contract facilities.

^bTotal and state estimates for 2016 include imputed counts for North Dakota, which did not submit 2016 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data. Total and state estimates for 2017 include imputed counts for New Mexico and North Dakota, which did not submit 2017 NPS data. See *Methodology*.

^CPrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

^dState submitted updated 2016 sentenced population counts.

^eState did not submit 2017 NPS data. Counts were imputed for 2017 and should not be compared to 2016 counts. See *Methodology*.

^fState did not submit 2016 NPS data. Counts were imputed for 2016 and should not be compared to 2017 counts. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2016 and 2017.

The number of female prisoners sentenced to more than one year decreased by 810 prisoners in 2017 (down 0.8%), while the number of male prisoners decreased by 19,330 inmates (down 1.4%). The number of male prisoners sentenced to more than one year decreased in 29 states, while the number of females sentenced to more than one year decreased in 25 states. Large percentage changes in the number of sentenced female prisoners from year-end 2016 to year-end 2017 occurred in states with small female prison populations, including Alaska (down 28%), Hawaii (down 24%), Vermont (up 27%), and Utah (up 21%).

Number of prisoners of all races and Hispanic origin sentenced to more than one year declined at year-end 2017

The number of black prisoners sentenced to more than one year decreased by almost 2% (down 11,400) from year-end 2016 to year-end 2017 (see table 3). During that period, the number of white sentenced prisoners declined by almost 1% (down 3,700) and the number of Hispanic sentenced prisoners decreased nearly 1% (down 3,100). Across a decade (2007 to 2017), the number of black sentenced prisoners decreased by 20%, the number of white sentenced prisoners decreased by 13%, and the number of Hispanic sentenced prisoners increased by 2%.

Imprisonment rates

440 persons per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages were imprisoned at year-end 2017

There were 440 prisoners sentenced to more than one year in state or federal prison per 100,000 U.S. residents on December 31, 2017, the lowest rate since 1997 (444 per 100,000) (table 5; see figure 1). Among U.S. residents age 18 or older, 568 in 100,000 were imprisoned on a sentence of more than one year at year-end 2017. At that time, 1.1% of adult males living in the United States (1,082 in 100,000) were serving a sentence of more than one year, representing a 2% decrease from year-end 2016 (1,108 in 100,000). The imprisonment rate for females also declined during that period, from 64 to 63 per 100,000 female U.S. residents of all ages and from 82 to 81 per 100,000 female U.S. residents age 18 or older.

TABLE 5

Imprisonment rates of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction and demographic characteristics, 2007–2017

		Per 100,000	U.S. resident	5	Per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older						
Year	Total	Federal ^a	State	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
2007	506	59	447	955	69	670	1,282	90	317	2,233	1,094
2008	506	60	447	956	69	669	1,279	90	316	2,196	1,057
2009	504	61	443	952	67	665	1,271	88	308	2,134	1,060
2010	500	61	439	948	66	656	1,260	86	307	2,059	1,014
2011	492	63	429	932	65	644	1,236	84	299	1,973	990
2012	480	62	417	910	63	626	1,201	82	293	1,873	949
2013	479	61	417	906	65	623	1,193	83	291	1,817	923
2014	471	60	411	890	65	612	1,169	84	289	1,754	893
2015	458	55	403	865	64	594	1,133	82	281	1,670	862
2016 ^c	450	53	397	847	64	582	1,108	82	274	1,606	852
2017 ^d	440	51	390	829	63	568	1,082	81	272	1,549	823
Percent change											
2007-2017	-12.9%	-14.0%	-12.8%	-13.2%	-8.0%	-15.2%	-15.6%	-10.3%	-14.4%	-30.7%	-24.8%
2016-2017	-2.1	-3.8	-1.9	-2.1	-1.4	-2.3	-2.4	-1.6	-1.0	-3.6	-3.4

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts are for December 31 of each year and are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than one year.

^aIncludes prisoners held in non-secure, privately operated community corrections facilities and juveniles held in contract facilities.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic/Latino origin (e.g., white refers to non-Hispanic white; black refers to non-Hispanic black). See *Methodology*.

^CTotal and state estimates for 2016 include imputed counts for North Dakota, which did not submit 2016 National Prisoner Statistics data. See *Methodology*. ^dTotal and state estimates include imputed counts for New Mexico and North Dakota, which did not submit 2017 National Prisoner Statistics data. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2007–2017; Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2017 (preliminary); National Corrections Reporting Program, 2016; Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2004; Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016; and U.S. Census Bureau, post-censal resident population estimates for January 1 of the following calendar year.

Broken down by state and federal rates, the imprisonment rate for sentenced prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents was 390 under state jurisdiction and 51 under federal jurisdiction. At year-end 2017, a total of 22 states had imprisonment rates that were higher than the nationwide average for all states. Louisiana had the highest rate (719 per 100,000 state residents), followed by Oklahoma (704 per 100,000) and Mississippi (619 per 100,000) (table 6).

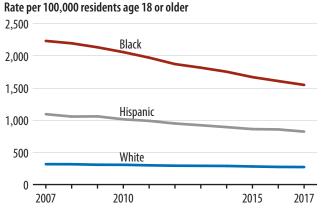
The imprisonment rate for females was highest in Oklahoma (157 per 100,000 female state residents), followed by Kentucky (133 per 100,000), South Dakota (124 per 100,000), and Idaho (114 per 100,000). More than 1% of all male residents in six states were in prison on December 31, 2017: Louisiana (1,387 per 100,000 male state residents), Oklahoma (1,262 per 100,000), Mississippi (1,189 per 100,000), Arkansas (1,122 per 100,000), Arizona (1,039 per 100,000), and Texas (1,022 per 100,000).

Imprisonment rates decreased more for black adults than for white or Hispanic adults

The rate of imprisonment of black adults declined 4%, from 1,606 per 100,000 black adult U.S. residents at year-end 2016 to 1,549 per 100,000 at year-end 2017 (figure 2). Over 10 years, the rate of imprisonment of black adults declined 31%, from 2,233 per 100,000 at year-end 2007. The rate for white adults decreased almost 1%, from 274 per 100,000 white adult U.S. residents in 2016 to 272 per 100,000 in 2017. The decline over the past decade was 14%, from 317 per 100,000 in 2007. The imprisonment rate for Hispanic adults decreased 3%, from 852 per 100,000 in 2016 to 823 per 100,000 in 2017. The decline over the past decade was 25%, from 1,094 per 100,000 in 2007.

FIGURE 2

Imprisonment rates of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older, by race and Hispanic origin, 2007–2017



Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts are for December 31 of each year and are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than one year. Imprisonment rate is per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older. See table 5 for imprisonment rates. See *Methodology* for the calculation of race or Hispanic origin imprisonment rates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2007–2017; Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2017; National Corrections Reporting Programs, 2016; Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 2004; Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016; and U.S. Census Bureau, post-censal resident population estimates for January 1 of the following calendar year.

Imprisonment rates of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities per 100,000 U.S. residents, by jurisdiction and sex, 2016 and 2017

			016				017	
Jurisdiction	Total	Male	Female	Total adult ^a	Total	Male	Female	Total adult ^a
U.S. total ^b	450	847	64	582	440	829	63	568
Federal ^c	53	100	7	68	51	96	7	66
State ^b	397	747	57	513	390	733	57	503
Alabama	571	1,085	88	737	486	930	70	626
Alaska ^d	282	511	30	376	258	473	22	343
Arizona	587	1,072	106	766	569	1,039	105	740
Arkansas	583	1,094	90	763	598	1,122	92	781
California ^e	327	629	29	425	328	630	29	424
Colorado	357	641	69	461	351	630	68	452
Connecticut ^d	289	560	31	365	268	522	26	338
Delaware ^d	427	839	41	543	420	830	37	533
Florida	480	914	64	601	466	887	62	582
Georgia	511	977	70	675	506	966	70	666
Hawaii ^d	254	456	50	323	240	441	38	305
Idaho	434	754	113	586	447	777	114	601
Illinois	340	651	40	441	324	623	35	418
Indiana	384	711	65	503	389	716	71	509
lowa	287	524	52	374	285	522	51	372
Kansas	331	609	55	438	332	608	57	439
Kentucky	518	917	130	670	527	933	133	682
Louisiana	761	1,469	83	997	719	1,387	82	942
Maine	137	256	22	169	134	250	22	165
Maryland	328	649	26	422	317	625	27	407
Massachusetts	156	307	13	195	120	239	9	150
Michigan	413	794	44	529	397	763	42	508
Minnesota	191	355	28	249	191	357	26	249
Mississippi	625	1,202	82	823	619	1,189	84	812
Missouri	532	972	107	688	532	970	109	687
Montana	365	647	79	467	350	617	79	447
Nebraska	273	505	43	364	273	503	44	362
Nevada	459	832	83	596	451	817	84	584
New Hampshire	210	391	34	261	204	378	33	253
New Jersey	220	432	18	282	217	427	17	278
New Mexico ^f	334	607	66	437	344	620	73	448
New York	255	502	22	323	249	488	22	314
North Carolina	339	645	48	437	341	649	50	439
North Dakota ^{f,g}	235	404	57	307	226	391	53	295
Ohio	448	834	77	578	441	822	74	567
Oklahoma ^e	752	1,344	171	996	704	1,262	157	931
Oregon ^e	368	679	63	467	364	671	63	461
Pennsylvania	383	737	43	484	375	721	43	473
Rhode Island ^d	192	381	12	239	170	337	13	212
South Carolina	408	783	54	523	386	743	50	494
South Dakota	441	761	116	586	453	776	124	601
Tennessee	422	782	79	545	429	789	87	553
Texas	562	1,038	92	760	553	1,022	89	746
Utah ^e	201	373	27	287	206	377	32	292
Vermont ^d	197	372	26	243	180	331	33	222

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TABLE 6 (continued)

Imprisonment rates of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities per 100,000 U.S. residents, by jurisdiction and sex, 2016 and 2017

Jurisdiction		2016					2017				
	Total	Male	Female	Total adult ^a	Total	Male	Female	Total adult ^a			
Virginia	448	835	72	575	437	813	73	560			
Washington	259	473	45	333	262	477	46	336			
West Virginia	393	697	95	494	392	700	89	492			
Wisconsin	383	721	48	492	391	732	53	501			
Wyoming	408	703	100	534	429	742	103	560			

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts are for December 31 of each year and are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than one year.

^aImprisonment rate per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older.

^bTotal and state estimates for 2016 include imputed counts for North Dakota, which did not submit 2016 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data. Total and state estimates for 2017 include imputed counts for New Mexico and North Dakota, which did not submit 2017 NPS data. See *Methodology*. ^CIncludes prisoners held in non-secure, privately operated community corrections facilities and juveniles held in contract facilities.

^dPrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

^eState submitted updated 2016 population counts.

^fState did not submit 2017 NPS data. Counts were imputed for the calculation of 2017 rates and should not be compared to 2016 rates. ^gState did not submit 2016 NPS data. Counts were imputed for the calculation of 2016 rates and should not be compared to 2017 rates. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2016 and 2017; and U.S. Census Bureau, post-censal resident population estimates for January 1 of the following calendar year.

Prison admissions and releases

The number of admissions to state and federal prisons was largely unchanged from 2016 to 2017

Federal and state correctional authorities admitted a total of 606,600 prisoners sentenced to more than one year in 2017, including 418,600 new court commitments (table 7). (See *Terms and definitions*.) The 606,600 admissions in 2017 were similar to the number of prison admissions in 2016 (606,000). The BOP admitted almost the same number of prisoners in 2017 as in 2016 (44,700). However, large decreases were observed in admissions to state prisons from 2016 to 2017 in Tennessee (down 1,400 admissions), Illinois (down 1,200), Ohio (down 1,200), and Pennsylvania (down 1,000) while large increases occurred in North Carolina (up 2,200), Oklahoma (up 1,500), Alabama (up 1,400), and California (up 1,300).

Sixty-seven percent of state prisoners and 90% of federal prisoners admitted in 2017 entered prison on new court commitments. Thirty percent of state and 10% of federal prisoners were admitted for post-custody supervision violations. States that admitted more than half of their prisoners for violations of conditions of probation or parole in 2017 were Washington (71%), Idaho (71%), Vermont (65%), Utah (55%), Maine (53%), New Hampshire (50%), and Pennsylvania (50%).

Correctional authorities released 3,600 fewer prisoners from state and federal prisons in 2017 than in 2016

The total number of prisoners released by state and federal correctional authorities decreased 1% (down 3,600 releases), from 626,000 in 2016 to 622,400 in 2017. The BOP accounted for almost three-quarters (71%) of the total change in that time, releasing 2,600 fewer prisoners in 2017. Indiana (down 2,900 releases), Arkansas (down 1,900), Illinois (down 1,800), and Delaware (down 1,300) had the largest declines in the number of released prisoners from 2016 to 2017. Kentucky (up 2,000 releases), California (up 1,700), Louisiana (up 1,600), and South Dakota (up 1,000) had the largest increases in the number of persons released from their state prison facilities in 2017.

Four states that reported the type of prison release to BJS in 2017 discharged more than half of their prisoners unconditionally. Post-custody community supervision was not required for the majority of released prisoners in Massachusetts (76% of releases were unconditional), Rhode Island (70%), Florida (61%), and New Jersey (57%).

Most releases from the federal prison system were reported as unconditional. The federal parole system was eliminated under the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, but federal courts were allowed to impose a term of supervised release after imprisonment as part of a sentence. Because this supervised release term was not implemented under the jurisdiction of the federal prison system, the BOP reports prison releases as unconditional even though released prisoners may serve post-custody community supervision.

