



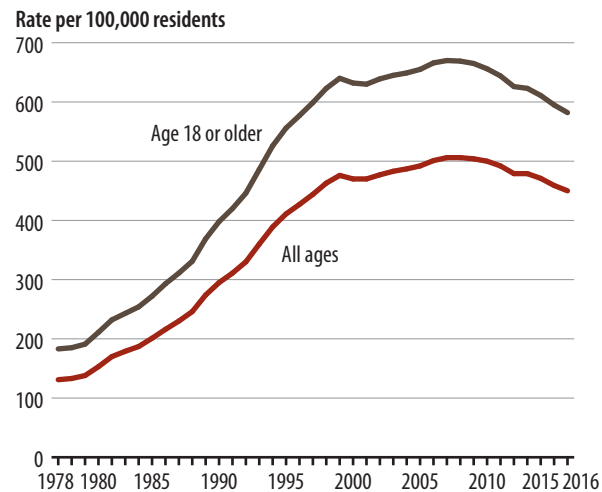
Prisoners in 2016

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The United States had an estimated 1,505,400 prisoners under the jurisdiction of state and federal correctional authorities as of December 31, 2016 (year-end). This was a decline of 21,200 prisoners (down 1%) from year-end 2015. State prisons held 13,900 fewer prisoners in 2016 than in 2015, while the federal prison population decreased by 7,300 (down almost 4%). For sentenced prisoners, the imprisonment rates at year-end 2016 were the lowest since 1997, with 450 prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages and 582 per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older (figure 1). Sentenced prisoners exclude those who have not received a term of imprisonment by the court and those with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Findings in this report are based on the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program, which collects annual data from state departments of corrections (DOCs) and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) on prisoner counts, characteristics, admissions, releases, and prison capacity. This report is the 91st in a series that began in 1926. Forty-eight states and the BOP reported NPS data for 2016, while data for North Dakota and Oregon were obtained from other sources or were imputed (see *Methodology*).

FIGURE 1
Imprisonment rate of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, per 100,000 U.S. residents, 1978–2016



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 sentences of more than 1 year.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 1978–2016; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal resident population estimates for January 1 of the following calendar year.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The number of prisoners under state and federal jurisdiction at year-end 2016 (1,505,400) decreased by 21,200 (down more than 1%) from year-end 2015.
- The federal prison population decreased by 7,300 prisoners from 2015 to 2016 (down almost 4%), accounting for 34% of the total change in the U.S. prison population.
- State and federal prisons had jurisdiction over 1,458,200 persons sentenced to more than 1 year at year-end 2016.
- The imprisonment rate in the United States decreased 2%, from 459 prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages in 2015 to 450 per 100,000 in 2016.
- State and federal prisons admitted 2,300 fewer prisoners in 2016 than in 2015.
- The Federal Bureau of Prisons accounted for 96% of the decline in admissions (down 2,200 admissions).
- More than half (54%) of state prisoners were serving sentences for violent offenses at year-end 2015, the most recent year for which data are available.
- Nearly half (47%) of federal prisoners had been sentenced for drug offenses on September 30, 2016, the most recent date for which federal offense data were available.
- The number of prisoners held in private facilities in 2016 (128,300) increased 2% from year-end 2015 (up 2,100).
- The number of females sentenced to more than 1 year in state or federal prison increased by 500 from 2015 to 2016.

Terms and definitions

- **Adult imprisonment rate**—The number of prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction sentenced to more than 1 year per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older.
- **Capacity, design**—The number of prisoners that planners or architects intended for a facility.
- **Capacity, highest**—The maximum number of beds reported 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 prisoners that may be accommodated based on a facility's staff, existing programs, and services.
- **Capacity, rated**—The number of beds or prisoners assigned by a rating official to a facility within a jurisdiction.
- **Conditional releases**—Includes discretionary parole, mandatory parole, post-custody probation, and other unspecified conditional releases.
- **Conditional release violators**—Return 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, regardless of sentence length or authority having 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 nonsecure, privately operated community corrections facilities; and juveniles in contract facilities.
- **Imprisonment rate**—The number of prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction sentenced to more than 1 year per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages.
- **Jail**—A confinement facility usually administered by a local law enforcement agency that is intended for adults but sometimes holds juveniles for confinement before and 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 1 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 and nonsecure facilities including boot camps, halfway houses, treatment facilities, and hospitals, as well as in local jails or another states' facilities.
- **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 court-ordered probation or parole.
- **Parole violators**—The imprisonment of persons who were released from prison on discretionary or mandatory parole for either violating conditions of release or for new crimes.
- **Prison**—A long-term confinement facility run by a state or the federal government that typically holds felons and offenders with sentences of more than 1 year. Sentence length may vary by state. Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont operate integrated systems that combine prisons and jails.
- **Probation violators**—The imprisonment of persons who were released from prison on shock probation or placed on probation for either violating conditions of their probation or for new crimes.
- **Prisoner**—An individual confined in a state or federal correctional facility.
- **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 releases**—Expirations of sentences, commutations, and other unspecified unconditional releases.
- **Year-end**—As of December 31 of the calendar year.

Total prison population

The number of prisoners under state and federal jurisdiction at year-end 2016 (1,505,400) was a 7% decrease (down 110,100 prisoners) from 2009 when the U.S. prison population peaked (**table 1**). Federal prisoners made up 13% of the total U.S. prison population at year-end 2016 but accounted for 34% of the decline in the total prison population. The number of federal prisoners decreased from 196,500 in 2015 to 189,200 in 2016. This was the fourth consecutive year of population decline among federal prisoners.

States held 1,316,200 prisoners at year-end 2016, down 1% or 13,900 from year-end 2015. In addition to the BOP, 31 states showed decreases in year-end prison populations from 2015 to 2016 (**table 2**). The states with the largest declines in prisoners included Alabama (down 1,900), Indiana (down 1,800), Oklahoma (down 1,700), and Michigan (down 1,500). Of the 15 states with increasing prison populations from 2015, Georgia had 1,400 additional prisoners on December 31, 2016, and Kentucky added 1,300 prisoners. Washington and California each increased their total prison jurisdiction populations by about 800 from 2015 to 2016.

Females made up 7% of the total national prison population at year-end 2016, a decrease of fewer than 100 prisoners from 2015. Twenty states and the BOP showed decreases in their female prison populations at year-end 2016, with the largest decreases in the number of prisoners occurring in Indiana (down 300 female prisoners) and Alabama (down 200). The number of female prisoners increased from 2015 to 2016 in 26 states, with the largest increases occurring in Kentucky (up 400), Washington (up 200), and Ohio (up 150).

TABLE 1

Prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction and sex, December 31, 2006–2016

Year	Total	Federal ^a	State	Male	Female
2006	1,568,674	193,046	1,375,628	1,456,366	112,308
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	1,505,397	189,192	1,316,205	1,393,975	111,422
Percent change					
Average annual, 2006–2015	-0.3%	0.2%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.1%
2015–2016	-1.4	-3.7	-1.0	-1.5	-0.1

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

^aIncludes prisoners held in nonsecure, privately operated community corrections facilities and juveniles held in contract facilities.

^bTotal and state estimates include imputed counts for North Dakota and Oregon, which did not submit 2016 data to National Prisoner Statistics program. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2006–2016.

Counting prisoners

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

- **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 inmates who have received a term of imprisonment by the court of more than 1 year.
- **Admissions and releases** are based on prisoners sentenced to more than 1 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. citizen** data, with the exception of BOP data, exclude persons held in private prisons, local jails, or facilities of other jurisdictions, unless otherwise noted. BJS requests that jurisdictions report the country of current citizenship in the National Prisoners Statistics data collection.

TABLE 2**Prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction and sex, December 31, 2015 and 2016**

Jurisdiction	2015			2016			Percent change, 2015–2016		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
U.S. total ^a	1,526,603	1,415,112	111,491	1,505,397	1,393,975	111,422	-1.4%	-1.5%	-0.1%
Federal ^b	196,455	183,502	12,953	189,192	176,495	12,697	-3.7%	-3.8%	-2.0%
State ^a	1,330,148	1,231,610	98,538	1,316,205	1,217,480	98,725	-1.0%	-1.1%	0.2%
Alabama	30,810	28,220	2,590	28,883	26,506	2,377	-6.3	-6.1	-8.2
Alaska ^c	5,338	4,761	577	4,434	4,024	410	-16.9	-15.5	-28.9
Arizona	42,719	38,738	3,981	42,320	38,323	3,997	-0.9	-1.1	0.4
Arkansas	17,707	16,305	1,402	17,537	16,161	1,376	-1.0	-0.9	-1.9
California	129,593	123,808	5,785	130,390	124,487	5,903	0.6	0.5	2.0
Colorado	20,041	18,199	1,842	19,981	18,078	1,903	-0.3	-0.7	3.3
Connecticut ^c	15,816	14,695	1,121	14,957	13,892	1,065	-5.4	-5.5	-5.0
Delaware ^c	6,654	6,117	537	6,585	6,047	538	-1.0	-1.1	0.2
Florida	101,424	94,481	6,943	99,974	93,111	6,863	-1.4	-1.5	-1.2
Georgia	52,193	48,578	3,615	53,627	49,839	3,788	2.7	2.6	4.8
Hawaii ^c	5,879	5,177	702	5,602	4,934	668	-4.7	-4.7	-4.8
Idaho	8,052	7,068	984	8,252	7,239	1,013	2.5	2.4	2.9
Illinois ^d	46,240	43,565	2,675	43,657	41,044	2,613	:	:	:
Indiana	27,355	24,815	2,540	25,546	23,341	2,205	-6.6	-5.9	-13.2
Iowa	8,849	8,041	808	9,031	8,210	821	2.1	2.1	1.6
Kansas	9,857	9,018	839	9,920	9,051	869	0.6	0.4	3.6
Kentucky	21,701	19,114	2,587	23,022	20,080	2,942	6.1	5.1	13.7
Louisiana	36,377	34,331	2,046	35,682	33,701	1,981	-1.9	-1.8	-3.2
Maine	2,279	2,072	207	2,404	2,169	235	5.5	4.7	13.5
Maryland	20,764	19,849	915	19,994	19,172	822	-3.7	-3.4	-10.2
Massachusetts	9,922	9,268	654	9,403	8,820	583	-5.2	-4.8	-10.9
Michigan	42,628	40,355	2,273	41,122	38,880	2,242	-3.5	-3.7	-1.4
Minnesota	10,798	10,027	771	10,592	9,818	774	-1.9	-2.1	0.4
Mississippi	18,911	17,595	1,316	19,192	17,823	1,369	1.5	1.3	4.0
Missouri	32,330	29,063	3,267	32,461	29,124	3,337	0.4	0.2	2.1
Montana	3,685	3,295	390	3,814	3,405	409	3.5	3.3	4.9
Nebraska	5,372	4,943	429	5,302	4,878	424	-1.3	-1.3	-1.2
Nevada ^e	13,071	11,905	1,166	13,757	12,490	1,267	:	:	:
New Hampshire ^f	2,897	2,661	236	2,818	2,591	227	-2.7	-2.6	-3.8
New Jersey	20,489	19,581	908	19,786	18,952	834	-3.4	-3.2	-8.1
New Mexico	7,104	6,398	706	7,055	6,344	711	-0.7	-0.8	0.7
New York	51,727	49,373	2,354	50,716	48,442	2,274	-2.0	-1.9	-3.4
North Carolina	36,617	33,928	2,689	35,697	32,985	2,712	-2.5	-2.8	0.9
North Dakota ^g	1,795	1,587	208	1,791	1,578	213	-0.2	-0.6	2.4
Ohio	52,233	47,803	4,430	52,175	47,581	4,594	-0.1	-0.5	3.7
Oklahoma	28,547	25,489	3,058	26,871	23,834	3,037	-5.9	-6.5	-0.7
Oregon ^h	15,245	13,938	1,307	15,166	13,862	1,304	:	:	:
Pennsylvania	49,858	47,039	2,819	49,244	46,381	2,863	-1.2	-1.4	1.6
Rhode Island ^c	3,248	3,102	146	3,103	2,927	176	-4.5	-5.6	20.5
South Carolina	20,929	19,574	1,355	20,858	19,384	1,474	-0.3	-1.0	8.8
South Dakota	3,564	3,148	416	3,831	3,333	498	7.5	5.9	19.7
Tennessee	28,172	25,532	2,640	28,203	25,481	2,722	0.1	-0.2	3.1
Texas	163,909	149,501	14,408	163,703	149,368	14,335	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5
Utah ^f	6,495	5,980	515	6,182	5,777	405	-4.8	-3.4	-21.4
Vermont ^c	1,750	1,600	150	1,735	1,600	135	-0.9	0.0	-10.0
Virginia	38,403	35,167	3,236	37,813	34,704	3,109	-1.5	-1.3	-3.9
Washington	18,284	16,829	1,455	19,104	17,446	1,658	4.5	3.7	14.0
West Virginia	7,118	6,253	865	7,162	6,286	876	0.6	0.5	1.3
Wisconsin	22,975	21,567	1,408	23,377	21,889	1,488	1.7	1.5	5.7
Wyoming	2,424	2,157	267	2,374	2,088	286	-2.1	-3.2	7.1

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

: Not calculated.

^aTotal and state estimates include imputed counts for North Dakota and Oregon, which did not submit 2016 NPS data. See *Methodology*.

^bIncludes prisoners held in nonsecure, privately operated community corrections facilities and juveniles held in contract facilities.

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

^dState has changed reporting methodology, so 2016 counts are not comparable to those published for earlier years. See *Jurisdiction notes*.

