



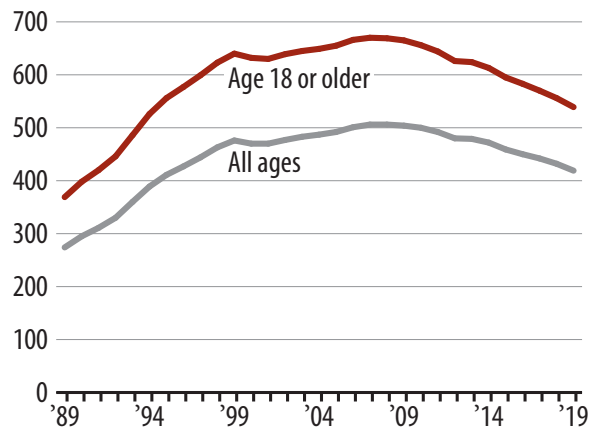
Prisoners in 2019

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The combined state and federal imprisonment rate for 2019 (419 per 100,000 U.S. residents), based on sentenced prisoners (those sentenced to more than one year), decreased 3% from 2018 (432 per 100,000 U.S. residents) (figure 1). This was the lowest imprisonment rate in 24 years, dating back to 1995. Since 2009, the imprisonment rate—the portion of U.S. residents who are in prison—has dropped 17% overall, including 29% among black residents, 24% among Hispanic residents, and 12% among white residents. At year-end 2019, there were 1,096 black prisoners per 100,000 black residents, 525 Hispanic prisoners per 100,000 Hispanic residents, and 214 white prisoners per 100,000 white residents in the United States.

The total prison population in the U.S. declined from 1,464,400 at year-end 2018 to 1,430,800 at year-end 2019, a decrease of 33,600 prisoners. This was the largest absolute population decline since year-end 2015. The 2% decline in the

FIGURE 1
Combined state and federal imprisonment rates per 100,000 U.S. residents, 1989-2019



Note: Rates are based on prisoners sentenced to serve more than one year in state or federal prison. See appendix table 1 for rates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 1989-2019; and U.S. Census Bureau, post-censal resident population estimates for January 1 of the following calendar year.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The number of prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction decreased by an estimated 33,600 (down 2%) from 2018 to 2019, and by 184,700 (down 11%) since 2009, the year that the number of prisoners peaked in the U.S.
- In 2019, the imprisonment rate fell for the 11th consecutive year, hitting its lowest point since 1995.
- The imprisonment rate fell 3% from 2018 to 2019, and 17% from 2009 to 2019.
- From 2009 to 2019, the total imprisonment rate fell 29% among black residents, 24% among Hispanic residents, and 12% among white residents.
- In 2019, the imprisonment rate of black residents was the lowest rate in 30 years, since 1989.
- An estimated 14% of sentenced state prisoners were serving time for murder or non-negligent manslaughter and 13% were serving time for rape or sexual assault at year-end 2018, the most recent data available.
- Among sentenced state prisoners at year-end 2018, a larger percentage of black (62%) and Hispanic (62%) prisoners than white prisoners (48%) were serving time for a violent offense.
- At the end of fiscal-year 2019, 46% of sentenced federal prisoners were serving time for a drug offense (99% for drug trafficking), and 8% were serving time for a violent offense.
- In 2019, privately operated facilities held 7% of state prisoners and 16% of federal prisoners.

prison population marked the fifth consecutive annual decrease of at least 1%. At year-end 2019, the prison population was the smallest since 2002 (1,440,100) and

had declined 11% from its all-time peak of 1,615,500 prisoners in 2009.

Terms and definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Federal prison system—Includes adult prisoners held under the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Prisons in secure federal prison facilities, non-secure community-corrections facilities, and privately operated facilities; and persons age 17 or younger, all of whom are held in privately operated facilities.

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

Jail—A confinement facility that is usually administered by a local law enforcement agency and is intended for adults but sometimes holds juveniles for confinement before or after adjudication. Such facilities include jails and city or county correctional centers; special jail facilities, such as medical treatment or release centers; halfway houses; work farms; and temporary holding or lockup facilities that are part of the jail's combined function. Prisoners sentenced to jail facilities usually have a sentence of one year or less and therefore are not counted as sentenced prisoners for purposes of this report, although prisoners sentenced to jail facilities

are counted in the total prison population tables. Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont each operate an integrated system that combines prisons and jails, and all of their inmates are counted in this report as prisoners.

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

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

Parole violators—For purposes of this report, persons released from prison on discretionary or mandatory parole who were subsequently imprisoned either for violating conditions of release or for new crimes.

Prison—A long-term confinement facility that is run by a state or the federal government and typically holds felons, or offenders with sentences of more than one year imposed by state or federal courts. Sentence length may vary by state. Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont each operate an integrated system that combines prisons and jails, and all of their inmates are counted in this report as prisoners.

Prisoner—An individual confined in a state or federal prison, in a private facility under state or federal jurisdiction, or in a local jail facility under the legal authority of state or federal correctional authorities.

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

Sentenced prisoner—A prisoner sentenced to more than one year, usually a felon.

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

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

Year-end—December 31 of the calendar year.

Findings in this report are based on the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program, administered by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). The program collects annual data from state departments of corrections (DOCs) and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) on prison capacity and prisoner counts, characteristics, admissions, and releases. This report is the ninety-fourth in a series that began in 1926. Forty-nine states and the BOP reported NPS data for 2019. For Oregon, BJS obtained data from other sources or imputed data. (See *Methodology*.)

Total prison population

At year-end 2019, an estimated 1,430,800 prisoners were under state or federal jurisdiction, a decrease of 2% from the 1,464,400 prisoners in 2018 and 11% from the peak of 1,615,500 prisoners in 2009 (table 1). About 88% of all prisoners were under state jurisdiction and 12% were under BOP jurisdiction in 2019, with state prisoners accounting for 86% of the decline in the total prison population from 2018 (not shown in tables). By year-end 2019, the total prison population declined for the sixth consecutive year, and the federal prison population declined for the seventh consecutive year.