Admissions and releases of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, 2016 and 2017

				missions ^a			Releases ^b					
Jurisdiction	2016 total	2017	Percent change, 2016–2017	2017 new court commitments	2017 conditional supervision violations ^c	2016 total	2017 total	Percent change, 2016–2017	2017 unconditional ^{d,e}	2017 conditional ^{e,f}		
U.S. total ^g	606,000	606,571	0.1%	418,579	174,210	626,019	622,377		160,596	446,785		
Federal ^e	44,682	44,708	0.1%	40,180	4,527	52,035	49,461	-4.9%	48,457	318		
State ^g	561,318	561,863		378,399	169,683	573,984	572,916	-0.2%	112,139	446,467		
Alabama	10,749	12,170		8,045	1,624	12,711	13,624		3,130	8,808		
Alaska ^h	1,804	1,580		1,446	134	2,159	1,941	-10.1	460	1,476		
Arizona	13,663	13,423		10,787	2,557	13,857	14,075		2,332	11,610		
Arkansas	9,911	8,971	-9.5	4,623	4,348	10,370	8,443		752	7,610		
California ⁱ	35,730	37,077		32,396	4,644	34,528	36,203		98	35,576		
Colorado	8,707	9,638		6,038	3,600	8,934	9,669		1,116	8,419		
Connecticut ^h	4,747	4,401		3,658	606	5,618	5,169		2,451	2,707		
Delaware ^{h,j}	3,096	2,897		2,237	646	4,041	2,736		310	2,272		
Florida ^k		2,097			85		-					
	29,038			27,423		31,166	30,467		18,703	11,313		
Georgia	17,585	16,699		14,567	2,124	15,053	15,210		6,713	8,320		
Hawaii ^h	1,538	1,528		876	652	1,666	1,834		345	781		
Idaho	5,766	5,747		1,671	4,076	5,479	5,395		400	4,926		
Illinois	25,661	24,468		16,401	8,062	28,615	26,850		3,982	22,763		
Indiana	12,600	12,249		9,240	2,888	14,561	11,708		910	10,730		
lowa	5,541	5,619		3,790	1,773	5,305	5,632		1,182	4,378		
Kansas	6,442	6,453		3,865	1,276	6,394	6,406		1,690	4,685		
Kentucky	20,111	21,239		12,366	8,605	18,552	20,555		4,572	15,371		
Louisiana	15,877	16,337		10,662	5,674	16,308	17,868		1,142	16,584		
Maine	657	960		455	505	647	684		320	354		
Maryland	8,843	8,243		5,823	2,415	9,459	8,850		2,871	5,919		
Massachusetts	2,059	2,141		1,909	223	2,458	2,309		1,745	533		
Michigan	12,573	12,013		6,670	2,720	14,081	13,470		557	10,486		
Minnesota	8,027	8,195		4,804	3,391	8,254	8,092		956	7,125		
Mississippi	7,510	7,553		5,488	2,049	7,080	7,748		444	6,963		
Missouri	18,426	18,551		9,816	8,729	18,410	18,431	0.1	1,528	16,779		
Montana	2,666	2,644		1,961	683	2,546	2,770		261	2,492		
Nebraska	2,310	2,436		1,979	445	2,366	2,387		654	1,710		
Nevada ^m	6,059	5,862	-3.3	4,990	794	5,778	6,548	13.3	2,401	4,100		
New Hampshire	1,538	1,338		668	670	1,601	1,409		82	1,320		
New Jersey	8,837	8,611		6,189	2,422	9,685	8,959	-7.5	5,072	3,683		
New Mexico ⁿ	3,615	3,848	3 :	2,461	1,387	3,631	3,631	:	989	2,626		
New York	21,081	20,421	-3.1	12,594	7,727	22,047	21,667	-1.7	2,330	19,042		
North Carolina	16,009	18,242	13.9	13,873	4,366	16,677	17,244	3.4	2,685	14,463		
North Dakota ^o	1,590	1,570) :	904	665	1,583	1,627	:	216	1,407		
Ohio ^p	22,792	21,602	-5.2	16,554	4,401	22,850	22,299	-2.4	8,889	13,246		
Oklahoma	8,778	10,228	16.5	7,658	2,570	10,404	9,682	-6.9	2,973	6,623		
Oregon ^q	5,020	5,566		3,707	1,717	4,712	5,428		35	5,185		
Pennsylvania	20,326	19,297		9,116	9,128	20,418	19,673		3,151	16,321		
Rhode Island ^h	767		-25.4	482	90	939	875		610	257		
South Carolina	6,688		/ -10.0	4,922	1,087	6,709	6,847		2,239	4,494		
South Dakota	2,891	3,896		1,507	499	2,832	3,859		311	2,467		
Tennessee	12,898		-10.5	6,877	4,664	13,508	13,307		5,080	8,136		
Texas	77,385	76,877		47,697	27,474	76,733	77,196		9,977	64,519		
Utah	3,293	4,047		1,814	2,233	3,611	3,781		674	3,085		

Continued on next page

TABLE 7 (continued) Admissions and releases of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, 2016 and 2017

			Adı	missions ^a		 Releases ^b					
Jurisdiction	2016 total		Percent change, 2016–2017		2017 conditional supervision violations ^c	2016 total	2017	Percent change, 2016–2017	2017 unconditional ^{d,e}	2017 conditional ^{e,f}	
Vermont ^{h,o}	1,715	1,737	7 1.3	607	1,130	1,733	1,795	3.6	284	1,504	
Virginia ^r	12,163	12,163	0.0	12,030	133	12,648	12,698	0.4	1,054	11,537	
Washington ^p	25,055	25,483	1.7	7,385	18,089	24,940	25,658	2.9	2,217	23,393	
West Virginia	3,584	3,590	0.2	1,991	1,372	3,543	3,652	3.1	849	2,275	
Wisconsin	6,600	6,865	4.0	4,557	2,282	5,743	5,592	-2.6	212	5,324	
Wyoming	997	1,069	7.2	820	249	1,041	963	-7.5	185	770	

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts cover January 1 through December 31 for each year and are based on prisoners admitted to or released from state or federal correctional authorities with a sentence of more than one year.

:Not calculated.

/Not reported.

^aExcludes transfers, escapes, and those absent without leave. Includes other conditional-release violators, returns from appeal or bond, and other admissions. See *Methodology*.

^bExcludes transfers, escapes, and those absent without leave. Includes deaths, releases to appeal or bond, and other releases. See *Methodology*.

^CIncludes all conditional-release violators returned to prison from post-custody community supervision, including parole and probation, either for violations of conditions of release or for new crimes.

^dIncludes expirations of sentence, commutations, and other unconditional releases.

^eIncludes prisoners held in non-secure, privately operated community corrections facilities and juveniles held in contract facilities. The Federal Bureau of Prisons reports prison releases as unconditional even though prisoners may serve post-custody community supervision. The 318 conditional releases are persons who were sentenced before the 1984 Sentencing Reform Act that eliminated federal parole.

[†]Includes releases to probation, supervised mandatory releases, and other unspecified conditional releases.

^gU.S. total and state estimates for 2016 include imputed counts for North Dakota and Oregon, which did not submit 2016 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data on admissions or releases. U.S. total and state estimates for 2017 include imputed counts for New Mexico and North Dakota, which did not submit 2017 NPS data on admissions and releases. See *Methodology*.

^hPrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

¹California reported that 16,887 prisoners were released as transfers in 2016. These prisoners were released from state jurisdiction to post-custody supervision by county authorities. BJS counted these as conditional releases.

^JReleases include offenders who received a combined sentence of prison and probation of more than one year.

^kFlorida does not report prison admissions for technical violations. All admissions represent new sentences, with the 85 supervision-violation admissions representing persons who committed new crimes while on post-custody community supervision.

¹Due to implementation concerns with a new information system, Maryland's counts of admissions and releases for 2017 are estimates and should not be compared to earlier years.

^mAdmissions include local jail inmates admitted to the Nevada Department of Corrections due to medical, behavioral, protective, or local staffing issues and persons ordered by judges to serve 6 months or less in prison prior to actual sentencing for felonies.

ⁿState did not submit 2017 NPS data on admissions or releases. Total and detailed types of admissions and releases were imputed from counts reported in 2016 and included in U.S. and state totals. All admissions and releases were included in the reported 2016 data, regardless of sentence length. Estimates of admissions and releases in 2017 are not comparable to previous years' data. See *Methodology* and *Jurisdiction notes*.

^oState did not submit 2016 or 2017 NPS data on admissions or releases. Total and detailed types of admissions and releases were imputed and included in U.S. and state totals. See *Methodology* and *Jurisdiction notes*.

^pIncludes all admissions and releases from state prison, regardless of sentence length. See Jurisdiction notes.

^qState did not submit 2016 NPS data on admissions or releases. Total and detailed types of admissions and releases were imputed and included in U.S. and state totals. Estimates of admissions and releases in 2016 are not comparable to reported 2017 data. See *Methodology* and *Jurisdiction notes*.

^rAdmission and release counts are preliminary estimates for fiscal year 2017. Counts for 2016 have been updated.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2016 and 2017.

Other selected findings

The remainder of this report presents characteristics of prisoner demographics, offenses, facilities, and other institutional correctional systems. These statistics are presented in a series of tables, with bulleted highlights.

Demographic characteristics among sentenced prisoners

- More than a tenth (12%) of prisoners sentenced to more than one year in state or federal prison at year-end 2017 were age 55 or older (table 8).
- At year-end 2017, an estimated 7% of white males in state and federal prison were ages 18 to 24, compared to 12% of black and 11% of Hispanic males.
- Sixteen percent of white male prisoners were age 55 or older, compared to 11% of black and 8% of Hispanic male prisoners.
- Seven percent of white female prisoners were ages 18 to 24, compared to 11% each of black and Hispanic female prisoners.
- More than twice as many white females (49,100 prisoners) as black (19,600) or Hispanic (19,400) females were in state and federal prisons at year-end 2017.
- More than 2% of black male U.S. residents were in state or federal prison on December 31, 2017 (2,336 per 100,000 black residents) (table 9).
- Black males ages 18 to 19 were about 12 times more likely to be imprisoned than white males of the same age. This age group had the highest black-to-white racial disparity in 2017.
- Black males age 65 or older were 4.5 times more likely to be imprisoned than white males age 65 or older. This age group had the lowest black-to-white racial disparity in 2017.
- The imprisonment rate for black females (92 per 100,000 black female residents) was almost double that for white females (49 per 100,000 white female residents).
- Among females ages 18 to 19, black females were 4.4 times more likely than white females and 1.8 times more likely than Hispanic females to be imprisoned in 2017.

Non-U.S. citizens

- In 2017, jurisdictions reported non-U.S. citizens held in both publicly and privately operated facilities. Counts of non-U.S. citizens from 2017 are not comparable to previously published counts (table 10).
- Non-citizens made up roughly the same portion of the prison population (7.6%) as of the general population in the U.S. (7.0% per the Census Bureau, not shown).
- Twenty percent of federal prisoners (35,900 of 183,100) at year-end 2017 were non-U.S. citizens (excluding persons detained by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security).
- Data from 45 states show that an estimated 69,300 non-U.S. citizens were held in public and private state prison facilities at year-end 2017.
- Twenty-seven percent of sentenced non-U.S. citizens in state or federal prison were females.

Prisoners age 17 or younger

- On December 31, 2017, states held fewer than 900 prisoners age 17 or younger in adult facilities (table 11).
- The BOP held 42 prisoners age 17 or younger in private contract facilities at year-end 2017.

Offense characteristics of state prisoners

- More than half (55%, or 710,900) of all state prisoners sentenced to more than one year were serving a sentence for a violent offense on their current term of imprisonment at year-end 2016 (the most recent year for which state prison offense-data are available) (tables 12 and 13).
- At year-end 2016, an estimated 14% of sentenced prisoners (182,400) were serving time in state prison for murder or non-negligent manslaughter, and an additional 13% of state prisoners (164,800) had been sentenced for rape or sexual assault.
- Among sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities on December 31, 2016, about 15% (190,100 prisoners) had been convicted of a drug offense as their most serious crime.
- At year-end 2016, an estimated 60% of Hispanics and blacks serving more than one year in state prison had been sentenced for a violent offense, compared to 48% of white prisoners.
- A quarter (25%) of females serving time in state prison on December 31, 2016, had been convicted of a drug offense, compared to 14% of males.

Offense characteristics of federal prisoners

- Almost half of sentenced federal prisoners on September 30, 2017 (the most recent date for which federal offense data are available) were serving time for drug trafficking (tables 14 and 15).
- More than a third (38%, or 64,300) of federal prisoners were imprisoned for a public-order offense, including 17% (28,300) for a weapons offense and 7% (11,100) for an adjudicated immigration offense.
- More than half of female federal prisoners were serving a sentence for drug trafficking, compared to less than half of males.
- A larger proportion of white offenders in federal prison (46%) were serving time for a public-order offense than black (36%) or Hispanic (36%) offenders.
- More than half of Hispanic federal prisoners in 2017 were serving time for drug trafficking, and 20% were imprisoned for an adjudicated immigration offense.

Prison capacity

- At year-end 2017, a total of 13 states and the BOP met or exceeded the maximum capacity of their prison facilities, and 24 states and the BOP had a total number of prisoners in their custody that met or exceeded their minimum number of beds (table 16).
- Jurisdictions with more prisoners in custody than the maximum number of beds that their facilities were designed, rated, or operationally intended to have included Nebraska (127%), Iowa (115%), the BOP (114%), Delaware (110%), Colorado (108%), and Virginia (102%).

Private prisons

- At year-end 2017, 8% of state and federal prisoners were held in privately operated facilities that were under the jurisdiction of 27 states or the BOP (table 17).
- Federal prisoners held in private prisons decreased by 6,600 prisoners (down 19%) from year-end 2016 to year-end 2017.
- Private prison facilities, including non-secure community corrections centers and home confinement, held 15% of the federal prison population on December 31, 2017.

- Twenty-one states that reported data to the NPS did not hold prisoners in privately operated facilities at year-end 2017.
- Five states housed at least 20% of their prison population in privately operated facilities at year-end 2017: Montana (38%), Hawaii (28%), Tennessee (26%), Oklahoma (26%), and Arizona (20%).