^eState did not submit 2015 NPS data. Counts were imputed for 2015 and should not be compared to 2016 counts.

^fState submitted updated 2015 population counts.

^gState did not submit 2016 NPS data. Counts were imputed. See *Methodology*.

^hState did not submit 2015 or 2016 NPS data. Counts were imputed. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics (NPS), 2015–2016.

Sentenced prison population

Prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year made up 97% of the total prison population in 2016. The remaining proportion had not been sentenced for an offense or had received a sentence of 1 year or less. BJS makes the distinction between the total number of persons held under the jurisdiction of state and federal correctional authorities and those sentenced to more than 1 year in prison.

State and federal prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year declined for the third consecutive year

From December 31, 2015, to December 31, 2016, the number of state and federal prisoners who had been sentenced to more than 1 year in prison declined by 18,700 (down 1%) (table 3). This was the third consecutive year that prisoners with sentences of more than 1 year in prison declined. The number of prisoners unsentenced or sentenced to 1 year or less in prison at year-end 2016 was 47,200.

State prisons held 1,286,700 prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year on December 31, 2016, which was 11,500 fewer sentenced prisoners than at year-end 2015 (down 1%). Federal prisons had 171,500 prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year at year-end 2016, or 7,200 fewer than year-end 2015 (down 4%). The decrease in prisoners under BOP jurisdiction accounted for 39% of the total decline in sentenced prisoners between 2015 and 2016.

From 2015 to 2016, the number of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year declined in 30 states and the federal prison system (table 4). Five jurisdictions decreased their counts of sentenced prisoners by at least 1,500 in 2016: the federal system

(down 7,200 prisoners), Alabama (down 2,000), Indiana (down 1,800), Oklahoma (down 1,600), and Michigan (down 1,500). Georgia (up 1,400 prisoners), Kentucky (up 1,300), and California (up 1,100) had the largest increases in sentenced prisoners between year-end 2015 and 2016.

Females sentenced to more than 1 year increased by more than 500 prisoners in 2016. Male prisoners sentenced to 1 year or more decreased in 32 states and the BOP, while the number of females sentenced to at least 1 year under correctional authority decreased in 20 states and the BOP. Large percentage changes in the number of sentenced female prisoners from 2015 to 2016 occurred in states with small female prison populations, including Alaska (down 39%), Utah (down 21%), South Dakota (up 20%), and Maine (up 16%).

Whites and blacks sentenced to more than 1 year in state and federal prison declined in 2016

The number of non-Hispanic white prisoners and non-Hispanic black prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year each decreased 1% from 2015 to 2016, with 10,400 fewer white prisoners and 12,500 fewer black prisoners. Hispanic prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year increased 1% between 2015 and 2016 (up 6,100 prisoners). BJS updated estimates of prisoners' race and Hispanic origin from 2006 to 2016 using new data from the 2016 Survey of Prison Inmates (see *Measuring and reporting race and Hispanic origin in the National Prisoner Statistics Program* text box).

TABLE 3

Sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, December 31, 2006–2016

Year	Total	Federal ^a	State	Male	Female	White ^{b,c,d}	Black ^{b,c,d}	Hispanic ^{c,d}
2006	1,504,598	173,533	1,331,065	1,401,261	103,337	507,100	590,300	313,600
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 ^e	1,458,173	171,482	1,286,691	1,352,684	105,489	439,800	486,900	339,300
Percent change								
Average annual, 2006–2015	-0.2%	0.3%	-0.3%	-0.2%	0.2%	-1.2%	-1.7%	0.6%
2015–2016	-1.3	-4.0	-0.9	-1.4	0.5	-2.3	-2.5	1.8

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 sentences of more than 1 year.

^aIncludes prisoners held in nonsecure, privately operated community corrections facilities and juveniles held in contract facilities.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin and persons of two or more races.

^cRace and Hispanic origin counts for all years have been reestimated using a different method and will not match previously published estimates. See *Methodology*.

^dRounded to the nearest 100.

^eTotal and state estimates include imputed counts for North Dakota and Oregon, which did not submit 2016 NPS data. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics (NPS), 2006–2016; Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2016; National Corrections Reporting Program, 2015; Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 2004; and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

TABLE 4**Sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by sex, December 31, 2015 and 2016**

Jurisdiction	2015			2016			Percent change, 2015–2016		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
U.S. total ^a	1,476,847	1,371,879	104,968	1,458,173	1,352,684	105,489	-1.3%	-1.4%	0.5%
Federal ^b	178,688	167,080	11,608	171,482	160,090	11,392	-4.0%	-4.2%	-1.9%
State ^a	1,298,159	1,204,799	93,360	1,286,691	1,192,594	94,097	-0.9%	-1.0%	0.8%
Alabama	29,762	27,329	2,433	27,799	25,593	2,206	-6.6	-6.4	-9.3
Alaska ^c	2,261	2,086	175	2,089	1,982	107	-7.6	-5.0	-38.9
Arizona	40,952	37,314	3,638	40,849	37,131	3,718	-0.3	-0.5	2.2
Arkansas	17,656	16,268	1,388	17,476	16,111	1,365	-1.0	-1.0	-1.7
California	129,205	123,474	5,731	130,340	124,443	5,897	0.9	0.8	2.9
Colorado	20,041	18,199	1,842	19,862	17,963	1,899	-0.9	-1.3	3.1
Connecticut ^c	11,220	10,643	577	10,365	9,804	561	-7.6	-7.9	-2.8
Delaware ^c	4,188	3,963	225	4,090	3,889	201	-2.3	-1.9	-10.7
Florida	101,424	94,481	6,943	99,974	93,111	6,863	-1.4	-1.5	-1.2
Georgia	51,700	48,127	3,573	53,064	49,324	3,740	2.6	2.5	4.7
Hawaii ^c	3,769	3,414	355	3,629	3,271	358	-3.7	-4.2	0.8
Idaho	7,255	6,327	928	7,376	6,416	960	1.7	1.4	3.4
Illinois ^d	46,240	43,565	2,675	43,657	41,044	2,613	:	:	:
Indiana	27,334	24,794	2,540	25,530	23,325	2,205	-6.6	-5.9	-13.2
Iowa	8,816	8,016	800	8,998	8,181	817	2.1	2.1	2.1
Kansas	9,578	8,801	777	9,628	8,831	797	0.5	0.3	2.6
Kentucky	21,697	19,110	2,587	23,018	20,077	2,941	6.1	5.1	13.7
Louisiana	36,347	34,301	2,046	35,646	33,665	1,981	-1.9	-1.9	-3.2
Maine	1,754	1,622	132	1,828	1,675	153	4.2	3.3	15.9
Maryland	20,408	19,540	868	19,821	19,010	811	-2.9	-2.7	-6.6
Massachusetts	8,954	8,549	405	8,494	8,140	354	-5.1	-4.8	-12.6
Michigan	42,628	40,355	2,273	41,122	38,880	2,242	-3.5	-3.7	-1.4
Minnesota	10,798	10,027	771	10,592	9,818	774	-1.9	-2.1	0.4
Mississippi	18,236	17,032	1,204	18,666	17,397	1,269	2.4	2.1	5.4
Missouri	32,328	29,061	3,267	32,461	29,124	3,337	0.4	0.2	2.1
Montana	3,685	3,295	390	3,814	3,405	409	3.5	3.3	4.9
Nebraska	5,312	4,893	419	5,235	4,825	410	-1.4	-1.4	-2.1
Nevada ^e	12,944	11,778	1,166	13,637	12,403	1,234	:	:	:
New Hampshire ^f	2,897	2,661	236	2,818	2,591	227	-2.7	-2.6	-3.8
New Jersey	20,489	19,581	908	19,786	18,952	834	-3.4	-3.2	-8.1
New Mexico	6,994	6,301	693	6,972	6,276	696	-0.3	-0.4	0.4
New York	51,606	49,271	2,335	50,620	48,356	2,264	-1.9	-1.9	-3.0
North Carolina	35,523	33,026	2,497	34,596	32,085	2,511	-2.6	-2.8	0.6
North Dakota ^g	1,783	1,577	206	1,779	1,568	211	:	:	:
Ohio	52,233	47,803	4,430	52,175	47,581	4,594	-0.1	-0.5	3.7
Oklahoma	28,114	25,119	2,995	26,486	23,527	2,959	-5.8	-6.3	-1.2
Oregon ^h	15,230	13,923	1,307	15,150	13,846	1,304	:	:	:
Pennsylvania	49,578	46,824	2,754	49,000	46,188	2,812	-1.2	-1.4	2.1
Rhode Island ^c	2,156	2,094	62	2,030	1,962	68	-5.8	-6.3	9.7
South Carolina	20,392	19,129	1,263	20,371	18,981	1,390	-0.1	-0.8	10.1
South Dakota	3,558	3,144	414	3,820	3,323	497	7.4	5.7	20.0
Tennessee	28,172	25,532	2,640	28,203	25,481	2,722	0.1	-0.2	3.1
Texas	157,251	144,508	12,743	157,903	144,928	12,975	0.4	0.3	1.8
Utah ^f	6,488	5,973	515	6,181	5,776	405	-4.7	-3.3	-21.4
Vermont ^c	1,290	1,207	83	1,229	1,146	83	-4.7	-5.1	0.0
Virginia	38,403	35,167	3,236	37,813	34,704	3,109	-1.5	-1.3	-3.9
Washington	18,205	16,756	1,449	19,019	17,377	1,642	4.5	3.7	13.3
West Virginia	7,118	6,253	865	7,162	6,286	876	0.6	0.5	1.3
Wisconsin	21,763	20,429	1,334	22,144	20,734	1,410	1.8	1.5	5.7
Wyoming	2,424	2,157	267	2,374	2,088	286	-2.1	-3.2	7.1

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 based on prisoners with sentences of more than 1 year.

: Not calculated.

^aTotal and state estimates include imputed counts for North Dakota and Oregon, which did not submit 2016 NPS data. See *Methodology*.

^bIncludes prisoners held in nonsecure, privately operated community corrections facilities and juveniles held in contract facilities.

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

^dCounts from 2016 are not comparable to counts from prior years due to a change in reporting methodology. See *Jurisdiction notes*.

^eState did not submit 2015 NPS data. Counts were imputed for 2015 and should not be compared to 2016 counts.

^fState submitted updated 2015 population counts.

^gState did not submit 2016 NPS data. Counts were imputed. See *Methodology*.

^hState did not submit 2015 or 2016 NPS data. Counts were imputed. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics (NPS), 2015–2016.

Measuring and reporting race and Hispanic origin in the National Prisoner Statistics program

The methods used to collect race and Hispanic origin by the federal government have changed over time. In 1997, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) released guidelines for federal statistical agencies that required the collection of race and Hispanic origin into the following minimum categories: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, black or African American, Hispanic or Latino, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and white.¹ Per OMB instructions, respondents to federal data collections should have the ability to choose one category or more, and in the event a person chose Hispanic and a race, the agency should report that person as Hispanic if there were too few individuals to permit agencies to report the individual races disaggregated by Hispanic or non-Hispanic. Persons reporting multiple races should be reported as persons of two or more races.

While these guidelines could be implemented relatively quickly in federal surveys, data collected through the National Prisoner Statistics program (NPS) are derived from individual administrative or operational records of prisoners in state and federal correctional databases. Race and Hispanic origin in these settings are used primarily to describe and distinguish prisoners, and the values assigned to prisoners in their administrative records may not agree with how individual prisoners would choose to self-identify. In addition, while the standards were set in 1997, some departments of corrections (DOC) still do not have databases that permit the reporting of multiple races or Hispanic origin (see table 21).

The distribution of race and Hispanic origin among state prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year was reported to NPS in 2016 by state DOCs and was measured through self-identification in the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) 2016 Survey of Prison Inmates (SPI). When prisoners have the ability to self-identify on the survey, a higher percentage of both male and female state prisoners reported Hispanic origin or multiple races, and fewer identified as non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black than in NPS data (table 5).

To reflect the race and Hispanic origin that state and federal prisoners would report if given the opportunity, BJS has adjusted the annual NPS race and Hispanic origin distributions in all *Prisoners* bulletins since the 1990s to reflect data collected from BJS's periodic in-person

¹Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity, Office of Management and Budget, Federal Register Notice October 30, 1997.

TABLE 5

Percent of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state correctional authorities, by race, Hispanic origin, and data collection, 2016

Race/Hispanic origin ^c	Male		Female	
	NPS ^a	SPI ^b	NPS ^a	SPI ^b
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
White	39.0	30.6	61.0	47.5
Black	41.3	34.9	23.9	19.8
Hispanic	16.6	21.1	10.6	16.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.4	1.3	2.6	2.0
Asian	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
Two or more races	0.0	10.9	0.1	13.8
Other	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0
Unknown	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
Number of sentenced prisoners ^d	1,192,594	1,160,096	94,097	89,208

^aNPS data are aggregate counts of prisoners collected annually from administrative databases in state departments of corrections.

^bSPI is a periodic in-person computer assisted personal interview survey of state prisoners conducted by data collection agents on behalf of BJS.

^cExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, unless noted.