Thirty-five states showed decreases in their year-end prison populations from 2018 to 2019 (table 2). Texas had the largest decline (down 5,200 prisoners), followed by Missouri (down 4,300), whose laws on non-violent offenders' parole eligibility changed in 2019. Large declines were also seen in New York (down 3,100), Illinois (down 1,700), Pennsylvania (down 1,500), and Florida (down 1,500). Prison populations increased in 12 states from 2018 to 2019, with Alabama seeing the largest increase (up 1,500 prisoners).

Overall, the number of male and female prisoners both declined from year-end 2018 to 2019. The number of male prisoners, who made up 92% of the total prison population at year-end 2019, declined by more than 30,700 (down 2%) from year-end 2018. The number of female prisoners decreased by more than 2,800 (down 3%). While 37 states and the BOP showed decreases in male prisoners from year-end 2018 to year-end 2019, a total of 32 states and the BOP had decreases in female prisoners at the end of 2019. Texas had 800 fewer and Missouri had 700 fewer female prisoners at year-end 2019 than at year-end 2018. Large percentage changes occurred in states with smaller female prisoner populations, including in Massachusetts (down almost 43%), Missouri (down 23%), and Maine (down 22%).

TABLE 1
Prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction and sex, 2009-2019

Year ^a	Total	Federal ^b	State	Male	Female
2009	1,615,487	208,118	1,407,369	1,502,002	113,485
2010	1,613,803	209,771	1,404,032	1,500,936	112,867
2011	1,598,968	216,362	1,382,606	1,487,561	111,407
2012	1,570,397	217,815	1,352,582	1,461,625	108,772
2013	1,576,950	215,866	1,361,084	1,465,592	111,358
2014	1,562,319	210,567	1,351,752	1,449,291	113,028
2015	1,526,603	196,455	1,330,148	1,415,112	111,491
2016	1,508,129	189,192	1,318,937	1,396,296	111,833
2017	1,489,189	183,058	1,306,131	1,377,815	111,374
2018	1,464,385	179,898	1,284,487	1,353,595	110,790
2019	1,430,805	175,116	1,255,689	1,322,850	107,955
Percent change					
2009-2019	-11.4%	-15.9%	-10.8%	-11.9%	-4.9%
2018-2019	-2.3	-2.7	-2.2	-2.3	-2.6

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts are for December 31 of each year. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

^aTotal and state counts for 2018 and 2019 include imputed counts for Oregon, which did not submit 2018 or 2019 National Prisoner Statistics data. See *Methodology*. Counts for 2018 and earlier may have been revised based on more recent reporting by states, and may differ from numbers in past reports.

^bIncludes adult prisoners held in non-secure community-corrections facilities and adults and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2009-2019.

TABLE 2**Prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction and sex, 2018 and 2019**

State/federal	2018			2019			Percent change, 2018-2019		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
U.S. total ^a	1,464,385	1,353,595	110,790	1,430,805	1,322,850	107,955	-2.3%	-2.3%	-2.6%
Federal ^b	179,898	167,372	12,526	175,116	162,787	12,329	-2.7%	-2.7%	-1.6%
State ^a	1,284,487	1,186,223	98,264	1,255,689	1,160,063	95,626	-2.2%	-2.2%	-2.7%
Alabama	26,841	24,439	2,402	28,304	25,555	2,749	5.5	4.6	14.4
Alaska ^c	4,380	4,001	379	4,475	4,049	426	2.2	1.2	12.4
Arizona	42,005	37,820	4,185	42,441	38,035	4,406	1.0	0.6	5.3
Arkansas	17,799	16,396	1,403	17,759	16,188	1,571	-0.2	-1.3	12.0
California ^d	128,625	122,847	5,778	122,687	117,119	5,568	:	:	:
Colorado	20,372	18,347	2,025	19,785	17,866	1,919	-2.9	-2.6	-5.2
Connecticut ^c	13,681	12,679	1,002	12,823	11,882	941	-6.3	-6.3	-6.1
Delaware ^c	6,067	5,646	421	5,692	5,313	379	-6.2	-5.9	-10.0
Florida	97,538	90,812	6,726	96,009	89,381	6,628	-1.6	-1.6	-1.5
Georgia	53,647	49,708	3,939	54,816	50,798	4,018	2.2	2.2	2.0
Hawaii ^c	5,375	4,716	659	5,279	4,523	756	-1.8	-4.1	14.7
Idaho	8,664	7,524	1,140	9,437	8,117	1,320	8.9	7.9	15.8
Illinois	39,965	37,627	2,338	38,259	35,995	2,264	-4.3	-4.3	-3.2
Indiana	26,877	24,310	2,567	27,180	24,576	2,604	1.1	1.1	1.4
Iowa	9,419	8,582	837	9,282	8,443	839	-1.5	-1.6	0.2
Kansas	10,218	9,289	929	10,177	9,267	910	-0.4	-0.2	-2.0
Kentucky	23,431	20,380	3,051	23,082	20,177	2,905	-1.5	-1.0	-4.8
Louisiana	32,397	30,649	1,748	31,609	29,920	1,689	-2.4	-2.4	-3.4
Maine	2,425	2,188	237	2,185	2,000	185	-9.9	-8.6	-21.9
Maryland	18,856	18,033	823	18,595	17,864	731	-1.4	-0.9	-11.2
Massachusetts	8,692	8,168	524	8,205	7,904	301	-5.6	-3.2	-42.6
Michigan	38,761	36,680	2,081	38,053	36,024	2,029	-1.8	-1.8	-2.5
Minnesota	10,101	9,402	699	9,982	9,317	665	-1.2	-0.9	-4.9
Mississippi	19,275	17,886	1,389	19,417	18,034	1,383	0.7	0.8	-0.4
Missouri	30,369	27,255	3,114	26,044	23,643	2,401	-14.2	-13.3	-22.9
Montana ^d	3,765	3,318	447	4,723	4,175	548	:	:	:
Nebraska	5,491	5,061	430	5,682	5,254	428	3.5	3.8	-0.5
Nevada	13,641	12,349	1,292	12,840	11,601	1,239	-5.9	-6.1	-4.1
New Hampshire ^e	2,722	2,491	231	2,691	2,463	228	-1.1	-1.1	-1.3
New Jersey	19,362	18,592	770	18,613	17,912	701	-3.9	-3.7	-9.0
New Mexico	7,030	6,256	774	6,723	6,046	677	-4.4	-3.4	-12.5
New York	46,636	44,544	2,092	43,500	41,572	1,928	-6.7	-6.7	-7.8
North Carolina	34,899	32,171	2,728	34,079	31,398	2,681	-2.3	-2.4	-1.7
North Dakota ^e	1,695	1,499	196	1,794	1,585	209	5.8	5.7	6.6
Ohio	50,431	46,153	4,278	50,338	46,072	4,266	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3
Oklahoma ^g	26,956	23,860	3,096	25,679	23,009	2,670	-4.7	-3.6	-13.8
Oregon ^f	15,268	14,022	1,246	14,961	13,740	1,221	:	:	:
Pennsylvania	47,239	44,305	2,934	45,702	42,886	2,816	-3.3	-3.2	-4.0
Rhode Island ^c	2,767	2,613	154	2,740	2,583	157	-1.0	-1.1	1.9
South Carolina	19,033	17,706	1,327	18,608	17,327	1,281	-2.2	-2.1	-3.5
South Dakota	3,948	3,377	571	3,801	3,239	562	-3.7	-4.1	-1.6
Tennessee	26,321	23,642	2,679	26,349	23,615	2,734	0.1	-0.1	2.1
Texas	163,628	149,193	14,435	158,429	144,787	13,642	-3.2	-3.0	-5.5
Utah ^e	6,651	6,076	575	6,665	6,083	582	0.2	0.1	1.2
Vermont ^c	1,659	1,519	140	1,608	1,484	124	-3.1	-2.3	-11.4
Virginia	36,660	33,620	3,040	36,091	33,090	3,001	-1.6	-1.6	-1.3
Washington	19,523	17,803	1,720	19,261	17,626	1,635	-1.3	-1.0	-4.9