Prisoners held in local jails

- At year-end 2017, a total of 80,900 prisoners (5% of the state and federal prisoner population) were held in the custody of local jails for 34 states or the BOP.
- The number of prisoners held in local jails decreased by 3% at year-end 2017 (down 2,700 prisoners), from 83,700 prisoners at year-end 2016.
- Six states held at least 20% of their state prisoners in local jail facilities at year-end 2017: Louisiana (55%), Kentucky (49%), Mississippi (27%), Tennessee (24%), Utah (22%), and Virginia (20%).

U.S. military and territories

- At year-end 2017, the U.S. military held 1,000 persons sentenced to more than one year under its correctional authority (table 18).
- Almost half (45%) of offenders under military correctional authority had served in the U.S. Army before imprisonment.
- The U.S. Army had custody of 66% of all military personnel sentenced to more than one year on December 31, 2017, and the U.S. Navy held 27%.
- Of military personnel whose offense was known and who had been sentenced to any term of imprisonment under military jurisdiction, 61% had committed violent offenses, including 46% incarcerated for violent sexual offenses, 7% for murder, and 7% for assault (table 19).
- Almost three-quarters (71%) of the total military prison population were serving time for committing violent or non-violent sex offenses, including sexual misconduct.
- The five U.S. territories or commonwealths held a total of 9,500 persons in the custody of correctional authorities at year-end 2017 (table 20).

Percent of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age, December 31, 2017

				Male					Female		
Age group	Total	All male	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	Other ^{a,b}	All female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	Other ^{a,b}
Total ^c	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
18-19	0.8	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.6
20-24	9.4	9.5	6.4	11.1	10.5	9.9	8.2	6.5	10.2	10.3	9.4
25-29	15.8	15.7	13.1	16.8	17.1	16.2	17.8	17.3	17.3	19.6	17.6
30-34	16.1	15.8	15.2	15.4	17.6	17.5	19.2	19.3	16.8	20.6	20.6
35-39	15.5	15.4	15.1	15.0	16.9	15.8	17.0	17.5	15.3	18.0	18.2
40-44	11.8	11.8	11.7	11.7	12.7	12.6	11.9	12.2	11.2	11.3	11.8
45-49	10.2	10.2	11.4	9.9	9.4	9.8	10.1	10.6	10.2	8.8	9.4
50-54	8.4	8.5	10.1	8.3	6.7	7.5	7.5	7.7	8.7	5.7	6.5
55-59	5.9	6.0	7.6	5.8	4.2	4.9	4.4	4.7	5.1	3.1	4.1
60-64	3.2	3.3	4.3	3.0	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.8
65 or older	2.8	2.9	4.6	1.9	1.9	2.4	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.2
Number of sentenced prisoners ^d	1,439,800	1,334,800	387,400	456,300	317,100	173,900	105,000	49,100	19,600	19,400	17,000

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than one year under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional officials. Federal data include prisoners held in non-secure, privately operated community corrections facilities and juveniles held in contract facilities. Totals include imputed counts for New Mexico and North Dakota, which did not submit 2017 National Prisoner Statistics data. Details may not sum to totals. See *Methodology*.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic/Latino origin (e.g., white refers to non-Hispanic white; black refers to non-Hispanic black). See Methodology.

^bIncludes Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders; American Indians and Alaska Natives; and persons of two or more races.

^cIncludes persons of all ages.

^dEstimates are rounded to the nearest 100.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2017; Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2017 (preliminary); National Corrections Reporting Program, 2016; and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

TABLE 9

Imprisonment rates of sentenced state and federal prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents of corresponding sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age groups, December 31, 2017

				Male					Female		
Age group	Total	All male	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	Other ^{a,b}	All female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	Other ^{a,b}
Total ^c	440	829	397	2,336	1,054	1,257	63	49	92	66	114
18-19	126	235	69	808	248	294	11	6	26	14	16
20-24	614	1,120	410	3,153	1,326	1,572	80	57	129	85	144
25-29	969	1,746	774	4,444	2,129	2,388	162	135	200	163	250
30-34	1,051	1,899	943	5,007	2,330	2,820	185	156	224	187	300
35-39	1,040	1,912	958	5,212	2,312	2,769	167	143	208	161	276
40-44	866	1,615	808	4,552	1,929	2,436	126	107	171	108	197
45-49	704	1,320	695	3,688	1,572	1,962	100	82	148	91	158
50-54	574	1,091	575	3,101	1,314	1,727	74	56	121	68	126
55-59	386	751	394	2,182	1,005	1,221	41	29	70	41	84
60-64	229	458	236	1,336	731	715	20	13	35	26	37
65 or older	78	168	100	449	316	318	5	4	9	7	9
Number of sentenced prisoners ^d	1,439,800	1,334,800	387,400	456,300	317,100	173,900	105,000	49,100	19,600	19,400	17,000

Note: Counts based on prisoners with a sentence of more than one year under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional officials. Imprisonment rate is the number of prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction with a sentence of more than one year per 100,000 U.S. residents of corresponding sex, race/Hispanic origin, and age. Resident population estimates are from the U.S. Census Bureau for January 1, 2018. Totals include imputed counts for New Mexico and North Dakota, which did not submit 2017 National Prisoner Statistics data. See *Methodology*.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic/Latino origin (e.g., white refers to non-Hispanic white; black refers to non-Hispanic black). See *Methodology*.

^bIncludes Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders; American Indians and Alaska Natives; and persons of two or more races.

^cIncludes persons of all ages.

^dRace/Hispanic origin totals are rounded to the nearest 100 to reflect estimation of sentenced prisoners.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2017; Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2017 (preliminary); National Corrections Reporting Program, 2016; Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016; and U.S. Census Bureau, post-censal resident population estimates for January 1, 2018.

Non-U.S. citizen prisoners in the custody of publicly or privately operated federal or state prisons, not including jails, by sex, December 31, 2017

			citizen priso	Percent of prison				Percent of sentence
urisdiction	Total	Male ^c	Female ^c	population ^d	Total	Male ^c	Female ^c	population ^d
U.S. total ^e	105,129	77,993	2,959	7.6%	99,855	72,943	2,735	7.5%
ederal ^{f,g}	35,857	34,314	1,543	19.7%	31,339	29,964	1,375	18.6%
State ^e	69,272	43,679	1,416	5.8%	68,516	42,979	1,360	5.8%
Alabama	817	730	87	3.7	784	697	87	3.9
Alaska ^h	119	113	6	2.7	56	53	3	3.0
Arizona ^g	4,018	3,889	129	9.6	3,930	3,806	124	9.7
Arkansas	264	256	8	1.7	264	256	8	1.7
California ⁱ	24,177	/	/	18.8	24,177	/	/	18.9
Colorado ^g	1,525	1,464	61	7.8	1,525	1,464	61	7.8
Connecticut ^h	387	371	16	2.8	268	260	8	2.9
Delaware ^h	266	249	17	4.3	183	182	1	4.6
Florida ^g	5,776	5,613	163	6.0	5,776	5,613	163	6.0
Georgia ^g	2,552	2,431	121	5.2	2,550	2,429	121	5.3
Hawaii ^h	128	122	6	2.5	83	80	3	2.6
Idaho	340	331	9	4.5	294	285	9	4.3
Illinois	1,555	1,517	38	3.8	1,555	1,517	38	3.8
Indiana ^g	560	546	14	2.2	560	546	14	2.2
lowa ^g	190	180	10	2.1	190	180	10	2.1
Kansas ^g	314	303	11	3.2	306	296	10	3.3
Kentucky	173	170	3	1.4	173	170	3	1.4
Louisiana	120	119	1	0.8	120	119	1	0.8
Maine	38	38	0	1.6	31	31	0	1.8
Maryland	637	624	13	3.2	634	621	13	3.4
Massachusetts	691	665	26	7.9	615	603	12	7.7
Michigan ^g	555	540	15	1.4	555	540	15	1.4
Minnesota ^g	425	413	12	4.7	425	413	12	4.5
Mississippi	21	21	0	0.2	19	19	0	0.1
Missouri ^j	239	233	6	0.7	239	233	6	0.7
Montana ^g	16	15	1	0.5	16	15	1	0.5
Nebraska ^g	208	206	2	4.1	208	206	2	4.1
Nevada ^g	1,210	1,166	44	9.1	1,202	1,159	43	8.8
New Hampshire	/	/	/	;	/	/	/	:
New Jersey ^g	1,280	1,254	26	6.6	1,280	1,254	26	6.6
New Mexico ^k	/	/	/	:	/	/	/	:
New York ^g	4,330	4,192	138	8.7	4,330	4,192	138	8.8
North Carolina	1,248	1,213	35	3.4	1,241	1,206	35	3.5
North Dakota ^k	/	.,	/	:	/	/	/	:
Ohio ^{g,I}	477	458	, 19	0.9	477	458	19	0.9
Oklahoma ^m	159	156	3	0.6	151	148	3	0.6
Oregon ⁿ	1,473	/	/	10.0%	/	/	/	:
Pennsylvania	2,038	1,997	41	4.3	1,985	1,944	41	4.2
Rhode Island ^h	2,050	/	וד /	:	/	דדע,י /	יד /	
South Carolina ^g	445	428	17	2.3	441	425	16	2.3
South Dakota ^g	86	428	8	2.3	86	423	8	2.3
Tennessee	368	356	8 12	1.7	368	356	8 12	1.7
Texas ^g	8,826	8,595	231	5.9	8,746	8,518	228	6.0
Utah ^j	8,820 356	8,595 350	6	5.7	0,740	0,010	220	7.2

Continued on next page

TABLE 10 (continued) Non-U.S. citizen prisoners in the custody of publicly or privately operated federal or state prisons, not including jails, by sex, December 31, 2017

		Non-U.S.	citizen priso	ners ^{a, b}	Non-U.S. citizen prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year ^a					
Jurisdiction	Total	Male ^c	Female ^c	Percent of prison population ^d	Total	Male ^c	Female ^c	Percent of sentenced population ^d		
Vermont ^h	8	7	1	0.6	3	2	1	0.3		
Virginia	865	844	21	2.9	865	844	21	2.9		
Washington	746	725	21	4.2	745	724	21	4.2		
West Virginia	24	23	1	0.4	24	23	1	0.4		
Wisconsin	476	463	13	2.0	463	451	12	2.1		
Wyoming ^g	53	52	1	2.2	53	52	1	2.2		

Note: Definition of non-U.S. citizen varies across jurisdictions. Use caution when interpreting these statistics. Unless otherwise noted, citizenship status is based on self-report of the prisoner upon admission to prison. Some jurisdictions use a prisoner's reported country of birth to determine current citizenship. BJS changed the way it measured citizenship for the 2017 reference year, requesting that National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) respondents include all non-U.S. citizens in the physical custody of state and federal correctional authorities and those held in private prisons, while excluding prisoners held in local jails and in the custody of other jurisdictions. Data collected in the 2017 NPS should not be compared to previous years' data. See *Methodology*. :Not calculated.

/Not reported.

^aUnless otherwise noted, citizenship status is based on self-reporting by prisoners at time of admission.

^bIncludes unsentenced prisoners and those of all sentence lengths.

 $^{
m C}$ U.S. and state totals for non-U.S. citizens by sex exclude California and Oregon, which did not report citizenship counts by sex.

^dPrison population count is the sum of persons held in the custody of state and federally operated facilities and each jurisdiction's private prison facilities. In 2017, the total custody population in publicly and privately operated state and federal correctional facilities was 1,379,579 (1,197,432 state and 182,147 federal), and the sentenced custody population in those same facilities was 1,339,729 (1,171,372 state and 168,357 federal). These counts exclude custody populations for non-reporting states (New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Rhode Island).

^eTotal U.S. and state counts of non-U.S. citizen prisoners for 2017, and male and female totals, are an undercount due to the exclusion of data from several states that were unable to report this information. The 92.4% of prisoners who are not counted as non-citizens are not necessarily all U.S. citizens, as some may be of unknown citizenship status.

^fCitizenship data from the 2017 Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) should not be compared to previous years' data. Federal counts are based on country of current citizenship as recorded in the BOP data system and exclude persons detained by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), or U.S. Customs and Border Protection. In previous years, BOP has provided counts of non-citizens to NPS that were based on a prisoner's country of birth.

⁹Citizenship data were subject to verification by an external data source.

^hPrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

¹Citizenship data were extracted from a state report (https://sites.cdcr.ca.gov/research/wp-content/uploads/sites/9/2018/07/Offender-Data-Points-as-of-December-31-2017-1.pdf) and represented the country of birth as reported by prisoners.

^jEstimate not based on self-reported citizenship status but on the number of offenders with ICE detainers.

^kState did not provide 2017 NPS data. Counts of non-U.S. citizens were imputed based on previous years' data and included in the state and U.S. totals. See *Methodology*.

^ICounts of non-U.S. citizens exclude those held in privately operated halfway houses.

^mCitizenship based on prisoner-reported country of birth.

ⁿCitizenship data were extracted from a state report (https://www.oregon.gov/doc/OC/docs/pdf/IB-54-ICE Criminal Aliens.pdf) and was unavailable by sex. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2017.

	Prison	ers age 17 or y	ounger		Prison	ers age 17 or y	ounger
Jurisdiction	Total	Male	Female	Jurisdiction	Total	Male	Female
U.S. total	935	893	42	Mississippi	18	18	0
Federal ^a	42	36	6	Missouri	11	9	2
State	893	857	36	Montana	0	0	0
Alabama	25	24	1	Nebraska	5	5	0
Alaska ^b	13	12	1	Nevada	22	22	0
Arizona	54	53	1	New Hampshire	0	0	0
Arkansas	24	23	1	New Jersey	0	0	0
California	/	/	/	New Mexico ^c	/	/	/
Colorado	8	8	0	New York	67	65	2
Connecticut ^b	55	53	2	North Carolina	76	72	4
Delaware ^b	11	11	0	North Dakota ^c	/	/	/
Florida	133	131	2	Ohio	32	31	1
Georgia	62	61	1	Oklahoma	12	10	2
Hawaii ^b	0	0	0	Oregon	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	Pennsylvania	27	26	1
Illinois	0	0	0	Rhode Island	0	0	0
Indiana	24	24	0	South Carolina	35	33	2
lowa	10	10	0	South Dakota	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	Tennessee	7	7	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	Texas	42	34	8
Louisiana	21	18	3	Utah	1	1	0
Maine	0	0	0	Vermont ^b	2	2	0
Maryland	13	13	0	Virginia	12	12	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	Washington	0	0	0
Michigan	40	39	1	West Virginia	0	0	0
Minnesota	8	8	0	Wisconsin	22	21	1
minicotu	0	0	0	Wyoming	1	1	0

Prisoners age 17 or younger in the custody of publicly or privately operated federal or state prisons, not including jails, by sex, December 31, 2017

Note: In 2017, BJS began requesting that National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) respondents include all persons age 17 or younger in the physical custody of state and federal correctional authorities and those held in private prisons, while excluding prisoners held in local jails and in the custody of other jurisdictions. Data collected in the 2017 NPS should not be compared to previous years' data. See *Methodology*.