^dTotal number of sentenced state prisoners for the 2016 SPI is based on the 2015 NPS because the NPS reference date of December 31, 2015, is closer to the start of the 2016 SPI fielding (January 2016). Because prisoners held in local jails were not sampled in the 2016 SPI, these totals exclude those prisoners and differ from the 2015 sentenced jurisdiction counts presented in tables 3 and 4.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), National Prisoner Statistics (NPS), 2015–2016; and Survey of Prison Inmates (SPI), 2016 (preliminary).

prisoner surveys. (See *Methodology*.) For state prisoners, BJS calculated the ratio of the SPI survey race and Hispanic origin distribution to the NPS administrative data for the year closest to the fielding of the SPI (in this case, 2015 since the SPI began in January 2016). This ratio was then multiplied by the distribution of race and Hispanic origin from the current year's NPS. The percentage of persons self-reporting to the SPI as non-Hispanic and two or more races was used without ratio adjustment. Federal prisoners' race and Hispanic origin distribution was adjusted using the same method, but with SPI survey data limited to federal respondents.

Adjusted data for state and federal prisoners were summed to obtain total counts of sentenced prisoners by race and sex. In previous years' reports, BJS used the distribution from the 2004 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities to adjust state prisoner race and Hispanic origin data. The estimates presented in the current report differ from those previously published because they rely on 2016 SPI data.

Imprisonment rate

At year-end 2016, the imprisonment rate for sentenced prisoners was 450 per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages

At year-end 2016, there were 450 prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year in state and federal prisons per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages (table 6). The imprisonment rate for the U.S. population of all ages was the lowest since 1997 (444 per 100,000 U.S. residents) (see figure 1). Among U.S. residents age 18 or older, there were 582 prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year in state and federal prisons per 100,000 U.S. adult residents at year-end 2016. On December 31, 2016, a total of 1% of adult males living in the United States were serving prison sentences of more than 1 year (1,108 per 100,000 adult male residents), a decrease of 2% from year-end 2015 (1,135 per 100,000). The imprisonment rates for females of all ages and adult females in 2016 were unchanged from year-end 2015 (64 per 100,000 female residents of all ages and 82 per 100,000 adult female residents).

At year-end 2016, 12 states had imprisonment rates that were greater than the national rate of 450 per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages: Louisiana (760 per 100,000 state residents), Oklahoma (673 per 100,000), Mississippi (624 per 100,000), Arizona (585 per 100,000), Arkansas (583 per 100,000), Alabama (571 per 100,000), Texas (563 per 100,000), Missouri (532 per 100,000), Kentucky (518 per 100,000), Georgia (512 per 100,000), Florida (481 per 100,000), and Nevada (460 per 100,000) (table 7).

The imprisonment rate for females was highest in Oklahoma (149 per 100,000 female state residents), followed by Kentucky (130 per 100,000), South Dakota (115 per 100,000), and Idaho (113 per 100,000). More than 1% of all males in seven states were in prison on December 31, 2016: Louisiana (1,469 per 100,000 male state residents), Oklahoma (1,207 per 100,000), Mississippi (1,200 per 100,000), Arkansas (1,095 per 100,000), Alabama (1,085 per 100,000), Arizona (1,071 per 100,000), and Texas (1,040 per 100,000).

TABLE 6
Imprisonment rate of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction and demographic characteristics, December 31, 2006–2016

Year	Per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages					Per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older					
	Total	Federal ^b	State	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	White ^{c,d}	Black ^{c,d}	Hispanic ^d
2006	501	58	443	948	68	666	1,275	89	324	2,261	1,073
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	1,194	83	291	1,817	922
2014	471	60	412	890	65	612	1,170	84	289	1,754	893
2015	459	55	403	865	64	595	1,135	82	281	1,670	862
2016 ^a	450	53	397	847	64	582	1,108	82	274	1,608	856
Percent change											
Average annual, 2006–2015	-0.9%	-0.4%	-1.0%	-0.9%	-0.6%	-1.1%	-1.2%	-0.8%	-1.4%	-3.0%	-2.2%
2015–2016	-1.9	-4.7	-1.6	-2.1	-0.2	-2.1	-2.3	-0.4	-2.5	-3.7	-0.6

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 sentences of more than 1 year.

^aTotal and state estimates include imputed counts for North Dakota and Oregon, which did not submit 2016 NPS data. See *Methodology*.

^bIncludes prisoners held in nonsecure, privately operated community corrections facilities and juveniles held in contract facilities.

^cExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin and persons of two or more races.

^dRace and Hispanic origin rates for all years have been reestimated using a different method and will not match previously published rates. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics (NPS), 2006–2016; Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2016; National Corrections Reporting Program, 2015; Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 2004; and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

TABLE 7

Imprisonment rate of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities per 100,000 U.S. residents, by jurisdiction and sex, December 31, 2015 and 2016

Jurisdiction	2015				2016			
	Total ^a	Male	Female ^a	Total adult ^b	Total ^a	Male	Female ^a	Total adult ^b
U.S. total ^a	459	865	64	595	450	847	64	582
Federal ^c	55	105	7	72	53	100	7	68
State ^a	403	760	57	523	397	747	57	513
Alabama	612	1,161	97	792	571	1,085	88	736
Alaska ^d	306	539	50	409	281	510	30	376
Arizona	596	1,092	105	780	585	1,071	106	764
Arkansas	592	1,110	91	775	583	1,095	90	763
California	330	635	29	430	331	636	30	430
Colorado	365	659	67	473	356	640	68	460
Connecticut ^d	313	609	31	398	290	562	31	367
Delaware ^d	442	863	46	563	428	841	41	544
Florida	496	946	66	622	481	917	65	601
Georgia	504	963	68	667	512	978	70	676
Hawaii ^d	264	476	50	337	254	455	50	323
Idaho	435	757	112	588	435	755	113	587
Illinois ^e	361	691	41	468	341	653	40	442
Indiana	413	760	76	542	384	712	65	503
Iowa	282	515	51	368	286	523	52	373
Kansas	329	608	53	437	331	610	55	438
Kentucky	490	875	115	635	518	916	130	670
Louisiana	777	1,500	86	1,021	760	1,469	83	997
Maine	132	249	19	163	137	256	23	169
Maryland	340	672	28	438	329	651	26	424
Massachusetts	171	336	15	214	156	308	13	195
Michigan	430	827	45	552	414	795	44	530
Minnesota	196	366	28	256	191	356	28	249
Mississippi	610	1,175	78	805	624	1,200	82	822
Missouri	531	973	105	688	532	971	107	688
Montana	355	631	76	455	364	646	79	466
Nebraska	279	517	44	372	274	506	43	364
Nevada ^f	444	806	80	578	460	835	83	597
New Hampshire ^g	217	403	35	271	211	391	34	262
New Jersey	229	449	20	295	221	433	18	284
New Mexico	336	611	66	441	335	609	66	438
New York	261	514	23	332	256	504	22	325
North Carolina	352	673	48	456	339	647	48	438
North Dakota ^h	235	406	56	306	234	403	57	306
Ohio	450	840	75	581	449	835	77	578
Oklahoma	718	1,295	152	952	673	1,207	149	891
Oregon ⁱ	375	693	64	477	367	678	63	466
Pennsylvania	388	748	42	491	383	737	43	484
Rhode Island ^d	204	408	11	255	192	382	13	239
South Carolina	414	799	50	532	408	784	54	524
South Dakota	413	724	97	548	440	758	115	583
Tennessee	425	791	78	550	422	782	79	545
Texas	569	1,053	92	771	563	1,040	92	761
Utah ^g	215	393	34	308	201	373	26	287
Vermont ^d	206	391	26	255	197	372	26	243
Virginia	458	852	76	589	448	837	73	576
Washington	252	464	40	325	259	473	45	333
West Virginia	388	688	93	488	392	695	95	492
Wisconsin	377	712	46	486	383	721	48	492
Wyoming	414	721	93	543	406	700	100	532

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 sentences of more than 1 year.

^aTotal and state estimates include imputed counts for North Dakota and Oregon, which did not submit 2016 NPS data. See *Methodology*.

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

^cIncludes prisoners held in nonsecure, 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.

^e2016 rates are not comparable to rates from prior years due to a change in reporting methodology. See *Jurisdiction notes*.

^fState did not submit 2015 NPS data. Counts were imputed for the calculation of 2015 rates and should not be compared to 2016 rates.

^gState submitted updated 2015 population counts.

^hState did not submit 2016 NPS data. Counts were imputed. See *Methodology*.

ⁱState did not submit 2015 or 2016 NPS data. Counts were imputed. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics (NPS), 2015–2016; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal resident population estimates for January 1 of the following calendar year.

The imprisonment rates decreased for all races between 2015 and 2016

Between year-end 2015 and year-end 2016, the rate of imprisonment for black adults decreased 4% (from 1,670 per 100,000 in 2015 to 1,608 per 100,000 in 2016) (figure 2). The imprisonment rate declined 29% since 2006 (2,261 per 100,000). The rate for white adults decreased 2% between 2015 (281 per 100,000) and 2016 (274 per 100,000), and it declined 15% during the past decade (324 per 100,000 in 2006). The imprisonment rate for Hispanic adults decreased 1%, from 862 per 100,000 in 2015 to 856 in 2016. Since 2006, the imprisonment rate for Hispanics declined 20% (1,073 per 100,000 in 2006).

Prison admissions and releases

The number of admissions to state and federal prisons was unchanged between 2015 and 2016

Federal and state correctional authorities admitted a total of 606,000 prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year in 2016, including 419,000 new court commitments (table 8). This was unchanged from the number of prison admissions in 2015 (608,300). The BOP admitted 2,200 fewer prisoners in 2016 than in 2015, a 5% decrease that accounted for 96% of the total decline in 2016 U.S. prison admissions (down 2,300). In addition to the BOP, large decreases were observed in admissions to state prisons between 2015 and 2016 in Indiana (down 3,400 admissions), Illinois (down 1,500), and Florida (down 1,400), while increases occurred in Washington (up 3,200), Texas (up 2,500), and Idaho (up 1,700).

Sixty-seven percent of state prisoners and 90% of federal prisoners admitted in 2016 entered prison on new court commitments. Fewer than a third (29%) of state and federal prisoners were admitted for post-custody supervision violations. States that admitted more than half of their prisoners for violation of conditional release in 2016 included Washington (71%), Arkansas (55%), Utah (55%), and New Hampshire (52%).

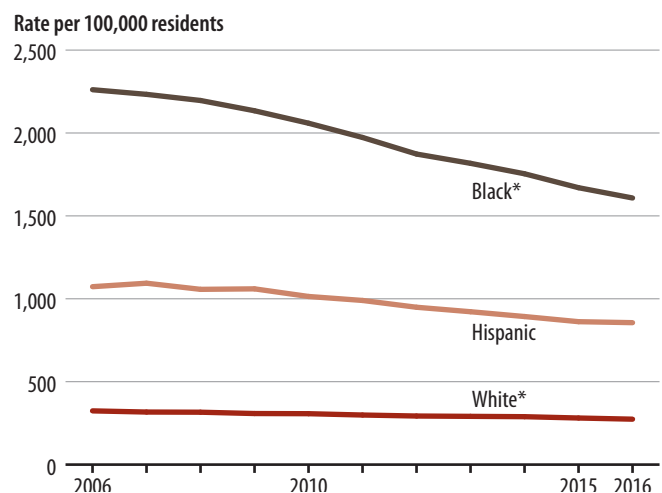
Correctional authorities released 15,000 fewer prisoners from state and federal prisons in 2016 than in 2015

The total number of prisoners released by state and federal correctional authorities decreased 2% (down 15,000 releases) between 2015 (641,000) and 2016 (626,000). The BOP accounted for more than half (54%) of the total change between years, releasing 8,100 fewer prisoners in 2016. Louisiana (down 1,700 releases), Florida (down 1,500), and Indiana (down 1,500) had the largest declines in the number of released prisoners between 2015 and 2016. Washington (up 3,000 releases), Oklahoma (up 1,500), and Alabama (up 1,300) observed increases in the number of persons released from their state prison facilities in 2016.

Four of the 48 states that reported type of prison release to BJS in 2016 discharged more than half of their prisoners unconditionally. Post-custody community supervision was not required for the majority of released prisoners in Massachusetts (75% releases were unconditional), Rhode Island (72%), Florida (62%), and New Jersey (56%).

While the majority of releases from the federal prison system were reported as unconditional, the federal parole system was eliminated under the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984. However, federal courts were allowed to impose a term of supervised release after imprisonment as part of a prisoner's 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.

FIGURE 2
Imprisonment rate 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, December 31, 2006–2016



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 sentences of more than 1 year. Imprisonment rate is per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older.

