



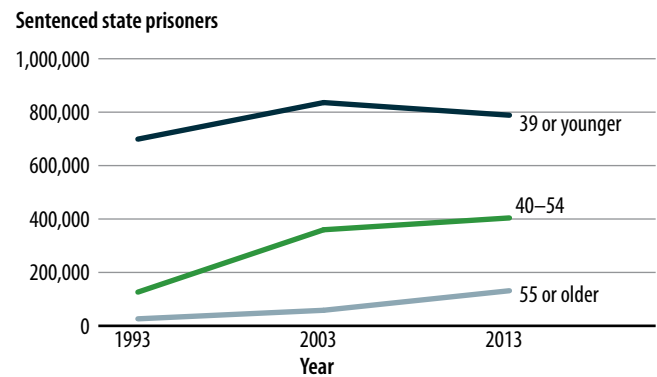
Aging of the State Prison Population, 1993–2013

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The number of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities increased 55% over the past two decades, from 857,700 in 1993 to 1,325,300 in 2013. During the same period, the number of state prisoners age 55 or older increased 400%, from 3% of the total state prison population in 1993 to 10% in 2013 (figure 1). Between 1993 and 2003, the majority of the growth occurred among prisoners ages 40 to 54, while the number of those age 55 or older increased faster from 2003 to 2013. In 1993, the median age of prisoners was 30; by 2013, the median age was 36. The changing age structure in the U.S. state prison population has implications for the future management and care of inmates.

Two factors contributed to the aging of state prisoners between 1993 and 2013: (1) a greater proportion of prisoners were sentenced to, and serving longer periods in state prison, predominantly for violent offenses, and (2) admissions of older persons increased. The number of persons age 55 or older admitted to state prison increased 308% between 1993 and 2013, from 1% of state prison

FIGURE 1
Sentenced state prisoners, by age, December 31, 1993, 2003, and 2013



Note: Based on prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities. See appendix table 1 for standard errors of the 1993 estimates.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program, 1993, 2003, and 2013; Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 1991; and National Corrections Reporting Program, 2003 and 2013.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The number of prisoners age 55 or older sentenced to more than 1 year in state prison increased 400% between 1993 and 2013, from 26,300 (3% of the total state prison population) in 1993 to 131,500 (10% of the total population) in 2013.
- Between 1993 and 2003, prisoners ages 45 to 49 grew the fastest, while those age 55 or older grew the fastest between 2003 to 2013.
- In 2013, the median age of state prisoners was 36 years compared to 30 years in 1993 and 34 years in 2003.
- The imprisonment rate for prisoners age 55 or older sentenced to more than 1 year in state prison increased from 49 per 100,000 U.S. residents of the same age in 1993 to 154 per 100,000 in 2013.
- Between 1993 and 2013, more than 65% of prisoners age 55 or older were serving time in state prison for violent offenses, compared to a maximum of 58% for other age groups sentenced for violent offenses.
- More than four times as many prisoners age 55 or older were admitted to state prisons in 2013 (25,700) than in 1993 (6,300).
- The median age at admission increased from 29 years in 1993 to 32 years in 2003 and 2013.
- Forty percent of state prisoners age 55 or older on December 31, 2013, had been imprisoned for at least 10 years, compared to 9% in 1993.
- Forty percent of prisoners age 55 or older on December 31, 2013, had been admitted to prison after they were at least age 55, and 60% turned 55 while in prison.

admissions in 1993 to 4% in 2013. Admissions of persons age 24 or younger decreased 11% over the same period. At yearend 2013, almost 40% of state prisoners age 55 or older had served at least 10 years on a new court commitment. Sixty percent of these prisoners were admitted before age 55, many as part of the growth in 45 to 54 year olds between 1993 and 2003, and aged into the oldest age group while in prison. In comparison, less than 20% of state prisoners ages 30 to 49 at yearend 2013 had served 10 years or more.

This report uses data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP), National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program, and the 1991 and 2004 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities (SISCF). The NCRP and NPS are annual collections of administrative data on prisoners from state departments of corrections, while the SISCF is a periodic collection based on interviews a sample of state prisoners.

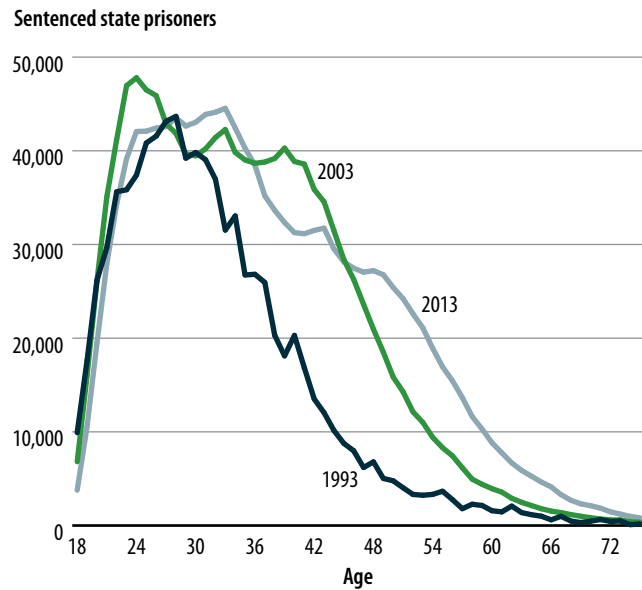
Growth of the state prison population

The number of state prisoners age 55 or older doubled each decade between 1993 and 2013

As BJS has previously reported, growth of the state prison population slowed in the 2000s, compared to the 1990s.¹ For example, between 1993 and 2003, the number of sentenced prisoners (those sentenced to more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities) increased 46%, from 857,700 to 1.3 million (figure 2). From 2003

¹ See the *Prisoners* series of reports for 1994, 1998, 2000, 2009, and 2013.

FIGURE 2
Sentenced state prisoners, by age, December 31, 1993, 2003, and 2013



Note: Counts based on prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program, 1993, 2003, and 2013; Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 1991; and National Corrections Reporting Program, 2003 and 2013.

TABLE 1
Sentenced state prisoners, by age, December 31, 1993, 2003, and 2013

Age	1993		2003		2013	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total*	857,675	100%	1,256,442	100%	1,325,305	100%
18-19	27,500	3.2	22,800	1.8	14,300	1.1
20-24	164,700	19.2	197,100	15.7	163,000	12.3
25-29	208,400	24.3	216,800	17.2	213,300	16.1
30-34	180,400	21.0	203,200	16.2	218,000	16.5
35-39	117,900	13.7	195,900	15.6	179,900	13.6
40-44	72,800	8.5	179,300	14.3	155,200	11.7
45-49	34,800	4.1	117,700	9.4	136,600	10.3
50-54	18,700	2.2	62,700	5.0	112,200	8.5
55-59	12,600	1.5	31,300	2.5	68,000	5.1
60-64	7,700	0.9	15,000	1.2	34,400	2.6
65 or older	6,000	0.7	12,000	1.0	29,100	2.2
40-54	126,300	14.7%	359,700	28.6%	404,100	30.5%
55 or older	26,300	3.1	58,300	4.6	131,500	9.9
Mean age	31.7 years		35.2 years		37.8 years	
Median age	30		34		36	

Note: Counts based on prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. See appendix table 2 for standard errors of the 1993 estimates.

*Includes prisoners age 17 or younger.

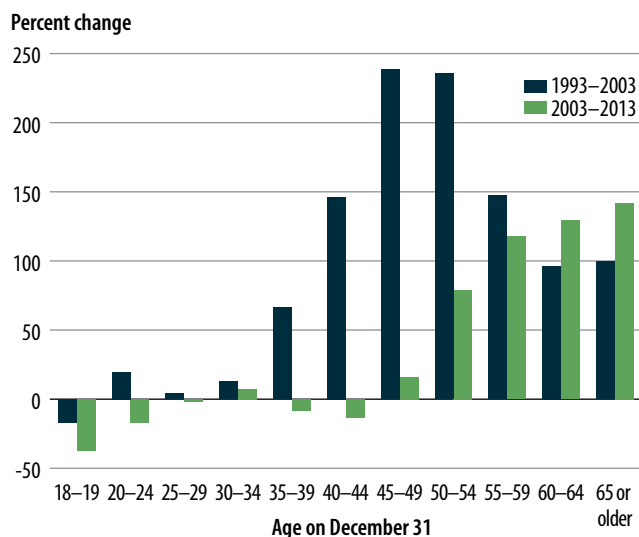
Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program, 1993, 2003, and 2013; Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 1991; and National Corrections Reporting Program, 2003 and 2013.

to 2013, growth slowed to 5%, and prison populations in several states decreased.² In comparison, the number of prisoners age 55 or older more than doubled every 10 years, an increase of about 120% in each decade (26,300 in 1993, 58,300 in 2003, and 131,500 in 2013) (table 1). By 2013, prisoners age 55 or older accounted for 9.9% of the sentenced population in state prisons, up from 3.1% in 1993.

Between 1993 and 2003, the fastest growing portion of the state prison population was inmates ages 45 to 49, which more than tripled in size (figure 3). At the same time, prisoners in younger age groups declined. The number of prisoners ages 35 to 44 increased 97% between 1993 and 2003, then declined by 11% (40,100 prisoners) between 2003 and 2013. Since 2003, prisoners age 55 or older have been the fastest growing age group.

² See *Prisoners in 2012: Trends in Admissions and Releases, 1991–2012* (NCJ 243920, BJS web, November 2013) and *Prisoners in 2013* (NCJ 247282, BJS web, September 2014).

FIGURE 3
Percent change in sentenced state prisoners, by age at yearend, 1993–2003 and 2003–2013



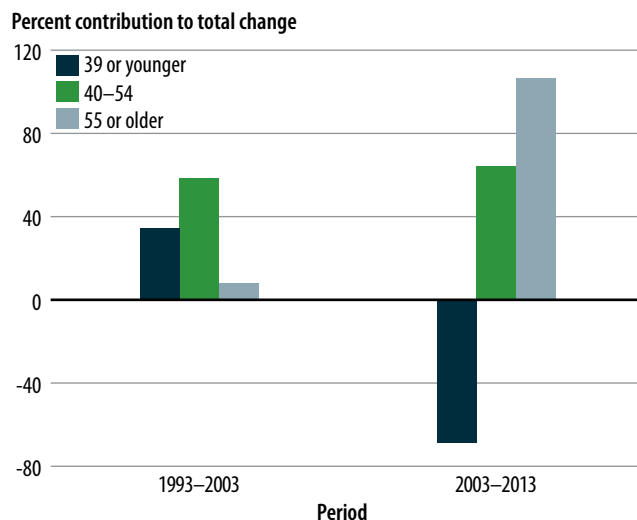
Note: Percent changes based on prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program, 1993, 2003, and 2013; Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 1991; and National Corrections Reporting Program, 2003 and 2013.

Prisoners age 55 or older accounted for most of the growth in the prison population from 2003 to 2013 (106% of 68,900 prisoners) (figure 4). While prisoners ages 40 to 54 accounted for an additional 64% of the increase, the total increase was offset by a decline of 69% in the number of prisoners age 39 or younger. In comparison, between 1993 and 2003, the increase included prisoners age 55 or older (8% of 398,800 prisoners), age 39 or younger (34%), and ages 40 to 54 (59%). (See appendix table 6 for a more detailed distribution of the proportion of total change.)

By 2013, the median age of the state sentenced prison population was age 36, up from age 30 in 1993. The average age of state prisoners increased by 3.5 years in the decade between 1993 and 2003 and 2.6 years between 2003 and 2013 (age 32 in 1993, age 35 in 2003, and age 38 in 2013).

FIGURE 4
Percent contribution to total change in sentenced state prisoners, by age at yearend, 1993–2003 and 2003–2013



Note: Percents based on prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program, 1993, 2003, and 2013; Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 1991; and National Corrections Reporting Program, 2003 and 2013.

Persons age 55 or older made up a larger percentage of the U.S. resident population than the state prison population

The U.S. resident population also aged between 1993 and 2013 (figure 5). Persons age 55 or older accounted for 28% to 35% of the resident population in each decade. As the proportion of U.S. residents age 49 or younger decreased from 2003 to 2013, persons age 50 or older increased, contributing to a leveling of the distribution of persons in younger age groups in the U.S. resident population.

The age distribution of state prisoners also leveled between 1993 and 2013. Prisoners age 39 or younger were still the majority in 2013 (60%), while residents of the same age accounted for 39% of the general population. Residents age 55 or older made up 35% of the general population in 2013, compared to 10% of state prisoners.

If the increase in older prisoners over time was due solely to the growth in the number of older U.S. residents, the expected result would be to see no change in the age-specific imprisonment rates between 1993 and 2013. Instead, the rate of imprisonment for those age 55 or older more than tripled, from 49 per 100,000 U.S. residents of the same age in 1993 to 154 per 100,000 in 2013 (table 2). In comparison, the rate

TABLE 2
Imprisonment rate of sentenced state prisoners per 100,000 U.S. adult residents, by age, December 31, 1993, 2003, and 2013

Age	Imprisonment rate per 100,000 U.S. adult residents ^a		
	1993	2003	2013
Total	448	575	543
18–19	394	276	167
20–24	886	945	712
25–29	1,080	1,130	979
30–34	813	995	1,017
35–39	541	931	910
40–44	374	782	748
45–49	213	538	650
50–54	144	326	497
55–59	117	194	318
60–64	75	122	188
65 or older	18	33	64
40–54	259	562	628
55 or older	49	90	154
Number of prisoners ^b	857,675	1,256,442	1,325,305

Note: Based on prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities. Imprisonment rates calculated per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older.

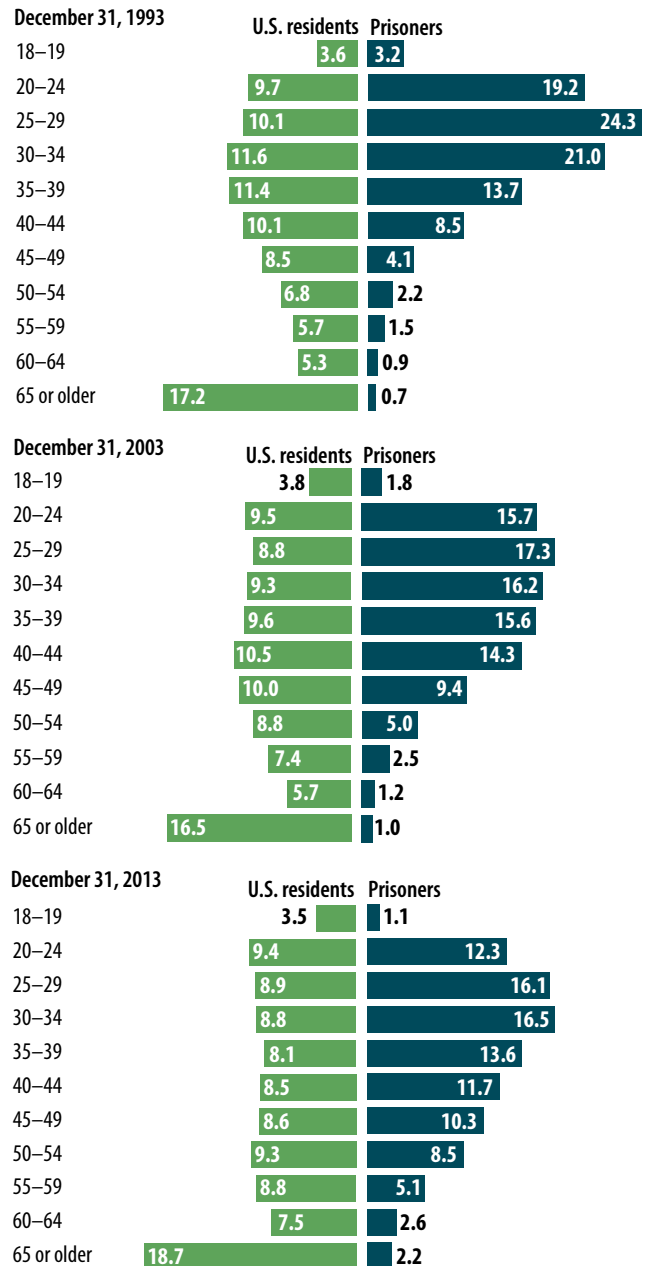
^aBased on U.S. residents age 18 or older as of January 1 of the subsequent year.