/Not reported.

^aThe Federal Bureau of Prisons holds prisoners age 17 or younger in private contract facilities; 42 such prisoners were housed in contract facilities in 2017. ^bPrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

^cState did not provide any 2017 NPS data. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2017.

Sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state correctional authorities, percentages by most serious offense, sex, race,
and Hispanic origin, December 31, 2016

Most serious offense	All prisoners ^a	Male	Female	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent	55.2%	56.5%	37.5%	47.6%	60.1%	60.4%
Murder ^c	14.2	14.3	12.0	10.5	16.3	15.5
Negligent manslaughter	1.3	1.3	2.5	1.3	0.8	1.0
Rape/sexual assault	12.8	13.6	2.4	16.4	8.3	14.0
Robbery	13.1	13.5	8.0	7.2	19.3	12.7
Aggravated/simple assault	10.5	10.6	8.8	9.1	11.8	13.3
Other	3.3	3.2	3.8	3.1	3.7	3.8
Property	17.5%	16.9%	26.4%	23.8%	14.5%	12.3%
Burglary	9.4	9.6	7.1	11.5	8.7	7.1
Larceny-theft	3.4	3.0	8.4	5.4	3.0	2.1
Motor vehicle theft	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.9
Fraud	2.0	1.6	7.1	2.9	1.2	1.0
Other	2.0	1.9	2.9	2.9	1.0	1.1
Drug	14.8%	14.0%	24.8%	15.4%	13.8%	13.9%
Drug possession	3.5	3.2	7.3	4.1	3.2	3.2
Other ^d	11.2	10.7	17.6	11.3	10.6	10.7
Public order	11.9%	12.0%	10.2%	12.4%	11.2%	13.1%
Weapons	4.2	4.4	1.7	2.6	5.4	5.3
DUI	1.9	1.9	2.6	2.7	0.7	2.6
Other ^e	5.8	5.7	5.8	7.1	5.0	5.1
Other/unspecified ^f	0.6%	0.6%	1.1%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%
Total number of sentenced prisoners ^g	1,288,500	1,194,000	94,400	401,100	419,700	278,400

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Estimates are based on state prisoners with a sentence of more than one year. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and missing offense data. See *Methodology*. Also includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders; American Indians and Alaska Natives; and persons of two or more races.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic/Latino origin (e.g., white refers to non-Hispanic white; black refers to non-Hispanic black). See *Methodology*.

^cIncludes non-negligent manslaughter.

^dIncludes trafficking and other drug offenses.

^eIncludes court offenses; commercialized vice, morals, and decency offenses; liquor-law violations; probation and parole violations; and other public-order offenses.

^fIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

^gEstimates are rounded to the nearest 100.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2016; National Corrections Reporting Program, 2016; and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

Number of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state correctional authorities, by most serious offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, December 31, 2016

Most serious offense	All prisoners ^a	Male	Female	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
Total	1,288,466	1,194,000	94,400	401,100	419,700	278,400
Violent	710,900	675,200	35,400	190,900	252,400	168,100
Murder ^c	182,400	171,100	11,300	41,900	68,600	43,200
Negligent manslaughter	17,300	15,000	2,300	5,300	3,200	2,800
Rape/sexual assault	164,800	162,400	2,300	65,600	34,600	39,000
Robbery	168,800	161,200	7,600	28,900	81,100	35,300
Aggravated/simple assault	135,400	127,100	8,300	36,500	49,500	37,200
Other	42,100	38,600	3,600	12,600	15,300	10,700
Property	226,100	201,300	24,900	95,400	61,000	34,200
Burglary	121,300	114,500	6,700	46,000	36,400	19,900
Larceny-theft	44,000	36,200	8,000	21,800	12,700	5,900
Motor vehicle theft	9,600	8,900	800	4,000	2,400	2,600
Fraud	25,900	19,300	6,700	11,800	5,000	2,700
Other	25,200	22,500	2,800	11,800	4,400	3,100
Drug	190,100	166,800	23,500	61,600	57,900	38,600
Drug possession	45,300	38,500	6,900	16,300	13,300	8,800
Other ^d	144,800	128,300	16,600	45,300	44,500	29,800
Public order	153,100	143,500	9,600	49,900	46,900	36,400
Weapons	54,400	52,700	1,600	10,500	22,700	14,800
DUI	24,600	22,100	2,500	11,000	3,100	7,300
Other ^e	74,100	68,600	5,500	28,300	21,100	14,300
Other/unspecified ^f	8,200	7,200	1,000	3,300	1,500	1,100

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Estimates are based on state prisoners with a sentence of more than one year. Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and missing offense data. See *Methodology*.

^aAlso includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders; American Indians and Alaska Natives; and persons of two or more races.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic/Latino origin (e.g., white refers to non-Hispanic white; black refers to non-Hispanic black). See *Methodology*.

^CIncludes non-negligent manslaughter.

^dIncludes trafficking and other drug offenses.

^eIncludes court offenses; commercialized vice, morals, and decency offenses; liquor-law violations; probation and parole violations; and other public-order offenses.

^fIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2016; National Corrections Reporting Program, 2016; and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

Prisoners who received a sentence of any length in the custody of publicly or privately operated federal correctional facilities, percentages by most serious offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, September 30, 2017

Most serious offense	All prisoners ^a	Male	Female	White ^{b,c}	Black ^{b,c}	Hispanic ^c
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent	7.9%	8.1%	4.8%	7.0%	10.6%	2.4%
Homicide ^d	1.6	1.7	1.3	0.7	2.6	0.4
Robbery	3.8	4.0	1.8	4.5	5.8	1.0
Other	2.4	2.5	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.0
Property	5.9%	5.1%	17.4%	8.5%	6.3%	2.8%
Burglary	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0
Fraud	4.6	3.9	14.8	6.7	4.9	2.4
Other	1.0	1.0	2.4	1.7	1.0	0.4
Drug ^e	47.3%	46.6%	56.8%	37.5%	46.9%	58.2%
Public order	38.5%	39.8%	20.4%	46.2%	36.0%	36.2%
Immigration ^f	6.7	6.9	3.2	0.6	0.3	19.9
Weapons	17.0	17.9	4.2	14.3	26.7	8.5
Other ^g	14.9	15.0	13.0	31.3	8.9	7.8
Other/unspecified ^h	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%
Total number of sentenced prisoners ⁱ	166,800	155,700	11,100	46,100	61,800	53,200

Note: Counts are based on prisoners who were convicted and sentenced to any length of time, including those sentenced to one year or less, in the custody of publicly or privately operated federal correctional facilities on September 30, 2017. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See *Methodology*. ^aAlso includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders; American Indians and Alaska Natives; and persons of two or more races.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic/Latino origin (e.g., white refers to non-Hispanic white; black refers to non-Hispanic black). See *Methodology*.

^CRace/Hispanic origin data are based on administrative data and self-reports from BJS surveys.

^dIncludes murder and negligent and non-negligent manslaughter.

^eIncludes trafficking, possession, and other drug offenses. More than 99% of federal drug offenders were sentenced for trafficking.

^fIncludes illegal entry, smuggling and importing non-citizens, and holds for immigration officials.

^gIncludes court offenses; commercialized vice, morals, and decency offenses; liguor-law violations; probation and parole violations; and other public-order offenses. ^hIncludes offenses not classified.

ⁱEstimates are rounded to the nearest 100.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2017 (preliminary).

Prisoners who received a sentence of any length in the custody of publicly or privately operated federal correctional facilities, numbers by most serious offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, September 30, 2017

Most serious offense	All prisoners ^a	Male	Female	White ^{b,c}	Black ^{b,c}	Hispanic ^c
Total ^d	166,776	155,679	11,097	46,100	61,800	53,200
Violent	13,100	12,600	500	3,200	6,500	1,300
Homicide ^e	2,700	2,600	100	300	1,600	200
Robbery	6,400	6,200	200	2,100	3,600	600
Other	4,000	3,900	200	800	1,300	500
Property	9,800	7,900	1,900	3,900	3,900	1,500
Burglary	400	400	10	100	300	20
Fraud	7,700	6,100	1,600	3,100	3,000	1,300
Other	1,800	1,500	300	800	600	200
Drug ^f	78,800	72,500	6,300	17,300	29,000	31,000
Public order	64,300	62,000	2,300	21,300	22,200	19,300
Immigration ^g	11,100	10,700	400	300	200	10,600
Weapons	28,300	27,900	500	6,600	16,500	4,500
Other	24,800	23,400	1,400	14,400	5,500	4,100
Other/unspecified ^h	700	700	100	400	200	200

Note: Counts are based on prisoners who were convicted and sentenced to any length of time, including those sentenced to one year or less, in the custody of publicly or privately operated federal correctional facilities on September 30, 2017. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See *Methodology*. ^aAlso includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders; American Indians and Alaska Natives; and persons of two or more races.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic/Latino origin (e.g., white refers to non-Hispanic white; black refers to non-Hispanic black). See *Methodology*. ^cRace/Hispanic origin data are not adjusted to self-reported data.

^dRace/Hispanic origin totals are rounded to the nearest 100 to accommodate differences in data collection techniques between jurisdictions. ^eIncludes murder and negligent and non-negligent manslaughter.

^fIncludes trafficking, possession, and other drug offenses. More than 99% of federal drug offenders were sentenced for trafficking.

^gIncludes illegal entry, smuggling and importing non-citizens, and holds for immigration officials.

^hIncludes offenses not classified.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2017 (preliminary).

TABLE 16 Prison facility capacity, custody population, and percent capacity, December 31, 2017

		e of capacity measu		Custody	Custody population as a percent of-		
lurisdiction	Rated	Operational	Design	population	Lowest capacity	Highest capacity	
Federal ^a	135,792			155,006	114.1%	114.1%	
State							
Alabama ^b		25,784	12,852	21,570	167.8	83.7	
Alaska ^c	4,838		4,664	4,378	93.9	90.5	
Arizona ^d	38,098	44,003	38,098	41,964	110.1	95.4	
Arkansas	16,505	16,544	15,721	15,879	101.0	96.0	
California		121,426	89,763	118,058	131.5	97.2	
Colorado		14,706	13,125	15,900	121.1	108.1	
Connecticut	/	/	/	13,649	/	/	
Delaware ^b	5,514	5,566	4,092	6,140	150.0	110.3	
Florida		88,384		84,929	96.1	96.1	
Georgia ^d	59,481	53,861		53,514	99.4	90.0	
Hawaii ^e		3,527	3,527	3,536	100.3	100.3	
Idaho ^d		7,615		7,637	100.3	100.3	
Illinois ^f	54,543	54,543		41,065	75.3	75.3	
Indiana ^g		28,866		25,773	89.3	89.3	
lowa	7,200	7,200	 7,200	8,290	115.1	115.1	
Kansas	10,435	10,435	10,435	9,701	93.0	93.0	
Kentucky	11,971	11,971	12,226	12,008	100.3	98.2	
Louisiana	17,956	16,344		15,152	92.7	84.4	
Maine	2,421	2,602	2,602	2,354	97.2	90.5	
Maryland ^h		21,256	2,002	19,919	93.7	93.7	
Massachusetts		10,208	7,492	8,859	118.2	86.8	
Michigan	42,044	41,039		39,666	96.7	94.3	
Minnesota		9,504		9,547	100.5	100.5	
Mississippi ⁱ		17,909		15,559	86.9	86.9	
Missouri ^b		32,536		32,564	100.1	100.1	
Montana	•••	1,689		1,769	104.7	104.7	
Nebraska ^b		4,094	 3,375	5,198	154.0	127.0	
Nevada	14,092	11,886		13,243	111.4	94.0	
	2,760	2,760	 1,810	2,533	139.9	94.0 91.8	
New Hampshire New Jersey	16,590	17,439	23,337	16,597	100.0	71.1	
New Mexico ^j							
New York	 E1 400	7,055	7,055	4,048	57.4 97.3	57.4 96.0	
	51,409	51,603	50,892	49,514			
North Carolina		38,159	32,684	36,663	112.2	96.1	
North Dakota ^J		1,353	1,353	1,335	98.7	98.7	
Ohio Ohio	17 720	/	17 720	44,257	/	100 (
Oklahoma	17,730	19,809	17,730	19,931	112.4	100.6	
Oregon Demosity on ind	14,712	15,612	14,712	14,660	99.6	93.9	
Pennsylvania ^d	48,644	48,644	48,644	47,236	97.1	97.1	
Rhode Island	3,989	3,774	3,975	2,683	71.1	67.3	
South Carolina		21,404		19,409	90.7	90.7	
South Dakota ^{b,d}		4,444		3,890	87.5	87.5	
Tennessee	16,006	15,488		14,391	92.9	89.9	

Continued on next page

TABLE 16 (continued) Prison facility capacity, custody population, and percent capacity, December 31, 2017

Jurisdiction	Тур	Type of capacity measure			Custody population	ion as a percent of—	
	Rated	Operational	Design	Custody population	Lowest capacity	Highest capacity	
Texas ^b	157,528	151,431	157,528	137,926	91.1	87.6	
Utah		6,771	7,127	4,982	73.6	69.9	
Vermont	1,602	1,602	1,668	1,333	83.2	79.9	
Virginia		29,306		29,836	101.8	101.8	
Washington		16,775		17,674	105.4	105.4	
West Virginia	5,922	5,976	5,922	5,922	100.0	99.1	
Wisconsin		23,056	17,031	23,513	138.1	102.0	
Wyoming	2,298	2,298	2,417	2,182	95.0	90.3	

Note: Excludes inmates held in local jails, other states, or private facilities, unless otherwise stated. Rated capacity is the number of inmates or beds a facility can hold set by a rating official; operational capacity is the number of inmates a facility can hold based on staffing and services; and design capacity is the number of inmates a facility can hold set by the architect or planner. Lowest capacity represents the minimum capacity estimate submitted by the jurisdiction, while highest capacity represents the maximum capacity estimate. When a jurisdiction could provide only a single capacity estimate, it was used as both lowest and highest capacity.