*Excludes persons of Hispanic origin.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2006–2016; Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2016; National Corrections Reporting Program, 2015; Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 2004; and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

TABLE 8**Admissions and releases of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, 2015 and 2016**

Jurisdiction	Admissions ^a					Releases ^b				
	2015 total	2016 total	Percent change, 2015-2016	2016 new court commitments	2016 post-custody supervision violations ^c	2015 total	2016 total	Percent change, 2015-2016	2016 unconditional ^{d,e}	2016 conditional ^{e,f}
U.S. total^g	608,318	606,000	-0.4%	419,028	173,468	641,027	626,024	-2.3%	168,752	426,755
Federal^e	46,912	44,682	-4.8%	40,432	4,249	60,156	52,035	-13.5%	50,775	308
State^g	561,406	561,318	0.0%	378,596	169,219	580,871	573,989	-1.2%	117,977	426,447
Alabama	10,451	10,749	2.9	7,738	1,234	11,446	12,711	11.1	3,912	7,756
Alaska ^{h,i}	4,271	1,804	:	1,650	154	4,085	2,159	:	515	1,532
Arizona	14,670	13,663	-6.9	11,042	2,489	14,092	13,857	-1.7	2,430	11,190
Arkansas	9,351	9,911	6.0	4,431	5,480	9,702	10,370	6.9	804	9,494
California ^j	34,790	35,730	2.7	31,518	4,212	41,257	34,528	-16.3	52	17,063
Colorado	9,291	8,707	-6.3	5,428	3,279	9,958	8,934	-10.3	1,212	7,569
Connecticut ^h	5,377	4,747	-11.7	4,002	635	5,937	5,618	-5.4	2,733	2,865
Delaware ^{h,k}	3,146	3,096	-1.6	2,337	729	4,261	4,041	-5.2	314	3,658
Florida ^l	30,431	29,038	-4.6	28,236	99	32,690	31,166	-4.7	19,193	11,595
Georgia	17,227	17,585	2.1	15,491	2,086	15,599	15,053	-3.5	6,982	7,940
Hawaii ^h	1,515	1,538	1.5	926	612	1,293	1,666	28.8	366	591
Idaho	4,092	5,766	40.9	3,768	1,987	5,315	5,479	3.1	505	4,923
Illinois ^m	27,175	25,661	-5.6	16,831	8,828	29,650	28,615	-3.5	4,100	24,414
Indiana ⁿ	16,021	12,600	-21.4	8,301	4,132	16,075	14,561	-9.4	1,307	13,182
Iowa	5,120	5,541	8.2	3,885	1,624	5,134	5,305	3.3	1,156	4,043
Kansas	5,884	6,442	9.5	3,796	1,496	5,924	6,394	7.9	1,718	4,630
Kentucky	19,356	20,111	3.9	11,295	8,672	18,476	18,552	0.4	4,118	13,814
Louisiana	15,746	15,877	0.8	10,384	5,493	17,971	16,308	-9.3	1,108	15,061
Maine	845	657	-22.2	650	5	682	647	-5.1	239	402
Maryland ^o	9,837	8,843	-10.1	6,128	2,712	10,258	9,459	-7.8	3,255	6,148
Massachusetts	2,214	2,059	-7.0	1,825	225	2,708	2,458	-9.2	1,853	575
Michigan	12,982	12,573	-3.2	7,004	3,058	13,713	14,081	2.7	703	11,151
Minnesota	8,057	8,027	-0.4	4,845	3,182	7,669	8,254	7.6	955	7,278
Mississippi	6,461	7,510	16.2	5,437	1,953	6,104	7,080	16.0	566	6,443
Missouri	18,208	18,426	1.2	9,834	8,589	17,930	18,410	2.7	1,608	16,678
Montana	2,394	2,666	11.4	1,990	676	2,413	2,546	5.5	260	2,264
Nebraska	2,283	2,310	1.2	1,823	485	2,317	2,366	2.1	732	1,594
Nevada ⁱ	6,368	6,059	:	4,754	893	5,838	5,778	:	2,525	3,209
New Hampshire	1,578	1,538	-2.5	736	802	1,660	1,601	-3.6	75	1,515
New Jersey	9,028	8,837	-2.1	6,116	2,721	10,248	9,685	-5.5	5,412	3,919
New Mexico ^p	3,994	3,615	-9.5	2,311	1,304	3,737	3,631	-2.8	989	2,626
New York	20,667	21,081	2.0	12,654	8,331	21,775	22,047	1.2	2,382	19,321
North Carolina	16,319	16,009	-1.9	12,274	3,734	16,353	16,677	2.0	2,728	13,829
North Dakota ^q	1,569	/	:	/	/	1,484	/	:	/	/
Ohio ^p	22,473	22,792	1.4	17,992	4,789	21,759	22,850	5.0	9,492	13,200
Oklahoma	9,734	8,778	-9.8	6,383	2,395	8,898	10,404	16.9	3,383	6,925
Oregon ^q	5,212	/	:	/	/	5,084	/	:	/	/
Pennsylvania	20,113	20,326	1.1	9,093	10,143	20,847	20,418	-2.1	3,239	16,991
Rhode Island ^h	623	767	23.1	666	101	781	939	20.2	672	267
South Carolina	6,156	6,688	8.6	5,395	1,285	6,595	6,709	1.7	2,441	4,171
South Dakota	2,623	2,891	10.2	1,510	573	2,746	2,832	3.1	303	2,022
Tennessee	13,536	12,898	-4.7	7,765	5,133	14,488	13,508	-6.8	5,189	8,217
Texas	74,851	77,385	3.4	47,207	26,538	76,189	76,733	0.7	10,382	63,875
Utah	2,803	3,293	17.5	1,483	1,810	3,346	3,611	7.9	945	2,644
Vermont ^{h,q}	1,715	1,715	0.0	601	1,114	1,886	1,733	-8.1	273	1,453

Continued on next page

TABLE 8 (continued)**Admissions and releases of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, 2015 and 2016**

Jurisdiction	Admissions ^a					Releases ^b				
	2015 total	2016 total	Percent change, 2015–2016	2016 new court commitments	2016 post-custody supervision violations ^c	2015 total	2016 total	Percent change, 2015–2016	2016 unconditional ^{d,e}	2016 conditional ^{e,f}
Virginia ^g	11,762	12,163	3.4	12,030	133	12,483	12,653	1.4	1,174	11,368
Washington ^h	21,824	25,055	14.8	7,356	17,694	21,939	24,940	13.7	2,169	22,729
West Virginia	3,879	3,584	-7.6	2,272	984	3,644	3,543	-2.8	832	2,159
Wisconsin	6,442	6,600	2.5	4,272	2,301	5,532	5,743	3.8	236	5,432
Wyoming	942	997	5.8	748	249	900	1,041	15.7	218	811

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 admitted to or released from state or federal correctional authority with a sentence of more than 1 year.

: Not calculated.

/Not reported.

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

^bExcludes transfers, escapes, and those AWOL, and 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, for either violations of conditions of release or new crimes.

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

^eIncludes prisoners held in nonsecure, 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.

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

^gU.S. total and state estimates for 2015 include imputed counts for Alaska, Nevada, Oregon, and Vermont, which did not submit 2015 NPS data on admissions and releases.

U.S. total and state estimates for 2016 include imputed counts for North Dakota and Oregon, which did not submit 2016 NPS data on admissions and releases. See *Methodology*.

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

ⁱState did not submit 2015 NPS admissions or release data. Totals for 2015 admissions and releases were imputed by BJS and are not comparable to 2016 data. See *Methodology*.

^jCalifornia 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.

^kReleases include offenders who received a combined sentence of prison and probation of more than 1 year.

^lFlorida does not report technical violation prison admissions. All admissions represent new sentences.

^mIllinois includes short-term movements of fewer than 30 days in its admission and release counts. See *Jurisdiction notes*.

ⁿIndiana underwent a major criminal code overhaul in 2014 that caused a large decrease in prison admissions and releases for the first time in 2016.

^oCounts for 2015 and 2016 admissions and releases are not comparable to earlier years due to a change in reporting methodology.

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

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

^rAdmission and release counts are for fiscal year 2016, and new court commitment counts are preliminary estimates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics (NPS), 2015–2016.

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

- A tenth (11%) of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year in state or federal prison at year-end 2016 were age 55 or older (**table 9**).
- At year-end 2016, an estimated 7% of non-Hispanic white males in state and federal prison were ages 18 to 24, compared to 13% of non-Hispanic black males and 12% of Hispanic males.
- Sixteen percent of white male prisoners were age 55 or older, compared to 10% of black male and 8% of Hispanic male prisoners.
- Eight percent each of white and black female prisoners in 2015 were age 55 or older, compared to 5% of Hispanic female prisoners.
- More than twice as many white females (48,900 prisoners) as black (20,300) or Hispanic (19,300) females were in state and federal prison at year-end 2016.
- About 2.5% of black male U.S. residents were in state or federal prison on December 31, 2016 (2,415 per 100,000 black residents) (**table 10**).
- Black males ages 18 to 19 were 11.8 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 2016.
- Black males age 65 or older were 4.4 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 2016.
- The imprisonment rate for black females (96 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 3.1 times more likely than white females and 2.2 times more likely than Hispanic females to be imprisoned in 2016.

Noncitizens

- More than 21% of federal prisoners (39,956 of 189,192) were non-U.S. citizens (excluding persons detained by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security) (**table 11**).
- States reported holding an additional 43,600 non-U.S. citizens in prisons on December 31, 2016. However, state data are undercounted, as five states—California, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, and Oregon—did not report counts and some states likely provided undercounts, in part because the definition of non-U.S. citizen varied across states.

- Ninety-six percent of non-U.S. citizens in state or federal prison were males.

Prisoners age 17 or younger

- On December 31, 2106, states held fewer than 1,000 prisoners age 17 or younger in adult facilities.
- The BOP held fewer than 50 prisoners age 17 or younger in private contract facilities at year-end 2016.

Offense characteristics

- More than half (54% or 707,900 prisoners) of all state prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year at year-end 2015 (the most recent year for which state prison offense data are available) were serving sentences for violent offenses on their current term of imprisonment (**table 12; table 13**).
- At year-end 2015, an estimated 14% of sentenced prisoners (177,600 prisoners) were serving time in state prison for murder or nonnegligent manslaughter, and an additional 12% of state prisoners (161,900) had been sentenced for rape or sexual assault.
- Among sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities on December 31, 2015, 15% (197,200 prisoners) had been convicted of a drug offense as their most serious crime.
- At year-end 2015, 60% of all Hispanic prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year in state prison were sentenced for a violent offense, compared to 59% of black and 47% of white prisoners.
- A quarter (25%) of females serving time in state prison on December 31, 2015, had been convicted of a drug offense, compared to 14% of males.
- Forty-seven percent (81,900) of sentenced federal prisoners on September 30, 2016 (the most recent date for which federal offense data are available) were serving time for a drug offense (**table 14; table 15**).
- More than a third (38% or 65,900 prisoners) of federal prisoners were imprisoned for a public order offense, including 17% (28,800 federal prisoners) for a weapons offense and 8% (13,300) for an adjudicated immigration offense.
- More than half (56% or 6,300) of female federal prisoners were serving sentences for a drug offense, compared to 47% of males (75,600).
- A larger proportion of white offenders in federal prison (45%) were serving time for a public order offense on September 30, 2016, than blacks (34%) or Hispanics (38%).
- More than half (57%) of Hispanic federal prisoners in 2016 were convicted of a drug offense, and nearly a quarter (23%) were serving time for an adjudicated immigration offense.

Prison capacity

- At year-end 2016, a total of 14 states and the BOP met or exceeded the maximum measure of their prison facilities' capacity, and 27 states and the BOP had a 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 for which their facilities were designed, rated, or operationally intended included Illinois (138%), Nebraska (126%), Iowa (115%), the BOP (114%), Delaware (114%), Colorado (109%), and Virginia (108%).

Private prisons

- In 2016, 9% of state and federal prisoners were held in privately operated facilities that were under the jurisdiction of 28 states and the BOP (**table 17**).
- Federal prisoners held in private prisons decreased by 800 prisoners (down 2%) between 2015 and 2016.
- Private prison facilities, including nonsecure community corrections centers and home confinement, housed 18% of the federal prison population on December 31, 2016.
- Private facilities in Louisiana were reclassified as local facilities in July 2016.
- Five states housed at least 20% of their prison population in privately operated facilities at year-end 2016: New Mexico (43%), Montana (39%), Oklahoma (27%), Tennessee (26%), and Hawaii (25%).

Prisoners held in local jails

- At year-end 2016, a total of 83,700 prisoners were held in the custody of local jails for 35 states and the BOP, a 3% increase (up 2,500 prisoners) from 81,200 prisoners in 2015.
- Louisiana increased the proportion of its state prisoners held in local facilities from 49% at year-end 2015 to 58% in 2016 as a result of reclassifying its private prisons to local jail facilities in 2016.

- Six states held at least 20% of their state prisoners in local jail facilities at year-end 2016: Kentucky (48%), Louisiana (58%); Mississippi (26%), Utah (26%), Tennessee (24%), and Virginia (21%).

U.S. military and territories

- At year-end 2016, the U.S. military held 1,100 persons sentenced to 1 year or more and 1,300 persons of all sentence lengths under their correctional authority (**table 18**).
- Almost half (48%) of offenders under military correctional authority had served in the U.S. Army before imprisonment.
- The Army had custody of two-thirds (66%) of all military personnel sentenced to 1 year or more on December 31, 2016, and the U.S. Navy held nearly a third (31%).
- Of military personnel with known offense data sentenced to any term of imprisonment under military jurisdiction, 43% had committed violent offenses, including 28% incarcerated for violent sexual offenses, 6% for murder, and 7% for assault (**table 19**).
- Almost two-thirds (65%) of the total military prison population were serving time for committing violent or nonviolent sex offenses, including sexual misconduct.
- The five U.S. territories and commonwealths held a total of 12,300 persons in the custody of correctional authorities at year-end 2016 (**table 20**).

Reported race and Hispanic origin

- State DOCs and the BOP reported the race and Hispanic origin distribution of their prison populations (**table 21**).
- These data are administrative in nature and may not reflect prisoners' self-identification of race or Hispanic origin.