^bIncludes prisoners age 17 or younger.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program, 1993, 2003, and 2013; Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 1991; National Corrections Reporting Program, 2003 and 2013; and U.S. Census Bureau, National monthly postcensal resident estimates, 1990–2000 (1993), National intercensal estimates, 2000–2010 (2003), and Postcensal population estimate, 2013.

of imprisonment for those ages 18 to 24 decreased 25% over the same period, from 752 per 100,000 in 1993 to 563 per 100,000 in 2013. State prisoners ages 25 to 34 had the highest imprisonment rates across both decades, with nearly 1% of U.S. residents in this age group serving time in state prison at yearend 2013.

FIGURE 5
Percent distribution of U.S. residents and sentenced state prison populations, by age, December 31, 1993, 2003, and 2013



Note: Percents based on prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities and U.S. residents age 18 or older. See appendix table 2 for standard errors of the 1993 estimates.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program, 1993, 2003, and 2013; Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 1991; National Corrections Reporting Program, 2003 and 2013; and U.S. Census Bureau, Intercensal population estimates, 1993 and 2003, and Postcensal population estimate, 2013.

Almost a third of the oldest offenders in 2013 were serving sentences of life or death

In 2013, 35% of the 29,100 prisoners age 65 or older were under the jurisdiction of the three largest state prison systems (13% in California, 12% in Texas, and 9% in Florida). However, in each of these states, prisoners age 65 or older made up less than 3% of the total prison population (not shown). In 2013, males accounted for 97% of prisoners age 65 or older. Sixty-one percent of males in this age group were non-Hispanic white, 23% were non-Hispanic black, and 15% were Hispanic (table 3). Almost three-quarters of the female state prisoners age 65 or older were white (73%), 18% were black, and 8% were Hispanic.

In 2013, 31% of state prisoners age 65 or older were serving life or death sentences. An estimated 6,300 state prisoners age 65 or older were sentenced to life imprisonment (including those with and without the possibility of parole and those sentenced to life plus additional years) for violent crimes (30% of violent offenders in this age group). Older offenders can have longer criminal histories than younger offenders, making it possible for some of these life sentences to be the result of enhanced prison terms from multiple strikes laws. A third of state prisoners age 65 or older (33%) had served 5 years or less of their current term at yearend 2013, while 50% (about 14,700 prisoners) had been in prison for more than 10 years.

TABLE 3
Characteristics of sentenced state prisoners age 65 or older, December 31, 2013

Characteristic	Percent	Characteristic	Percent
Estimated number of prisoners	29,100	Property offenses	100%
Age		Less than life or death	92.6
Mean	69.8 years	Life ^c	7.4
Median	68	Death	0.0
Sex		Estimated number of prisoners	1,700
Male	96.6%	Drug offenses	100%
Female	3.4	Less than life or death	96.0
Sex by race		Life ^c	4.0
Male		Death	0.0
White ^a	60.7%	Estimated number of prisoners	1,400
Black ^a	23.2	Time served to date	100%
Hispanic	14.5	12 months or less	9.9
Other races ^{a,b}	1.5	13–24 months	7.6
Female		25–36 months	6.4
White ^a	73.4%	37–60 months	9.3
Black ^a	17.9	61–120 months	16.5
Hispanic	7.6	121 months or more	50.4
Other races ^{a,b}	1.1		
Sentence length	100%		
Less than life or death	68.8		
Life ^c	30.6		
Death	0.6		
Most serious offense by sentence length			
Violent offenses	100%		
Less than life or death	69.1		
Life ^c	30.4		
Death	0.6		
Estimated number of prisoners	20,600		

Note: Counts based on prisoners age 65 or older on December 31, 2013, who were sentenced to more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities. Detail may not sum to total due to missing data and rounding. See *Methodology*.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

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

^cIncludes sentences of life, life without parole, and life plus additional years.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program, 2013; and National Corrections Reporting Program, 2013.

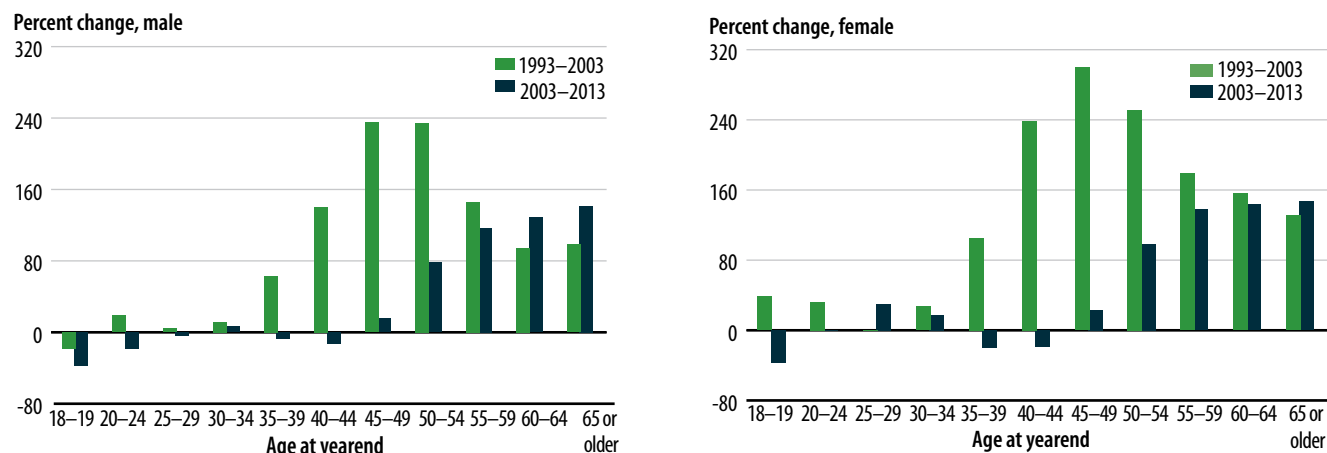
Characteristics of the aging state prison population

Between 1993 and 2003, both males and females ages 40 to 54 increased by more than 100%

Changes in the age distribution of male and female sentenced prisoners generally followed a pattern that was similar to the overall prison population. The number of

males and females ages 40 to 54 increased at a greater pace between 1993 and 2003 than between 2003 and 2013, while the number of both males and females age 55 or older more than quadrupled between 1993 and 2013 (table 4, figure 6). The number of males age 39 or younger in state prison on December 31, 2013, decreased 6% (50,200 prisoners) from December 31, 2003, similar to a 5% increase (2,800 prisoners) for females.

FIGURE 6
Percent change in sentenced state prisoners, by age and sex, 1993–2003 and 2003–2013



Note: Based on prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program, 1993, 2003, and 2013; Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 1991; and National Corrections Reporting Program, 2003 and 2013.

TABLE 4
Sentenced state prisoners, by age and sex, December 31, 1993, 2003, and 2013

Age at yearend	1993		2003		2013	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total*	809,190	48,485	1,173,641	82,801	1,233,724	91,581
18–19	27,000	600	22,000	900	13,800	500
20–24	157,500	7,300	187,400	9,700	153,300	9,700
25–29	195,600	12,700	204,000	12,800	196,700	16,600
30–34	168,800	11,600	188,500	14,700	200,700	17,300
35–39	109,800	8,100	179,400	16,500	166,600	13,300
40–44	68,600	4,200	165,100	14,200	143,600	11,600
45–49	32,800	2,000	109,700	8,000	126,800	9,900
50–54	17,700	1,000	59,200	3,500	105,400	6,900
55–59	12,100	500	29,900	1,400	64,700	3,300
60–64	7,400	200	14,400	600	32,900	1,500
65 or older	5,900	200	11,600	400	28,100	1,000
40–54	119,100	7,200	334,000	25,700	375,800	28,300
55 or older	25,400	900	55,900	2,400	125,700	5,800

Note: Based on prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. See appendix table 3 for standard errors of the 1993 estimates.

*Includes prisoners age 17 or younger.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program, 1993, 2003, and 2013; Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 1991; and National Corrections Reporting Program, 2003 and 2013.

From 1993 to 2013, the number of female state prisoners in all age categories increased at a faster rate than males. Sentenced female prisoners age 20 or older increased at least 30% in each age category, as did males age 35 or older. The total number of females in state prisons increased 89% over the 20-year period, compared to 53% for males. Between 1993 and 2003, growth in the number of prisoners ages 40 to 54 accounted for 59% of the total change in the male state prison population (up 214,900) and 54% of the change for females (up 18,500) (figure 7). An increase in the number of prisoners age 55 or older accounted for 8% of the change for males and 4% of the change for females during the same decade.

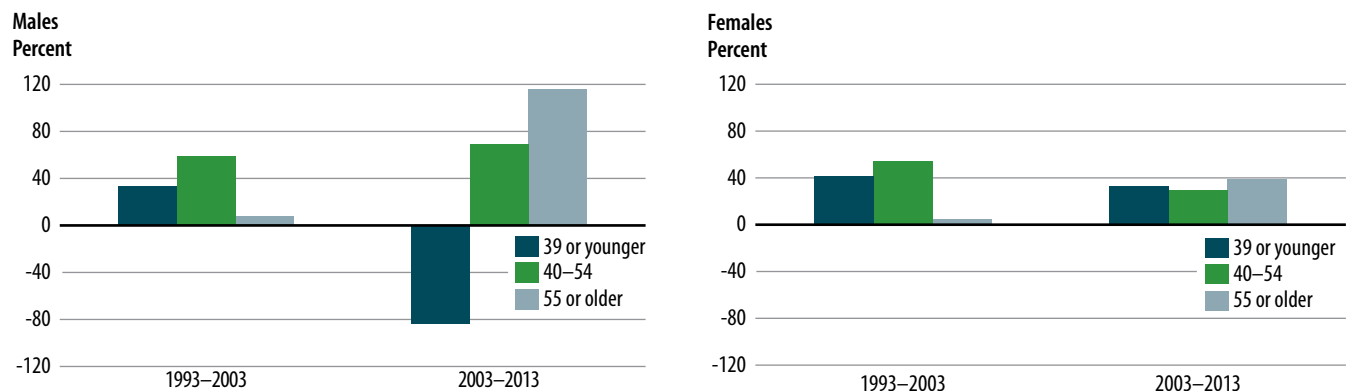
A total of 69,800 sentenced male state prisoners age 55 or older were added between 2003 and 2013, more than twice as many as were added between 1993 and 2003 (up 30,500).

This increase offset the decrease of 50,200 males age 39 or younger over the same period. The number of female state prisoners age 55 or older accounted for 39% of the overall growth in females between 2003 and 2013, compared to increases in females age 39 or younger (33% of the total increase) and ages 40 to 54 (30%).

Black state prisoners age 55 or older increased more than 150% between 2003 and 2013

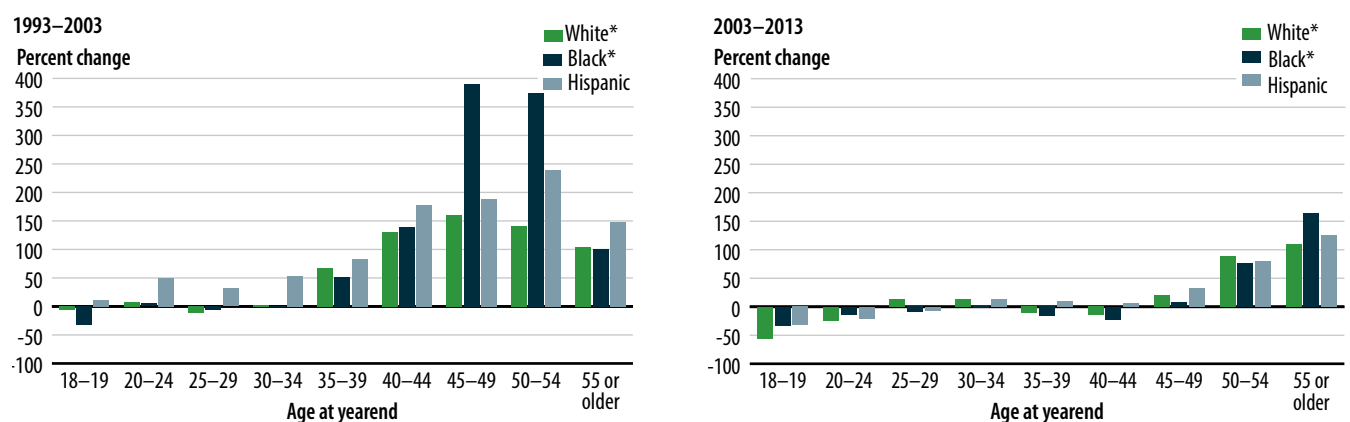
The age distributions for non-Hispanic black, non-Hispanic white, and Hispanic state prisoners showed different patterns of change during the two decades. Between 1993 and 2003, the number of white, black, and Hispanic prisoners ages 40 to 54 and those 55 or older more than doubled (figure 8, table 5). In particular, the number of blacks and Hispanics ages 40 to 54 tripled from 1993 to 2003 (blacks

FIGURE 7
Percent contribution to total change in sentenced state prisoners, by age and sex, 1993–2003 and 2003–2013



Note: Percents based on prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities.
Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program, 1993, 2003, and 2013; Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 1991; and National Corrections Reporting Program, 2003 and 2013.

FIGURE 8
Percent change in sentenced state prisoners, by race, 1993–2003 and 2003–2013



Note: Percent changes based on prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.
*Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.
Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program, 1993, 2003, and 2013; Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 1991 and 2004; and National Corrections Reporting Program, 2003 and 2013.

up 98,300 prisoners, Hispanics up 37,100 prisoners). The growth in prisoners age 40 to 54 slowed for all three racial groups between 2003 and 2013, but the number of white, black, and Hispanic prisoners age 55 or older doubled. The number of black prisoners age 55 or older increased from 16,100 in 2003 to 42,500 in 2013 (up 164%), while Hispanics

grew by 125%. In contrast, the total number of blacks sentenced to more than 1 year in state prison at yearend 2013 (497,000) was a 1% decrease from 2003 (503,000). Declines in the number of black prisoners age 44 or younger accounted for all of the decrease among blacks between 2003 and 2013.

TABLE 5
Sentenced state prisoners, by age, race, and Hispanic origin, December 31, 1993, 2003, and 2013

Age at yearend	1993			2003			2013		
	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic
Total ^b	302,600	380,900	150,500	423,200	503,000	254,300	468,600	497,000	274,200
18–19	6,500	15,700	4,700	6,000	10,700	5,200	2,700	7,100	3,500
20–24	51,600	77,500	31,600	55,400	81,500	47,500	41,900	70,700	37,700
25–29	67,100	96,400	40,600	59,700	90,100	53,400	67,900	81,600	49,900
30–34	63,600	82,000	29,100	65,000	81,400	44,900	73,900	79,500	50,900
35–39	41,200	52,400	20,600	68,700	79,000	37,700	61,400	66,400	41,000
40–44	29,800	29,900	10,600	68,600	71,900	29,400	58,800	55,600	31,300
45–49	17,500	9,700	6,200	45,500	47,300	17,900	54,400	51,100	23,600
50–54	10,300	5,000	2,800	25,000	23,700	9,400	47,300	41,800	17,000
55–59	6,800	3,000	2,400	14,500	9,600	4,500	28,700	25,000	9,800
60–64	4,300	2,300	800	7,800	3,700	2,200	15,500	11,100	5,000
65 or older	3,000	2,700	200	6,500	2,800	1,700	16,000	6,500	4,200
40–54	57,700	44,600	19,600	139,100	142,900	56,700	160,400	148,500	71,800
55 or older	14,100	8,000	3,400	28,800	16,100	8,400	60,200	42,500	18,900

Note: Based on prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. See appendix table 3 for standard errors of the 1993 estimates.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^bIncludes prisoners age 17 or younger.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program, 1993, 2003, and 2013; Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 1991 and 2004; and National Corrections Reporting Program, 2003 and 2013.