...Not available. Specific type of capacity is not measured by state.

/Not reported.

^aDue to differences in the dates when data were extracted, the federal custody count reported for the calculation of capacity differs slightly from the year-end custody count reported in the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS). It includes prisoners of all sentence lengths.

^bState defines capacity differently than BJS does. See *Jurisdiction notes*.

^CAlaska's capacity excludes non-traditional confinement such as halfway houses or electronic monitoring.

^dPrivate facilities included in capacity and custody counts.

^eHawaii's custody count excludes 248 offenders who were relocated out-of-state while an in-state facility was being repaired.

fillinois's rated capacity is under revision, and these numbers are the ceiling operational capacity. Numbers are not comparable to prior reports.

^gIndiana's capacity includes facilities owned by the state but staffed with employees of a private correctional company.

^hMaryland's capacity may include some pre-trial detainees excluded from the custody count.

ⁱLocal facilities are included in Mississippi's capacity and custody counts.

^jState did not submit 2017 NPS data on custody or capacity. Custody count was imputed, and capacities were assumed to have not changed from the most recent year the state submitted NPS data. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2017.

Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities and held in the custody of private prisons and local jails, 2016 and 2017

		Prisone	ers held in private p			Prisoners held in local jails			
Jurisdiction	2016	2017	Percent change, 2016–2017	Percent of total jurisdiction, 2017	2016	2017	Percent change, 2016–2017	Percent of total jurisdiction, 2017	
U.S. total	128,323	121,420	-5.4%	8.2%	83,679	80,917	-3.3%	5.4%	
Federal ^b	34,159	27,569	-19.3%	15.1%	832	869	4.4%	0.5%	
State	94,164	93,851	-0.3%	7.2%	82,847	80,048	-3.4%	6.1%	
Alabama	348	264	-24.1	1.0	1,445	2,021	39.9	7.3	
Alaska ^c	510	248	-55.0	5.6	40	39	-2.5	0.9	
Arizona	8,285	8,283	0.0	19.7	0	0	~	~	
Arkansas	0,205	0,205	~	~	1,369	1,837	34.2	10.2	
California	7,005	6,359	-9.2	4.9	1,651	1,762	6.7	1.3	
Colorado	3,564	3,760	5.5	18.9	376	164	-56.4	0.8	
Connecticut ^c	508	515	1.4	3.7	~	~	~	~	
Delaware ^c	0	0	~	~	~	~	~		
Florida		11,676	~ -4.1	~ 11.9	~ 1,161			~ 1 1	
Georgia	12,176 7,973	7,880	-4.1	14.7	5,066	1,119 4,752	-3.6 -6.2	1.1 8.9	
Hawaii ^c	1,405	1,602	14.0	28.5	~ 701	~	~	~	
Idaho	420	432	2.9	5.0	791	680	-14.0	7.9	
Illinois	0	362	100.0	0.9	0	0	~	~	
Indiana ^d	3,927	4,061	3.4	15.6	403	251	-37.7	1.0	
lowa	0	0	~	~	0	0	~	~	
Kansas	0	0	~	~	78	97	24.4	1.0	
Kentucky	0	0	~	~	11,151	11,531	3.4	49.0	
Louisiana	0	0	~	~	20,623	18,587	-9.9	55.1	
Maine	0	0	~	~	11	17	54.5	0.7	
Maryland	25	32	28.0	0.2	94	58	-38.3	0.3	
Massachusetts	0	0	~	~	363	261	-28.1	2.9	
Michigan	0	0	~	~	0	0	~	~	
Minnesota	0	0	~	~	1,023	1,007	-1.6	9.4	
Mississippi	3,078	3,121	1.4	16.3	5,040	5,133	1.8	26.9	
Missouri	0	0	~	~	0	0	~	~	
Montana	1,481	1,409	-4.9	38.1	589	503	-14.6	13.6	
Nebraska	0	0	~	~	149	151	1.3	2.8	
Nevada	0	575	100.0	4.2	120	173	44.2	1.3	
New Hampshire	0	0	~	~	44	51	15.9	1.9	
New Jersey	2,720	2,659	-2.2	13.6	83	87	4.8	0.4	
New Mexico ^e	3,040	/	:	:	0	/	:	:	
New York	0	0	~	~	13	2	-84.6	0.0	
North Carolina	30	30	0.0	0.1	0	0	~	~	
North Dakota ^e	/	/	:	:	/	/	:	:	
Ohio	6,259	7,224	15.4	14.0	0	0	~	~	
Oklahoma	7,149	7,353	2.9	26.1	316	13	-95.9	0.0	
Oregon ^f	0	0	~	~	0	22	:	0.1	
Pennsylvania	680	407	-40.1	0.8	526	382	-27.4	0.8	
Rhode Island ^c	0	0	~	~	~	~	~	~	
South Carolina	12	24	100.0	0.1	344	341	-0.9	1.7	
South Dakota	34	34	0.0	0.9	0	0	~	~	
Tennessee	7,433	7,608	2.4	26.3	6,725	7,038	4.7	24.3	
Texas	13,692	12,728	-7.0	7.8	12,051	11,549	-4.2	7.1	
Utah	0	0	~	~	1,618	1,405	-13.2	21.8	

Continued on next page

TABLE 17 (continued) Prisoners under the jurisdiction

Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities and held in the custody of private prisons and local jails, 2016 and 2017

	Prisone	rs held in private p	Prisoners held in local jails					
Jurisdiction	2016	2017	Percent change, 2016–2017	Percent of total jurisdiction, 2017	2016	2017	Percent change, 2016–2017	Percent of total jurisdiction, 2017
Vermont ^{c,d}	264	0	-100.0	0.0	~	2	~	~
Virginia	1,576	1,553	-1.5	4.2	7,931	7,370	-7.1	19.8
Washington	0	0	~	~	178	42	-76.4	0.2
West Virginia	0	0	~	~	1,263	1,170	-7.4	16.5
Wisconsin	0	0	~	~	187	412	120.3	1.7
Wyoming	269	237	-11.9	9.6	7	21	200.0	0.8

Note: Counts are for December 31 of each year.

:Not calculated.

~Not applicable.

/Not reported.

^aIncludes prisoners held in private facilities in the jurisdiction and another state.

^bIncludes federal prisoners held in non-secure, privately operated facilities (9,497) and on home confinement (2,475). Excludes persons held in immigration detention facilities pending adjudication.

^CPrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

^dIncludes prisoners in facilities owned by the state but staffed by employees of a private correctional company.

^eTotals for 2016 include imputed counts for North Dakota, which did not submit 2016 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data. Totals for 2017 include imputed counts for New Mexico and North Dakota, which did not submit 2017 NPS data. BJS estimated counts of prisoners held in local jails and private facilities and included these estimates in the state and U.S. totals. See *Methodology*.

^fState submitted updated 2016 sentenced population counts.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2016 and 2017.

TABLE 18

Prisoners under military jurisdiction, by branch of service, 2016 and 2017

	1	otal pop	ulation ^a	Ser	population ^b	
Jurisdiction	2016	2017	Percent change 2016–2017	2016	2017	Percent change 2016–2017
Total number of prisoners	1,338	1,258	-6.0%	1,084	996	-8.1%
Military branch of service						
Air Force	236	227	-3.8%	192	184	-4.2%
Army	646	570	-11.8	577	502	-13.0
Marine Corps	245	234	-4.5	153	151	-1.3
Navy	191	212	11.0	145	146	0.7
Coast Guard	20	15	-25.0	17	13	-23.5
In custody of—						
Air Force	27	30	11.1%	5	4	-20.0%
Army	781	730	-6.5	713	659	-7.6
Marine Corps	109	132	21.1	27	62	129.6
Navy	421	366	-13.1	339	271	-20.1

Note: Counts are for December 31 of each year.

^aIncludes all prisoners under military jurisdiction, regardless of conviction status or sentence length. ^bIncludes prisoners sentenced to more than one year under military jurisdiction.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, 2016 and 2017.

Prisoners under jurisdiction of military correctional authority, with a sentence of any length, p	percentages by mo	ost
serious offense and branch of service, December 31, 2017		

Most serious offense	Total ^a	Air Force	Army	Marine Corps	Navy
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent offenses	61.3%	53.3%	71.5%	54.7%	47.8%
Non-violent offenses	38.7%	46.7%	28.5%	45.3%	52.2%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sexual	70.5%	71.0%	72.1%	64.6%	70.6%
Violent	46.3	41.1	53.7	40.9	35.6
Non-violent ^b	24.2	29.9	18.3	23.8	35.0
Other violent	15.0%	12.1%	17.8%	13.8%	12.2%
Murder ^c	6.8	6.1	9.1	4.4	3.9
Negligent manslaughter	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.6	1.1
Robbery	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Aggravated/simple assault	6.7	5.6	6.7	8.3	6.7
Other	0.9	0.0	1.5	0.6	0.6
Property	3.1%	2.8%	2.4%	5.0%	3.9%
Burglary	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.1	1.1
Larceny-theft	2.2	0.9	2.2	3.9	2.2
Motor vehicle theft	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fraud	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.6
Other	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Drug ^d	6.3%	12.6%	1.6%	11.6%	7.8%
Public order	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Military	3.2%	0.9%	2.9%	3.9%	5.0%
Other/unspecified	1.8%	0.5%	3.1%	1.1%	0.6%
Total number of prisoners	1,140	214	551	181	180

Note: Counts are based on prisoners sentenced to any length of time under military correctional authority. Excludes pre-trial detainees. Coast Guard offense distribution not shown due to too few cases.

^aIncludes prisoners who served in the Coast Guard.

^bIncludes sexual harassment, indecent exposure, prostitution, stalking, and other non-violent sexual misconduct.

^CIncludes non-negligent manslaughter.

^dIncludes possession, use, trafficking, and other drug crimes.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, 2017.

Prisoners under jurisdiction or in custody of correctional authorities in U.S. territories and commonwealths, by prison facility capacity, December 31, 2017

	Jurisd	iction population					
	Sentenced to		Total custody	Capacity			
Jurisdiction	Total ^a	more than 1 year ^a	population	Rated	Operational	Design	
Total	9,488	8,614	10,960	/	/	/	
American Samoa ^b	/	/	185	/	/	/	
Guam	682	366	628	753	18	260	
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands ^c	262	169	262	559	272	559	
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	7,875	7,701	9,493	14,364	14,632	14,632	
U.S. Virgin Islands ^d	669	378	577	468	355	550	

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Custody refers to the physical location where the prisoner is held. Rated capacity is the number of inmates or beds a facility can hold set by a rating official; operational capacity is the number of inmates a facility can hold based on staffing and services; and design capacity is the number of inmates a facility can hold set by the architect or planner.

/Not reported.

^aExcludes American Samoa.

^bAmerican Samoa has not submitted National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data since 2011. Custody data were located in the American Samoa Statistical Yearbook 2016 (http://doc.as.gov/wp-content/uploads/2011/06/American-Samoa-Statistical-Yearbook-2016.pdf) and represent the number of persons in custody as of December 2016.

^cThe Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands did not submit 2017 NPS data. Data used had been reported in 2016.

^dThe U.S. Virgin Islands did not submit NPS data from 2014 to 2017 and had inconsistent 2013 data. Data are from 2012.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2017.

Methodology

The National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program started in 1926. The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) sponsors the survey, and Abt Associates, Inc., currently serves as the data collection agent. BJS depends on voluntary participation by state departments of corrections (DOCs) and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) for NPS data.

The NPS distinguishes between prisoners in custody and prisoners under jurisdiction. To have custody of a prisoner, a state or the BOP must hold the prisoner in one of its facilities. To have jurisdiction over a prisoner, the state or BOP must have legal authority over that prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is incarcerated or supervised. Some states were unable to provide counts that distinguished between custody and jurisdiction. (See *Jurisdiction notes* to determine which states did not distinguish between custody and jurisdiction counts.)

The NPS jurisdiction counts include persons held in prisons, penitentiaries, correctional facilities, halfway houses, boot camps, farms, training or treatment centers, and hospitals. Counts also include prisoners who were temporarily absent (fewer than 30 days), in court, or on work release; housed in privately operated facilities, local jails, or other state or federal facilities; or serving concurrent sentences for more than one correctional authority.

The NPS custody counts include all prisoners held within a respondent's facility, including prisoners housed for other correctional authorities. The custody counts exclude prisoners held in local jails and other jurisdictions. With a few exceptions, the NPS custody counts exclude prisoners held in privately operated facilities.

Respondents to NPS surveys are permitted to update prior counts of prisoners held in custody and under jurisdiction. Some statistics on jurisdiction and sentenced prison populations for prior years have been updated in this report. All tables showing data based on jurisdiction counts, including tables of imprisonment rates, were based on the updated and most recently available data that respondents provided.

Admissions in this report include new court commitments; returned prisoners for parole, probation, or other conditional release violations; returned prisoners from appeal or bond; and other admissions. They exclude transfers from other jurisdictions, returned prisoners who were absent without leave, and returned escapees, because they have not officially left the jurisdiction. Releases include unconditional releases (e.g., expirations of sentence or commutations), conditional releases (e.g., probations, supervised mandatory releases, or discretionary paroles), deaths, AWOLs, escapes from confinement, transfers to other jurisdictions, releases to appeal or bond, and other releases. For reporting purposes, BJS release counts exclude AWOLs, escapes, and transfers to other jurisdictions, because they have not officially left the jurisdiction.