TABLE 9**Percent of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age, December 31, 2016**

Age group	Total ^a	Male					Female				
		All male ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Other ^b	All female ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Other ^b
Total ^c	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
18–19	0.8	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
20–24	10.0	10.0	7.2	11.9	11.0	11.3	8.7	7.4	10.8	10.4	10.6
25–29	15.8	15.7	13.4	16.8	17.2	16.0	18.0	17.6	17.7	19.7	18.8
30–34	16.3	16.1	15.4	15.6	17.9	17.8	19.1	19.4	16.7	21.2	20.6
35–39	15.2	15.1	14.4	14.9	16.5	15.0	16.3	16.4	14.8	17.6	16.5
40–44	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.6	12.5	12.3	12.1	12.3	11.8	11.4	12.4
45–49	10.2	10.2	11.4	9.9	9.2	9.9	10.0	10.4	10.8	8.3	8.2
50–54	8.5	8.6	10.3	8.3	6.7	7.5	7.8	8.2	8.9	5.7	6.5
55–59	5.7	5.8	7.3	5.5	4.0	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.9	2.6	3.5
60–64	3.0	3.1	4.1	2.6	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.2
65 or older	2.6	2.7	4.3	1.7	1.8	2.3	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.2
Number of sentenced prisoners ^d	1,458,173	1,352,684	390,900	466,600	320,000	175,200	105,489	48,900	20,300	19,300	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 sentences of more than 1 year under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional officials. Federal data include prisoners held in nonsecure, privately operated community corrections facilities and juveniles held in contract facilities. Includes imputed counts for North Dakota and Oregon, which did not submit 2016 NPS data. See *Methodology*.

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

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^cIncludes persons age 17 or younger.

^dRounded to the nearest 100.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics (NPS), 2016; Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2016; National Corrections Reporting Program, 2015; and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016 (preliminary).

TABLE 10**Imprisonment rate of sentenced state and federal prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age, December 31, 2016**

Age group	Total ^a	Male					Female				
		All male ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Other ^b	All female ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Other ^b
Total ^c	450	847	400	2,415	1,092	1,305	64	49	96	67	118
18–19	130	244	72	853	298	338	11	8	25	11	21
20–24	653	1,191	453	3,371	1,417	1,831	85	61	141	85	168
25–29	998	1,801	803	4,725	2,249	2,485	167	136	216	170	271
30–34	1,091	1,981	960	5,334	2,450	3,006	186	155	232	193	312
35–39	1,053	1,944	934	5,435	2,359	2,791	164	136	214	161	263
40–44	886	1,655	820	4,645	1,975	2,430	129	108	181	114	213
45–49	710	1,333	688	3,781	1,611	2,106	100	79	158	90	150
50–54	575	1,093	572	3,087	1,359	1,756	75	56	124	69	133
55–59	377	733	376	2,142	1,016	1,208	40	28	72	41	79
60–64	220	439	229	1,246	739	683	19	13	33	22	35
65 or older	76	165	97	430	319	321	5	4	8	8	9
Number of sentenced prisoners ^d	1,458,173	1,352,684	390,900	466,600	320,000	175,200	105,489	48,900	20,300	19,300	17,000

Note: Counts based on prisoners with sentences of more than 1 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 1 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, 2016. Includes imputed counts for North Dakota and Oregon, which did not submit 2016 NPS data. See *Methodology*.

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

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^cIncludes persons age 17 or younger.

^dRace and Hispanic origin totals are rounded to the nearest 100 to accommodate differences in data collection techniques between jurisdictions.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics (NPS), 2016; Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2016; National Corrections Reporting Program, 2015; Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016 (preliminary); and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal resident population estimates for January 1, 2017.

TABLE 11**Non-U.S. citizen prisoners and prisoners age 17 or younger under jurisdiction of federal correctional authorities or the custody of state correctional authorities, by sex, December 31, 2016**

Jurisdiction	Non-U.S. citizen prisoners ^a			Prisoners age 17 or younger		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
U.S. total ^{b,c,d}	83,573	80,744	2,829	956	923	33
Federal ^{c,d,e}	39,956	38,424	1,532	...	...	...
State ^b	43,617	42,320	1,297	956	923	33
Alabama	176	173	3	27	27	0
Alaska ^f	113	108	5	4	4	0
Arizona	4,662	4,537	125	76	74	2
Arkansas	278	268	10	17	17	0
California	/	/	/	0	0	0
Colorado ^e	1,401	1,353	48	4	4	0
Connecticut ^f	419	408	11	63	61	2
Delaware ^f	319	303	16	12	12	0
Florida ^g	6,984	6,723	261	143	138	5
Georgia	2,468	2,366	102	67	64	3
Hawaii ^{f,h}	128	122	6	0	0	0
Idaho	303	291	12	0	0	0
Illinois	1,637	1,595	42	3	3	0
Indiana	573	563	10	25	23	2
Iowa	136	132	4	7	7	0
Kansas	307	298	9	0	0	0
Kentucky	154	152	2	0	0	0
Louisiana	128	127	1	11	11	0
Maine	56	53	3	0	0	0
Maryland	603	591	12	9	8	1
Massachusetts ^h	623	602	21	0	0	0
Michigan	535	520	15	85	84	1
Minnesota	426	417	9	8	8	0
Mississippi	18	18	0	24	24	0
Missouri ^{e,h}	498	456	42	7	7	0
Montana	19	17	2	0	0	0
Nebraska	219	217	2	4	4	0
Nevada	/	/	/	15	15	0
New Hampshire	...	...	...	0	0	0
New Jersey	1,279	1,254	25	3	3	0
New Mexico ⁱ	141	138	3	0	0	0
New York ^e	4,232	4,108	124	68	66	2
North Carolina	1,268	1,240	28	72	68	4
North Dakota	/	/	/	/	/	/
Ohio ^j	479	464	15	30	30	0
Oklahoma	176	173	3	4	4	0
Oregon	/	/	/	/	/	/
Pennsylvania	1,117	1,083	34	29	28	1
Rhode Island ^f	65	64	1	0	0	0
South Carolina	466	446	20	42	41	1
South Dakota	87	81	6	0	0	0
Tennessee ^e	289	279	10	8	8	0
Texas	8,331	8,133	198	45	40	5
Utah	336	329	7	0	0	0
Vermont ^f	2	2	0	0	0	0
Virginia	849	828	21	5	5	0
Washington	769	753	16	0	0	0

Continued on next page

TABLE 11 (continued)**Non-U.S. citizen prisoners and prisoners age 17 or younger under jurisdiction of federal correctional authorities or the custody of state correctional authorities, by sex, December 31, 2016**

Jurisdiction	Non-U.S. citizen prisoners ^a			Prisoners age 17 or younger		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
West Virginia	25	25	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	451	438	13	37	33	4
Wyoming	49	49	0	2	2	0

Note: The definition of non-U.S. citizen varies across jurisdictions. Interpret data with caution. Totals include imputed counts for North Dakota and Oregon, which did not submit 2016 NPS data. See *Methodology*.

...Not available.

/Not reported.

^aUnless otherwise noted, BJS assumes that non-U.S. citizens are identified by individual jurisdictions as persons with current citizenship of a country other than the United States as of December 31, 2016.

^bTotal U.S. and state counts of non-U.S. citizen prisoners for 2016 are an undercount due to the exclusion or under reporting of data from several states.

^cThe Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) holds prisoners age 17 or younger in private contract facilities; 49 such prisoners were housed in contract facilities in 2016.

^dFederal counts include non-U.S. citizens held in BOP-managed, privately operated, and community corrections facilities.

^eAs in previous versions of this report, non-U.S. citizens are defined as foreign born.

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

^gIn 2016, the Florida Department of Corrections revised its definition of non-U.S. citizen to include additional variables to determine a more accurate "confirmed alien" status.

^hCitizenship based on self-reported data.

ⁱIncludes all non-U.S. citizens, regardless of whether they are held in New Mexico state facilities, private facilities, local jails, or in other jurisdiction's facilities.

^jCounts represent all prisoners under the jurisdiction of the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction with the exception of those held in privately operated halfway houses.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics (NPS), 2016.

TABLE 12**Percent of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state correctional authority, by most serious offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, December 31, 2015**

Most serious offense	All prisoners ^a	Male	Female	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent	54.5%	55.9%	37.0%	47.1%	58.8%	60.2%
Murder ^c	13.7	13.8	11.6	10.2	15.6	15.3
Manslaughter	1.3	1.3	2.4	1.4	0.8	1.0
Rape or sexual assault	12.5	13.3	2.4	16.0	8.2	13.6
Robbery	13.2	13.6	8.1	7.5	19.3	12.9
Aggravated or simple assault	10.5	10.6	8.6	8.9	11.6	13.3
Other	3.4	3.3	3.9	3.1	3.4	4.1
Property	18.0%	17.3%	26.9%	24.0%	15.2%	12.8%
Burglary	9.7	9.9	7.3	11.6	9.2	7.6
Larceny-theft	3.7	3.3	8.8	5.2	2.8	2.2
Motor vehicle theft	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.9
Fraud	1.9	1.5	7.1	3.1	1.4	1.0
Other	2.0	1.9	3.0	3.1	1.2	1.1
Drug	15.2%	14.4%	24.9%	15.1%	14.4%	13.9%
Drug possession	3.4	3.2	6.8	3.7	3.2	3.1
Other ^d	11.7	11.3	18.1	11.4	11.1	10.8
Public order	11.6%	11.7%	10.2%	12.9%	11.2%	12.7%
Weapons	3.9	4.1	1.7	2.6	5.3	5.0
DUI	1.9	1.9	2.6	2.9	0.8	2.7
Other ^e	5.7	5.7	5.9	7.4	5.1	4.9
Other/unspecified^f	0.7%	0.7%	1.0%	0.9%	0.4%	0.4%
Total number of sentenced prisoners^g	1,298,159	1,204,799	93,360	403,600	429,000	278,600

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 1 year. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding and missing offense data. See *Methodology*.

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

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin and persons of two or more races.

^cIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^dIncludes trafficking and other drug offenses.

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

^fIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

^gRace and Hispanic origin totals are rounded to the nearest 100 to accommodate differences in data collection techniques between jurisdictions.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2015; National Corrections Reporting Program, 2015; Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 2004; and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016 (preliminary).

TABLE 13**Number of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state correctional authority, by most serious offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, December 31, 2015**

Most serious offense	All prisoners ^a	Male	Female	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
Total^c	1,298,159	1,204,799	93,360	403,600	429,000	278,600
Violent	707,900	673,400	34,500	190,100	252,300	167,700
Murder ^d	177,600	166,800	10,900	41,300	66,800	42,600
Manslaughter	17,500	15,300	2,200	5,500	3,600	2,800
Rape or sexual assault	161,900	159,600	2,200	64,700	35,000	37,800
Robbery	171,400	163,900	7,600	30,300	82,700	36,000
Aggravated or simple assault	135,700	127,600	8,100	35,900	49,600	37,200
Other	43,800	40,200	3,600	12,300	14,600	11,300
Property	234,000	208,900	25,100	96,900	65,000	35,700
Burglary	126,000	119,200	6,800	47,000	39,600	21,100
Larceny-theft	47,700	39,500	8,200	21,000	12,000	6,100
Motor vehicle theft	9,400	8,700	700	4,000	2,300	2,500
Fraud	24,700	18,100	6,600	12,400	6,000	2,800
Other	26,200	23,400	2,800	12,500	5,100	3,200
Drug	197,200	174,000	23,200	61,000	61,600	38,800
Drug possession	44,700	38,400	6,400	15,100	13,900	8,700
Other ^e	152,500	135,600	16,900	45,900	47,700	30,100
Public order	150,100	140,600	9,500	52,200	48,200	35,400
Weapons	50,500	48,900	1,600	10,600	22,900	14,000
DUI	25,300	22,900	2,400	11,600	3,300	7,600
Other ^f	74,400	68,800	5,500	29,900	22,100	13,800
Other/unspecified^g	8,900	7,900	1,000	3,500	1,900	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 1 year. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding and missing offense data. See *Methodology*.

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

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin and persons of two or more races.

^cRace and Hispanic origin totals are rounded to the nearest 100 to accommodate differences in data collection techniques between jurisdictions.

^dIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^eIncludes trafficking and other drug offenses.

^fIncludes court offenses; commercialized vice, morals, and decency offenses; liquor law violations; and other public order offenses.

^gIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2015; National Corrections Reporting Program, 2015; Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 2004; and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016 (preliminary).

TABLE 14**Percent of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of federal correctional authority, by most serious offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, September 30, 2016**

Most serious offense	All prisoners ^a	Male	Female	White ^{b,f}	Black ^{b,f}	Hispanic ^f
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent	7.7%	8.0%	4.5%	7.1%	10.4%	2.4%
Homicide ^c	1.6	1.6	1.4	0.7	2.6	0.4
Robbery	3.8	4.0	1.7	4.7	5.8	1.0
Other	2.3	2.4	1.4	1.7	2.1	0.9
Property	6.1%	5.2%	18.6%	9.1%	6.4%	2.9%
Burglary	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0
Fraud	4.8	4.0	15.8	7.3	5.0	2.4
Other	1.1	1.0	2.7	1.8	1.1	0.4
Drug^d	47.5%	46.8%	56.4%	37.5%	48.5%	56.5%
Public order	38.2%	39.5%	19.7%	45.3%	34.4%	37.9%
Immigration	7.7	8.0	3.3	0.8	0.3	22.7
Weapons	16.7	17.6	4.1	14.6	26.0	8.2
Other	13.8	13.9	12.3	29.9	8.0	7.0
Other/unspecified^e	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%
Total number of sentenced prisoners^f	172,554	161,332	11,222	47,300	63,900	55,800

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts are based on sentenced prisoners of all sentence lengths under federal jurisdiction on September 30, 2016. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. See *Methodology*.

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

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin and persons of two or more races.

^cIncludes murder and negligent and nonnegligent manslaughter.

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

^eIncludes offenses not classified.

^fRace and Hispanic origin totals are rounded to the nearest 100 to accommodate differences in data collection techniques between jurisdictions. Race and Hispanic origin data are not adjusted to self-report data.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2016 (preliminary).