State prison inmates age 55 or older had a higher percentage of violent offenders than all other age groups

Between 1993 and 2013, the percentage of sentenced state prisoners with a violent crime as their most serious offense increased from 46% to 53%. Over the same period, more than 65% of state prisoners age 55 or older were sentenced for a violent offense (65% in 1993, 68% in 2003, and 66% in 2013) (figure 9a). This was the highest percentage of all age groups that were in prison for violent offenses in 1993, 2003, and 2013.

The proportion of prisoners age 55 or older convicted of property crimes (11% to 12%) remained stable from 1993 to 2013 (figure 9b), but the growth in the number of prisoners age 55 or older meant that five times as many prisoners age 55 or older were imprisoned for property crimes in 2013 (16,200) than in 1993 (2,900). (See appendix table 9 for the full offense distribution.) Sentenced drug offenders accounted for a decreasing proportion and number of state prisoners in all age groups from 2003 to 2013, except for those age 55 or older (figure 9c). As with property crimes, the overall growth in the number of persons in this age group contributed to an increase in drug offenders age 55 or older between 1993 (4,100) and 2013 (13,600), despite the decline in sentencing for these crimes (16% of all prisoners age 55 or older in 1993, compared to 10% in 2013). In 2013,

FIGURE 9a
Sentenced state prisoners held for violent offenses, by age, December 31, 1993, 2003, and 2013

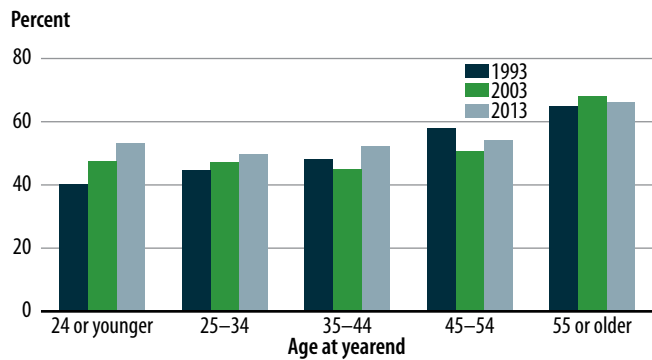


FIGURE 9b
Sentenced state prisoners held for property offenses, by age, December 31, 1993, 2003, and 2013

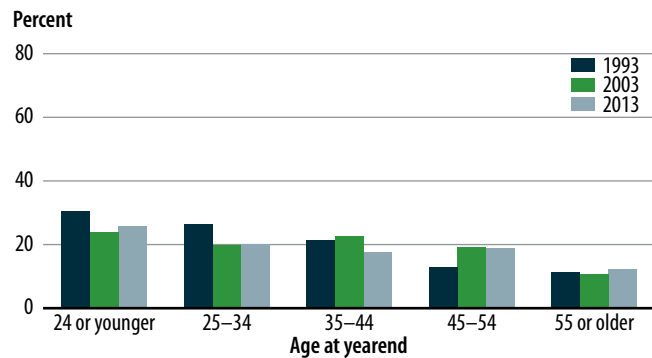
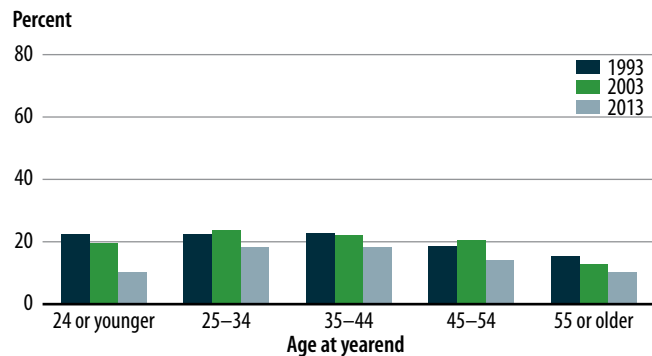


FIGURE 9c
Sentenced state prisoners held for drug offenses, by age, December 31, 1993, 2003, and 2013



Note: Based on prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities by the most serious convicted offense. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. See appendix table 4 for standard errors of the 1993 estimates.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program, 1993, 2003, and 2013; Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 1991; and National Corrections Reporting Program, 2003 and 2013.

Imprisonment rates by age and sex

At yearend 1993, male (2,026 per 100,000 U.S. male residents) and female (132 per 100,000 U.S. female residents) prisoners ages 25 to 29 had the highest imprisonment rates (**table 6**). In 2003, this age group also had the highest imprisonment rate for males (2,091 per 100,000). However, females ages 35 to 39 accounted for the greatest number of prisoners per capita

(158 per 100,000). In 2013, males and females ages 30 to 34 experienced the highest rate of imprisonment (1,866 per 100,000 males and 163 per 100,000 females). Despite increases in both male and female state prisoners age 65 or older, this age group had the lowest imprisonment rate in each of the 3 years examined.

TABLE 6

Imprisonment rate of sentenced state prisoners per 100,000 U.S. adult residents, by age and sex, December 31, 1993, 2003, and 2013

Age	1993		2003		2013	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total ^{a,b}	881	49	1,108	74	1,039	73
18-19	753	18	514	22	312	13
20-24	1,667	80	1,751	96	1,307	87
25-29	2,026	132	2,091	135	1,779	155
30-34	1,527	104	1,830	146	1,866	163
35-39	1,013	74	1,700	158	1,689	134
40-44	715	43	1,450	123	1,395	111
45-49	409	24	1,016	72	1,217	93
50-54	280	15	630	35	951	60
55-59	234	9	383	17	623	30
60-64	156	4	245	9	375	16
65 or older	44	1	77	2	141	4
40-54	498	29	1,058	79	1,182	87
55 or older	109	3	194	7	321	13
Number of prisoners ^b	809,190	48,485	1,173,641	82,801	1,233,724	91,581

Note: Based on prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities. Imprisonment rates calculated per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older of the same sex and age.

^aBased on U.S. residents age 18 or older as of January 1 of the subsequent year.

^bIncludes prisoners age 17 or younger.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program, 1993, 2003, and 2013; Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 1991; National Corrections Reporting Program, 2003 and 2013; and U.S. Census Bureau, National monthly postcensal resident estimates, 1990-2000 (1993), National intercensal estimates, 2000-2010 (2003), and Postcensal population estimate, 2013.

Imprisonment rates by age and race

Among Hispanic prisoners, those ages 25 to 29 had the highest imprisonment rates in 1993 and 2003, while those ages 30 to 34 had the highest rates in 2013 (table 7). Offenders ages 30 to 34 had the highest imprisonment rates across all races at yearend 2013 with 602 prisoners per 100,000 non-Hispanic white U.S. residents of the same age, compared

to 2,893 per 100,000 non-Hispanic blacks and 1,155 per 100,000 Hispanics. Persons age 65 or older of all races had the lowest imprisonment rates in 1993, 2003, and 2013. Between 2003 and 2013, rates for whites increased for all groups except for those ages 18 to 24, and rates decreased for blacks age 44 or younger and for Hispanics age 49 or younger.

TABLE 7

Imprisonment rate of sentenced state prisoners per 100,000 U.S. adult residents, by age, race, and Hispanic origin, December 31, 1993, 2003, and 2013

Age	1993			2003			2013		
	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic
Total ^{b,c}	206	1,810	910	274	2,018	962	294	1,704	741
18-19	136	1,534	509	116	903	384	56	568	191
20-24	404	3,025	1,340	434	2,809	1,270	330	2,057	798
25-29	498	3,838	1,668	520	3,592	1,432	546	2,802	1,129
30-34	394	3,054	1,211	511	3,142	1,263	602	2,893	1,155
35-39	253	2,027	1,016	496	2,989	1,191	543	2,647	1,000
40-44	201	1,378	667	428	2,588	1,058	470	2,136	820
45-49	136	595	520	286	1,857	811	404	1,944	705
50-54	99	393	313	174	1,129	561	306	1,537	589
55-59	79	282	329	116	619	365	188	1,010	432
60-64	52	247	133	80	320	241	115	567	295
65 or older	10	103	13	22	93	80	45	164	120
40-54	151	880	534	300	1,925	851	387	1,868	715
55 or older	31	174	123	55	284	198	93	509	256
Number of prisoners ^c	302,600	380,900	150,500	423,200	503,000	254,300	468,600	497,000	274,200

Note: Based on prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities. Imprisonment rates are calculated per 100,000 adult U.S. residents of the same race or Hispanic origin and age.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^bBased on U.S. residents age 18 or older.

^cIncludes prisoners age 17 or younger.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program, 1993, 2003, and 2013; Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 1991 and 2004; National Corrections Reporting Program, 2003 and 2013; and U.S. Census Bureau, National monthly postcensal resident estimates, 1990-2000 (1993), National intercensal estimates, 2000-2010 (2003), and Postcensal population estimate, 2013.

48% of prisoners age 55 or older were serving sentences for murder or nonnegligent manslaughter and rape or sexual assault, compared to 31% of those ages 45 to 54 and 27% of those ages 35 to 44 (figure 10, figure 11). At least 27% of state prisoners age 55 or older were imprisoned for rape or sexual assault in 1993, 2003, and 2013, which was more than double the percentage of prisoners in age groups of 44 or younger.

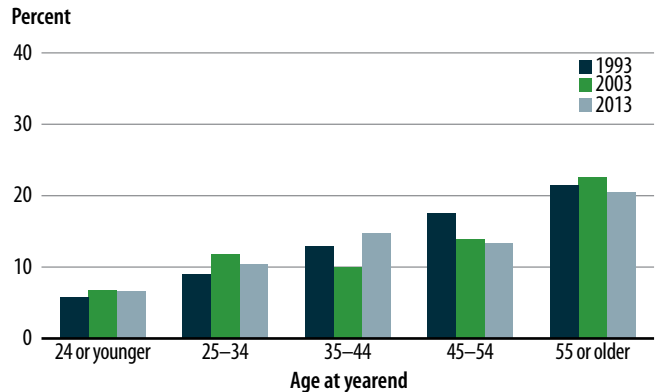
Within offenses, there was an increase in the proportion of older prisoners over time. Prisoners age 55 or older made up 9% of all sexual offenders in state prisons in 1993 and 21% in 2013. Similarly, the proportion of prisoners age 55 or older who were sentenced for murder or nonnegligent manslaughter increased, from 7% in 1993 to 16% in 2013. Prisoners in this age group accounted for 12% of all violent offenders in state prison on December 31, 2013, up from 4% in 1993 and 7% in 2003.

Sources of growth in the older prison population

Growth in the number of older state prisoners can occur through increased admissions of older persons, longer time spent serving sentences that permit prisoners to age into the older age categories, or a combination of the two. Admission to prison is predicated on an arrest and conviction for an offense, while the amount of time served is broadly governed by the sentence length, states' sentencing policies (including enhanced sentences for repeat imprisonment, or multiple strikes), and type of admission (new court commitments typically have longer sentences than do admissions for violating the terms of parole).

If older persons are arrested and convicted at a higher rate than younger offenders, this could explain the growth in the number of older prisoners through increased admissions. Similarly, if older offenders are sentenced to longer prison terms and serve a greater portion of their sentences than do younger offenders, the increase in the older population could be attributed to the aging of prisoners while they serve their time.

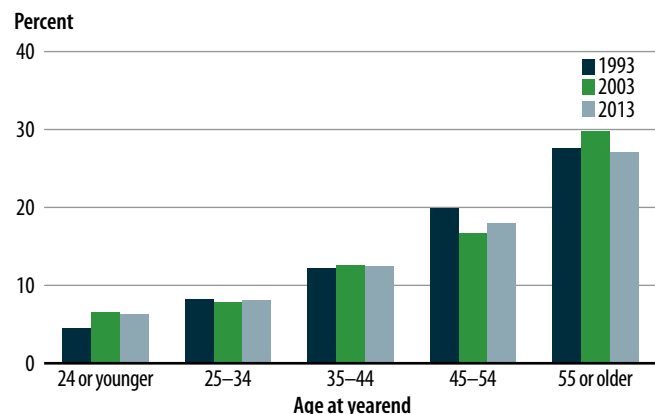
FIGURE 10
Percent of sentenced state prisoners held for murder or nonnegligent manslaughter, by age, December 31, 1993, 2003, and 2013



Note: Based on prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities with murder or nonnegligent manslaughter as the most serious convicted crime. See appendix table 4 for standard errors of the 1993 estimates.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program, 1993, 2003, and 2013; Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 1991; and National Corrections Reporting Program, 2003 and 2013.

FIGURE 11
Percent of sentenced state prisoners held for rape or sexual assault, by age, December 31, 1993, 2003, and 2013



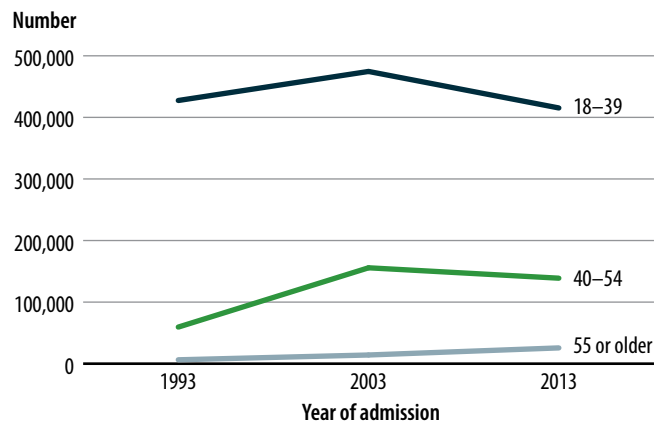
Note: Based on prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities with sexual assault, including rape, as the most serious convicted crime. See appendix table 4 for standard errors of the 1993 estimates.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program, 1993, 2003, and 2013; Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 1991; and National Corrections Reporting Program, 2003 and 2013.

Admissions of state prisoners increased most among 45 to 49 years old between 1993 and 2003, and among ages 55 or older after 2003

The number of state prison admissions increased 31% from 1993 to 2003 and then declined 10% from 2003 to 2013. The growth between 1993 and 2003 was driven by admissions of persons ages 40 to 54 (up 162%) and those age 55 or older (up 124%) (figure 12). Persons age 55 or older represented 1% of state prison admissions in 1993, 2% in 2003, and 4% in 2013. From 2003 to 2013, admissions declined 12% for those age 39 or younger and 11% for those ages 40 to 54, while admissions for persons age 55 or older increased. In 2013, 25,700 persons age 55 or older were admitted to prison, an increase of 82% from 2003 (14,100). The mean age at admission increased, from 30 years in 1993 to almost 34 years in 2013 (table 8). The majority of the change occurred between 1993 and 2003.

FIGURE 12
Admissions of sentenced state prisoners, by age at admission, 1993, 2003, and 2013



Note: Based on prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year and admitted to the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities. Includes all types of prison admissions, including new court commitments, conditional release violators returned to prison, returns from appeal or bond, transfers, escapes, and other admissions. See *Methodology*.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program, 1993, 2003, and 2013; and National Corrections Reporting Program, 1993, 2003, and 2013.

TABLE 8
Admissions of sentenced state prisoners, by age at admission, 1993, 2003, and 2013

Age at admission	1993		2003		2013	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total*	493,160	100%	644,434	100%	579,773	100%
18-19	30,900	6.3	27,900	4.3	19,300	3.3
20-24	111,900	22.7	131,800	20.5	107,300	18.5
25-29	109,700	22.3	109,300	17.0	112,700	19.5
30-34	99,900	20.3	102,000	15.8	102,300	17.6
35-39	67,900	13.8	99,000	15.4	71,300	12.3
40-44	36,000	7.3	84,600	13.1	58,000	10.0
45-49	16,100	3.3	49,200	7.6	47,400	8.2
50-54	7,300	1.5	21,900	3.4	33,400	5.8
55-59	3,300	0.7	8,600	1.3	16,100	2.8
60-64	1,700	0.3	3,400	0.5	6,100	1.1
65 or older	1,300	0.3	2,100	0.3	3,500	0.6
40-54	59,400	12.1%	155,700	24.2%	138,900	23.9%
55 or older	6,300	1.3	14,100	2.2	25,700	4.4
Mean age	30.1 years		32.9 years		33.8 years	
Median age	29		32		32	

Note: Based on prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year and admitted to the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Includes all types of prison admissions, including new court commitments, conditional release violators returned to prison, returns from appeal or bond, transfers, escapes, and other admissions.