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TABLE 2 (continued)

Prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction and sex, 2018 and 2019

State/federal	2018			2019			Percent change, 2018-2019		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
West Virginia	6,775	5,989	786	6,800	5,979	821	0.4	-0.2	4.5
Wisconsin	24,064	22,473	1,591	23,956	22,405	1,551	-0.4	-0.3	-2.5
Wyoming	2,543	2,207	336	2,479	2,142	337	-2.5	-2.9	0.3

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. For jurisdiction-level information, see *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website. Counts are for December 31 of each year. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

:Not calculated. Counts and rates for 2018 and 2019 are not comparable.

^aTotal and state estimates for 2018 and 2019 include imputed counts for Oregon, which did not submit 2018 or 2019 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data. See *Methodology*.

^bIncludes adult prisoners held in non-secure community-corrections facilities and adults and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities.

^cPrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations. Data for these states are not reported in BJS's annual *Jail Inmates* bulletins.

^dData for 2019 are not comparable to data for previous years.

^eState submitted updated 2018 population counts.

^fState did not submit 2018 or 2019 NPS data. Counts were imputed for 2018 and 2019. See *Methodology*.

^gIncludes persons who were waiting in county jails to be moved to state prison.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2018 and 2019.

Counting prisoners

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

- **Most totals and trends** are based on jurisdictional counts, which include all prisoners under the authority of state or federal correctional officials, regardless of where the prisoner is held.
- **Imprisonment rates** are based on sentenced prisoners who have received a court-ordered term of imprisonment of more than one year. (In all, 96% of prisoners are sentenced prisoners.)
- **Admissions and releases** are based on prisoners sentenced to more than one year, except where noted.
- **Prisoners age 17 or younger** are based on physical custody populations and include persons held in private prisons, but exclude persons held in local jails or facilities of other jurisdictions. Prior to the collection

of the 2017 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data, the counts of prisoners age 17 or younger excluded persons held in private prisons, local jails, and facilities of other jurisdictions. As such, NPS data from 2017 or later years should not be compared to previously published statistics on prisoners age 17 or younger.

- **Non-U.S. citizen** counts are provided by jurisdictions and include the number of non-U.S. citizens in both state-operated and privately operated facilities. Unless otherwise noted, counts exclude non-U.S. citizens held in the custody of local jails or facilities of other jurisdictions. Prior to the collection of the 2017 NPS data, the counts of non-U.S. citizens excluded state and federal prisoners held in private prisons, local jails, and facilities of other jurisdictions. As such, NPS data from 2017 or later years should not be compared to previously published statistics on non-U.S. citizens.

Population of sentenced prisoners

Prisoners sentenced to more than one year made up 96% of the total prison population at year-end 2019. (See *Terms and definitions*.) The remaining prisoners either were not sentenced for an offense or had a sentence of one year or less.

The number of prisoners sentenced to more than one year declined 2% from 2018

From year-end 2018 to year-end 2019, the number of state and federal prisoners with a sentence of more than one year declined from 1,413,400 to 1,380,400 (down 2%) (table 3). As with the total prison population, this was the sixth consecutive year that the sentenced population declined. In 2009, when the total prison population was highest, state and federal prisons held 1,553,600 sentenced prisoners, 11% more than in 2019.

State prisons held jurisdiction over 27,800 fewer sentenced prisoners (down 2%) at year-end 2019 than at year-end 2018. During that time, the number of

sentenced prisoners under federal jurisdiction declined by 5,200 (down 3%).

The number of prisoners sentenced to more than one year declined in 33 states and the BOP between 2018 and 2019 (table 4). Missouri (down 4,300 sentenced prisoners), Texas (down 4,100) and New York (down 3,100) had large decreases. During that time, the number of sentenced prisoners rose in 13 states, with the largest increases occurring in Georgia (up 1,100 sentenced prisoners), Idaho (up 700) and Arizona (up 500).