TABLE 15**Number of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of federal correctional authority, by most serious offense, that race, sex and Hispanic origin, September 30, 2016**

Most serious offense	All prisoners ^a	Male	Female	White ^{b,g}	Black ^{b,g}	Hispanic ^g
Total^c	172,554	161,332	11,222	47,300	63,900	55,800
Violent	13,400	12,800	600	3,300	6,700	1,300
Homicide ^d	2,800	2,600	200	300	1,700	200
Robbery	6,600	6,400	200	2,200	3,700	600
Other	4,000	3,800	200	800	1,300	500
Property	10,600	8,500	2,100	4,300	4,200	1,500
Burglary	400	400	0	100	300	0
Fraud	8,300	6,500	1,800	3,400	3,200	1,300
Other	1,900	1,600	300	800	700	200
Drug^e	81,900	75,600	6,300	17,700	31,000	31,600
Public order	65,900	63,700	2,300	21,400	21,900	21,200
Immigration	13,300	12,900	400	400	200	12,700
Weapons	28,800	28,300	500	6,900	16,600	4,600
Other	23,800	22,500	1,400	14,100	5,100	3,900
Other/unspecified^f	900	800	100	400	200	200

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts are based on sentenced prisoners of all sentence lengths under federal jurisdiction on September 30, 2016. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

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

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin and persons of two or more races.

^cRace and Hispanic origin totals are rounded to the nearest 100 to accommodate differences in data collection techniques between jurisdictions.

^dIncludes murder and negligent and nonnegligent manslaughter.

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

^fIncludes offenses not classified.

^gRace and Hispanic origin data are not adjusted to self-report data.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2016 (preliminary).

TABLE 16**Prison facility capacity, custody population, and percent capacity, December 31, 2016**

Jurisdiction	Type of capacity measure			Custody population	Custody population as a percent of—	
	Rated	Operational	Design		Lowest capacity ^a	Highest capacity ^a
Federal ^b	135,334	...	...	154,339	114.0%	114.0%
State						
Alabama ^c	...	25,784	13,318	23,397	175.7%	90.7%
Alaska	4,838	...	...	4,378	90.5	90.5
Arizona ^d	38,895	44,831	38,895	42,248	108.6	94.2
Arkansas	16,410	16,449	15,626	15,833	101.3	96.3
California ^c	...	126,832	89,763	117,557	131.0	92.7
Colorado ^e	...	14,582	13,155	15,922	121.0	109.2
Connecticut	/	/	/	14,532	/	/
Delaware ^c	5,514	5,566	4,092	6,334	154.8	113.8
Florida	...	88,738	...	85,834	96.7	96.7
Georgia ^d	58,975	53,527	...	53,433	99.8	90.6
Hawaii	...	3,777	3,527	3,777	107.1	100.0
Idaho ^d	...	7,005	...	7,221	103.1	103.1
Illinois ^c	31,661	26,584	27,778	43,616	164.1	137.8
Indiana	...	29,000	...	25,143	86.7	86.7
Iowa	7,288	7,288	7,288	8,378	115.0	115.0
Kansas	9,180	9,654	9,164	9,653	105.3	100.0
Kentucky	11,699	11,699	11,954	11,867	101.4	99.3
Louisiana ^f	18,121	16,124	16,764	17,932	111.2	99.0
Maine	2,344	4,700	4,700	2,356	100.5	50.1
Maryland	...	23,439	...	20,211	86.2	86.2
Massachusetts	...	10,660	7,728	9,038	117.0	84.8
Michigan ^c	43,278	42,441	...	41,122	96.9	95.0
Minnesota	...	9,504	...	9,509	100.1	100.1
Mississippi ^{d,f}	...	23,516	...	13,720	58.3	58.3
Missouri ^c	...	32,223	...	32,427	100.6	100.6
Montana	...	1,689	...	1,718	101.7	101.7
Nebraska ^c	...	4,094	3,275	5,167	157.8	126.2
Nevada	14,122	...	13,491	13,932	103.3	98.7
New Hampshire	2,583	2,700	1,966	2,599	132.2	96.3
New Jersey	16,738	17,923	23,016	16,738	100.0	72.7
New Mexico	...	7,055	7,055	3,956	56.1	56.1
New York	51,163	51,473	50,762	50,611	99.7	98.3
North Carolina	...	37,587	...	35,970	95.7	95.7
North Dakota ^g	...	1,353	1,353	1,379	101.9	101.9
Ohio	/	/	/	45,913	/	/
Oklahoma	17,902	20,299	17,902	19,218	107.4	94.7
Oregon ^g	...	...	14,997	14,579	97.2	97.2
Pennsylvania ^d	47,624	47,624	47,624	48,287	101.4	101.4
Rhode Island	3,989	3,774	3,973	2,887	76.5	72.4
South Carolina	...	22,380	...	20,376	91.0	91.0
South Dakota ^{c,d}	...	3,795	...	3,770	99.3	99.3
Tennessee	15,794	15,376	...	14,106	91.7	89.3
Texas ^c	159,696	153,501	159,696	137,584	89.6	86.2
Utah	...	6,492	6,699	4,502	69.3	67.2
Vermont	1,680	1,680	1,668	1,471	88.2	87.6
Virginia	...	27,537	...	29,882	108.5	108.5
Washington	...	16,755	...	17,228	102.8	102.8
West Virginia	5,214	5,989	5,214	5,899	113.1	98.5
Wisconsin	...	22,991	17,181	23,163	134.8	100.7
Wyoming	2,288	2,288	2,407	2,083	91.0	86.5

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

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

/Not reported.

^aExcludes inmates held in local jails, other states, or private facilities, unless otherwise stated. Lowest capacity represents the minimum capacity estimate submitted by the jurisdiction, while highest capacity represents the maximum capacity estimate. When a jurisdiction could only provide a single capacity estimate, it was used as both lowest and highest capacities.

^bDue 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 NPS and includes prisoners of all sentence lengths.

^cState defines capacity differently than BJS. See *Jurisdiction notes*.

^dPrivate facilities included in capacity and custody counts.

^eCounts for 2016 are not comparable to prior years due to a change in reporting methodology. See *Jurisdiction notes*.

^fLocal facilities included in capacity and custody counts.

^gState did not submit 2016 NPS custody or capacity data. Custody count was imputed. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), National Prisoner Statistics (NPS), 2016.

TABLE 17**Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities held in the custody of private prisons and local jails, December 31, 2015 and 2016**

Jurisdiction	Prisoners held in private prisons ^a				Prisoners held in local jails			
	2015	2016	Percent change 2015–2016	Percentage of total jurisdiction, 2016	2015	2016	Percent change 2015–2016	Percentage of total jurisdiction, 2016
U.S. total	126,272	128,323	1.6%	8.5%	81,196	83,679	3.1%	5.6%
Federal^b	34,934	34,159	-2.2%	18.1%	769	832	8.2%	0.4%
State	91,338	94,164	3.1%	7.2%	80,427	82,847	3.0%	6.3%
Alabama	398	348	-12.6	1.2	1,788	1,445	-19.2	5.0
Alaska ^c	593	551	-7.1	12.4	46	40	-13.0	0.9
Arizona	6,471	8,285	28.0	19.6	439	0	-100.0	0.0
Arkansas	0	0	~	~	1,923	1,369	-28.8	7.8
California	2,195	7,005	219.1	5.4	0	1,651	~	:
Colorado	3,987	3,564	-10.6	17.8	82	376	358.5	1.9
Connecticut ^c	524	508	-3.1	3.4	0	0	~	~
Delaware ^c	0	0	~	~	0	0	~	~
Florida	12,487	12,176	-2.5	12.2	1,073	1,161	8.2	1.2
Georgia	7,953	7,973	0.3	14.9	4,902	5,066	3.3	9.4
Hawaii ^c	1,340	1,405	4.9	25.1	0	0	~	~
Idaho	545	420	-22.9	5.1	814	791	-2.8	9.6
Illinois	0	0	~	~	0	0	~	~
Indiana	4,204	3,927	-6.6	15.4	596	403	-32.4	1.6
Iowa	0	0	~	~	0	0	~	~
Kansas	0	0	~	~	78	78	0.0	0.8
Kentucky	0	0	~	~	9,738	11,151	14.5	48.4
Louisiana	3,152	0	:	:	17,930	20,623	15.0	57.8
Maine	0	0	~	~	20	11	-45.0	0.5
Maryland	30	25	-16.7	0.1	163	94	-42.3	0.5
Massachusetts	0	0	~	~	431	363	-15.8	3.9
Michigan	0	0	~	~	295	0	-100.0	0.0
Minnesota	0	0	~	~	1,211	1,023	-15.5	9.7
Mississippi	3,946	3,078	-22.0	16.0	4,933	5,040	2.2	26.3
Missouri	0	0	~	~	0	0	~	~
Montana	1,490	1,481	-0.6	38.8	491	589	20.0	15.4
Nebraska	0	0	~	~	218	149	-31.7	2.8
Nevada	0	0	~	~	102	120	17.6	0.9
New Hampshire	0	0	~	~	46	44	-4.3	1.6
New Jersey	2,863	2,720	-5.0	13.7	101	83	-17.8	0.4
New Mexico	3,026	3,040	0.5	43.1	0	0	~	~
New York	0	0	~	~	6	13	116.7	0.0
North Carolina	29	30	3.4	0.1	0	0	~	~
North Dakota	427	/	:	:	37	/	:	:
Ohio	6,050	6,259	3.5	12.0	0	0	~	~
Oklahoma	7,446	7,149	-4.0	26.6	1,173	316	-73.1	1.2
Oregon	/	/	:	:	/	/	:	:
Pennsylvania	605	680	12.4	1.4	984	526	-46.5	1.1
Rhode Island ^c	0	0	~	~	0	0	~	~
South Carolina	14	12	-14.3	0.1	332	344	3.6	1.6
South Dakota	22	34	54.5	0.9	1	0	-100.0	0.0
Tennessee	5,172	7,433	43.7	26.4	8,416	6,725	-20.1	23.8
Texas	14,293	13,692	-4.2	8.4	11,093	12,051	8.6	7.4
Utah	0	0	~	~	1,601	1,618	1.1	26.2
Vermont ^c	241	264	9.5	15.2	0	0	~	~
Virginia	1,568	1,576	0.5	4.2	7,973	7,931	-0.5	21.0
Washington	0	0	~	~	158	178	12.7	0.9
West Virginia	0	0	~	~	1,193	1,263	5.9	17.6
Wisconsin	0	0	~	~	27	187	592.6	0.8
Wyoming	267	269	0.7	11.3	13	7	-46.2	0.3

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Totals include imputed counts for North Dakota and Oregon, which did not submit these data to the 2016 NPS.

: Not calculated.

~Not applicable.

/Not reported.

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

^bIncludes federal prisoners held in nonsecure, privately operated facilities (9,211) and on home confinement (3,282). Excludes persons held in immigration detention facilities pending adjudication.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics (NPS), 2015–2016.

TABLE 18**Prisoners under military jurisdiction, by branch of service, December 31, 2015 and 2016**

Jurisdiction	Total population ^a			Sentenced population ^b		
	2015	2016	Percent change 2015–2016	2015	2016	Percent change 2015–2016
Total number of prisoners	1,398	1,338	-4.3%	1,092	1,084	-0.7%
Military branch of service						
Air Force	250	236	-5.6%	187	192	2.7%
Army	668	646	-3.3	589	577	-2.0
Marine Corps	255	245	-3.9	157	153	-2.5
Navy	202	191	-5.4	141	145	2.8
Coast Guard	23	20	-13.0	18	17	-5.6
In custody of—						
Air Force	33	27	-18.2%	2	5	:
Army	802	781	-2.6	736	713	-3.1%
Marine Corps	80	109	36.3	13	27	107.7
Navy	483	421	-12.8	341	339	-0.6

: Not calculated.

^aIncludes all prisoners under military jurisdiction, regardless of conviction status or sentence length.^bIncludes prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year under military jurisdiction.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Office of the Under Secretary for Defense for Personnel and Readiness, U.S. Department of Defense, 2015–2016.

TABLE 19**Percent of prisoners under jurisdiction of military correctional authority, with sentences of any length, by most serious offense and branch of service, December 31, 2016**

Most serious offense	Total ^a	Air Force	Army	Marine Corps	Navy
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent offenses	42.9%	41.8%	44.7%	41.7%	39.6%
Nonviolent offenses	57.1%	58.25%	55.3%	58.3%	60.4%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sexual	65.5%	70.5%	66.4%	55.7%	64.5%
Violent	27.9	31.8	26.4	29.2	26.0
Nonviolent ^b	37.5	38.6	39.9	26.6	38.5
Other violent	15.0%	10.0%	18.2%	12.5%	13.6%
Murder ^c	6.4	5.0	8.0	5.2	4.1
Manslaughter	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.8
Robbery	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.0
Aggravated/simple assault	6.8	4.1	8.0	6.3	7.1
Other	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.6
Property	4.2%	2.3%	4.2%	6.3%	4.7%
Burglary	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.6	0.6
Larceny-theft	0.0	0.9	2.2	4.2	3.0
Motor vehicle theft	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fraud	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.6
Other	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.6
Drug^d	6.4%	11.8%	2.7%	9.4%	10.1%
Public order	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.6%
Military	5.2%	3.6%	2.5%	15.1%	5.3%
Other/unspecified	3.5%	1.4%	5.7%	1.0%	1.2%
Total number of prisoners	1,236	220	636	192	169

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

^aIncludes prisoners who served in the Coast Guard (not shown separately).^bIncludes sexual harassment, indecent exposure and other acts, prostitution, stalking, and other nonviolent sexual misconduct.^cIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.^dIncludes possession, use, trafficking, and other drug crimes.