*Includes prisoners age 17 or younger.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program, 1993, 2003, and 2013; and National Corrections Reporting Program, 1993, 2003, and 2013.

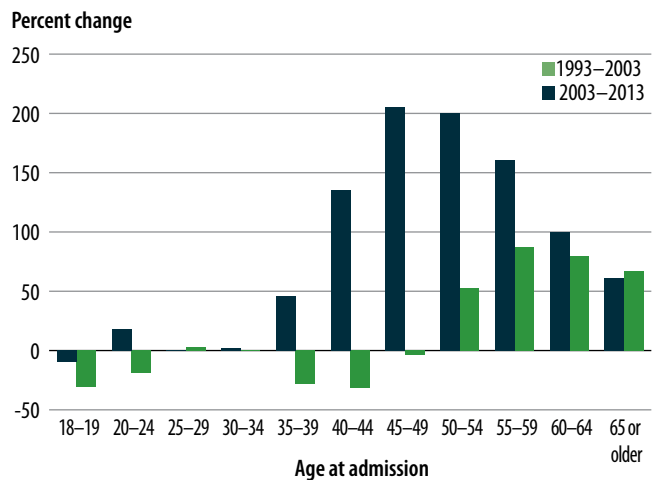
With minor exceptions, the shape of the curve denoting the growth rate in admissions by age group mirrors the shape of the curve denoting the growth rate in the sentenced prison population by age group (figure 13; compare to figure 3). A notable difference between the two curves appears at the right tail of the curve in the change in admissions. Among prisoners admitted at ages 60 to 64 and 65 or older, the percentage change between 2003 and 2013 was smaller than the change between 1993 and 2003. In the stock population, the percentage change between 2003 and 2013 for these age groups was larger than the change during the previous decade. For prisoners age 59 or younger, the similarity in the shape of the stock and admission change curves indicates that the growth in admissions was the major factor behind the change in the number of sentenced prisoners over time. However, for prisoners age 60 and older, an increase in admissions does not completely explain the increase in the stock population from 1993 to 2013.

Type of admission

In 2013, 70% of all admissions to state prisons of offenders sentenced to more than 1 year were for new convictions, compared to 62% in 2003 and 64% in 1993.³ This change reflects the increased use of parole violation admissions through 2000, when 57% of prison admissions were new court commitments. The ratio of parole violations to new court commitment admissions of state prisoners decreased after 2000. The number of persons age 55 or older admitted to state prisons for new convictions in 2013

(17,800 prisoners) was more than double the number in 2003 (8,500). However, among persons ages 18 to 24, the number of new court commitments decreased by 19,700 (down 17%) between 2003 (116,200) and 2013 (96,500), despite an increase in the percentage of new court commitment admissions for prisoners in this age group during the same time period (table 9). Offenders admitted on new court commitments tend to serve longer prison sentences than those who enter on parole violations, so a larger number of older inmates and fewer younger inmates could expect to spend more time behind bars in 2013 than in 2003.

FIGURE 13
Percent change in admissions to state prisons, by age at admission, 1993, 2003, and 2013



Note: Based on prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year and admitted to the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Includes all types of prison admissions, including new court commitments, conditional release violators returned to prison, returns from appeal or bond, transfers, escapes, and other admissions.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program, 1993, 2003, and 2013; and National Corrections Reporting Program, 1993, 2003, and 2013.

³ See *Prisoners in 2012: Trends in Admissions and Releases, 1991-2012* (NCJ 243920, BJS web, November 2013) and *Prisoners in 2013* (NCJ 247282, BJS web, September 2014).

TABLE 9
Admissions of sentenced state prisoners, by age at admission and type of admission, 1993, 2003, and 2013

Age at admission	Total			New court commitments			Other admission types ^a		
	1993	2003	2013	1993	2003	2013	1993	2003	2013
Total ^b	493,160	644,434	579,773	318,069	399,843	406,001	175,091	244,591	173,772
18-19	30,900	27,900	19,300	86.9%	84.4%	84.7%	13.1%	15.6%	15.3%
20-24	111,900	131,800	107,300	70.7	70.3	74.7	29.3	29.7	25.3
25-29	109,700	109,300	112,700	60.4	62.2	68.8	39.6	37.8	31.2
30-34	99,900	102,000	102,300	58.7	59.3	68.2	41.3	40.7	31.8
35-39	67,900	99,000	71,300	58.7	56.6	68.2	41.3	43.4	31.8
40-44	36,000	84,600	58,000	59.2	55.8	67.4	40.8	44.2	32.6
45-49	16,100	49,200	47,400	62.2	55.4	67.3	37.8	44.6	32.7
50-54	7,300	21,900	33,400	66.4	56.1	67.7	33.6	43.9	32.3
55-59	3,300	8,600	16,100	70.8	57.8	68.6	29.2	42.2	31.4
60-64	1,700	3,400	6,100	72.7	63.0	69.2	27.3	37.0	30.8
65 or older	1,300	2,100	3,500	79.6	65.0	72.4	20.4	35.0	27.6

Note: Based on prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year and admitted to the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

^aIncludes all conditional release violators returned to prison, returns from appeal or bond, transfers, escapes, and other admissions.

^bIncludes prisoners age 17 or younger.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program, 1993, 2003, and 2013; and National Corrections Reporting Program, 1993, 2003, and 2013.

New court admissions made up a higher proportion of all admissions among persons ages 18 to 24 (74% in 1993, 73% in 2003, and 76% in 2013) than for other age groups, but prisoners age 55 or older had a higher proportion of admissions by new court commitments than did those ages 25 to 54. In 1993, 73% of prisoners age 55 or older were admitted to state prison on new court commitments, compared to 60% of those ages 25 to 54. By 2013, the difference had narrowed, with 69% of admissions of persons age 55 or older and 68% of those ages 25 to 54 admitted for new crimes. Because sentence lengths for parole violations are typically shorter than those for new crimes, those admitted on new court commitments will generally serve more time in prison.

Rate of admission

As with the total prison population, if the increase in admissions was due solely to the aging of the U.S. resident population, the expected result would be no change in the rate of admissions by age. Except for an increase in 2003, the overall rate of new court commitment admissions to state prison was unchanged in 1993 and 2013 (166 per 100,000 adult U.S. residents) (table 10). The only age group to maintain a relatively stable rate of admissions across the two decades was for persons ages 25 to 29 (343 per 100,000 in 1993, 354 per 100,000 in 2003, and 356 per 100,000 in 2013).

The admission rate for new offenders ages 18 to 19 decreased by half between 1993 and 2013, while the rate for persons ages 45 to 54 more than doubled. For offenders age 55 or older, the admission rate was 9 per 100,000 U.S. residents of the same age in 1993, and 21 per 100,000 in 2013. The rate for new admissions among persons ages 40 to 54 increased from 74 per 100,000 in 1993 to 145 per 100,000 in 2013. These findings show that the aging of the U.S. general population is not the sole contributing factor to increasing imprisonment rates of older offenders, since the admission rates changed over time.

TABLE 10
Rate of new court commitments to state prison per 100,000 U.S. adult residents, by age at admission, 1993, 2003, and 2013

Age at admission	1993	2003	2013
Total*	166	183	166
18–19	384	284	190
20–24	426	444	350
25–29	343	354	356
30–34	264	296	325
35–39	183	266	246
40–44	110	206	189
45–49	62	125	152
50–54	37	64	100
55–59	22	31	52
60–64	12	17	23
65 or older	3	4	6

Note: Based on prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year and admitted on new charges to the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities. Admission rates are calculated per 100,000 adult U.S. residents of the same age.

*Includes prisoners age 17 or younger. Rates are based on U.S. residents age 18 or older.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program, 1993, 2003, and 2013; National Corrections Reporting Program, 1993, 2003, and 2013; and U.S. Census Bureau, National monthly postcensal resident estimates, 1990–2000 (1993), National intercensal estimates, 2000–2010 (2003), and Postcensal population estimate, 2013.

Admitting offense

In 1993, 41% of persons age 55 or older were admitted to state prisons on sentences of more than 1 year for new violent offenses. This age category had the highest percentage of admissions for murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and sexual assault in 1993 (table 11). (See appendix table 11 for the full age distribution.) Violent offenders accounted for 29% of persons ages 18 to 29 who were newly admitted in 1993, 26% of those ages 40 to 54, and 23% of those ages 30 to 39. By 2013, the percentage of prisoners age 55 or older admitted for new violent offenses had decreased to 30%, but only persons ages 18 to 29 were admitted for violent crimes at a higher rate (33% of all offenses in this age category). Despite the decline, the greater number of total sentenced admissions for persons age 55 or older in 2013 (17,800) resulted in 3,500 more new court commitments for violent offenses than in 1993. Of these additional admissions, new court commitments for rape or sexual assault accounted for 34% of new prisoners (1,200).

The number of admissions for simple or aggravated assault increased by 1,300 between 1993 and 2013 for newly sentenced offenders age 55 or older, accounting for 37% of the total increase in the number of violent admissions.

In 2013, 22% of all new admissions of persons age 55 or older were for property offenses (up from 16% in 1993), and admissions for new public order offenses for persons in this age group grew from 17% in 1993 to 24% in 2013. Despite a 3% decrease in the proportion of offenders age 55 or older admitted for drug offenses between 2003 and 2013, the number of admissions for new drug crimes in this age group increased by 1,700 in 2013 because of growth in all admissions. All other age groups experienced decreases in both the number and percentage of persons admitted for drug offenses between 2003 and 2013. These findings suggest that a greater number of older offenders were admitted to serve a range of sentence lengths, including the longer sentences typically associated with violent crimes, as well as potentially shorter sentences for drug and property crimes.

TABLE 11

New court commitment admissions to state prisons, by age at admission and most serious offense, 1993, 2003, 2013

Most serious offense	18–29			30–39			40–54			55 or older		
	1993	2003	2013	1993	2003	2013	1993	2003	2013	1993	2003	2013
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent offenses	29.0%	27.2%	33.0%	22.9%	21.3%	24.7%	25.9%	20.3%	24.2%	41.5%	33.3%	30.5%
Murder ^a	3.1	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.5	1.8	2.8	1.5	1.7	4.8	3.6	2.8
Manslaughter	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.5	0.6	0.6	2.7	1.1	0.9
Rape/sexual assault	4.0	4.5	4.4	6.3	5.4	4.7	10.0	6.1	6.2	24.4	18.3	12.8
Robbery	11.4	9.2	11.3	6.3	4.4	4.8	3.7	3.3	3.7	1.4	1.8	2.6
Assault	7.9	8.5	11.2	6.2	7.5	10.1	6.5	7.1	9.7	6.8	6.7	9.1
Other violent	1.5	2.1	2.7	1.4	2.0	2.7	1.4	1.8	2.3	1.4	1.8	2.2
Property offenses	31.5%	28.5%	31.7%	30.7%	27.9%	27.6%	26.2%	25.9%	28.6%	16.3%	16.8%	22.0%
Burglary	14.0	11.8	16.9	11.3	8.3	10.0	7.5	7.4	9.2	2.8	3.0	6.2
Larceny	7.2	5.6	6.1	9.4	7.7	7.7	9.6	8.4	9.7	6.5	6.7	9.0
Motor vehicle theft	2.8	3.1	1.3	1.6	2.2	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.4
Fraud	3.4	4.2	3.0	4.9	6.5	4.7	5.1	5.9	4.9	4.1	4.8	3.7
Other property	4.1	3.8	4.3	3.4	3.2	4.0	2.9	2.7	3.6	2.6	1.7	2.7
Drug offenses^b	28.6%	29.6%	20.3%	31.4%	31.3%	28.6%	29.8%	31.6%	24.9%	20.8%	24.9%	21.6%
Public order offenses^c	8.0%	10.5%	13.6%	11.8%	15.3%	17.6%	14.4%	17.7%	21.1%	17.4%	20.9%	24.3%
Other/unspecified offenses^d	1.1%	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	0.7%	0.9%	1.2%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	0.7%	0.8%
Total new court commitment admissions	172,200	184,100	174,200	98,500	116,500	118,300	36,200	86,700	93,700	4,600	8,500	17,800

Note: Based on sentenced prisoners admitted on new court commitments to the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes possession, trafficking, and other drug offenses.

^cIncludes weapons offenses; driving under the influence; court offenses; commercialized vice, morals, and decency offenses; liquor law violations; and other public order offenses.

^dIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program, 1993, 2003, and 2013; and National Corrections Reporting Program, 1993, 2003, and 2013.

Arrests of persons age 55 or older have increased over time

There were almost 2 million fewer arrests in the United States in 2012 (the most recent year for which national arrest estimates by age are available) than in 1993 (down 1,851,900 or 13%), with all of the decrease attributed to fewer arrests for persons age 39 or younger (table 12). Over the same period, arrests of persons ages 40 to 54 increased 44% (up 739,000) and arrests of persons age 55 or older increased 77% (up 260,800).

As with prison admissions, growth in arrests between 1993 and 2003 was greater for persons ages 40 to 54 (up 47%) than for those age 55 or older (up 9%). Between 2003 and

2012, however, arrests of persons ages 40 to 54 decreased 2% compared to those age 55 or older (up 63%).

The total number of arrests for violent offenses declined 11% (down 214,100) between 1993 and 2012. Over the same period, arrests of persons ages 40 to 54 increased 58% (131,200) and arrests of persons age 55 or older increased 88% (40,500) for violent crimes. The number of arrests of persons age 55 or older for drug offenses increased 375%, from 9,600 in 1993 to 45,600 in 2012, compared to a 26% increase for persons ages 18 to 39 (from 892,100 in 1993 to 1,120,200 in 2013).

TABLE 12
Arrests, by age at arrest and most serious offense, 1993, 2003, and 2012

Age at arrest	Total ^a	Violent offenses						Drug offenses
		All violent offenses ^b	Murder ^c	Rape or sexual assault ^d	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Property offenses ^e	
Total^f								
1993	14,050,400	2,003,100	23,400	142,500	173,600	518,700	3,095,900	1,126,300
2003	13,646,600	1,935,300	13,200	117,900	107,600	449,900	2,433,100	1,678,200
2012 ^g	12,198,500	1,789,000	11,100	86,500	103,700	388,400	2,208,900	1,552,400
18-39								
1993	9,625,200	1,383,100	16,900	88,100	116,100	363,200	1,848,900	892,100
2003	8,616,700	1,179,900	9,900	65,800	71,200	287,700	1,429,900	1,184,800
2012 ^g	7,872,600	1,098,000	8,300	45,000	70,200	249,100	1,380,400	1,120,200
40-54								
1993	1,666,000	227,000	2,100	21,200	7,700	62,500	276,000	111,900
2003	2,452,000	350,300	1,700	22,700	10,400	87,500	353,500	273,500
2012 ^g	2,405,000	358,200	1,500	18,800	10,600	82,000	372,000	246,700
55 or older								
1993	340,100	45,800	600	7,300	600	13,200	56,800	9,600
2003	369,100	54,700	400	6,900	700	13,700	47,800	22,300
2012 ^g	600,900	86,300	500	7,600	1,400	20,900	81,700	45,600

Note: Based on national estimates of arrests reported to the FBI. Detail may not sum to total due to offenses excluded from this table, missing data, and rounding. See *Methodology*.

^aIncludes arrests for public order and other offenses not shown in this table.

^bIncludes murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, aggravated and other assaults, rape, and sex offenses other than commercialized vice and prostitution.

^cIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^dIncludes forcible rape and other sex offenses, excluding prostitution and commercialized vice. Includes incest, indecent exposure, and statutory rape as well as offenses against chastity, common decency, and morals.

^eIncludes burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, and vandalism.