The number of male prisoners sentenced to more than one year decreased in 35 states and at the federal level in 2019, while the number of female prisoners sentenced to more than one year decreased in 32 states and at the federal level. From year-end 2018 to year-end 2019, the number of sentenced female prisoners decreased by 2,800 (down 3%), while the number of sentenced male prisoners decreased by 30,100 (down 2%). The largest decreases in sentenced female prisoners occurred in Missouri (down 700), Texas (down 600), and Oklahoma (down 400).

TABLE 3

Sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, sex, and race or ethnicity, 2009-2019

Year ^a	Total ^b	Federal ^c	State	Male	Female	White ^{d,e}	Black ^{d,e}	Hispanic ^e
2009	1,553,574	187,886	1,365,688	1,448,239	105,335	490,000	584,800	341,200
2010	1,552,669	190,641	1,362,028	1,447,766	104,903	484,400	572,700	345,800
2011	1,538,847	197,050	1,341,797	1,435,141	103,706	474,300	557,100	347,800
2012	1,512,430	196,574	1,315,856	1,411,076	101,354	466,900	538,100	340,500
2013	1,520,403	195,098	1,325,305	1,416,102	104,301	466,400	532,700	343,000
2014	1,507,781	191,374	1,316,407	1,401,685	106,096	461,500	518,700	338,900
2015	1,476,847	178,688	1,298,159	1,371,879	104,968	450,200	499,400	333,200
2016	1,459,948	171,482	1,288,466	1,354,109	105,839	440,400	487,400	339,700
2017	1,439,877	166,203	1,273,674	1,334,828	105,049	436,500	475,900	336,500
2018	1,413,370	163,653	1,249,717	1,309,194	104,176	430,600	465,200	330,300
2019	1,380,427	158,498	1,221,929	1,279,079	101,348	422,800	452,800	320,700
Percent change								
2009-2019	-11.1%	-15.6%	-10.5%	-11.7%	-3.8%	-13.7%	-22.6%	-6.0%
2018-2019	-2.3	-3.1	-2.2	-2.3	-2.7	-1.8	-2.7	-2.9

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts are for December 31 of each year and are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than one year. Data for 2018 have been updated with changes to the population counts for several states. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

^aEstimates for 2018 and 2019 include imputed counts for Oregon, which did not submit 2018 or 2019 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data. Estimates for 2019 also include imputed counts for Vermont, which provided total jurisdiction counts but could not break down the population by sentence length. See *Methodology*. Counts for 2018 and earlier may have been revised based on more recent reporting by states, and may differ from numbers in past reports.

^bAlso includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and persons of two or more races that are not broken out by race.

^cIncludes adult prisoners held in non-secure community-corrections facilities and adults and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities.

^dExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic whites and “black” refers to non-Hispanic blacks). See *Methodology*.

^eEstimates are rounded to the nearest 100.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2019 (preliminary); National Corrections Reporting Program, 2018; National Prisoner Statistics, 2009-2019; Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2004; and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

TABLE 4**Sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction and sex, 2018 and 2019**

State/federal	2018			2019			Percent change, 2018-2019		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
U.S. total ^a	1,413,370	1,309,194	104,176	1,380,427	1,279,079	101,348	-2.3%	-2.3%	-2.7%
Federal ^b	163,653	152,411	11,242	158,498	147,422	11,076	-3.1%	-3.3%	-1.5%
State ^a	1,249,717	1,156,783	92,934	1,221,929	1,131,657	90,272	-2.2%	-2.2%	-2.9%
Alabama	20,473	19,097	1,376	20,595	19,192	1,403	0.6	0.5	2.0
Alaska ^c	1,939	1,852	87	1,782	1,700	82	-8.1	-8.2	-5.7
Arizona	40,426	36,558	3,868	40,951	36,847	4,104	1.3	0.8	6.1
Arkansas	17,795	16,393	1,402	17,713	16,156	1,557	-0.5	-1.4	11.1
California ^{d,e}	127,417	121,700	5,717	122,417	116,929	5,488	:	:	:
Colorado ^f	20,254	18,230	2,024	19,785	17,866	1,919	-2.3	-2.0	-5.2
Connecticut ^c	9,008	8,526	482	8,751	8,232	519	-2.9	-3.4	7.7
Delaware ^c	3,985	3,796	189	3,735	3,568	167	-6.3	-6.0	-11.6
Florida	97,538	90,812	6,726	96,009	89,381	6,628	-1.6	-1.6	-1.5
Georgia	53,015	49,140	3,875	54,113	50,151	3,962	2.1	2.1	2.2
Hawaii ^c	3,264	2,963	301	3,037	2,752	285	-7.0	-7.1	-5.3
Idaho	7,864	6,776	1,088	8,571	7,326	1,245	9.0	8.1	14.4
Illinois ^f	39,915	37,580	2,335	38,259	35,995	2,264	-4.1	-4.2	-3.0
Indiana	26,847	24,282	2,565	26,969	24,394	2,575	0.5	0.5	0.4
Iowa	9,399	8,563	836	9,260	8,423	837	-1.5	-1.6	0.1
Kansas	9,957	9,089	868	9,965	9,103	862	0.1	0.2	-0.7
Kentucky	23,427	20,376	3,051	23,082	20,177	2,905	-1.5	-1.0	-4.8
Louisiana	32,364	30,616	1,748	31,584	29,895	1,689	-2.4	-2.4	-3.4
Maine	1,812	1,650	162	1,967	1,815	152	8.6	10.0	-6.2
Maryland	18,741	17,927	814	18,476	17,753	723	-1.4	-1.0	-11.2
Massachusetts	7,907	7,614	293	7,503	7,264	239	-5.1	-4.6	-18.4
Michigan	38,761	36,680	2,081	38,053	36,024	2,029	-1.8	-1.8	-2.5
Minnesota	10,101	9,402	699	9,982	9,317	665	-1.2	-0.9	-4.9
Mississippi	18,678	17,416	1,262	18,915	17,644	1,271	1.3	1.3	0.7
Missouri	30,366	27,253	3,113	26,038	23,638	2,400	-14.3	-13.3	-22.9
Montana ^d	3,765	3,318	447	4,723	4,175	548	:	:	:
Nebraska	5,413	5,000	413	5,596	5,190	406	3.4	3.8	-1.7
Nevada	13,641	12,349	1,292	12,840	11,601	1,239	-5.9	-6.1	-4.1
New Hampshire ^e	2,722	2,491	231	2,691	2,463	228	-1.1	-1.1	-1.3
New Jersey ^f	19,362	18,592	770	18,613	17,912	701	-3.9	-3.7	-9.0
New Mexico	6,938	6,186	752	6,634	5,975	659	-4.4	-3.4	-12.4
New York	46,566	44,485	2,081	43,439	41,522	1,917	-6.7	-6.7	-7.9
North Carolina	33,883	31,337	2,546	33,042	30,579	2,463	-2.5	-2.4	-3.3
North Dakota ^e	1,668	1,479	189	1,767	1,563	204	5.9	5.7	7.9
Ohio ^f	50,431	46,153	4,278	50,338	46,072	4,266	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3
Oklahoma	26,618	23,597	3,021	25,338	22,755	2,583	-4.8	-3.6	-14.5
Oregon ^g	15,250	14,008	1,242	14,943	13,726	1,217	:	:	:
Pennsylvania	46,954	44,080	2,874	45,485	42,724	2,761	-3.1	-3.1	-3.9
Rhode Island ^c	1,671	1,612	59	1,656	1,598	58	-0.9	-0.9	-1.7
South Carolina	18,712	17,433	1,279	18,295	17,058	1,237	-2.2	-2.2	-3.3
South Dakota	3,942	3,373	569	3,797	3,237	560	-3.7	-4.0	-1.6