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

TABLE 20**Prisoners under jurisdiction or in custody of correctional authorities in U.S. territories and commonwealths, by prison facility capacity, December 31, 2016**

Jurisdiction	Jurisdiction population			Capacity		
	Total ^a	Sentenced to more than 1 year ^a	Total custody population	Rated	Operational	Design
Total	10,613	9,560	12,266			
American Samoa ^b	/	/	189	/	/	/
Guam ^c	752	358	738	443	...	443
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	262	169	262	559	272	559
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	8,930	8,655	10,500	14,511	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.

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

/Not reported.

^aExcludes counts for American Samoa.

^bAmerican Samoa has not submitted NPS data since 2011. Custody data were located in the 2015 American Samoa Statistical Yearbook (<http://doc.as.gov/wp-content/uploads/2011/06/2015-Statistical-Yearbook.pdf>) and represent the number of persons in custody as of December 2015.

^cGuam did not submit 2016 NPS data. Population data represent populations on January 1, 2017, and were located in a Guam Department of Corrections report (<http://doc.guam.gov/wp-doc-content/uploads/2016/09/Guam-DOC-Population-Report-for-January-01-2017.pdf>). Capacity data are from 2014, the last time Guam submitted NPS data.

^dU.S. Virgin Islands did not submit NPS data from 2014 to 2016 and had inconsistent 2013 data. Data are from 2012.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics (NPS), 2016.

TABLE 21**Prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by state and federal reported not self-identified race and Hispanic origin, December 31, 2016**

Jurisdiction	Total	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native ^a	Asian ^a	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander ^a	Two or more races ^a	Other ^a	Unknown	Did not report
Federal ^{b,c}	189,192	51,873	70,019	61,210	3,540	2,550	/	~	~	/	0
State											
Alabama	28,883	12,704	16,040	0	1	2	0	0	0	136	0
Alaska	4,434	1,965	454	136	1,609	140	56	~	~	34	40
Arizona	42,320	16,462	5,874	16,835	2,223	175	0	0	659	20	72
Arkansas	17,537	9,591	7,248	555	58	64	6	0	15	0	0
California	130,390	28,102	37,193	56,123	1,394	1,333	338	0	5,907	0	0
Colorado	19,981	9,268	3,541	6,238	599	210	/	/	/	6	119
Connecticut	14,957	4,806	6,132	3,908	37	72	0	0	0	2	0
Delaware	6,585	2,565	3,722	286	1	8	0	0	0	3	0
Florida ^d	99,974	39,689	47,419	12,525	85	20	9	0	224	3	0
Georgia	53,627	18,814	32,571	1,961	28	182	1	62	~	8	0
Hawaii	5,602	1,221	261	145	26	1,078	2,433	0	120	318	0
Idaho	8,252	6,173	221	1,349	308	32	1	0	0	168	0
Illinois	43,657	13,236	24,598	5,522	60	163	/	17	0	20	41
Indiana	25,546	15,592	8,651	1,077	45	69	7	80	~	25	0
Iowa	9,031	5,925	2,271	608	151	76	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	9,920	5,581	2,844	1,174	207	99	0	0	2	13	0
Kentucky	23,022	17,514	4,903	302	17	30	0	240	~	12	4
Louisiana	35,682	11,631	23,895	43	20	45	46	~	2	0	0
Maine	2,404	1,989	190	110	69	11	0	15	0	20	0
Maryland ^e	19,994	5,202	13,746	635	105	44	12	/	221	29	0
Massachusetts	9,403	4,144	2,578	2,379	59	132	0	0	111	0	0
Michigan ^e	41,122	18,101	21,999	411	374	107	2	0	0	128	0
Minnesota	10,592	4,943	3,577	776	996	282	/	/	/	18	0
Mississippi	19,192	6,761	12,171	175	26	42	0	0	0	8	9
Missouri	32,461	20,565	11,138	527	106	71	/	/	/	54	0
Montana ^f	3,814	2,811	115	~	872	16	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	5,302	2,857	1,467	676	226	38	4	/	22	12	0
Nevada	13,757	5,910	4,132	2,813	253	385	88	13	0	43	120
New Hampshire	2,818	2,570	123	81	3	17	1	~	23	0	0
New Jersey	19,786	4,323	12,021	3,167	10	119	0	/	~	146	0
New Mexico	7,055	1,741	497	4,141	485	20	15	0	0	156	0
New York	50,716	12,391	24,370	12,284	446	264	/	/	663	298	0
North Carolina	35,697	13,825	18,892	1,831	900	106	18	~	~	125	0
North Dakota ^g	1,791	1,179	140	101	357	8	0	6	0	0	0
Ohio	52,175	27,345	23,142	1,311	66	75	/	/	236	0	0
Oklahoma	26,871	14,463	7,039	1,950	2,939	77	28	~	50	0	325
Oregon ^g	15,166	11,299	1,389	1,862	386	226	4	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	49,244	20,775	23,137	4,986	46	131	~	0	0	169	0
Rhode Island ^c	3,103	1,286	915	794	19	47	~	~	37	5	0
South Carolina	20,858	7,607	12,602	461	28	22	0	~	137	1	0
South Dakota	3,831	2,179	302	140	1,178	23	3	~	6	0	0
Tennessee	28,203	15,335	12,195	567	41	65	/	/	/	0	0
Texas	163,703	53,918	54,544	54,329	128	539	0	0	245	0	0
Utah	6,182	3,956	413	1,192	306	69	134	0	0	112	0

Continued on next page

TABLE 21 (continued)**Prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by state and federal reported not self-identified race and Hispanic origin, December 31, 2016**

Jurisdiction	Total	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native ^a	Asian ^a	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander ^a	Two or more races ^a	Other ^a	Unknown	Did not report
Vermont	1,735	1,491	175	11	23	7	0	/	0	28	0
Virginia ^c	37,813	15,060	21,587	977	24	150	~	~	~	15	0
Washington	19,104	11,486	3,410	2,451	877	718	0	0	56	106	0
West Virginia	7,162	6,190	886	21	10	5	1	49	0	0	0
Wisconsin	23,377	10,625	9,622	2,027	839	252	0	0	0	12	0
Wyoming	2,374	1,801	127	291	138	9	5	0	2	1	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 nonsecure, privately operated community corrections facilities and juveniles held in contract facilities. Estimates provided by state and federal departments of corrections' administrative record systems and may not reflect prisoners' self-identification of race or Hispanic origin. State, federal, and national totals by race and Hispanic origin differ from other tables in this report due to adjustments made by BJS to correct for differences between administrative records and prisoner self-reported data of race and Hispanic origin.

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

/Not reported.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^bThe Federal Bureau of Prisoners includes persons of Hispanic origin in the individual racial categories when reporting to NPS. BJS used data from 2016 FJSP (preliminary) to disaggregate race and Hispanic origin.

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

^dCounts from 2016 are not comparable to counts from prior years due to a change in reporting methodology. See *Jurisdiction notes*.

^eNumber of persons of Hispanic origin may be undercounted due to ongoing changes in information systems.

^fPrisoners of Hispanic origin are included in the individual racial categories.

^gState did not submit 2016 NPS data on race or Hispanic origin. Counts were imputed. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), National Prisoner Statistics (NPS), 2016; and Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP), 2016 (preliminary).

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 entirely on voluntary participation by state departments of corrections (DOC) 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 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 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; and 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 include new court commitments; returned prisoners for parole, probation, or other conditional release violations; transfers from other jurisdictions; returned prisoners who were absent without leave (AWOL) (with or without a new sentence); returned escapees (with or without a new sentence); returned prisoners 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 (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.

The NPS has historically included counts of prisoners in the combined jail and prison systems in 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 and the percentage change in population include jail prisoners in the District of Columbia for 2001, the last year of collection. Additional information about the NPS, including the data collection instrument, is available on the BJS website.

Nonreporting states

The North Dakota and Oregon state DOCs did not respond to the 2016 NPS survey. BJS imputed all 2016 responses for North Dakota's custody, jurisdiction, admission, and release counts using the state's online report (http://www.nd.gov/docr/media/stats/factsheet/2016_FACT_SHEET.pdf). BJS assumed that the sentence length distributions of the custody and jurisdiction population, the race and Hispanic origin distribution of the prison population, and the types of admissions and releases in 2016 were the same as those reported by the North Dakota DOC in 2015. In addition, BJS assumed that the proportions of North Dakota prisoners age 18 or younger and those who were non-U.S. citizens in 2016 had not changed from 2015 and that the state's prison capacity was the same as in 2015.

Because the Oregon DOC did not report NPS data in 2015 or 2016, BJS used published reports from the DOC website and the 2014 NPS data to impute 2016 counts. BJS obtained prison custody counts from the state report and assumed that the distribution of sentence length for offenders in custody was the same as in 2014 (<http://www.oregon.gov/doc/OC/docs/pdf/IB-53-Quick%20Facts.pdf>). The Oregon DOC did not report jurisdiction counts on its website, so BJS used the ratio of custody to jurisdiction population from 2014 to impute the 2016 custody population from the report. The Oregon DOC report also provided the race and Hispanic origin distribution of prisoners and total number of admissions and releases for the state in 2016. BJS assumed that the distribution of admissions, release types, overall prison capacity, and proportion of the custody population who were age 17 or younger or non-U.S. citizens remained the same as in 2014.

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, 2016, 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.

In previous reports, 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. 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 was multiplied by the ratio of the age category count within the sex and race combination in the Federal Jurisdiction 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 table 21). These data are administrative or operational in nature and do not necessarily reflect how individual prisoners may choose to

report their race or Hispanic origin. National-level estimates have been adjusted to more accurately reflect the distributions among race and Hispanic origin as reported by prisoners in BJS prisoner surveys (see table 10). 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, 2016, by the estimated number of U.S. residents in each age group on January 1, 2017. 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

BOP and some DOCs reported the number of non-U.S. citizens under their jurisdiction or in their custody on December 31, 2016. 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. Non-U.S. citizens held in private prison facilities or local jails under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities are not included, unless otherwise noted, but federal prisoners held privately are included.

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 include all prisoners in federal custody, regardless of sentence length. Data are limited to prisoners sentenced on U.S. district court commitments; District of Columbia superior court commitments; and those 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 differ 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 1 year.

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 seven states include prisoners held in private or local facilities as part of the capacity of their prison systems: Arizona, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota. For these states, prison population as a percentage of capacity includes prisoners held in the states' private facilities.

Military correctional data

BJS obtains an annual aggregate count of service personnel under military jurisdiction and 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, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) did not provide 2016 data for NPS. Data from prior years and alternate sources are shown in table 19.

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-1B) data collection. Notes are presented verbatim and are only edited for misspellings and to order comments per NPSI-B 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 the jurisdiction notes and included in the totals in table 8.

Alabama—Other admissions included reopened cases. Prisons were not recently rated for official capacity. The majority of Alabama prisons were overcrowded. As of 2016, 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—The 2015 and 2016 admission and release counts are not comparable because Alaska did not report these counts in 2015, and BJS estimated the number of admissions of offenders with sentences of more than 1 year for 2015 based on the total number of admissions (regardless of sentence length) provided by the Alaska DOC's 2015 Offender Profile (<http://www.correct.state.ak.us/admin/docs/2015profile.pdf>). The 2015 percentage of admissions for offenders with sentences of more than 1 year were based on Alaska's reported admission records from the 2014 National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP) data collection. The 2015 number of released offenders with sentences of more than 1 year was estimated as the difference between year-end 2015 and 2014 populations plus 2015 admissions. BJS assumed the distribution of releases by type was identical to the distribution of release type for offenders sentenced to more than 1 year as reported by Alaska in the 2014 NCRP release file.

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 onto other community supervision programs. Other releases included persons released to deportation. Prison capacities included the capacity of private prisons in Arizona.

Arkansas—Other conditional releases included offenders released to boot camps.

California—Custody counts included out-of-state correctional facility contracted beds, community correctional facility

private contract beds, and private work furlough prisoners. Other releases included prisoners discharged by the courts and released after erroneous admission. Changes in design capacity were based on information from an annual facilities planning and management report.

Colorado—Jurisdiction and custody counts included a small, undetermined number of prisoners with a maximum sentence of 1 year or less and 205 males and 5 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 not reported in the department's population and capacity counts. Jurisdictional population 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 reported in 2016 was based on figures 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 2016. 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 DOC. Releases included offenders who received a combined sentence (prison and parole) of more than 1 year.

Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP)—Data reflected prisoners under BOP jurisdiction on December 24, 2016. 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 nonfederal secure facilities. Counts included 9,211 prisoners (7,985 males and 1,226 females) held in nonsecure, privately operated community corrections centers or halfway houses and 3,774 offenders on home confinement (3,282 males and 492 females).

A total of 49 juveniles (47 males and 2 females) were held in contract facilities. These juvenile prisoners were included in the jurisdiction totals but excluded from the counts of private, locally, or federally 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, or Other Pacific Islanders were combined, and prisoners of Hispanic origin were included in the racial categories. On December 24, 2016, the BOP held 59,187 male and 4,011 female prisoners of Hispanic origin.

Parole violation counts included those with and without a new sentence. Other admissions included hospitalization and treatment. Expiration 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, court-ordered terminations, compassionate release, tribal removals, and those based on the amount of time served. On December 31, 2016, the BOP custody population was 154,399 prisoners (excluding contracted and private facilities) and the rated capacity was 135,334. The crowding rate was 14%.

