



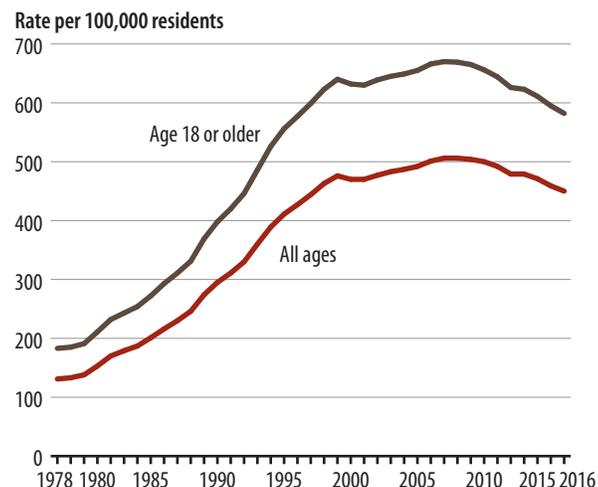
Prisoners in 2016

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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%).

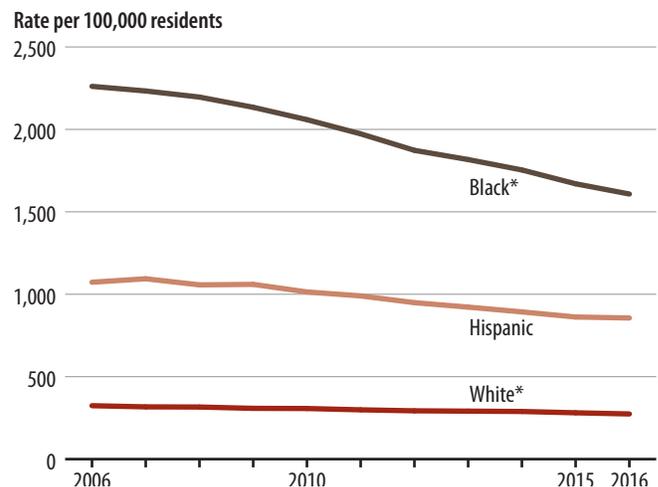
Correctional authorities released 15,000 fewer prisoners from state and federal prisons in 2016 than in 2015

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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