Continued on next page

TABLE 4 (continued)**Sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction and sex, 2018 and 2019**

State/federal	2018			2019			Percent change, 2018-2019		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Tennessee	26,321	23,642	2,679	26,349	23,615	2,734	0.1	-0.1	2.1
Texas	158,611	145,407	13,204	154,479	141,830	12,649	-2.6	-2.5	-4.2
Utah ^e	6,643	6,068	575	6,662	6,080	582	0.3	0.2	1.2
Vermont ^{c,h}	1,173	1,077	96	1,137	1,052	85	:	:	:
Virginia	36,660	33,620	3,040	36,091	33,090	3,001	-1.6	-1.6	-1.3
Washington	19,408	17,702	1,706	19,184	17,565	1,619	-1.2	-0.8	-5.1
West Virginia	6,775	5,989	786	6,800	5,979	821	0.4	-0.2	4.5
Wisconsin	22,794	21,287	1,507	22,039	20,612	1,427	-3.3	-3.2	-5.3
Wyoming	2,543	2,207	336	2,479	2,142	337	-2.5	-2.9	0.3

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. For jurisdiction-level information, see *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website. Counts are for December 31 of each year and are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than one year. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

:Not calculated. Counts and rates for 2018 and 2019 are not comparable.

^aTotal and state estimates for 2018 and 2019 include imputed counts for Oregon, which did not submit 2018 or 2019 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data. Estimates for 2019 also include imputed counts for Vermont, which provided total jurisdiction counts but could not break down the population by sentence length. See *Methodology*.

^bIncludes prisoners held in community corrections facilities that are non-secure and privately operated facilities and juveniles held in privately operated facilities.

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

^dData for 2019 are not comparable to data for previous years.

^eState submitted updated 2018 sentenced-population counts.

^fIncludes a small number of prisoners sentenced to one year or less.

^gState did not submit 2018 or 2019 NPS data. Counts were imputed for 2018 and 2019. See *Methodology*.

^hState provided total jurisdiction counts for 2019 but could not break down the population by sentence length. BJS used the state-reported distribution of total jurisdiction counts by sentence length from 2018 to calculate the number of prisoners in 2019 who were sentenced to more than one year.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2018 and 2019.

The number of sentenced black prisoners fell 23% from 2009 to 2019

The number of black prisoners sentenced to more than one year decreased 3% from year-end 2018 to year-end 2019 (down 12,400). (See table 3.) During that time, the number of Hispanic prisoners sentenced to more than one year also declined 3% (down 9,600), and the number of white prisoners sentenced to more than one year decreased 2% (down 7,800). After the total prison population peaked in 2009, the number of sentenced black prisoners declined by almost 23% over a decade, from 584,800 at year-end 2009 to 452,800 at year-end 2019. The number of sentenced white prisoners decreased almost 14% over the same period, from 490,000 in 2009 to 422,800 in 2019. The number of sentenced Hispanic prisoners declined almost 6%, from 341,200 in 2009 to 320,700 in 2019.

Imprisonment rates

The imprisonment rate in 2019 was the lowest since 1995

There were 419 sentenced state or federal prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages at year-end 2019, a decrease from 432 per 100,000 at year-end 2018 (table 5). The federal imprisonment rate in 2019 was 48 sentenced prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents, and the state rate was 371 per 100,000. The total imprisonment rate in 2019 (419 sentenced prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents) was the lowest since 1995. (See appendix table 1.) Since peaking at 506 sentenced prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents in both 2007 and 2008, the total imprisonment rate has fallen 17%.