The NPS has historically included counts of prisoners in the combined jail and prison systems of Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The District of Columbia has not operated a prison system since year-end 2001. Felons sentenced under the District of Columbia criminal code are housed in federal facilities. Jail inmates in the District of Columbia are included in the Annual Survey of Jails. Some previously published prisoner counts include jail inmates in the District of Columbia for 2001, the last year of collection. Additional information about the NPS is available on the BJS website, including the data collection instrument.

Non-reporting states

The New Mexico and North Dakota DOCs did not respond to the 2017 NPS survey. BJS imputed 2017 figures for North Dakota's custody, jurisdiction, admission, and release counts using the state's online report (https://docr.nd.gov/sites/www/files/documents/ statistics/factsheets/2017%2012%2031%20FACT%20 SHEET.pdf). BJS assumed that the sentence-length distributions of the custody and jurisdiction populations, race-and-Hispanic-origin distribution of the prison population, and types of admissions and releases in 2017 were the same as those reported by the North Dakota DOC in 2015, the last year it submitted data. In addition, BJS assumed that the state's prison capacity was the same as in 2015.

The jurisdiction sentence length and custody counts for New Mexico were imputed from the total jurisdiction number based on the distributions reported by New Mexico DOC to the 2016 NPS. BJS also made the assumption that the race and Hispanic origin distribution had not changed from 2016, and that the percentage of prisoners held in local jails and private prisons remained the same. The number of releases was held at its 2016 level, and admissions were calculated to explain the difference between the 2016 and 2017 jurisdiction counts. BJS assumed that the capacity of New Mexico prisons did not change in 2017. Oregon did not submit data in 2016 but updated some of the jurisdiction counts for that year on the 2017 NPS data collection form. Details regarding the imputation of 2016 Oregon data are summarized in *Prisoners in 2016* (NCJ 251149, BJS web, January 2018).

Estimating year-end counts of prison population by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age

National-level estimates of the number of persons by race under the jurisdiction of state prisons on December 31, 2017, were based on an adjustment of NPS counts to comply with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of race and Hispanic origin. OMB defines persons of Hispanic or Latino origin as a separate category, and racial categories are defined exclusive of Hispanic origin. OMB adopted guidelines for collecting these data in 1997.

Not all NPS providers' information systems categorize race and Hispanic origin in this way. BJS adjusted reported NPS race and Hispanic origin data, separating for state and federal prisoners. For state prisoners, BJS calculated the ratio of the distribution of state prisoners by race and Hispanic origin in self-reported prisoner surveys, which use OMB categories for race, to the distribution of prisoners by race and Hispanic origin in NPS data for the year closest to the fielding of the survey. BJS then multiplied this ratio by the distribution of state prisoners' race and Hispanic origin using the current year's NPS. The percentage of persons self-reporting to the NPS as non-Hispanic and two or more races was assumed to be equal to that of the self-reported prisoner survey. The final percentage distribution of race and Hispanic origin was multiplied by the total of sentenced state prisoners to obtain counts for each category.

The distribution of race and Hispanic origin for federal prisoners used the same adjustment methodology but limited self-reported prisoner survey data to federal prisoners. BJS summed state and federal estimates for race and Hispanic origin to get the total counts published in table 3 and for detailed counts of prisoners by sex, age, and offense.

Prior to the *Prisoners in 2016* report, BJS used the race and Hispanic origin from the 2004 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities (SISCF) to calculate the ratio for the adjusted state distribution. Starting in 2016, BJS conducted the Survey of Prison Inmates (SPI), which allowed for adjustments to be updated with more recent data. To obtain 10-year estimates of race and Hispanic origin, BJS calculated ratio adjustments for each year twice, once using the 2004 SISCF and once using the 2016 SPI. BJS then weighted the ratios to reflect the number of years between the survey and estimate year. The ratios calculated using SISCF data received higher weights for years closer to 2004, while those calculated using SPI data had higher weights for years closer to 2016. BJS then used the average of these weighted ratios.

For federal estimates, the adjusted NPS data were multiplied by the ratio of the age category count within the sex and race combination in the Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP) to the FJSP total count within the sex and race combination (e.g., FJSP white males ages 18 to 19 divided by FJSP white males). The resulting product yielded FJSP-adjusted NPS counts for each sex and race combination by age group (e.g., white male prisoners ages 18 to 19 in the federal prison system). State prison age distributions for the NPS use a similar sex and race ratio adjustment based on individual-level data from the National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP). State and federal estimates were added together to obtain national estimates for year-end prison populations.

BJS provides the unadjusted jurisdiction-level counts of prisoners by race and Hispanic origin (see appendix table 2). Historical adjusted counts of prisoners by race are archived through the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ NACJD/studies/36281).

Estimating imprisonment rates by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age

BJS calculated age-specific imprisonment rates for each sex, adjusted racial and Hispanic origin group, and age by dividing the estimated number of sentenced prisoners within each age group under jurisdiction on December 31, 2017, by the estimated number of U.S. residents in each age group on January 1, 2018. BJS multiplied the result by 100,000 and rounded to the nearest whole number. Totals by sex include all prisoners and U.S. residents, regardless of race or Hispanic origin.

Non-U.S. citizen prisoners

The BOP and some DOCs reported the number of non-U.S. citizens under their jurisdiction or in their custody on December 31, 2017. While the intention is for jurisdictions to report based on prisoners' current citizenship status, some jurisdictions may have instead reported country of birth to NPS. Statistics from 2017 mark the first time that states were asked to include the citizenship status of prisoners held in private facilities, so 2017 counts are more complete than in prior years. In 2017, the BOP provided counts of non-citizens based on country of current citizenship. This is a change from previous years, when BOP counts were based on country of birth. Non-U.S. citizens held in local jails under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities are excluded from totals, unless otherwise noted. Four states did not report prisoners' citizenship status, the largest of which was New Mexico.

Estimating offense distribution in the state and federal prison populations by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age

BJS employed a ratio adjustment method to weight the individual-level offense data from the NCRP to the state prison control totals for sex and the estimated race or Hispanic origin from the NPS, which yielded a national offense distribution for state prisoners. Prisoners missing offense data were excluded from the analysis prior to the weighting. Because data submission for the NCRP typically lags behind that of the NPS, state offense distribution estimates are published for the previous calendar year.

Data presented in tables 14 and 15 are obtained from the FJSP, and counts are based on prisoners who were convicted and sentenced to any length of time, including those sentenced to one year or less, and were under federal jurisdiction on September 30, 2017. Data are limited to prisoners sentenced on U.S. district court commitments or District of Columbia superior court commitments and to prisoners returned to federal custody following violations of probation (both federal and District of Columbia), parole, supervised release, or mandatory release. Estimates in tables 14 and 15 differ from previously published federal offense distributions presented in the FJSP web tool (https://www.bjs.gov/ fjsrc/) or Federal Justice Statistics bulletins and statistical tables on the BJS website because these publications exclude District of Columbia prisoners. Because FJSP is a custody collection, the total count of prisoners in tables 14 and 15 differs from the jurisdiction count of prisoners reported to the NPS. The race and Hispanic origin distribution for tables 14 and 15 have not been adjusted to self-report distributions because the adjustment to the total population made in earlier tables is based on prisoners sentenced to more than one year.

Reported race and Hispanic origin

- State DOCs and the BOP reported the race and Hispanic origin distribution of their prison populations (see appendix table 2).
- These data are administrative in nature and may not reflect prisoners' self-identification of race or Hispanic origin.

Prison capacities

State and federal correctional authorities provide three measures of their facilities' capacity: design, operational, and rated capacity. Prison population estimates as a percentage of capacity are based on a state or federal custody population. In general, state capacity and custody counts exclude prisoners held in private facilities, although six states include prisoners held in private or local facilities as part of the capacity of their prison systems: Arizona, Georgia, Idaho, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota. For these states, prison population as a percentage of capacity includes prisoners held in the states' private facilities or local facilities.

Military correctional data

BJS obtains an annual aggregate count of service personnel held under military jurisdiction, as well as limited demographic and offense data from the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness. The Department of Defense disaggregates these data by the branch in which prisoners served, the branch having physical custody of the prisoner, and whether the prisoner was an officer or enlisted.

U.S. territories

Data on prisoners under the jurisdiction of U.S. territorial correctional authorities are collected separately from state and federal NPS data, and U.S. totals in this report exclude territorial counts. Three territories (American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) did not provide 2017 NPS data. Data from prior years and alternate sources are shown in table 20.

National Prisoner Statistics program jurisdiction notes

These notes are provided to the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) by state departments of corrections (DOC) and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) as part of the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data collection. Notes are presented mostly verbatim and were generally edited only for misspellings and to order comments per questions. Not all jurisdictions comment on every question. Respondents are encouraged to describe other types of admissions and releases specific to their system, and these are summarized in these jurisdiction notes and included in the totals in table 7.

Alabama—Other admissions included reopened cases. Prisons were not recently rated for official capacity. The majority of Alabama prisons were overcrowded. As of 2017, a total of 25,784 beds were in operation, which represented the physical capacity for prisoners but was not based on staffing, programs, and services. The operating capacity differed from BJS's definition.

Alaska—Other conditional releases included offenders released due to suspended sentences. The Alaska DOC does not have capacity levels by gender. The design capacity is 4,664. The rated capacity is 4,838. The rated population capacity does not include non-traditional confinement such as halfway houses or electronic monitoring.

Arizona—Jurisdiction counts were based on custody data and prisoners in contracted beds. These counts excluded prisoners held in other jurisdictions because Arizona receives an equal number of prisoners to house from other jurisdictions. Arizona abolished parole in 1994, so only prisoners released prior to 1994 were on parole. Because community supervision prisoners were supervised as parolees, both parolees and community supervision violators were included in admissions as parole violators. Other admissions included persons returned from deportation. Other unconditional releases included prisoners released by the court. Other conditional releases included those on to other community supervision programs. Prison capacities included the capacity of private prisons in Arizona.

Arkansas-No notes.

California—Custody counts included out-of-state correctional facility contracted beds, community correctional facility private contract beds, and private work furlough prisoners. Other conditional releases included boarders from county correctional facilities. Other releases included prisoners released under California's Public Safety Realignment law (A.B. 109). Citizenship data were extracted from a report published by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's Office of Research (https://sites.cdcr. ca.gov/research/wp-content/uploads/sites/9/2018/07/ Offender-Data-Points-as-of-December-31-2017-1. pdf) and represented the country of birth as reported by prisoners. Per California, this does not reflect documentation of current citizenship status.

Colorado—Jurisdiction and custody counts included a small, undetermined number of prisoners with a maximum sentence of one year or less, and 205 males and five females who were part of the Youthful Offender System. Prisoners reported as housed in privately operated correctional facilities were under Federal Transfer and Interstate Compact programs and were not reported in the department's population and capacity counts. Jurisdiction population counts included a small number of prisoners from other states admitted under the interstate compact agreement. Release counts excluded prisoners who were absent without leave (AWOL) or had escaped. Other releases included discharges from youthful offender systems. Prison design capacity is based on data from the Colorado DOC's annual statistical report. Previous years' design capacity figures were set equal to operational capacity.

Connecticut—Prisons and jails formed one integrated system. All NPS data included jail and prison populations. New court commitment admissions included prisoners who were admitted on accused status but received a sentence later in the year. Other admissions included persons returned to prison without prejudice. Counts of other types of admissions and releases included persons with legitimate types of prison entries and exits that did not match BJS categories. Legislation in July 1995 abolished the capacity law, making a facility's capacity a fluid number based on the needs of the department. The needs were dictated by security issues, populations, court decrees, legal mandates, staffing, and physical plant areas of facilities that served other purposes or had been decommissioned. The actual capacity of a facility was subject to change.

Delaware—Prisons and jails formed one integrated system. All NPS data included jail and prison populations. Capacity counts included the halfway houses under the Delaware DOC. Releases included offenders who received a combined sentence (prison and parole) of more than one year. Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP)—Data reflected prisoners under BOP jurisdiction on December 30, 2017, except for tables 14 and 15, which cover September 30. Jurisdiction counts included prisoners housed in secure private facilities where the BOP had a direct contract with a private operator and prisoners housed in secure facilities where there was a subcontract with a private provider at a local government facility. Jurisdiction counts also included prisoners housed in jail or short-term detention and others held in state-operated or other non-federal secure facilities. BOP prisoners housed in state facilities are counted as being held in local or county-operated facilities. Counts included 7,022 prisoners (6,081 males and 941 females) held in non-secure, privately operated community corrections centers or halfway houses and 2,475 offenders on home confinement (2,144 males and 331 females). A total of 42 juveniles (36 males and 6 females) were held in contract facilities. These juvenile prisoners were included in the jurisdiction and custody totals but excluded from the counts of privately or locally operated facilities. Some of these juveniles were under the jurisdiction of U.S. probation but housed in the custody of the BOP in contract facilities. Due to information system configuration, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders were combined, and prisoners of Hispanic origin were included in the racial categories. On December 31, 2017, the BOP held 55,946 male and 4,040 female prisoners of Hispanic origin. Parole violation counts included those with and without a new sentence. Other admissions included hospitalizations and treatment. Expirations of sentence included good conduct releases that usually had a separate and distinct term of supervision and releases from the residential drug abuse treatment program. Other releases included clemencies, compassionate releases, hospitalizations and treatment completed, and releases based on the amount of time served. On December 31, 2017, the BOP custody population was 155,006 prisoners (excluding contracted and private facilities) and the rated capacity was 135,792. Citizenship is being provided as it is recorded in the BOP data system, and is subject to verification by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).