^fIncludes arrests of persons age 17 or younger.

^gNational-level estimates of arrests by age group have not yet been published for 2013. Arrest data from 2012 were used instead.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Arrest data analysis tool using FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program, 1993, 2003, and 2012.

Continued on next page

Arrests of persons age 55 or older have increased over time (continued)

As a rate per 100,000 U.S. residents of the same age, persons age 55 or older had lower rates of arrest than younger offenders across all offense categories from 1993 to 2012 (table 13). However, the 2012 rate for overall arrests in this age group (705 per 100,000 U.S. residents age 55 or older) increased from 1993 (630 per 100,000) and 2003 (572 per 100,000). The rate of arrest of persons age 55 or older for

violent offenses increased 19% between 2003 and 2012, compared to a 2% increase for persons ages 40 to 54 and a 12% decrease for persons ages 18 to 39. Arrest rates of persons age 55 or older for drug offenses increased 54% between 2003 and 2012, compared to a decrease of 10% for persons age 54 or younger.

TABLE 13

Arrest rates per 100,000 U.S. residents, by age at arrest and most serious offense, 1993, 2003, and 2013

Age at arrest	Total ^a	Violent offenses						Property offenses ^e	Drug offenses
		All violent offenses ^b	Murder ^c	Rape or sexual assault ^d	Robbery	Aggravated assault			
Total^f									
1993	7,331	1,045	12	74	91	584	1,615	588	
2003	6,248	886	6	54	49	206	1,114	768	
2013 ^g	4,997	733	5	35	42	159	905	636	
18-39									
1993	10,830	1,556	19	99	131	409	2,080	1,004	
2003	9,597	1,314	11	73	79	320	1,593	1,320	
2013 ^g	8,331	1,162	9	48	74	264	1,461	1,185	
40-54									
1993	3,415	465	4	43	16	128	566	229	
2003	3,828	547	3	35	16	137	552	427	
2013 ^g	3,736	556	2	29	16	127	578	383	
55 or older									
1993	630	85	1	14	1	24	105	18	
2003	572	85	1	11	1	21	74	35	
2013 ^g	705	101	1	9	2	25	96	53	

Note: Based on arrests per 100,000 U.S. adult residents of the same age.

^aIncludes arrests for public order and other offenses not shown in this table.

^bIncludes murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, aggravated and other assaults, rape, and sex offenses other than commercialized vice and prostitution.

^cIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^dIncludes forcible rape and other sex offenses, excluding prostitution and commercialized vice. Includes incest, indecent exposure, and statutory rape as well as offenses against chastity, common decency, and morals.

^eIncludes burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, and vandalism.

^fIncludes arrests of persons age 17 or younger.

^gNational-level estimates of arrests by age group have not yet been published for 2013. Arrest data from 2012 were used instead.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Arrest data analysis tool using FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program, 1993, 2003, and 2012; and U.S. Census Bureau, National monthly postcensal resident estimates, 1990-2000 (1993), National intercensal estimates, 2000-2010 (2003), and Postcensal population estimate, 2013.

Likelihood of admission to prison after an arrest

Changes in the offense-specific ratio of new court commitments to arrests over time indicate a change in the severity of the justice system response to particular crimes. For arrestees of all ages, the ratio of new court commitments to arrests increased steadily from 1993 to 2013, especially for violent crimes (table 14). The number of admissions to state prison on new commitments can increase for a variety of reasons, including increased rates of crime or more successful offender apprehension, trial, or conviction.

Total arrests fell 3% between 1993 and 2003, while the number of new court commitment admissions for all offenses to state prison increased 26%, from 318,100 in 1993 to 399,800 in 2003. Between 2003 and 2013, the increase in new court commitment admissions was modest (up 2%), but the number of arrests continued to decline across all offense categories (down 11%). This suggests that the increase in new admissions can be attributed to an increase in the successful prosecution of persons identified and arrested by law enforcement.

TABLE 14
Rate of new court commitments to state prison per 1,000 arrests, by age at admission and offense, 1993, 2003, and 2013

Age at arrest or admission	Violent offenses						
	All violent offenses ^{a,b}	Murder ^{c,d}	Rape or sexual assault ^e	Robbery	Aggravated assault ^f	Property offenses ^g	Drug offenses
18–39							
1993	49	449	154	240	51	48	93
2003	56	646	229	334	71	61	79
2013 ^h	64	848	308	387	91	67	64
40–54							
1993	36	480	175	178	34	35	98
2003	41	826	238	278	54	65	103
2013 ^h	49	1,058	319	340	78	75	98
55 or older							
1993	38	365	158	108	23	14	102
2003	46	764	228	230	34	30	96
2013 ^h	54	1,070	310	354	60	50	88

Note: Rates based on sentenced prisoners admitted on new court commitments to the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities. Admission rates are calculated per 1,000 arrestees of the same age and offense type. Detail may not sum to total due to excluded offenses, missing data, and rounding. Includes prisoners age 14 or older and age 100 or younger at admission. See *Methodology*.

^aUCR data do not include arrests for negligent manslaughter. For this analysis, negligent manslaughter was removed from the new court commitment prison admission data.

^bIncludes murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, aggravated and other assaults, rape, and sex offenses other than commercialized vice and prostitution.

^cIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^dThe number of prison admissions may exceed the number of arrests made for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter in a given year due to the time involved in the prosecution of these offenders.

^eIncludes forcible rape and other sex offenses, excluding prostitution and commercialized vice. Includes incest and statutory rape. Arrests but not prison admissions include indecent exposure, offenses against chastity, common decency, and morals. These are considered public order offenses in the prison admission data.

^fIncludes aggravated assault only.

^gIncludes burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, and vandalism.

^hNational-level estimates of arrests by age group have not yet been published for 2013. Arrest data from 2012 were used instead.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program, 1993, 2003, and 2013; National Corrections Reporting Program, 1993, 2003, and 2013; and Arrest data analysis tool using FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program, 1993, 2003, and 2012.

Overall, the likelihood of being admitted to prison after an arrest increased for all age groups between 1993 and 2013. The rate of admission after an arrest for murder or nonnegligent manslaughter increased from 449 per 1,000 arrests of persons ages 18 to 39 in 1993 to 848 per 1,000 in 2013 (figures 14a, 14b, and 14c). During this period, arrests of persons ages 18 to 39 for murder declined 51% while new court commitment admissions decreased 7%. In comparison, the rate of admission after an arrest for convicted murderers increased from 480 per 1,000 arrests of persons ages 40 to 54 in 1993 to 1,058 per 1,000 in 2013. New court commitments for this age group increased 60% despite a 29% decline in the number of arrests.

For newly admitted state prisoners age 55 or older convicted of murder, the rate of admission after an arrest increased by more than 700 per 1,000 between 1993 and 2013, despite a 17% decrease in the number of arrests. The number of new court commitment admissions for murder or nonnegligent manslaughter among persons age 55 or older increased 135%, from more than 200 in 1993 to more than 500 in 2013. The only major offense category for which persons age 55 or older who were admitted to state prison on new court commitments in 2013 had higher admission rates after an arrest than did younger persons was murder or nonnegligent manslaughter. It also represented the only offense for which there were fewer arrests in 2013 than in 1993 for persons age 55 or older.

The rate of new court commitment admissions to state prison after an arrest for robbery increased from 108 per 1,000 arrests of persons age 55 or older in 1993 to 354 per 1,000 in 2013. Arrests for robbery in this age group increased 133% over the same period, and admissions increased 400%. In comparison, the number of arrests for robbery fell 40% for persons ages 18 to 39, and new court commitment admissions decreased 2%. The rate of admission after an arrest for persons ages 18 to 39 who were convicted of robbery increased from 240 per 1,000 arrests in 1993 to 387 per 1,000 in 2013, a smaller change over time than for other age groups.

FIGURE 14a
New court commitment rates for state prisoners ages 18 to 39 per 1,000 arrests, by offense, 1993, 2003, and 2013

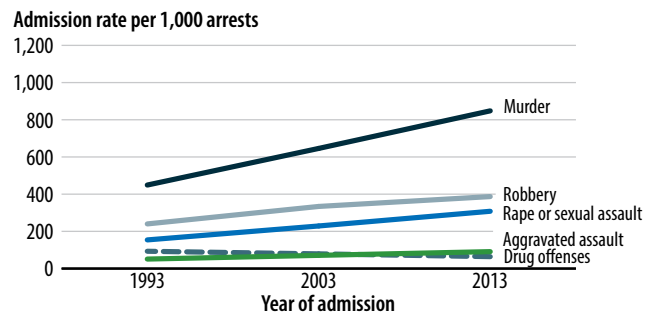


FIGURE 14b
New court commitment rates for state prisoners ages 40 to 54 per 1,000 arrests, by offense, 1993, 2003, and 2013

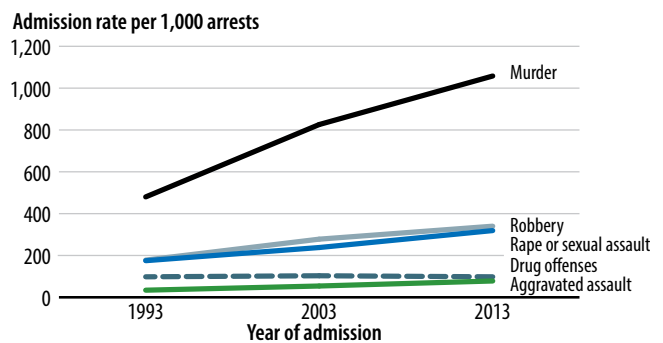
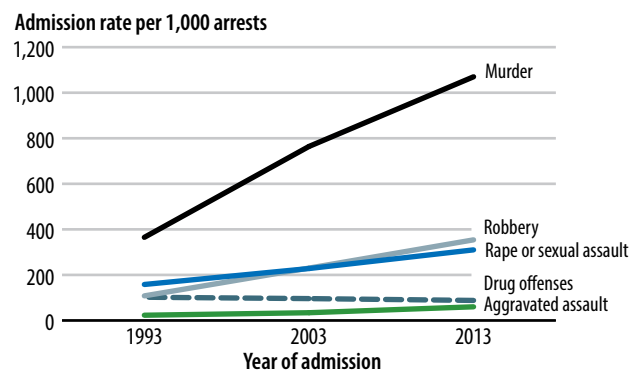


FIGURE 14c
New court commitment rates for state prisoners age 55 or older per 1,000 arrests, by offense, 1993, 2003, and 2013



Note: Based on sentenced state prisoners admitted on new court commitments. Admission rates are calculated per 1,000 arrestees of the same age and offense type. National-level estimates of arrests by age group have not yet been published for 2013. Arrest data from 2012 were used instead. UCR data do not include arrests for negligent manslaughter or simple assault. For this analysis, negligent manslaughter and simple assault were removed from the new court commitment prison admission data.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program, 1993, 2003, and 2013; National Corrections Reporting Program, 1993, 2003, and 2013; and Arrest data analysis tool using FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program, 1993, 2003, and 2012.

Unlike other offenses, there was parity in the rate of admission given arrest for rape or sexual assault across ages over time. In 2013, the rate of admission to prison after an arrest for sexual assault for new offenders age 55 or older (310 per 1,000) was equal to the rate for persons ages 18 to 39 (308 per 1,000) and less than the rate for persons ages 40 to 54 (319 per 1,000). The number of arrests for sex offenses decreased 49% for persons ages 18 to 39 between 1993 and 2013, compared to a decrease of 11% for persons ages 40 to 54 and an increase of 4% for those age 55 or older. New state prison admissions for sex offenses among persons age 55 or older increased 106% from 1993 to 2013, almost twice the percentage change as for persons ages 40 to 54 (62%) and far more than the 3% increase for persons ages 18 to 39.

Inmates age 55 or older admitted to state prison were sentenced to—and were expected to serve—more time on average than younger inmates

Sentence length

The prison population can grow because inmates are serving longer sentences. The length of imprisonment depends on the sentence imposed by state courts, state statutes guiding

how much of the sentence must be served, and the offender's behavior while in prison. Sentence length depends on the seriousness of the current offense and the offender's past criminal history. The NCRP captures the maximum sentence length of the most serious offense and the total sentence imposed for all offenses. However, some states only have the ability to report one of these sentences. Sentence length reported here represents the total sentence for all offenses except for those states that can only report the maximum sentence for the most serious offense. In states with indeterminate sentencing, the total or most serious offense sentences represent the upper end of the possible penalty since most prisoners will be paroled prior to serving the maximum sentence.

Prisoners age 55 or older had consistently higher mean sentence lengths when all offenses are considered, increasing from 76 months in 1993 to 82 months in 2003 and 2013 (table 15). In contrast, prisoners ages 18 to 39 were sentenced to a mean of 64 months in 1993 and 2003 and 69 months in 2013, and mean sentence length for new inmates ages 40 to 54 increased from 65 months in 1993 and 2003 to 71 months in 2013.

TABLE 15
Distributions of sentence length for new court commitments to state prison, by age at admission and most serious offense, 1993, 2003, and 2013

Most serious offense	Age at admission								
	18–39			40–54			55 or older		
	1993	2003	2013	1993	2003	2013	1993	2003	2013
All offenses									
10th percentile ^a	16 mos.	16 mos.	16 mos.	16 mos.	14 mos.	15 mos.	16 mos.	16 mos.	16 mos.
25th percentile ^a	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Median (50th percentile) ^a	48	43	48	48	36	47	60	48	48
75th percentile ^a	84	72	82	84	72	84	120	97	96
90th percentile ^a	180	144	144	180	144	167	240	240	204
Mean ^b	64	64	69	65	65	71	76	82	82
Percent of admitted prisoners with sentences of life or death ^a	1.5%	0.9%	1.0%	2.1%	1.0%	1.4%	3.2%	2.4%	3.4%
Number of new court commitments	270,700	300,600	292,500	36,200	86,700	93,700	4,600	8,500	17,800
Violent offenses									
10th percentile ^a	24 mos.	24 mos.	24 mos.	24 mos.	24 mos.	23 mos.	24 mos.	24 mos.	24 mos.
25th percentile ^a	36	36	36	42	36	36	48	43	36
Median (50th percentile) ^a	72	60	60	84	65	60	85	84	84
75th percentile ^a	168	120	120	180	156	154	180	180	192
90th percentile ^a	324	252	264	382	336	360	360	480	504
Mean ^b	100	97	100	107	112	111	111	129	128
Percent of admitted prisoners with sentences of life or death ^a	4.6%	2.9%	3.0%	6.3%	4.0%	4.8%	6.8%	7.1%	9.5%
Number of new court commitments	72,600	75,000	86,600	9,400	17,600	22,600	1,900	2,800	5,400

Note: Based on prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year and admitted to the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities on new court commitments. Total maximum sentence length for all offenses is used unless state could only report the maximum sentence for the most serious offense.

^aIncludes persons sentenced to life, life without parole, life plus additional years, or death.

^bExcludes persons sentenced to life, life without parole, life plus additional years, or death.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program, 1993, 2003, and 2013; and National Corrections Reporting Program, 1993, 2003, and 2013.

Longer sentences were also imposed on older offenders convicted for violent crimes compared to younger inmates, and the mean sentence length increased over time for prisoners age 55 or older. Persons age 55 or older admitted on new violent offenses in 2003 and 2013 were sentenced to a mean of 128 months, up from 111 months in 1993. Among new violent offenders ages 18 to 39 admitted to prison, the average sentence length was about 100 months across the two decades, while those ages 40 to 54 had mean imposed sentences of about 111 months.

The percentage of new admissions with sentences of life, life without parole, life plus additional years, or death was greater at all three time points for offenders age 55 or older than for new prisoners age 54 or younger. During 2013, 9% of all new admissions for violent offenses had sentences of life or death imposed on prisoners age 55 or older, compared to 5% of new violent offenders ages 40 to 54 and 3% of those ages 18 to 39.