The imprisonment rate has fallen for 11 consecutive years. Imprisonment rates have declined each year since

TABLE 5

Imprisonment rates of U.S. residents, based on sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, sex, and race or ethnicity, 2009-2019

Year ^a	Per 100,000 U.S. residents			Per 100,000 U.S. residents within each demographic group				
	Total ^b	Federal ^c	State	Male	Female	White ^d	Black ^d	Hispanic
2009	504	61	443	952	67	245	1,544	694
2010	500	61	439	948	66	245	1,500	672
2011	492	63	429	932	65	240	1,447	660
2012	480	62	418	910	63	236	1,383	636
2013	479	61	418	907	65	236	1,354	626
2014	472	60	412	891	65	233	1,305	605
2015	459	56	403	866	64	228	1,247	586
2016	450	53	398	848	64	223	1,206	585
2017	442	51	391	833	64	221	1,169	569
2018	432	50	382	812	63	218	1,134	549
2019	419	48	371	789	61	214	1,096	525
Percent change								
2009-2019	-16.7%	-21.0%	-16.2%	-17.1%	-10.0%	-12.5%	-29.0%	-24.4%
2018-2019	-2.8	-3.6	-2.7	-2.8	-3.2	-1.7	-3.3	-4.4

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Imprisonment rate is the number of sentenced prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction per 100,000 U.S. residents, or per 100,000 U.S. residents in a given category. Rates are for December 31 of each year and are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than one year. Resident population estimates are from the U.S. Census Bureau for January 1 of the following year. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

^aTotal and state counts for 2018 and 2019 include imputed counts for Oregon, which did not submit 2018 or 2019 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data. See *Methodology*. Counts for 2018 and earlier may have been revised based on more recent reporting by states, and may differ from numbers in past reports.

^bAlso includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and persons of two or more races that are not broken out by race.

^cIncludes adult prisoners held in non-secure community-corrections facilities and adults and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities.

^dExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic whites and “black” refers to non-Hispanic blacks). See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2019 (preliminary), National Corrections Reporting Program, 2018, National Prisoner Statistics, 2009-2019, Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2004, and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016; and U.S. Census Bureau, post-censal resident population estimates for January 1 of the following calendar year.

2006 for whites and blacks (13 consecutive years) and each year since 2007 for Hispanics (12 consecutive years) (not shown in tables). They have declined each year since 2008 for males (11 consecutive years).

Among U.S. residents age 18 or older, there were 539 sentenced prisoners in state or federal prison per 100,000 adult U.S. residents as of December 31, 2019, a 3% decline from 2018 (556 per 100,000) (table 6). The federal imprisonment rate for adults declined 4% from 2018 to 2019 (from 64 to 62 prisoners per 100,000 adult residents), while the state imprisonment rate for adults decreased 3% from 2018 to 2019 (from 491 to 477 per 100,000). About 1% of adult males living in the U.S. were serving a prison sentence of more than one year in 2019 (1,025 per 100,000 male U.S. residents age 18 or older). At year-end 2019, the imprisonment rate for adult females was 77 per 100,000 female U.S. residents age 18 or older, which was 8% as high as the imprisonment rate for adult males.

At year-end 2019, more than 1% of black adults were serving a sentence in state or federal prisons (1,446 per 100,000 black adult U.S. residents), a 4% decline from year-end 2018 (1,501 per 100,000). The imprisonment rate of black adults at year-end 2019 was more than five times that of white adults (263 per 100,000 white adult U.S. residents) and almost twice the rate of Hispanic adults (757 per 100,000 Hispanic adult U.S. residents). From 2018 to 2019, the imprisonment rate declined 5% for Hispanic adults (from 796 to 757 per 100,000) and 2% for white adults (from 268 to 263 per 100,000).

The imprisonment rate of black adults decreased 32% from 2009 to 2019, while the imprisonment rate of Hispanic adults declined 29% and the imprisonment rate for white adults decreased 15%.

Imprisonment rates for white and black adults have declined for 13 consecutive years, while rates for adult Hispanics have declined for 12 consecutive years. The year 2019 marked the fourth decrease in a row for the

TABLE 6
Imprisonment rates of U.S. adults, based on sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, sex, and race or ethnicity, 2009-2019

Year ^a	Per 100,000 U.S. adults			Per 100,000 U.S. adults within each demographic group				
	Total ^b	Federal ^c	State	Male	Female	White ^d	Black ^d	Hispanic
2009	665	80	584	1,271	88	308	2,134	1,060
2010	656	81	576	1,260	86	307	2,059	1,014
2011	644	82	562	1,236	84	299	1,973	990
2012	626	81	545	1,202	82	294	1,874	949
2013	624	80	544	1,194	83	292	1,826	927
2014	613	78	535	1,171	84	289	1,754	893
2015	595	72	523	1,135	82	281	1,670	863
2016	583	68	515	1,110	82	275	1,609	858
2017	570	66	505	1,086	81	272	1,553	830
2018	556	64	491	1,056	80	268	1,501	797
2019	539	62	477	1,025	77	263	1,446	757
Percent change								
2009-2019	-18.9%	-23.0%	-18.4%	-19.4%	-12.3%	-14.6%	-32.2%	-28.6%
2018-2019	-3.0	-3.8	-2.9	-3.0	-3.4	-1.8	-3.7	-5.0

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Imprisonment rate is the number of sentenced prisoners age 18 or older under state or federal jurisdiction per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older, or per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older in a given category. Rates are for December 31 of each year and are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than one year. Resident population estimates are from the U.S. Census Bureau for January 1 of the following year. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

^aTotal and state estimates for 2018 and 2019 include imputed counts for Oregon, which did not submit 2018 or 2019 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data. See *Methodology*. Counts for 2018 and earlier may have been revised based on more recent reporting by states, and may differ from numbers in past reports.

^bAlso includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and persons of two or more races that are not broken out by race.

^cIncludes adult prisoners held in non-secure community-corrections facilities and adults and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities.

^dExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic whites and “black” refers to non-Hispanic blacks). See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2019 (preliminary), National Corrections Reporting Program, 2018, National Prisoner Statistics, 2009-2019, Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2004, and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016; and U.S. Census Bureau, post-censal resident population estimates for January 1 of the following calendar year.

adult female imprisonment rate and the twelfth for adult males. The rate of sentenced state prisoners has declined each year since 2007 (12 consecutive years), and the rate of sentenced federal prisoners has decreased 8 years in a row.