Florida—Data on race and Hispanic origin from 2016 and 2017 were not comparable to previous years' data due to a change in reporting methods. Florida reported only admissions for prisoners with new sentences and did not report admissions of prisoners on technical violations. Other admissions included program supervision violations. Other unconditional releases included vacated sentences. Other conditional releases included provisional release supervision, conditional medical releases, program supervision, mandatory conditional releases, conditional pardons, and parole reinstatements. The number of deaths included three male executions. Reported operational capacity included the capacity of contracted institutions (8,696 males and 1,250 females), contracted drug facilities (225 males), and contracted work release facilities (1,684 males and 317 females), although BJS was able to remove these facilities from the calculations of percentage capacity. Contracted capacities are current as of December 31, 2017. Florida's DOC revised the variables used to determine citizenship of prisoners in 2015. Therefore, estimates of non-U.S. citizens from after 2014 were not comparable to previous years.

Georgia—Data reflect the prison population during the last week of December 2017. Custody populations included both state prisons and county correctional institutions. Subtotals of gender, race, and sentence length, as well as custody counts, were adjusted using interpolation to match the overall totals. Counts of admissions and releases were adjusted using interpolation to balance the jurisdictional populations on January 1, 2017, and December 31, 2017. Females were not housed in privately operated correctional facilities in Georgia. Capacity counts included state, county, and private prisons. Overall population was slightly lower again this year because Georgia's criminal justice reform initiatives have impacted both the commitments and admissions of offenders into the prison system.

Hawaii—Prisons and jails formed one integrated system. All NPS data included jail and prison populations. In custody and jurisdiction counts, sentenced felon probationers and probation violators were included with the counts of prisoners with a total maximum sentence of one year or less. Custody population counts for 2016 and 2017 were different because 248 sentenced felons and parole violators from Halawa Correctional Facility were transferred to Arizona while repairs were being done. Other unconditional releases included one dismissal. Other releases included prisoners released due to status change. Hawaii did not have a rated capacity for its integrated prison and jail system. Information on foreign nationals held in correctional facilities was based on self-reported data by prisoners.

Idaho—Counts were estimates based on live data with some changing variability over time due to the movement and processing of offenders.

Illinois—Jurisdiction, custody population, admission, and release counts for prisoners with maximum sentences of more than one year included an

undetermined number of prisoners with a one-year sentence. All Illinois DOC prisoners have a minimum sentence of one year. However, some prisoners are in custody for less than one year due to pre-trial time spent in local jail custody. Illinois DOC contracts with an outside vendor for two adult transition facilities (i.e., work release). The department considers these offenders in its custody and includes them in the daily population counts. Prisoners in other state or federal custody are tracked separately. Counts of admissions and releases included escapes from adult transition centers, where prisoners leave and return for work assignments. All escapees counted were from adult transition centers, and all returning escapees had escaped from these centers. The Illinois DOC applied the term AWOL returns only to parolees who committed a subsequent technical violation or new offense. These returns were included under parole violation admissions. Electronic detention prisoners were not included in the population total. Other unconditional releases included court orders. The Illinois DOC method for determining rated capacity was under revision. The department provided the ceiling operational capacity and defined this as the total number of beds in a facility.

Indiana—Custody, jurisdiction, admissions, release, and capacity counts included prisoners in two facilities owned by the state of Indiana but staffed by employees of a private correctional company. Other types of admissions included prisoners on active supervision or admitted as "safekeepers."

Iowa—In 2009, the Iowa DOC began including offenders on work release in the operating-while-intoxicated population. Iowa prisoners housed in out-of-state prisons were also included in the department's jurisdiction counts. Iowa data included in BJS reports prior to 2009 were custody counts only. The number of sentenced prisoners under Iowa jurisdiction who were transferred from other jurisdictions between January 1,2017, and December 31, 2017, included offenders transferring from other jurisdictions with an Iowa sentence. Counts of AWOL admissions and releases were of the work release (644 offenders) and operating-while-intoxicated (96 offenders) populations. Other conditional releases included persons released to special sentence supervision.

Kansas—Kansas does not house prisoners in privately operated facilities. Other admissions included sanctions from probation. Other unconditional releases included court appearance releases. Other conditional releases included supervised parole. Information on foreign nationals held in state correctional facilities was based on self-reported data by prisoners, but an ICE agent is present when a facility's reception and diagnostic unit interviews a prisoner, and the agent informs the Kansas DOC if the prisoner is a confirmed non-U.S. citizen.

Kentucky—Other types of admissions included special admissions, returns from active release, and returns from shock probation with additional sentence. Other types of unconditional releases included pardons. Other types of conditional prison releases included exits to home incarceration. Other releases included releases from jail and active releases.

Louisiana—Jurisdiction and capacity counts were correct as of December 27, 2017. Other types of unconditional releases included court orders and releases for good time with no supervision. Other types of conditional release included reinstatements to probation. Other types of release included compassionate releases.

Maine-No notes.

Maryland—The number of prisoners with a maximum sentence of more than one year for the jurisdiction and custody measures was estimated by taking the percentage of prisoners with a maximum sentence of more than one year from the automated data and applying the percentage to the manual headcounts for the measure of interest (December 31 jurisdiction population, December 31 custody population). Any sentenced prisoners housed at the Baltimore City Detention Center or the Baltimore Central Booking and Intake Center were included in the jurisdiction and custody counts. Pre-trial prisoners at these facilities were excluded. The unsentenced prisoners in Maryland's custody on December 31, 2017, were all federal prisoners housed contractually at the Chesapeake Detention Facility. The reported prisoners under Maryland's jurisdiction who were housed in facilities operated by a county or local authority were sentenced to state prison by local jurisdictions and waiting to be transferred to Maryland DOC custody. Hispanic or Latino origin may have been underreported because records for existing prisoners were still being updated in the new information system. Due to implementation issues with a new information system, admissions and releases for 2017 were estimates. The total number of new court commitments may have included a small, undetermined number of returns from appeal or bond. Mandatory release violators were included with parole violators. Maryland did not distinguish between AWOLs and escapees. Other unconditional releases included court ordered releases. Operational capacities included beds used for some Maryland pre-trial prisoners that were not counted in year-end counts (32 males). BJS removed these 32 individuals from the reported capacity figures.

Massachusetts—By law, offenders in Massachusetts may be sentenced to terms of up to 2.5 years in locally operated jails and correctional institutions. This population was excluded from the state count but was included in published population counts and rates for local jails and correctional institutions. Jurisdiction counts excluded approximately 2,133 prisoners (2,057 males and 76 females) in the county system (local jails and houses of correction) who were serving a sentence of more than one year, but these prisoners were included in imprisonment rate calculations at the request of the Massachusetts DOC. Jurisdiction and custody counts may have included a small but undetermined number of prisoners who were remanded to court or transferred to the custody of another state, federal, or locally operated system and subsequently released. In 2017 there was a transition at Bridgewater State Hospital of patient care from the Massachusetts DOC to an outside contractor, although the Massachusetts DOC did not report these as private prisoners. There was a continued increase in prisoners transferred to local jails prior to their release from prison as part of a step-down initiative for re-entry. One juvenile under the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts DOC and housed in a Massachusetts Department of Youth Services facility was included in the count of prisoners housed in other arrangements. Other admissions included returns from court-ordered release, and other unconditional releases included those ordered by courts. Due to the closing of facilities in 2017, the design capacity for the Massachusetts DOC decreased by 236 beds (from 7,728 to 7,492).

Michigan—Data recorded for Hispanics were treated as an ethnicity rather than a race, and reporting was optional. Therefore, the numbers for Hispanics were significantly underreported. Rather than reporting an incorrect number, the Michigan DOC included the relatively small number of cases recorded as Hispanic in the "white" category.

Minnesota—Minnesota measured only operational capacity.

Mississippi—Jurisdiction counts of local facilities included both local county jails and county regional facilities. Other types of admission and release to state prisons included data corrections because of a lag in processing. Other conditional releases included earned release supervision, house arrests, and medical releases. Total operational capacity on December 31, 2017, was 17,909. This capacity included county jails and county regional facilities. **Missouri**—Other types of unconditional releases included those after erroneous commitments, reversals, discharges from remand, and court-ordered discharges. Other types of conditional releases included parole board holdover returns. Other releases included revocations or remands of convictions. The Missouri DOC did not have design capacity data for its older prisons or update design capacity for prison extensions or improvements. Missouri did not use a rated capacity. The state defined operational capacity as the number of beds available, including those temporarily offline. Non-U.S. citizen data were based on the number of offenders with ICE detainers. Previously, the Missouri DOC had reported the number of foreign-born offenders.

Montana—The Montana DOC did not record Hispanic origin.

Nebraska—Other unconditional releases included vacated sentences. Nebraska defined operational capacity as its stress capacity, which was 125% of design capacity for designated facilities. The total design and operational capacities for institutions that house females included one female multi-custody facility. The Nebraska DOC operated two co-ed facilities, which represented a design capacity of 290 and was included in the male design and operational capacities. A 100-bed housing unit was added to one of the Nebraska DOC's facilities in 2017.

Nevada—Other admissions included persons committed to the Nevada DOC through the Intermediate Sanction Probation; Safe Keeper-Boot Camp; Safe Keeper-pre-trial detainees, which include local jail inmates admitted to the Nevada DOC due to medical, behavioral, protective, or local staffing issues; persons ordered by judges to serve 6 months or less in prison prior to actual sentencing for felonies; and prisoners serving consecutive sentences in Nevada and another state but not physically in the custody of Nevada. Other unconditional releases included those made to the committing authority.

New Hampshire—Due to a change in its data-coding system, the New Hampshire DOC has been unable to report to the NPS the number of non-U.S. citizens in custody after 2015.

New Jersey—Population counts for prisoners with a maximum sentence of more than one year included prisoners with sentences of one year. The New Jersey DOC had no jurisdiction over prisoners with sentences of less than one year or unsentenced prisoners. Other types of unconditional releases included vacated and amended sentences and court-ordered releases. Reporting of other conditional releases included

offenders in intensive supervision programs. New Jersey data for escapes did not differentiate between prisoners who disappeared from confined walls or disappeared while out of institutions. Other releases included prisoners transferred early from county jails into the state prison system before being released back to county jails, and other transfers.

New Mexico—State did not submit 2017 NPS data. BJS used the offender population count reported on the New Mexico DOC's website on January 3, 2018 (http://cd.nm. gov/index.html) as the total number of prisoners under state jurisdiction. See *Methodology* for the imputation strategy for non-reporting states.

New York—Other admissions included persons who returned to prison after they were erroneously discharged.

North Carolina—As of December 1, 2011, North Carolina prisons no longer housed misdemeanor offenders with sentences of fewer than 180 days. Captured escapees were not considered a prison admission type in North Carolina, and escape was not considered a type of prison release. Other admission types included direct receipt of offenders through an interstate compact. Other types of unconditional releases included court orders and interstate compact releases. Supervised mandatory releases were post-release offenders. Post-release supervision was defined as a reintegration program for serious offenders who served extensive prison terms. This form of supervision was created by the state's Structured Sentencing Act of 1993. Rated capacity was not available. Reported operational capacity included the capacity at a private facility that houses the female offenders (30) included in the private state facilities, and BJS removed these from the calculations of percentage capacity.

North Dakota—State did not submit 2016 or 2017 NPS data. BJS imputed 2016 responses for North Dakota's custody, jurisdiction, admission, and release figures from the state's online reports for 2016 (https://docr.nd.gov/ sites/www/files/documents/statistics/factsheets/2016_ FACT_SHEET.pdf) and 2017 (https://docr.nd.gov/sites/ www/files/documents/statistics/factsheets/2017%20 12%2031%20FACT%20SHEET.pdf). See *Methodology* for the imputation strategy for non-reporting states.

Ohio—Population counts for prisoners with a maximum sentence of more than one year included an undetermined number of prisoners with a sentence of one year or less. Admissions and releases reported by the Ohio DOC included all offenders regardless

of sentence length. Returns and conditional releases involving transitional control prisoners were reported after movement from confinement to a terminal release status occurred. Admissions of parole violators without a new sentence included only formally revoked violators. Other admission types include judicial release technical returns, previously included as conditional release violators without a new sentence. Escapes included non-confinement escapes. Other unconditional releases included vacated sentences and other court discharges. Other releases included administrative releases. Counts of non-U.S. citizens and prisoners age 17 or younger excluded prisoners housed in privately operated halfway houses.

Oklahoma—Most prisoners with sentences of one year or less were part of the Oklahoma Delayed Sentencing Program for Young Adults. On December 31, 2017, the number of prisoners under the Oklahoma DOC jurisdiction's with a maximum sentence of more than one year included 1,086 males and 76 females who were waiting in county jails to be moved to state prisons. The Oklahoma DOC did not include these in its reported jurisdiction counts, but per NPS definitions, BJS added these individuals into the sentenced jurisdiction and total jurisdiction counts. Prisoners held by Oklahoma for other states were excluded from all jurisdiction counts. Jurisdiction counts included offenders in Oklahoma's DOC county jail program. Numbers reported in "escapes from confinement" represented escapes from state-run prisons and walkaways from halfway houses and community corrections or work centers. Only Oklahoma DOC facilities were included in the capacity counts. Non-U.S. citizen status was based on self-reported data by country of birth.

Oregon—State did not submit 2016 NPS data but updated 2016 population data on the 2017 NPS form. See *Methodology* for the imputation strategy for non-reporting states.

Pennsylvania—Other admissions included those from the state hospital and parole detainees. Other types of unconditional releases included vacated sentences and convictions. Other releases included transfers to other states and unknown other releases. Capacity counts included state correctional institutions, community corrections centers, community contract facilities, and contracted county jails. Community contract facilities were contracted out by the Pennsylvania DOC to private service providers, and it maintained contracted housing services with certain Pennsylvania county jails. Rhode Island—Prisons and jails formed one integrated system. All NPS data included jail and prison populations. The Rhode Island data system recorded Hispanic origin as a race rather than an ethnicity and did not capture Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, or persons of two or more races, including those who may have identified themselves as Hispanic second to another race. Prison admissions classified as escape returns included offenders serving out of state. The Rhode Island DOC's data system could not differentiate between parole violation admissions with and without new sentences, which were all counted as new sentences. Other types of unconditional releases consisted of discharges at court, court-ordered discharges, and discharges out of state. Conditional releases included persons paroled to immigration or paroled out of state. Conditional releases of transfers to another jurisdiction included only persons serving a sentence out of state. Other types of conditional releases included discharges to the state's Institute for Mental Health. Prison system capacity figures were valid as of December 31, 2017. The Rhode Island DOC no longer asks questions relating to citizenship at prison admission, but in previous years, the data were self-reported.