Time served in prison

Across all ages, the mean time expected to be served on a new court commitment upon entry to state prison increased from 29 months in 1993 to 37 months in 2003 regardless of offense type, when adjusted for the growth in the overall state prison population (table 16). A much smaller increase was observed between 2003 and 2013 (39 months). By 2003, new violent offenders of all ages could anticipate an average prison stay of 72 months, up from 50 months in 1993. The mean time expected to be served reported includes the time served in prison on a new crime until first release, and also encompasses estimates for subsequent time to be served for violations to parole following the first release. While standard calculations of mean time expected to be served assume a stable prison population, the estimates in table 16 are adjusted to account for known change in each age group over time (see *Methodology* for further details on adjusting the mean time expected to be served calculations).

On average, older offenders could expect to serve more time than their younger counterparts between 1993 and 2013 across all offense categories. In 1993, new offenders age 55 or older had an estimated average expected time to be served of 62 months when all offenses were combined, compared to 38 months for those ages 40 to 54 and 27 months for inmates ages 18 to 39. By 2013, this had increased to 82 months for those age 55 or older, 52 months for 40 to 54 year olds, and 32 months for 18 to 39 year olds.

This pattern was the same when crime type was disaggregated. New violent offenders age 55 or older could anticipate serving a mean time of 95 months in 1993, about twice as long as inmates admitted between the ages of 18 to 39 (43 months). By 2013, this disparity had widened so that, on average, new violent offenders age 55 or older were expected to serve more than three times longer (182 months) than those ages 18 to 39 (55 months). On average, new violent offenders ages 40 to 54 could expect to serve more than twice the younger offenders (116 months in 2013). As previously shown, a larger percentage of state prisoners age 55 or older were sentenced for the serious violent offenses of murder and rape or sexual assault than those age 54 or younger. The relative severity of the violent offenses contributed to the longer time served by those age 55 or older.

TABLE 16
Mean time expected to be served at time of new court commitment to state prison for persons admitted in 1993, 2003, and 2013, by age at admission and most serious offense

Age and year at admission	All	Violent	Property	Drug
Total				
1993	29.3 mos.	49.8 mos.	22.1 mos.	21.3 mos.
2003	37.1	72.2	27.1	24.6
2013	38.9	72.6	25.5	25.7
18-39				
1993	27.4 mos.	42.9 mos.	23.5 mos.	20.8 mos.
2003	33.1	60.2	24.7	22.9
2013	32.2	54.9	22.0	23.3
40-54				
1993	38.1 mos.	77.4 mos.	23.4 mos.	25.9 mos.
2003	47.5	112.0	35.6	29.2
2013	51.6	115.9	33.5	30.8
55 or older				
1993	62.5 mos.	94.7 mos.	41.7 mos.	44.8 mos.
2003	77.1	154.2	44.9	37.6
2013	81.6	182.3	43.2	37.2

Note: Based on prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year and admitted to the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities on new court commitments. See *Methodology* for calculation of mean time expected to be served.

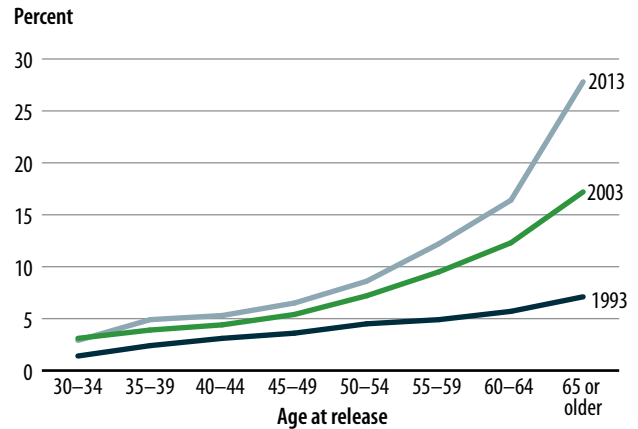
Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Corrections Reporting Program, 1993, 2003, and 2013.

The percentage of older prisoners released after serving at least 10 years more than doubled between 1993 and 2013

Prisoners serving long terms have a greater opportunity to age into higher age cohorts. Using 10 years as a measure of a long time spent in prison, the number of persons who have aged into higher age cohorts during the two decades considered in this report can be tracked. As expected, the oldest age categories have the highest percentages of persons who served 10 years or more on new court commitments before release. In 1993, no more than 8% of offenders of any age who were admitted to prison on a new court commitment served 10 years or more before release (figure 15). By 2003, this increased to 17% for prisoners age 65 or older. In 2013, 12% of prisoners who were released when they were ages 55 to 59, 16% of those ages 60 to 64, and 28% of those age 65 or older had served at least 10 years on a new court commitment.

The number of prisoners of all ages released after serving 10 years or longer on new court commitments increased between 1993 and 2003, from 1% of all releases (4,100) from new commitments in 1993 to 3% in 2003 (10,400). Between 2003 and 2013, these released prisoners grew to 4% of all releases from new commitments in 2013 (14,900) (table 17).

FIGURE 15
Percent of released sentenced state prisoners who served 10 years or more since admission on a new court commitment in 1993, 2003, and 2013, by age of release



Note: Based on prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year, admitted to the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities on a new court commitment, and released after serving 10 years or more. Includes all types of prison releases, including conditional, unconditional, releases to appeal or bond, transfers, escapes, deaths, and other releases. Younger age groups have been excluded because very few inmates age 29 or younger have served 10 years in state prison.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Corrections Reporting Program, 1993, 2003, and 2013.

While the percentage of state prisoners released after serving 10 or more years on a new court commitment increased between 1993 and 2013, the percentage of those serving less than a year, and, in particular, those serving less than 6 months decreased for all age groups except those ages 18 to 24. When limited to prisoners releases for the first time

after being admitted on new court commitments, 35% of prisoners ages 18 to 24 at release in 1993 had served less than 6 months, compared to 48% in 2013. Two-thirds of all state prisoners released in 2013 between the ages of 18 and 24 served less than a year after being sentenced for a new crime.

TABLE 17
Time served by released state prisoners, by age and type of admission, 1993, 2003, and 2013

Age at release and time served	All releases			First releases		
	1993	2003	2013	1993	2003	2013
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Less than 6 months	32.5	30.6	29.4	28.6%	21.8	25.0
6 mos–less than 1 year	24.0	24.6	20.1	24.1	25.4	20.7
1–1.9	21.2	20.4	21.9	22.6	23.5	23.3
2–2.9	9.5	9.0	10.2	10.6	10.5	11.0
3–4.9	7.4	7.8	9.1	8.2	9.5	9.9
5–9.9	4.2	5.5	5.9	4.5	6.8	6.5
10 or more	1.3	2.0	3.4	1.4	2.5	3.5
18–24	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Less than 6 months	37.0	32.1	53.1	35.1	27.3	47.6
6 mos–less than 1 year	26.4	29.8	17.8	26.6	30.5	19.1
1–1.9	22.2	22.3	16.3	23.0	24.2	18.3
2–2.9	8.9	8.7	7.0	9.4	9.7	8.1
3–4.9	4.9	5.9	4.9	5.1	6.8	6.0
5–9.9	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.5	0.9
10 or more	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–34	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Less than 6 months	31.4	29.1	24.6	27.0	20.4	19.9
6 mos–less than 1 year	24.1	24.8	22.3	23.9	24.8	22.7
1–1.9	21.5	20.8	24.1	22.9	23.6	25.2
2–2.9	9.7	9.3	11.2	11.1	10.9	12.1
3–4.9	8.0	8.4	10.1	9.1	10.4	11.2
5–9.9	4.6	6.5	6.5	5.1	8.4	7.5
10 or more	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.5
35–44	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Less than 6 months	31.6	31.7	22.4	25.8	20.7	17.9
6 mos–less than 1 year	22.6	23.2	20.6	22.7	24.1	20.9
1–1.9	19.9	19.7	23.7	21.8	23.6	25.2
2–2.9	9.3	8.9	11.3	10.8	10.6	12.0
3–4.9	8.2	8.0	10.2	9.5	9.9	11.0
5–9.9	5.8	5.9	7.4	6.4	7.5	8.1
10 or more	2.6	2.6	4.4	3.0	3.6	4.9
45–54	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Less than 6 months	28.4	31.1	20.4	22.9	19.5	16.3
6 mos–less than 1 year	20.4	21.6	19.4	20.3	22.7	20.2
1–1.9	19.8	18.9	23.3	21.4	22.7	25.1
2–2.9	9.8	9.0	11.0	11.3	10.7	11.6
3–4.9	9.7	8.5	10.5	11.1	10.4	11.2
5–9.9	7.8	6.9	8.3	8.8	8.7	8.8
10 or more	4.1	4.1	7.1	4.3	5.4	7.0
55 or older	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Less than 6 months	21.7	23.9	15.8	17.6	14.4	12.8
6 mos–less than 1 year	19.2	17.3	15.5	19.1	16.4	15.7
1–1.9	19.5	17.6	20.5	20.3	20.0	21.5
2–2.9	11.5	10.0	10.8	12.7	11.5	11.5
3–4.9	11.9	10.6	11.1	13.1	12.6	11.6
5–9.9	10.4	11.3	10.9	11.3	13.6	11.5
10 or more	5.9	9.2	15.4	6.0	11.5	15.5

Note: Based on sentenced prisoners released from the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Includes all types of prison releases, including conditional, unconditional, releases to appeal or bond, transfers, escapes, deaths, and other releases.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Corrections Reporting Program, 1993, 2003, and 2013.

In contrast, only 43% of prisoners released in 2013 when they were 25 to 34 years of age, 39% of those ages 35 to 44, 36% of those ages 45 to 54, and 28% of those age 55 or older at time of release served for less than a year after being admitted on a new court commitment. These percentages were between 7% and 10% lower than in 1993. While each of these age groups observed an increase over the 20 years in the percentage of prisoners released after serving 10 or more years, the percentage of persons between the ages of 25 and 44 released in 2013 after staying 2 to 9.9 years on a new court commitment also grew. The percentage of persons spending between 2 and 9.9 years before release at ages 45 to 54 was largely unchanged between 1993 and 2013, and decreased for persons released age 55 or older.

Across all admission types, 37% of prisoners ages 18 to 24 released in 1993 had spent fewer than 6 months in state prison after admission, and a total of 63% were imprisoned for less than a year. These percentages decreased for released inmates from this age group in 2003, but increased so that by 2013, 53% of persons released between the ages of 18 and 24 years had served less than 6 months, and 71% served less than one year.

Over time, a larger percentage of offenders age 25 or older spent one year or more in state prison on all types of admissions, while the majority of the youngest prisoners were released before serving a full year. These longer stays contributed to the increase of offenders in all age groups beyond the 18 to 24 year olds in the state prison population between 1993 and 2013.

By 2013, 40% of persons age 55 or older in prison at yearend had served 10 years or more, compared to 9% in 1993

On December 31, 2013, a higher percentage of state prisoners imprisoned on new court commitments had served for at least 10 years than in previous years (figure 16). This held true across all age groups. In 1993, 9% of offenders age 55 or older who entered state prison on a new court commitment had served 10 years or more (26,300 inmates). By 2013, this had increased to 40% of offenders age 55 or older (131,700). Almost half (48%) of those age 65 or older in 2013 had served for 10 years or more (13,900 inmates), compared to 38% in 2003 (4,500) and 11% in 1993 (700).

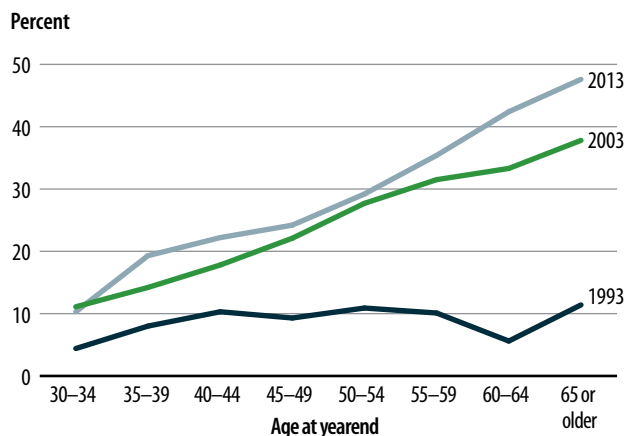
As with persons released after having served 10 or more years on a new court commitment, growth of prisoners in the yearend stock population serving 10 or more years slowed between 2003 and 2013. Despite this slowdown, almost 29% of prisoners age 40 or older who were serving prison terms for new court commitments on December 31, 2013, (about 152,700 prisoners) had spent at least 10 years in state prison, compared to 10% (about 15,200) in 1993 and 23% (about 94,700) in 2003.

Over time, admissions contributed a smaller proportion of state prison inmates age 55 or older relative to prisoners who turned 55 while in prison

The prison population of any particular age group on December 31 is composed of—

- prisoners who were admitted into that age group during the current calendar year
- prisoners who were admitted to the age group during previous years and who, on December 31 of the current year, are still in that same age group
- prisoners (regardless of the amount of time served) who have spent enough time in prison to age into the next group by December 31 of the current year, after being admitted in a lower age category.

FIGURE 16
Percent of state prisoners who served 10 years or more since admission on a new court commitment, by age, December 31, 1993, 2003, and 2013



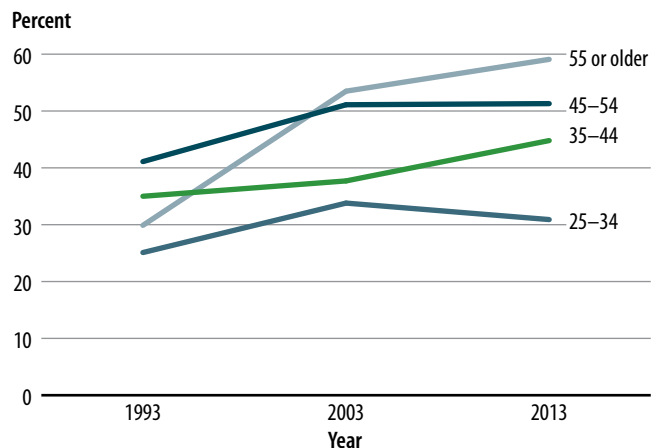
Note: Based on prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year, admitted to the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities on a new court commitment, and in state prison at yearend after serving 10 years or more. Time served calculated using December 31 of 1993, 2003, or 2013 minus the date of prison admission. See *Methodology*. See table 20 for standard errors of the 1993 estimates. Younger age groups have been excluded because very few inmates age 29 or younger have served 10 years in state prison.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Corrections Reporting Program, 1993, 2003, and 2013.

In all three years considered, at least 25% of the yearend prison populations for those age 25 or older was due to the movement of prisoners who had been admitted into an age group younger than the one they were currently a member of, and had spent enough time in state prison to age into a higher group (table 18). At the same time, new admissions during 1993, 2003, and 2013 did not contribute more than a third of the persons age 25 or older. In 2003 and 2013, those who aged into the 45 to 54 and 55 or older groups represented the majority of prisoners of that age (figure 17).

In 2013, 60% of prisoners age 55 or older were admitted when they were 54 or younger and aged into the oldest group (78,400 of the 131,500 prisoners in this group), up from 31% (8,000) in 1993 and 54% (31,500) in 2003. In comparison, there were 53,100 admissions of persons age 55 or older in 2013, 18,400 of which occurred in 2013, and 34,700 of which had occurred prior to 2013 of individuals age 55 or older. At yearend 2013, a total of 489,500 state prisoners had aged into a higher age group than the ones to which they were admitted, representing 37% of the state prison population on December 31. In contrast, 23% (194,300 prisoners) of the yearend prison population in 1993 and 32% (406,700 prisoners) of the total population in 2003 aged into higher groups.

FIGURE 17
Percent contribution of sentenced state prisoners aging into the prison population, by age, yearend 1993, 2003, and 2013



Note: Based on prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities on a new court commitment. Persons within a different age category at date of admission than at yearend were classified as having aged into the next age group. See appendix table 5 for standard errors of the 1993 estimates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Corrections Reporting Program, 1993, 2003, and 2013.