At year-end 2019, a total of 17 states had imprisonment rates that were higher than the nationwide average of 419 per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages (table 7). For the second consecutive year, Louisiana had the highest imprisonment rate in 2019 (680 per 100,000 state residents), followed by Oklahoma (639 per 100,000), Mississippi (636 per 100,000), Arkansas (586 per 100,000), and Arizona (558 per 100,000). Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont had the lowest imprisonment rates in the U.S. at year-end 2019, with each having fewer than 200 sentenced prisoners per 100,000 residents.

In five states, more than 1% of male residents of all ages were sentenced to imprisonment at year-end 2019: Louisiana (1,320 male sentenced prisoners per 100,000 male state residents), Mississippi (1,224 per 100,000), Oklahoma (1,158 per 100,000), Arkansas (1,089 per 100,000), and Arizona (1,010 per 100,000). Another seven states had higher male imprisonment rates than the 2019 national rate of 789 per 100,000 male U.S. residents. Twenty-one states had higher imprisonment rates for females than the nationwide average (61 sentenced female prisoners per 100,000 female state residents) at year-end 2019. The female imprisonment rate was highest in Idaho (138 per 100,000), followed by Oklahoma (129 per 100,000), Kentucky (128 per 100,000), South Dakota (127 per 100,000), and Wyoming (118 per 100,000).

TABLE 7
Imprisonment rates of U.S. residents, based on sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, sex, and age, 2018 and 2019

State/federal	Per 100,000 U.S. residents in a given category in 2018				Per 100,000 U.S. residents in a given category in 2019			
	All ages			Age 18 or older	All ages			Age 18 or older
	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female	
U.S. total ^a	432	812	63	556	419	789	61	539
Federal ^b	50	94	7	64	48	91	7	62
State ^a	382	717	56	491	371	698	54	477
Alabama	418	807	54	538	419	809	55	539
Alaska ^c	264	484	25	351	244	447	23	323
Arizona	560	1,019	106	724	558	1,010	111	719
Arkansas	590	1,107	91	769	586	1,089	101	762
California ^{d,e}	323	620	29	417	310	595	28	399
Colorado ^f	354	632	71	454	341	612	67	436
Connecticut ^c	252	490	26	317	245	473	28	308
Delaware ^c	411	809	38	520	382	754	33	482
Florida	456	869	62	569	444	846	60	552
Georgia	502	957	71	658	507	967	72	663
Hawaii ^c	230	417	42	292	215	389	40	272
Idaho	444	764	123	595	475	809	138	632
Illinois ^f	314	602	36	405	302	579	35	389
Indiana	400	733	75	522	399	733	75	520
Iowa	298	546	53	388	293	535	53	381
Kansas	342	626	59	451	342	627	59	450
Kentucky	525	926	135	677	516	916	128	665
Louisiana	695	1,348	73	908	680	1,320	71	887
Maine	135	251	24	166	146	275	22	179
Maryland	310	612	26	398	305	606	23	392
Massachusetts	146	289	10	182	133	263	10	165
Michigan	388	746	41	495	381	732	40	485
Minnesota	180	336	25	234	176	331	23	229
Mississippi	627	1,206	82	820	636	1,224	83	830
Missouri	495	906	100	638	424	783	77	545
Montana ^d	354	619	85	450	440	773	103	559

Continued on next page

TABLE 7 (continued)**Imprisonment rates of U.S. residents, based on sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, sex, and age, 2018 and 2019**

State/federal	Per 100,000 U.S. residents in a given category in 2018				Per 100,000 U.S. residents in a given category in 2019			
	All ages			Age 18 or older	All ages			Age 18 or older
	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female	
Nebraska	280	519	43	372	289	536	42	382
Nevada	447	806	85	577	413	744	80	532
New Hampshire ^e	201	370	34	247	197	365	33	243
New Jersey ^f	218	428	17	279	210	412	15	268
New Mexico	331	597	71	429	316	575	62	408
New York	239	470	21	301	224	440	19	282
North Carolina	325	617	47	416	313	596	45	401
North Dakota ^e	219	380	51	287	231	399	55	303
Ohio ^f	432	806	72	554	430	803	72	552
Oklahoma	674	1,206	152	889	639	1,158	129	840
Oregon ^g	363	673	59	458	353	654	57	443
Pennsylvania	367	703	44	462	355	680	42	447
Rhode Island ^c	158	313	11	196	156	309	11	193
South Carolina	366	703	48	467	353	680	46	450
South Dakota	447	758	130	593	428	722	127	566
Tennessee	387	712	77	497	384	705	78	493
Texas	550	1,016	91	740	529	978	86	709
Utah ^e	209	379	36	295	206	373	36	290
Vermont ^{c,h}	188	349	30	230	182	341	27	223
Virginia	430	802	70	551	422	786	69	539
Washington	256	467	45	328	250	458	42	320
West Virginia	377	672	87	472	381	675	91	476
Wisconsin	392	736	52	502	378	710	49	482
Wyoming	440	749	118	573	428	726	118	556

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. For jurisdiction-level information, see *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website. Imprisonment rate is the number of sentenced prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction per 100,000 U.S. residents, or per 100,000 U.S. residents in a given category. Rates are for December 31 of each year and are based on sentenced prisoners. Resident population estimates are from the U.S. Census Bureau for January 1, 2019 and 2020. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

^aTotal and state estimates for 2018 and 2019 include imputed rates for Oregon, which did not submit 2018 or 2019 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data. Estimates for 2019 also include imputed rates for Vermont, which provided total jurisdiction counts but could not break down the population by sentence length. See *Methodology*.

^bIncludes adult prisoners held in community corrections facilities that are non-secure and privately operated facilities and juveniles held in privately operated facilities.

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

^dData for 2019 are not comparable to data for previous years.

^eState submitted updated 2018 sentenced-population counts.

^fIncludes a small number of prisoners sentenced to one year or less.

^gState did not submit 2018 or 2019 NPS data. Counts were imputed for 2019 and should not be compared to 2018 counts. See *Methodology*.