Florida—The Florida DOC did not adopt a new way to record race or Hispanic origin in its offender management system, but in 2016 it began reporting race and Hispanic origin using BJS definitions. Data on race and Hispanic origin from 2016 were not comparable to previous years' data. Florida reported admissions for prisoners with new sentences, which did not count admissions of prisoners on technical violations. Other admissions included program supervision violations. Other conditional releases included provisional release supervision, conditional medical release, program supervision, mandatory conditional, and parole reinstatement. Florida revised the variables used to determine citizenship of prisoners. Therefore, estimates of non-U.S. citizens from 2016 were not comparable to previous years.

Georgia—Custody populations included both state prisons and county correctional institutions. Subtotals of race, sex, sentence length for jurisdiction, and the Georgia DOC adjusted custody counts using interpolation to match the overall totals. Counts of admissions and releases were adjusted using interpolation to balance the jurisdictional populations on January 1, 2016, and December 31, 2016. Females were not housed in privately operated correctional facilities in Georgia. Counts of other admissions included eight males admitted under special circumstances. Capacity counts included state, county, and private prisons.

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 1 year or less. Jurisdiction counts included dual-jurisdiction (state of Hawaii or federal) prisoners currently housed in federal facilities and contracted federal detention center beds. Other unconditional releases included one dismissal. Other releases included prisoners

released due to status change and on their own recognizance. 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. Other admissions and releases included offenders under administrative processes.

Illinois—Beginning in December 2015 and continuing into 2016, the Illinois DOC initiated a major information technology transition, moving to a web-based offender tracking system. During the transition, some traditional population counts and other measures were not collected or could not be internally validated, including the jurisdiction population and those housed in local facilities. Based on previous years' NPS data from the Illinois DOC, BJS imputed the jurisdiction population to equal the custody population and no prisoners housed in local jails.

Jurisdiction, custody population, admission, and release counts for prisoners with maximum sentences of more than 1 year included an undetermined number of prisoners with a 1-year sentence. Admissions included short-term movements of prisoners of fewer than 30 days. Counts of admissions and releases included escapes that occurred from adult transition centers where prisoners leave and return for work assignments. Parole violation admissions with and without new sentences included those who committed violations while on mandatory supervised release. The Illinois DOC did not apply the term AWOL to prisoners. These were included under parole violation admissions or conditional releases. Other unconditional releases included court orders.

The Illinois DOC defined rated capacity as the number of prisoners that a correctional facility may house without overcrowding. The Illinois DOC provided the ceiling operational capacity and defined this as the total number of beds in a facility multiplied by 95% for nonminimum-security facilities and 98% for minimum-security facilities to manage transfers and disturbances in the population. For design capacity, the Illinois DOC provided its ideal capacity, which described the number of beds the correctional facility was originally designed to hold but later adjusted for planned modifications.

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. In 2014, Indiana underwent a major criminal code overhaul, resulting in the reduction of the prison population observed in 2016. Other types of admissions included prisoners on active supervision or admitted for prior charges.

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 its 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, 2016, and December 31, 2016, included offenders transferring from other jurisdictions with an Iowa sentence. Counts of AWOL admissions and releases were of the work release and operating-while-intoxicated populations. Escape admissions and releases were of the prison population only. Other admissions and releases included some unknown types. Other conditional releases included special sentence supervision.

Kansas—Other admissions included sanctions from probation for 30 to 180 days. Other unconditional releases included court appearance releases and other final releases by court order. Other conditional releases included both unsupervised and supervised releases.

Kentucky—Other types of admissions included special admissions and return from active release. Other types of conditional prison releases included exits to home incarceration. Other releases included release from jail and active release.

Louisiana—Jurisdiction and capacity counts were correct as of December 28, 2016. In August 2016, the Louisiana Correctional Institute for Women flooded, which caused some female prisoners to be transferred to local facilities and reduced the number of females in state custody. Two private facilities in Louisiana were reclassified as local facilities in July 2016. Other types of unconditional releases included court orders and releases for good time with no supervision. Other types of conditional release included reinstatement to probation. Other types of release included compassionate and unsatisfactory releases.

Maine—No notes.

Maryland—The number of prisoners with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year for the jurisdiction, custody, admission, and release measures was estimated by taking the percentage of prisoners with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year from the automated data and applying it to the manual headcounts for the measure of interest (December 31 jurisdiction population, December 31 custody population, annual admissions, and annual releases). 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. Pretrial prisoners at these facilities were excluded.

The unsentenced prisoners in Maryland's custody on December 31, 2016, were all federal prisoners housed contractually at the Chesapeake Correctional Facility. The reported prisoners under Maryland's jurisdiction that 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 DOC custody. No sentence or demographic information was known for these prisoners, and they were excluded in the total jurisdictional number. Three additional male prisoners to the number of prisoners housed

in local facilities operated by a county or local authority were part of a special program to serve the end of their prison sentence in a local facility, and they were included in the total jurisdiction.

Hispanic or Latino origin was captured in the information system, but it may have been underreported because records for existing prisoners were still being updated. Due to implementation issues with a new information system, admissions and releases for 2016 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 admissions included returns from court-ordered release. Other unconditional releases included court order releases and a small, undetermined number of released to appeal or bond. Other releases were coded as "other, permanent exit." Operational capacities included beds used for some Maryland pretrial prisoners that were not counted in year-end counts.

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 2,154 prisoners (2,062 males and 92 females) in the county system (local jails and houses of correction) who were serving a sentence of more than 1 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; transferred to the custody of another state, federal, or locally operated system; or subsequently released.

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 reentry. Two juveniles under the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts DOC and housed in a Massachusetts Department of Youth Services facility were 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. One male prisoner did not report citizenship or place of birth and could not be classified as a noncitizen.

Michigan—During the 2016 reporting year, the Michigan DOC's major data system was under transition to a new data platform. As a result, statistical techniques were modified to obtain much of the reported survey data. However, reported numbers were in line with previous trends, which have remained stable. For example, percentages for racial breakdown and admissions from new court commitments stayed constant for several years. Therefore, BJS calculated racial breakdowns and admissions from new court commitments based on previous trends. 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, BJS included the relatively small number of cases recorded as Hispanic under the “white” category.

Releases to appeal or bond and admissions of prisoners returning from appeal or bond were not disaggregated by length of time out to court. These counts represented the net difference between all movements to and from court. Operational capacity was institutional net capacity.

Minnesota—Due to data issues, the jurisdictional total of admissions and releases did not match year-end numbers. Minnesota measured only operational capacity.

Mississippi—Jurisdiction counts of local facilities included both local county jails and county regional facilities. Violators of parole and conditional release were not distinguished by their sentence status in the Mississippi file. Other types of admission and release data included corrections because of a lag in processing. Other conditional releases included earned release, house arrest, and medical release. Total operational capacity on December 31, 2016, was 23,516. This capacity included private prisons, 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 the design capacity of 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 self-reported place of birth.

Montana—The Montana DOC did not record Hispanic origin. Therefore, the number of Hispanics was not reported to NPS.

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 multicustody facility. The department operated two coed facilities, which represented a design capacity of 290 and counted in the male design and operational capacities.

Nevada—BJS imputed data for the Nevada DOC in 2015 because the state did not submit NPS data in 2016. Therefore, the 2016 jurisdiction, custody, admission, and release counts reported by the Nevada DOC should not be compared to the imputed 2015 counts. Other admissions included persons committed to the Nevada DOC through the Intermediate Sanction Probation; Safe Keeper-Boot Camp; Safe Keeper-pretrial detainee, which includes local jail inmates admitted to the Nevada DOC because of medical, behavioral, protective,

or local staffing issues; persons who were ordered by judges to served 6 months or less in prison prior to actual sentencing for felonies; and prisoners serving consecutive sentences in Nevada and another state but are 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 was no longer able to report the number of non-U.S. citizens in custody to the NPS.

New Jersey—Population counts for prisoners with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year included prisoners with sentences of 1 year. The New Jersey DOC had no jurisdiction over prisoners with sentences of less than 1 year or unsentenced prisoners. Reporting of other conditional releases included offenders in intensive supervision programs. Other types of unconditional releases included vacated and amended sentences and court-ordered releases. New Jersey data for escapes did not differentiate between prisoners who disappeared from confined walls and those who disappeared while out of institutions. Other releases included prisoners transferred early from county jails into the state prison system, then released back to county jails, and other transfers.

New Mexico—Totals for admissions and releases included all entries and exits to New Mexico prisons, regardless of sentence length. New Mexico did not include its prisoners housed in other states under the interstate compact agreement in its total jurisdiction count. According to BJS definitions, these prisoners should be included in the total state jurisdiction and were in this report. The count of non-U.S. citizens included prisoners in both state-run and private facilities.

New York—Other admissions included persons who returned to prison after they were erroneously discharged and those admitted for parole supervision. Other releases included errors, releases to parole supervision, and other discharges.

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. 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 Structured Sentencing Act of 1993. Other unconditional releases included court-ordered interstate compact releases. Rated capacity was not available.

North Dakota—State did not submit data for NPS in 2016. BJS imputed all 2016 responses for North Dakota’s custody, jurisdiction, admission, and release figures from the state’s online report (http://www.nd.gov/docr/media/stats/factsheet/2016_FACT_SHEET.pdf). See *Methodology* for nonreporting state imputation strategy.

Ohio—Population counts for prisoners with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year included an undetermined number of prisoners with a sentence of 1 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.

Escapes included nonconfinement escapes. Other unconditional releases included vacated sentences. Counts of non-U.S. citizens and prisoners age 17 or younger excluded prisoners housed in privately operated facilities.

Oklahoma—Most prisoners with sentences of less than 1 year were part of the Oklahoma Delayed Sentencing Program for Young Adults. On December 31, 2016, the number of prisoners under their jurisdiction with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year included 286 males and 39 females who were waiting in county jails to be moved to state prisons. Prisoners held by Oklahoma for other states were excluded from all jurisdiction counts. Jurisdiction counts included offenders in a DOC jail program, those in court, and escapees in the custody of local jails. Jurisdiction counts excluded offenders who had been sentenced to the Oklahoma DOC but not yet taken into custody. Numbers reported in “escapes from confinement” represented escapes from state-run prisons. Only DOC facilities were included in the capacity counts. Non-U.S. citizen status was based on self-reported data and confirmed by Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

Oregon—State did not submit data for NPS in 2016. BJS obtained prison custody counts from the state report and assumed that the distribution of sentence length for offenders in custody was the same as in 2014 (<http://www.oregon.gov/doc/OC/docs/pdf/IB-53-Quick%20Facts.pdf>). See *Methodology* for nonreporting state imputation strategy.

Pennsylvania—Other admissions included those from the state hospital and unspecified reasons. Other types of unconditional releases included vacated sentences and convictions. Other releases included transfers to other states and hospitals and those due to program changes. 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 the DOC 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 identifying as two or more races, including those who may have identified themselves as Hispanic second to another race. Prison admissions classified as escape returns included admissions under home

confinement, offenders serving out of state, and minimum-security facilities. The Rhode Island DOC’s data system could not differentiate between parole violation admissions with and without new sentences. Other types of unconditional releases consisted of court-ordered discharges. Other types of conditional releases included discharge to the Institute for Mental Health.

South Carolina—The December 31, 2016, custody count of unsentenced prisoners included seven unsentenced males. All persons housed in private facilities in South Carolina were in privately operated medical facilities. Prisoners held 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 resentenced Youthful Offender Act (YOA) conversion admissions and prisoners who were resentenced. Other types of unconditional releases consisted of remands and releases by court order. 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 655 offenders under the YOA in 2016, while the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services paroled 668 non-YOA offenders.

South Dakota—Custody and jurisdiction counts of prisoners serving a maximum sentence of 1 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.

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, substance abuse felony punishment facilities, and halfway houses; temporarily released to a county for fewer than 30 days; and awaiting paperwork for transfer to state-funded custody. Capacities excluded county jail beds because they 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.

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

Vermont—Prisons and jails formed one integrated system. The Vermont DOC did not report data on admissions and releases in 2015 or 2016. BJS assumed the number of admissions in 2016 was equal to the number in 2014, the last time admission counts were reported 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 2016 as 2014.

Virginia—Jurisdiction counts were for December 31, 2016. As of September 1, 1998, the state was responsible for prisoners with a sentence of 1 year or more or a sentence of 12 months plus 1 day. Prior to September 1, 1998, the state had been responsible for a 1-year sentence, while local authorities were responsible for sentences of 12 months or fewer. Prior to 2013, the count of prisoners housed in local facilities was taken from Compensation Board reports. Starting in 2013, these counts were obtained from DOC data. Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders were included in the Asian racial category. Admissions and releases were preliminary fiscal year 2016 figures. 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 sentences of more than 1 year. Admissions and release counts of conditional release violators included offenders who received probation sentences and were sent to county jails for a term of fewer 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 2015, the Wisconsin DOC used the time between a prisoner's admission date and their 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 this date was not recorded, the prisoner's release date was used. Therefore, this may not accurately reflect whether the prisoner was initially sentenced to 1 year or less or more than 1 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 they were physically located. Unsentenced prisoners were 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.

To determine sentence length for admissions totals, the time between a prisoner's admission date and their maximum discharge date was used. If a maximum discharge date was not recorded, the mandatory release date was used. If this date was not recorded, the prisoner's release date was used. Therefore, this may not accurately reflect whether the prisoner was initially sentenced to 1 year or less or more than 1 year. Other admissions included alternatives to revocation and returns to prison from supervision without violation. To determine sentence length for the releases total, the time between a prisoner's admission date and release date was used. This may not accurately reflect whether a prisoner was initially sentenced to 1 year or less or more than 1 year. Other conditional releases included alternatives to revocation. Other types of releases included those from probation or parole holds and due to special circumstances.

Wyoming—No notes.



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 and valid 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 director.

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