TABLE 18
Percent contribution of admissions and sentenced state prisoners aging into the prison population, by age at yearend, December 31, 1993, 2003, and 2013

Age at yearend	Total number of prisoners on December 31 ^a	Total	Admitted in ^a —		Aged into group ^b —	
			Current year to this age group	Previous years to this age group, still in same age group	Who have served 9 years or less ^c	Who have served 10 years or more ^c
18-24						
1993	192,200	100%	37.5%	62.4%	0.0%	0.0%
2003	220,000	100%	49.8	50.2	0.0	0.0
2013	177,300	100%	47.4	52.6	0.0	0.0
25-34						
1993	388,800	100%	23.6%	51.2%	22.6%	2.5%
2003	420,000	100%	33.2	33.0	28.2	5.5
2013	431,300	100%	32.9	36.1	25.5	5.4
35-44						
1993	190,800	100%	21.5%	43.5%	25.8%	9.2%
2003	375,300	100%	31.2	31.1	22.9	14.8
2013	335,100	100%	25.6	29.6	24.3	20.5
45-54						
1993	53,400	100%	17.2%	41.7%	30.8%	10.3%
2003	180,400	100%	25.1	23.8	28.3	22.8
2013	248,900	100%	21.9	26.8	23.4	27.9
55 or older						
1993	26,300	100%	13.2%	56.4%	21.6%	8.9%
2003	58,300	100%	16.9	29.1	23.8	30.2
2013	131,500	100%	14.0	26.4	20.4	39.2

Note: Based on prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities. Persons in a different age category at date of admission than at yearend were classified as having aged into the next age group. See *Methodology*. See appendix table 5 for standard errors of the 1993 estimates.

^aIncludes prisoners of all admission types.

^bPersons who were admitted by any means in an age group younger than the one they belonged to at yearend.

^cTime served refers to current prison commitment.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program, 1993, 2003, and 2013; Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 1991; and National Corrections Reporting Program, 2003 and 2013.

Persons who aged in to a higher group had not necessarily spent a long time in state prison. A person could be admitted at age 54 and serve only 1 year before aging into the age 55 or older group. However, between 1993 and 2013, an increasing number and proportion of the prison population age 35 or older aged into higher age categories than the ones they were admitted to because they had spent 10 years or more in prison on their current confinement. A total of 51,500 of the 78,400 prisoners who had aged in to the age 55 or older group (66%) at yearend 2013 had served 10 years or more in prison, compared to 29% of prisoners age 55 or older at yearend 1993. In 1993, 25,400 prisoners age 35 or older (3% of the total yearend state prison population) had served 10 years or more and aged into a higher group. By 2003, this group included 114,300 prisoners (9% of the total population). On December 31, 2013, 14% of the state prison population (189,700 prisoners) were age 35 or older and had been imprisoned for 10 years or more.

As expected, very few prisoners aged into the 18 to 24 group in 1993, 2003, or 2013. New admissions in 1993 accounted for 38% of the persons in that age group. Sixty-two percent of these admissions occurred in a previous year when they were at least age 18 but younger than age 24, so in 1993 they were still 24 or younger at yearend. In 2003 and 2013, the distribution of new and older admissions evened out so that both contributed roughly half of the prisoners in the age group.

Conclusion

Longer sentences, more time served, and increased admissions among older offenders led to aging in the state prison population

Between 1993 and 2003, increases in the number of persons in state prison at yearend and in the number of admissions disproportionately affected persons ages 45 to 49; however, from 2003 to 2013, growth occurred predominantly among those age 55 or older. A number of factors contributed to the increase in the mean age of the state prison population between 1993 and 2013, including higher rates of admissions of older offenders and growth in both the sentences imposed and time served for this age group. Integral to all of these factors is the type of crime committed and the fact that older offenders have a longer criminal history that can make them eligible for enhanced sentences under the multiple strikes laws adopted by states.

While the U.S. resident population has also aged over the past 20 years, this change in underlying age structure does not solely explain the increase in the number of older offenders in state prison admissions or yearend prison populations. Arrests did increase for persons age 40 or older between 1993 and 2013, but it was the higher imprisonment rate among those arrested for this age group that led to the growth in state prison admissions. Likewise, the increase in admissions of persons age 55 or older cannot fully account for the overall age increase in the prison population over time. The greater proportion of prisoners in this age group convicted of violent offenses contributed to longer sentence lengths imposed and actual time served than was observed for younger offenders.

The increase in the number of older prisoners caused by longer stays in prison, along with increasing numbers of admissions of violent offenders age 55 or older, caused the dramatic growth of older prisoners. In 2013, they accounted for 10% of the yearend state prison population and 4% of annual admissions (up from 3% and 1% in 1993). The changing age structure in the U.S. state prison population has implications for the future management and care of inmates. Efforts to reduce the number of older persons in prison must address both the rate at which these offenders are imprisoned and the amount of time they spend serving their sentences.

Methodology

Data sources

National Corrections Reporting Program

The National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP) is an annual voluntary data collection of administrative records on individual prison inmates submitted by state departments of corrections, the California Youth Authority, and until 1996, the District of Columbia. From its inception in 1983 to 1998, the NCRP collected records from 30 to 39 jurisdictions for each prison admission and prison release. In 1999, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) requested that states submit an additional file that includes the administrative records of all inmates under the custody of state prisons on December 31 of each year. The U.S. Census Bureau served as the data collection agent for the NCRP from 1983 to 2009, at which point BJS opened a competitive solicitation and awarded data collection responsibilities to Abt Associates, Inc. In 2013, 50 jurisdictions submitted at least one type of record (prison admission, prison release, prison yearend population, or release from post-custody community supervision).

The current analysis includes data from the newly created 2000–2013 NCRP term records, which link prison admission, yearend census, and prison release records for states with reliable prison inmate identifiers. In the process of creating term records, adjustments were made to the original submitted data to resolve incongruous prison terms. Ninety-five percent of original NCRP records required no adjustments. Of the remaining 5% that required resolution,

2% had overlapping prison terms for the same individual that could be collapsed into a single term. The remainder required removal of duplicate records or, in the case of states that do not submit all NCRP record types, the imputation of missing prison admission or yearend census records based on information obtained from release records.

In 2003, the number of states with term records constructed was 26, compared to 40 in 2013. NCRP data from states that do not submit the identifiers necessary to construct term records are also included in the analysis on aging in prison.

National Prisoner Statistics program

While some states do not participate in the NCRP, it is a critical part of BJS’s statistical program because it complements the aggregate prison statistics collected under the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program. The NPS does not include information on state prisoners’ offenses, age, time served, education, or detailed sentence data. The individual-level data obtained through the NCRP allow these variables to be examined in conjunction with other variables, such as prison admission and release type, sex, and race or Hispanic origin.

BJS uses both the NPS and NCRP to compile the annual *Prisoners* reports. Tables on age and offense distribution in state prisons are the result of a ratio adjustment to the NCRP data to obtain the total prison population that all 50 states report in the NPS. In 1993, 2003, and 2013, NCRP records were available for 80% to 87% of sentenced NPS prison admissions and for 81% to 86% of sentenced prison releases. In 2003 and 2013, records were available for 83% to 88% of the yearend prison population ([table 19](#)).

TABLE 19
Number of NCRP records compared to NPS sentenced jurisdiction counts, by record type, 1993, 2003, and 2013

Record type	1993			2003			2013		
	Number of records	Number of states submitting data	Percent of NPS covered by NCRP	Number of records	Number of states submitting data	Percent of NPS covered by NCRP	Number of records	Number of states submitting data ^b	Percent of NPS covered by NCRP
NPS^a									
Admissions	493,160	50	~	644,434	50	~	579,773	49	~
Releases	437,099	50	~	618,658	50	~	574,881	49	~
Yearend population	857,675	50	~	1,256,442	50	~	1,325,305	49	~
NCRP									
Admissions	416,289	37	84.4%	560,994	37	87.1%	463,268	43	79.9%
Releases	361,268	36	82.7	533,884	37	86.3	467,072	43	81.2
Yearend population	:	1,042,605	33	83.0	1,172,540	44	88.5

Note: Based on prisoners admitted to prison, released from prison, or under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities at yearend. Includes only persons sentenced to more than 1 year of imprisonment. See *Methodology*.

...Not available. Data for 1993 yearend prison population were obtained from 1991 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities.

: Not calculated.

~Not applicable.

^aNPS data are aggregated counts of persons sentenced to more than 1 year under state jurisdiction.

^bNevada did not provide NPS data in 2013. Data were imputed using statistics presented by the Nevada Department of Corrections on its website. See *Prisoners in 2013* (NCJ 247282, BJS web, September 2014).

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program, 1993, 2003, and 2013; and National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP), 1993, 2003, and 2013.

While more states submitted NCRP data in 2013 than in 2003, a smaller percentage of NPS admissions and releases was represented in 2013 due in part to definitional differences in the two collections. NCRP requests that states submit all admissions to the physical custody of public and private facilities, while NPS asks for admissions to the states' legal authority, or jurisdiction, which could include admissions to local jails or out-of-state facilities. In 2013, both Texas and Washington admitted offenders with sentences of one year or less, or admissions on violations of parole, to local jails. These admissions were reported to NPS, but not included in the states' NCRP admissions records.

The current report makes the assumption that the demographic, offense, and sentencing characteristics do not differ for prisoners for whom NCRP records were not collected during reporting years 1993, 2003, and 2013. Unless otherwise noted, BJS used all types of admission to or release from state prison in this analysis; these counts will differ from the admission and release totals published in the annual *Prisoners* report, which exclude transfers, escapes, and persons absent without leave (AWOL).

Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities

To obtain the characteristics of the 1993 yearend prison population, BJS used age, sex, race or Hispanic origin, offense, and admission type distributions from the 1991 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities (SISCF) and applied them to NPS control totals from the 1993 prison population. In-person interviews were conducted with 13,986 state prison inmates. The interviews included questions on current and prior offenses committed, drug and alcohol use, demographic characteristics, family situation, and custody and community corrections sentencing. Based on the sample strata, BJS developed weights to adjust for nonresponse and to project the results of the survey onto the 1991 yearend prison population derived from the NPS. For a more detailed review of the SISCF methodology, see *Survey of State Prison Inmates, 1991* (NCJ 136949, BJS web, March 1993).

Because the estimates for the December 31, 1993 state prison population are based on a sample compared to a complete roster of inmates, sampling error is associated with the counts and percentages shown in this report. Based on the size of the estimate, sampling error describes chance variation of the sample estimate from the population value. Estimates of the standard error for the 1991 SISCF for all inmates and sex- and race-specific breakdowns of the prison population can be used to calculate 95% confidence intervals around reported counts and percentages for the 1993 estimates (appendix tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10). For example, the 95% confidence interval for the estimate of males ages 25 to 29 years in 1993 (see table 4) would be—

$195,600 - (4,300 \times 1.96)$ and $195,600 + (4,300 \times 1.96)$

Or, 187,200 to 204,000.

Similarly, the percentage of state prison inmates ages 25 to 29 in 1993 (see table 1) would have a 95% confidence interval of, using the base estimate of 208,400:

$24.3\% - (0.5 \times 1.96)$ and $24.3\% + (0.5 \times 1.96)$

Or, 23.3% to 25.3%.

The distributions of race and Hispanic origin from the 1991 and 2004 SISCF were applied to the NCRP and NPS administrative data to adjust for the differences between administrative and self-report race data. See the section on *Adjustment of administrative data on race and Hispanic origin*.

Mixed use of administrative and self-report data

NCRP did not begin to collect yearend state prison population data until 1999. As previously stated, data from the 1991 SISCF, weighted to 1993 population totals, were used to represent a cross-section of the 1993 prison population for this report. Since the two data collections employ different modes (official records from state departments of corrections for NCRP, and inmate self-report through an interview for SISCF), some variation is expected in the distributions for variables they have in common. Previous analyses used the 1991 SISCF offense distribution as a base on which to add subsequent years' admissions and subtract releases from NCRP data to project

forward and backward for years between inmate surveys. A comparison of the percent distribution of offenses in 1993 estimated through this stock-flow method to that produced in this report (calculated by weighting the 1991 SISCF offense distribution to the 1993 total state prison population count) shows that there are few differences between the two methods (table 20). A further comparison of data from the 2004 SISCF and 2003 NCRP, the first time both collections were fielded in the same year, shows that the distributions between self-reported and administrative data are close (table 21).

Uniform Crime Reports

National estimates of arrests by offense were obtained from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports, which are available through BJS's arrest data online analysis tool (<http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=datool&surl=/arrests/index.cfm>).

TABLE 20
Offense distribution of yearend 1993 state prison population, by method of estimation

Most serious offense	Stock-flow forward and backward estimation		1991 SISCF distribution applied 1993 to population total	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Total^a	828,566	100%	857,675	100%
Violent offenses	395,700	47.8%	393,500	45.9%
Murder ^b	90,300	10.9	86,200	10.1
Manslaughter	14,800	1.8	16,500	1.9
Rape/sexual assault	81,100	9.8	82,300	9.6
Robbery	119,800	14.5	124,000	14.5
Assault	73,000	8.8	70,200	8.2
Other violent	16,600	2.0	14,300	1.7
Property offenses	191,600	23.1%	213,400	24.9%
Burglary	93,600	11.3	106,300	12.4
Larceny	36,900	4.5	41,800	4.9
Motor vehicle theft	19,100	2.3	18,800	2.2
Fraud	21,300	2.6	25,100	2.9
Other property	20,700	2.5	21,300	2.5
Drug offenses^c	183,200	22.1%	189,200	22.1%
Public order offenses^d	53,800	6.5%	58,200	6.8%
Other/unspecified offenses^e	4,400	0.5%	3,300	0.4%

Note: Based on sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Total counts differ due to updated data. Distribution for stock-flow forward and backward estimation obtained from tables 1.13 and 1.14 in *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1996* (NCJ 170013, BJS web, April 1999).

^aIncludes inmates age 17 or younger.

^bIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^cIncludes possession, trafficking, and other drug offenses.

^dIncludes weapons, driving under the influence, court offenses, commercialized vice, morals, and decency offenses, liquor law violations, and other public order offenses.

^eIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program, 1993; Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities (SISCF), 1991; and National Corrections Reporting Program, 1993.

U.S. Census resident population

Counts for the U.S. resident population on January 1 of 1994 and 2004, which were stratified by sex and single-year of age, were downloaded from the historical estimates section of the U.S. Census Bureau's website. Intercensal resident population estimates are available at http://www.census.gov/popest/data/national/asrh/1990s/nat_monthly_resident.html (January 1, 1994) and <http://www.census.gov/popest/data/intercensal/national/nat2010.html> (January 1, 2004). The U.S. Census Bureau provided BJS an estimate for the U.S. resident population on January 1, 2014, based on the 2010 decennial census.

TABLE 21
Offense distribution of state prison population, by method of data collection, 2003 and 2004

Most serious offense	2003 NCRP	2004 SISCF
Total	100%	100%
Violent offenses	48.0%	47.9%
Homicide ^a	12.3	12.1
Rape/sexual assault	11.2	10.7
Robbery	12.6	12.7
Assault	9.4	10.2
Other violent	2.6	2.2
Property offenses	20.9%	18.8%
Burglary	10.0	8.2
Larceny	4.1	3.9
Motor vehicle theft	1.5	1.7
Fraud	2.8	2.9
Other property	2.4	2.1
Drug offenses^b	21.5%	21.3%
Public order offenses^c	8.7%	11.9%
Other/unspecified offenses^d	0.9%	0.2%

Note: Based on sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

^aIncludes murder and manslaughter.

^bIncludes possession, trafficking, and other drug offenses.

^cIncludes weapons, driving under the influence, court offenses, commercialized vice, morals, and decency offenses, liquor law violations and other public order offenses.

^dIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP), 2003; and Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities (SISCF), 2004.

Calculations

All analyses were conducted in SAS Enterprise Guide 9.2 and were limited to inmates sentenced to more than 1 year in state prison. Data from Maryland were removed from the NCRP analysis because the submitted records do not identify admission and release types.