South Carolina—The December 31, 2017, custody count of unsentenced prisoners included five unsentenced males: one on observation status under the state's Youthful Offender Act (YOA) and four "safekeepers." As of July 1, 2003, the South Carolina DOC began releasing prisoners due for release and housed in the department's institutions on the first day of every month. Since January 1, 2018, was a holiday, prisoners eligible for release on January 1 were released on December 31, 2017, causing the prisoner count to be at its lowest point for the month on December 31, 2017. All 24 prisoners (19 males and 5 females) housed in private facilities in South Carolina were in privately operated medical facilities. Prisoners (341 to 322 males and 19 females) reported as housed in local facilities for the South Carolina DOC were housed in designated facilities or considered absent with leave to local or county facilities. South Carolina did not have a specific race code to designate persons identifying as two or more races. These individuals were included in other specific race groups or labeled as "other race." Other types of admissions included prisoners who were resentenced. Other types of unconditional releases consisted of remands. Other release types included persons who were resentenced. There were two paroling authorities within the adult correctional system in South Carolina: the Intensive Supervision Administrative Release Authority paroled 705 offenders under the YOA in 2017, while the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole,

and Pardon Services paroled 1,009 non-YOA offenders. The state utilizes the operational capacity concept in its management reports and other requested surveys.

South Dakota—Custody and jurisdiction counts of prisoners serving a maximum sentence of one year or less included those under a probation sentence who, as a condition of probation, must serve up to 180 days in state prison. The reporting system for the South Dakota DOC did not have a category for prisoners of two or more races. These prisoners were labeled as "other race." Other admissions included parole or supervised release detainees. South Dakota did not separate discretionary and presumptive parole releases. Parole detainees were included in counts of other release types. The operational capacity reported was planned capacity and included some offenders housed in contractual beds at halfway houses.

Tennessee—Other conditional releases included offenders who were released to community corrections. The reported rated capacity of the Tennessee DOC included the rated capacity of four private prisons (8,091), which BJS removed from the calculations of percentage capacity. The reported operational capacity included the operational capacity of four private prisons (7,742), which BJS removed from the calculations of percentage capacity.

Texas—Offenders in custody were all those serving time in a facility owned and operated by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice at the time of data collection. Jurisdiction counts included offenders in custody and those held in privately operated prisons, intermediate-sanction facilities, punishment facilities for substance-abuse felonies, and halfway houses; temporarily released to a county for less than 30 days; and awaiting paperwork for transfer to state-funded custody. Capacities excluded county jail beds because those correctional facilities did not have a minimum or maximum number of beds available for paper-ready and bench-warrant prisoners. Admissions and releases included offenders received into an intermediate sanction facility, which was a sanction in lieu of revocation. These offenders were counted in the parole violator category, although these were not revocations. Other conditional releases included discretionary mandatory releases. Executions were included in releases due to death. Other admissions and other release types included transfers between divisions. The methodology for foreign offenders was changed to include private facilities, as instructed by BJS. In prior years, this number was calculated using the custody population which excluded private facilities.

Utah—Other types of unconditional release included court-ordered releases and discharges of cases or prisoner holds.

Vermont—Prisons and jails formed one integrated system. All NPS data included jail and prison populations. The Vermont DOC did not report data on admissions and releases in 2015, 2016, or 2017. BJS assumed that the number of admissions in 2017 was equal to the number in 2016 and that the decrease in the jurisdiction population was due solely to an increase in releases in 2016. Admission and release type distributions were assumed to be the same in 2017 as in 2016.

Virginia—Jurisdiction counts were for December 31, 2017. As of September 1, 1998, the state was responsible for prisoners with a sentence of more than one year or a sentence of 12 months plus one day. Prior to September 1, 1998, the state had been responsible for a sentence of more than one year, while local authorities were responsible for a sentence of 12 months or less. Jurisdiction, custody, and race and Hispanic origin counts for 2017 were preliminary and will change. Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders were included in the Asian racial category. Counts of admissions and releases were preliminary fiscal-year 2017 figures. Other conditional releases included persons released conditionally as sexually violent predators and persons released on conditional pardons or clemency. The Virginia DOC revised its method of reporting prison capacity in 2014 to match BJS definitions. As a result, comparisons should not be made to estimates before 2014. The counts excluded beds assigned to institutional hospitals that may not be designated as male or female only and detention and diversion centers.

Washington—Admission and release counts for conditional releases included offenders who did not receive a sentence of more than one year. Admission and release counts of conditional release violators included offenders who received probation sentences and were sent to county jails for a term of less than 30 days for violating their probation conditions. Other unconditional releases included vacated sentences. **West Virginia**—Other types of admissions and releases included those to and from the Anthony Center for Young Adults and Diagnostics. Other types of unconditional releases included court-ordered releases.

Wisconsin—Consistent with the method used to generate population estimates in 2016, the Wisconsin DOC used the time between a prisoner's admission date and maximum discharge date to determine sentence length for year-end counts. If a maximum discharge date was not recorded, the mandatory release date was used. If the mandatory release date was not recorded, the prisoner's release date was used. Therefore, this may not accurately reflect whether the prisoner was initially sentenced to one year or less or to more than one year. Custody measures included prisoners without Wisconsin sentences who were physically housed in a Wisconsin prison. Jurisdiction measures included prisoners with Wisconsin sentences, regardless of where the prisoners were physically located. Unsentenced prisoners included those who had not yet had data entered reflecting their mandatory release date and maximum discharge date and some offenders temporarily held in the Milwaukee facility. An offender on a temporary hold who was on probation did not have a mandatory release date or maximum discharge date.

The same time intervals used to determine sentence length for year-end counts were used to determine sentence length for admissions totals, while the time between a prisoner's admission date and release date was used to determine sentence length for the releases total. Therefore, admissions and releases totals may not accurately reflect whether a prisoner was initially sentenced to one year or less or to more than one year. Other conditional releases included alternatives to revocation. Other types of releases included those released after erroneous admission.

Wyoming—Other unconditional releases included those that were court-ordered or mandated.

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Imprisonment rates of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, per 100,000 U.S. residents, 1978–2017

Year	All ages	Age 18 or older
1978	131	183
1979	133	185
1980	138	191
1981	153	211
1982	170	232
1983	179	243
1984	187	254
1985	201	272
1986	216	293
1987	230	311
1988	246	331
1989	274	369
1990	295	398
1991	311	420
1992	330	446
1993	360	486
1994	389	526
1995	411	556
1996	427	577
1997	444	599
1998	463	623
1999	476	640
2000	470	632
2001	470	630
2002	477	639
2003	483	645
2004	487	649
2005	492	655
2006	501	666
2007	506	670
2008	506	669
2009	504	665
2010	500	656
2011	492	644
2012	479	626
2013	479	623
2014	471	611
2015	459	595
2016	450	582
2017	440	568
	ustice Statistics National Prise	

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 1978–2017; and U.S. Census Bureau, post-censal resident population estimates for January 1 of the following calendar year.

APPENDIX TABLE 2 Prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by race and Hispanic origin, December 31, 2017

	Native American Hawaiian/										
Jurisdiction	Total	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	Indian/ Alaska Native ^a	Asian ^a	Other Pacif Islander ^a	ic Two or more races ^a	Other ^a	Unknown	Did no report
Federal ^{b,c}	183,058	50,595	67,818	58,446	3,730	2,469	/	~	~	/	0
State	,)	,	-)	_,					
Alabama	27,608	12,600	14,857	0	2	3	0	0	0	146	0
Alaska	4,399	1,928	486	131	1,611	140	71	~	~	32	0
Arizona	42,030	16,365	5,930	16,503	2,281	198	0	0	670	17	66
Arkansas	18,070	9,942	7,387	587	58	70	8	0	16	2	0
California	131,039	27,811	37,336	57,032	1,476	1,415	355	0	5,614	0	0
Colorado	19,946	9,175	3,493	6,264	666	223	/	/	/	3	122
Connecticut	14,040	4,411	5,765	3,749	45	68	0	0	,	2	0
Delaware	6,443	2,399	3,722	312	1	5	0	0	0	4	0
Florida ^d	98,504	39,443	46,493	12,207	85	21	11	0	239	5	0
Georgia	53,667	19,160	32,243	1,985	24	180	1	61	~	13	0
Hawaii	5,630	1,414	230	137	24	946	2,332	188	~	358	0
Idaho	8,579	6,374	230	1,389	331	38	2,332	100	92	111	0
Illinois	41,471	12,456	242	5,341	61	- 30 149	2	39	92	16	44
Indiana	26,024	12,450	8,826	1,067	47	64	12	83	~	15	44
lowa	9,024	5,993	2,183	617	155	76	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	9,024 9,971	5,684	2,165	1,223	201	90	0	0	1	11	0
Kentucky		17,858	5,017	328	14			264	32	26	
Louisiana	23,543 33,739	17,858	22,477	36	24	0 40	0 51	204	2		4
						40 12			2	~	0
Maine Marulau d ^e	2,404	1,943	216	118	71		0	17	-	27	0
Maryland ^e	19,367	4,879	13,427	679	103	46	13	/	191	29	0
Massachusetts	9,133	3,956	2,485	2,398	56	126	0	0	112	0	0
Michigan ^e	39,666	17,476	21,060	276	424	106	21	0	0	303	0
Minnesota	10,708	4,978	3,654	734	1,046	275	/	/	/	21	0
Mississippi	19,103	6,910	11,936	177	27	45	0	0	~	8	0
Missouri	32,601	20,787	10,973	594	114	77	/	/	/	56	0
Montana [†]	3,698	2,774	91	~	817	16	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	5,313	2,788	1,515	708	218	39	4	/	33	8	0
Nevada	13,671	5,931	4,196	2,802	242	334	74	80	0	12	0
New Hampshire	2,750	2,408	130	92	3	19	0	~	24	74	0
New Jersey	19,585	4,185	11,997	3,126	11	123	0	/	0	143	0
New Mexico ^g	7,276	1,798	512	4,269	500	20	15	0	0	162	0
New York	49,461	12,016	23,820	12,027	406	245	/	/	704	243	0
North Carolina	36,394	14,248	19,042	1,904	946	100	22	/	~	132	0
North Dakota ^g	1,723	1,133	136	98	342	8	0	6	0	0	0
Ohio	51,478	26,454	23,216	1,365	84	68	/	/	291	/	0
Oklahoma	28,143	14,529	7,096	2,055	3,133	79	31	~	58	0	1,162
Oregon	15,218	11,303	1,385	1,857	433	227	7	~	~	6	0
Pennsylvania	48,333	20,577	22,591	4,802	45	125	~	0	0	193	0
Rhode Island ^c	2,861	1,243	823	700	22	43	/	/	29	1	0
South Carolina	19,906	7,266	12,001	459	25	22	1	/	132	0	0
South Dakota	3,970	2,196	307	140	1,301	19	2	0	5	0	0
Tennessee	28,980	16,214	12,071	576	36	83	_	/	/	0	0
Texas	162,523	53,771	53,467	54,373	129	557	0	0	226	0	0
Utah	6,443	4,120	441	1,262	310	73	130	0	0	107	0
Vermont	1,546	1,355	173	1,202	5	0	130	0	~	0	0
Virginia ^c	37,158	14,291	19,659	897	29	147	~	~		2,135	0

Continued on next page

APPENDIX TABLE 2 (continued) Prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by race and Hispanic origin, December 31, 2017

				Native American Hawaiian/ Indian/ Other Pacific Two or							Did not
Jurisdiction	Total	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	Alaska Native ^a	Asian ^a	Islander ^a	more races ^a	Other ^a	Unknown	report
Washington	19,656	11,734	3,461	2,552	934	774	/	/	53	148	0
West Virginia	7,092	6,115	863	42	8	7	2	55	0	0	0
Wisconsin	23,945	10,922	9,852	1,992	900	266	~	/	/	13	0
Wyoming	2,473	1,877	124	311	144	5	9	0	3	0	0

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Federal data include prisoners held in non-secure, privately operated community corrections facilities and juveniles held in contract facilities. Estimates were provided by state and federal departments of corrections' administrative record systems and may not reflect prisoners' self-identification of race/Hispanic origin. State, federal, and national totals by race/Hispanic origin differ from other tables in this report due to adjustments made by BJS in other tables to correct for differences between administrative records and prisoner self-reported data of race/Hispanic origin.

~Not applicable. State does not track this race/Hispanic origin.

/Not reported.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic/Latino origin (e.g., white refers to non-Hispanic white; black refers to non-Hispanic black). See Methodology.

^bThe Federal Bureau of Prisons does not separate out persons of Hispanic origin from the individual racial categories when reporting to the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS). To do so, BJS used data from the 2017 Federal Justice Statistics Program (preliminary).

^CAsians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders were combined in a single category and reported as Asian.

^dFlorida counts from 2017 are not comparable to counts from years before 2016 due to a change in reporting methodology in 2016. See *Jurisdiction notes*. ^ePersons of Hispanic origin may be undercounted due to ongoing changes in information systems.

^fPrisoners of Hispanic origin are included in Montana's individual racial categories.

^gState did not submit 2017 NPS data on race/Hispanic origin. Counts were imputed. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2017; and Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2017 (preliminary).



The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels. BJS collects, analyzes, and disseminates reliable statistics on crime and justice systems in the United States, supports improvements to state and local criminal justice information systems, and participates with national and international organizations to develop and recommend national standards for justice statistics. Jeffrey H. Anderson is the director.

This report was written by Jennifer Bronson and E. Ann Carson. Zhen Zeng and Stephanie Mueller verified the report.

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