Mean time expected to be served at the time of admission

The estimated mean time expected to be served at the time of admission was calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{Mean time expected to be served} = (P_t/A_t) \times 12$$

where:

$$t = \text{year}$$

$$P = \text{number of sentenced prisoners at yearend}$$

$$A = \text{number of new court commitment admissions}$$

This estimate includes all time served on the original sentence, including any additional time served by parole or community release violations. Estimates of mean time to be served based on admitted prisoners can be biased if there are changes in the prison population size.⁴ Because the state prison population increase between 1993 and 2013, the following adjustment was applied to reduce the bias introduced by changes in the population size:

$$\text{Adjusted mean time expected to be served} = (1/(A_t/(P_t \times (1-r)))) \times 12$$

where all terms are as assigned above, except—

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

⁴Patterson, E.J. and Preston, S.H. (2008). Estimating mean length of stay in prisons: methods and applications. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 24, 33–29.

Adjustment of administrative data on race and Hispanic origin

National-level estimates of the number of persons by race and Hispanic origin under the jurisdiction of state prisons were calculated by adjusting the administrative NPS and NCRP data to more accurately represent self-reported race and Hispanic origin. For this report, data from the 1991 SISCf were used to calculate the ratio used for statistics on racial distributions in 1993, while the 2004 SISCf was used for the 2003 and 2013 distributions. The ratio obtained by comparing the within-year relative distributions by race and Hispanic origin was then multiplied by the NPS distribution in a year to generate the estimate of persons by race and Hispanic origin.

APPENDIX TABLE 1**Standard errors for figure 1: Sentenced state prisoners, by age, December 31, 1993**

Age at yearend	Number
18–39	1,300
40–54	3,600
55 or older	1,800

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 1991.

APPENDIX TABLE 2**Standard errors for table 1 and figure 5: Sentenced state prisoners, by age, December 31, 1993**

Age at yearend	Number	Percent
18–19	1,800	1.5%
20–24	4,000	0.6
25–29	4,300	0.5
30–34	4,100	0.6
35–39	3,500	0.7
40–44	2,900	0.9
45–49	2,000	1.3
50–54	1,500	1.8
55–59	1,200	2.2
60–64	1,000	2.8
65 or older	900	3.1
40–54	3,600	0.7%
55 or older	1,800	1.5
Mean	~	0.6 years

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 1991.

APPENDIX TABLE 3**Standard errors for table 4 and table 5: Sentenced state prisoners, by age, race, and Hispanic origin, December 31, 1993**

Age at yearend	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic
Total*	:	:	4,700	4,800	3,300
18–19	1,800	100	900	1,400	600
20–24	4,000	300	2,500	3,000	1,600
25–29	4,300	400	2,800	3,300	1,900
30–34	4,100	400	2,700	3,100	1,600
35–39	3,500	400	2,200	2,500	1,300
40–44	2,900	300	1,900	1,900	1,000
45–49	2,000	200	1,500	1,100	700
50–54	1,500	100	1,100	800	500
55–59	1,300	100	900	600	500
60–64	1,000	100	700	500	300
65 or older	900	100	600	600	100

*Not calculated.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 1991.

APPENDIX TABLE 4**Standard errors for figure 9a, figure 9b, figure 9c, figure 10, and figure 11: Sentenced state prisoners, by most serious offense and age at yearend, December 31, 1993**

Most serious offense	18–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55 or older
Violent offenses	0.9%	0.6%	0.8%	1.4%	1.9%
Murder	2.3	1.3	1.6	2.5	3.2
Rape/sexual assault	2.6	1.4	1.6	2.4	2.9
Property offenses	1.0%	0.8%	1.2%	2.9%	4.5%
Drug offenses	1.2%	0.8%	1.2%	2.4%	3.8%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 1991.

APPENDIX TABLE 5**Standard errors for table 18 and figure 19: Percent contribution of sentenced state prisoners aging into the prison population, December 31, 1993**

Age at yearend	Number	Percent
18–24	4,200	0.6%
25–34	4,700	0.4
35–44	4,200	0.6
45–54	2,500	1.1
55 or older	1,800	1.5

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 1991.

APPENDIX TABLE 6**Proportion of total change in yearend prison population, by age, December 31, 1993, 2003, and 2013**

Age at yearend	1993–2003	2003–2013	1993–2013
Total*	100%	100%	100%
18–19	-1.2	-12.3	-2.8
20–24	8.1	-49.6	-0.4
25–29	2.1	-5.1	1.0
30–34	5.7	21.5	8.0
35–39	19.6	-23.3	13.3
40–44	26.7	-35.1	17.6
45–49	20.8	27.5	21.8
50–54	11.0	72.0	20.0
55–59	4.7	53.3	11.8
60–64	1.8	28.2	5.7
65 or older	1.5	24.8	4.9
40–54	58.5%	64.4%	59.4%
55 or older	8.0	106.3	22.5
Total change (all ages)*	398,767	68,863	467,630

Note: Based on sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

*Includes prisoners age 17 or younger.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program, 1993, 2003, and 2013; and National Corrections Reporting Program, 1993, 2003, and 2013.

APPENDIX TABLE 7**Proportion of total change in yearend prison population, by age and sex, December 31, 1993, 2003, and 2013**

Age at yearend	1993–2003		2003–2013		1993–2013	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total*	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
18–19	-1.4	0.7	-13.6	-3.7	-3.1	-0.2
20–24	8.2	6.9	-56.8	-0.4	-1.0	5.4
25–29	2.3	0.0	-12.2	43.7	0.3	8.9
30–34	5.4	9.2	20.4	29.6	7.5	13.4
35–39	19.1	24.7	-21.3	-36.7	13.4	12.2
40–44	26.5	29.2	-35.8	-30.0	17.7	17.1
45–49	21.1	17.5	28.4	21.0	22.1	18.2
50–54	11.4	7.2	76.9	38.7	20.7	13.6
55–59	4.9	2.6	57.9	21.9	12.4	6.5
60–64	1.9	1.1	30.8	10.0	6.0	2.9
65 or older	1.6	0.7	27.5	6.6	5.2	1.9
40–54	59.0%	60.9%	69.5%	29.6%	60.5%	48.9%
55 or older	8.4	4.4	116.2	38.5	23.6	11.3
Total change (all ages)*	364,451	34,316	60,083	8,780	424,534	43,096

Note: Based on sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

*Includes prisoners age 17 or younger.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program, 1993, 2003, and 2013; Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 1991; and National Corrections Reporting Program, 2003 and 2013.

APPENDIX TABLE 8**Proportion of total change in yearend prison population, by age and race, December 31, 1993, 2003, and 2013**

Age at yearend	1993–2003			2003–2013			1993–2013		
	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic
Total ^b	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
18–19	-0.6%	-4.2%	0.7%	-7.4%	58.8%	-8.3%	-2.6%	-7.5%	-0.6%
20–24	1.8	3.1	15.7	-29.8	178.0	-48.9	-7.4	-6.1	6.1
25–29	-8.9	-5.4	13.6	18.1	139.4	-17.9	-1.0	-13.1	8.9
30–34	-0.9	-0.6	15.5	19.6	32.5	30.6	5.1	-2.4	17.8
35–39	23.8	21.9	16.3	-16.0	208.3	16.6	12.1	12.0	16.3
40–44	34.3	34.6	17.2	-21.6	267.9	9.4	18.0	22.3	16.0
45–49	24.9	31.1	10.6	19.6	-62.3	28.7	23.4	36.0	13.3
50–54	13.0	15.4	6.0	49.1	-298.2	37.9	23.5	32.0	10.8
55–59	6.7	5.5	2.0	31.3	-252.7	26.5	13.9	19.1	5.7
60–64	3.0	1.1	1.2	17.1	-121.7	14.1	7.2	7.6	3.2
65 or older	3.2	0.1	1.3	20.8	-60.9	12.5	8.3	3.3	3.0
40–54	72.3%	81.1%	33.8%	47.1%	-92.7%	76.1%	64.9%	90.2%	40.2%
55 or older	12.9	6.7	4.6	69.3	-435.3	53.1	29.4	30.0	11.8
Total change (all ages) ^b	109,820	121,057	113,297	45,418	-6,068	19,882	155,238	114,988	133,179

Note: Based on sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^bIncludes prisoners age 17 or younger.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program, 1993, 2003, and 2013; Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 1991 and 2004; and National Corrections Reporting Program, 2003 and 2013.

APPENDIX TABLE 9
Number of sentenced state prisoners, by age at yearend and most serious offense, December 31, 1993, 2003, and 2013

Most serious offense	Total ^a			18–29			30–39			40–54			55 or older		
	1993	2003	2013	1993	2003	2013	1993	2003	2013	1993	2003	2013	1993	2003	2013
Total^a	857,675	1,256,442	1,325,305	400,700	436,800	390,600	298,300	399,100	397,900	126,300	359,700	404,100	26,300	58,300	131,500
Violent offenses	393,500	603,000	705,000	167,800	208,800	201,700	136,700	181,200	199,400	68,400	172,400	217,400	17,100	39,700	87,000
Murder ^b	86,200	140,100	165,500	27,700	40,700	30,900	32,000	43,400	52,300	20,300	43,500	56,100	5,700	13,200	27,000
Manslaughter	16,500	14,200	18,000	7,500	5,200	5,400	5,200	4,300	5,700	3,000	3,900	5,000	800	900	1,800
Rape/sexual assault	82,300	140,300	166,300	24,300	29,600	27,400	29,200	40,800	38,000	21,500	54,300	67,000	7,300	17,300	35,600
Robbery	124,000	158,000	181,300	69,000	73,700	80,600	41,800	45,800	48,900	10,500	33,100	41,000	900	3,100	9,200
Assault	70,200	117,500	132,600	33,000	48,400	45,900	23,400	36,000	41,400	10,900	28,300	35,600	2,100	3,800	9,100
Other	14,300	32,900	41,300	6,400	11,200	11,400	5,100	11,000	13,000	2,200	9,200	12,700	400	1,500	4,200
Property offenses	213,400	263,000	255,600	114,600	94,000	90,800	73,400	86,800	72,200	20,700	75,100	75,400	2,900	6,300	16,200
Burglary	106,300	125,600	139,600	58,700	48,100	57,200	37,700	39,600	36,200	8,100	34,900	37,500	700	2,300	7,900
Larceny	41,800	51,700	50,000	20,300	15,200	13,700	13,900	17,300	14,600	6,500	17,400	17,600	800	1,900	4,200
Motor vehicle theft	18,800	19,400	10,800	13,300	9,000	3,800	4,400	6,400	3,500	800	3,500	3,000	200	200	400
Fraud	25,100	35,600	27,300	11,500	9,900	6,300	9,400	13,500	9,300	3,400	11,100	9,500	900	1,200	2,100
Other	21,300	30,600	28,000	10,800	11,700	9,800	7,900	9,900	8,600	2,000	8,100	7,800	500	700	1,600
Drug offenses^c	189,200	270,000	207,800	91,200	94,700	53,700	67,200	91,200	78,500	26,100	76,200	61,400	4,100	7,500	13,600
Public order offenses^d	58,200	109,000	146,300	25,500	34,800	40,800	20,000	36,600	44,400	10,600	33,300	47,100	2,000	4,200	13,900
Other/unspecified offenses^e	3,300	11,400	10,600	1,600	4,600	3,500	1,000	3,300	3,300	500	2,800	2,800	200	600	800

Note: Based on sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. See appendix table 11 for standard errors of the 1993 estimates.

^aIncludes prisoners age 17 or younger.

^bIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^cIncludes possession, trafficking, and other drug offenses.

^dIncludes weapon offenses; driving under the influence; court offenses; commercialized vice, morals, and decency offenses; liquor law violations; and other public order offenses.

^eIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program, 1993, 2003, and 2013; Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 1991; and National Corrections Reporting Program, 2003 and 2013.

APPENDIX TABLE 10**Standard errors for appendix table 9: Number of sentenced state prisoners, by age at yearend and most serious offense, December 31, 1993**

Most serious offense	Total	18-29	30-39	40-54	55 or older
Total	:	4,700	4,700	3,600	1,800
Violent offenses	4,700	4,000	3,700	2,800	1,400
Murder	3,100	1,800	2,000	1,600	800
Manslaughter	1,400	1,000	800	600	300
Rape/sexual assault	3,000	1,700	1,900	1,600	900
Robbery	3,600	2,800	2,200	1,100	300
Any assault	2,800	2,000	1,700	1,200	500
Other violent	1,300	900	800	500	200
Property offenses	4,300	3,500	2,900	1,600	600
Burglary	3,400	2,600	2,100	1,000	300
Larceny	2,200	1,600	1,300	900	300
Motor vehicle theft	1,500	1,300	700	300	200
Fraud	1,700	1,200	1,100	600	300
Other property	1,600	1,200	1,000	500	200
Drug offenses	4,200	3,200	2,800	1,800	700
Public order offenses	2,600	1,800	1,600	1,100	500
Other/unspecified offenses	600	400	400	200	200

:Not calculated.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 1991.

APPENDIX TABLE 11
New court commitment admissions to state prisons, by age at admission and most serious offense, 1993, 2003, and 2013

Most serious offense	Total ^a			18–29			30–39			40–54			55 or older		
	1993	2003	2013	1993	2003	2013	1993	2003	2013	1993	2003	2013	1993	2003	2013
Total	318,100	399,800	406,000	172,200	184,100	174,200	98,500	116,500	118,300	36,200	86,700	93,700	4,600	8,500	17,800
Violent offenses	87,100	97,500	115,600	49,900	50,100	57,400	22,600	24,800	29,200	9,400	17,600	22,600	1,900	2,800	5,400
Murder ^b	8,700	7,800	8,800	5,300	4,300	4,600	1,700	1,800	2,100	1,000	1,300	1,600	200	300	500
Manslaughter	3,800	2,500	2,700	2,100	1,200	1,300	900	600	700	600	500	600	100	100	200
Rape/sexual assault	18,000	21,400	21,300	6,800	8,200	7,700	6,200	6,300	5,500	3,600	5,300	5,800	1,100	1,600	2,300
Robbery	28,700	26,100	30,000	19,600	16,900	19,700	6,200	5,200	5,700	1,300	2,800	3,500	100	200	500
Assault	23,200	31,700	42,300	13,500	15,700	19,400	6,100	8,700	12,000	2,400	6,100	9,100	300	600	1,600
Other violent	4,600	7,900	10,500	2,600	3,800	4,700	1,400	2,300	3,100	500	1,600	2,200	100	100	400
Property offenses	96,600	109,600	119,000	54,200	52,500	55,100	30,200	32,500	32,700	9,500	22,400	26,800	800	1,400	3,900
Burglary	39,200	38,500	51,200	24,200	21,700	29,400	11,200	9,700	11,900	2,700	6,400	8,600	100	300	1,100
Larceny	25,800	27,200	30,500	12,300	10,300	10,700	9,300	8,900	9,000	3,500	7,300	9,100	300	600	1,600
Motor vehicle theft	7,000	9,800	5,200	4,800	5,700	2,300	1,600	2,600	1,600	400	1,200	1,100	0	100	100
Fraud	12,800	20,900	16,000	5,800	7,800	5,300	4,900	7,600	5,500	1,900	5,100	4,600	200	400	700
Other property	11,900	13,300	16,000	7,100	6,900	7,500	3,300	3,700	4,700	1,000	2,400	3,400	100	100	500
Drug offenses^c	92,800	120,600	96,300	49,200	54,500	35,400	30,900	36,500	33,800	10,800	27,400	23,300	1,000	2,100	3,900
Public order offenses^d	31,700	55,300	69,300	13,700	19,300	23,700	11,600	17,800	20,900	5,200	15,400	19,700	800	1,800	4,300
Other/unspecified offenses^e	3,600	3,100	3,600	2,000	1,600	1,700	1,100	900	1,100	400	600	700	0	100	100

Note: Based on sentenced prisoners admitted on new court commitments to the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

^aIncludes prisoners age 17 or younger.

^bIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^cIncludes possession, trafficking, and other drug offenses.

^dIncludes weapon offenses; driving under the influence; court offenses; commercialized vice, morals, and decency offenses; liquor law violations; and other public order offenses.

^eIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program, 1993, 2003, and 2013; and National Corrections Reporting Program, 1993, 2003, and 2013.



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