^hState provided total jurisdiction counts for 2019 but could not break down the population by sentence length. BJS used the state-reported distribution of total jurisdiction counts by sentence length from 2018 to calculate the number of prisoners in 2019 who were sentenced to more than one year.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2018 and 2019; and U.S. Census Bureau, post-censal resident population estimates for January 1 of the following calendar year.

Prison admissions and releases

State prisons admitted and released fewer prisoners in 2019 than in 2018

The number of sentenced prisoners who were admitted to correctional institutions decreased by 19,500 in 2019. State correctional authorities admitted 530,900 prisoners who were sentenced to more than one year in 2019, about 21,000 fewer than in 2018, a decrease of almost 4% (table 8). Federal authorities admitted 1,500 more sentenced prisoners in 2019 (46,100) than in 2018 (44,500). In addition to the BOP, 17 states admitted the same or more sentenced prisoners in 2019 than in 2018, including Iowa (up 1,000 admissions), Arkansas (up

700), Georgia (up 500), and Louisiana (up 400). During that time, the largest decreases occurred in Texas (down 4,300 admissions), Missouri (down 2,900), Oklahoma (down 1,800), and Wisconsin (down 1,800).

Nationally, post-custody conditional supervision violations made up 29% of all admissions in 2019, while new court commitments accounted for 69%. Other types of admissions, such as returns from appeal or bond, made up the remaining 2% of 2019 admissions. Violations of post-custody supervision accounted for 15% of admissions by the BOP and the majority of admissions by six states: Washington (75%), Vermont (64%), Idaho (62%), Utah (57%), New Hampshire (56%), and Arkansas (52%).

TABLE 8

Admissions and releases of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, 2018 and 2019

State/federal	Admissions ^a					Releases ^b				
	2018 total	2019 total	Percent change, 2018-2019	2019 new court commitments	2019 conditional supervision violations ^c	2018 total	2019 total	Percent change, 2018-2019	2019 unconditional ^d	2019 conditional ^e
U.S. total ^f	596,407	576,956	-3.3%	395,827	167,037	614,860	608,026	-1.1%	154,876	433,683
Federal ^g	44,514	46,051	3.5%	39,329	6,722	47,208	50,717	7.4%	47,223	261
State ^f	551,893	530,905	-3.8%	356,498	160,315	567,652	557,309	-1.8%	107,653	433,422
Alabama	13,160	13,267	0.8	8,257	1,646	14,015	12,251	-12.6	3,222	7,255
Alaska ^h	1,765	1,560	-11.6	1,286	274	1,735	1,717	-1.0	685	1,029
Arizona	13,753	13,440	-2.3	11,025	2,352	13,683	13,034	-4.7	1,917	11,006
Arkansas	9,572	10,268	7.3	4,908	5,360	9,805	9,768	-0.4	763	8,923
California	35,330	34,215	-3.2	29,764	4,451	34,461	37,863	9.9	136	37,176
Colorado	10,155	9,413	-7.3	6,046	3,367	9,774	9,891	1.2	1,246	8,510
Connecticut ^h	4,162	4,058	-2.5	3,554	458	4,843	4,371	-9.7	2,070	2,287
Delaware ^{h,i}	2,505	2,007	-19.9	1,510	486	2,504	2,076	-17.1	175	1,801
Florida ^j	28,495	27,986	-1.8	27,118	86	30,132	30,140	0.0	18,360	11,365
Georgia	17,736	18,277	3.1	16,032	2,236	16,348	15,876	-2.9	8,197	7,524
Hawaii ^h	1,784	1,440	-19.3	723	717	1,816	1,623	-10.6	366	680
Idaho	5,003	5,250	4.9	1,729	3,248	5,444	4,443	-18.4	429	3,958
Illinois ^k	22,835	21,951	-3.9	14,003	7,943	24,415	23,834	-2.4	3,807	19,765
Indiana	12,005	11,172	-6.9	8,785	2,279	11,075	11,045	-0.3	1,248	9,700
Iowa	5,342	6,331	18.5	3,798	2,524	5,434	6,266	15.3	1,276	4,445
Kansas	6,506	5,871	-9.8	3,835	1,249	6,411	6,018	-6.1	1,255	4,728
Kentucky	20,152	19,407	-3.7	12,170	7,075	20,014	19,545	-2.3	5,116	14,078
Louisiana	15,646	16,040	2.5	11,341	4,699	16,759	16,868	0.7	1,360	15,396
Maine ^l	892	892	:	466	426	757	744	:	353	391
Maryland ^m	7,661	7,171	-6.4	5,265	1,896	8,141	7,443	-8.6	2,303	5,076
Massachusetts	1,983	1,950	-1.7	1,695	246	2,316	2,312	-0.2	1,649	633
Michigan	11,307	10,761	-4.8	6,276	2,406	12,212	11,470	-6.1	465	8,654
Minnesota	7,317	6,894	-5.8	4,086	2,808	7,838	7,032	-10.3	748	6,216
Mississippi	7,439	7,284	-2.1	4,620	2,414	7,502	7,047	-6.1	405	6,566
Missouri	17,299	14,385	-16.8	7,384	6,995	19,493	18,617	-4.5	1,098	17,393
Montana	2,772	2,428	-12.4	1,533	895	2,841	2,487	-12.5	252	2,223
Nebraska	2,385	2,495	4.6	2,052	441	2,239	2,317	3.5	486	1,774
Nevada ⁿ	6,334	5,805	-8.4	4,375	1,152	6,434	6,689	4.0	2,181	4,465
New Hampshire	1,327	1,292	-2.6	568	724	1,351	1,339	-0.9	130	1,199
New Jersey	7,808	7,216	-7.6	5,063	2,153	8,159	8,115	-0.5	4,577	3,413
New Mexico ^o	3,585	3,122	-12.9	1,892	1,010	3,598	3,508	-2.5	945	2,337

Continued on next page

TABLE 8 (continued)**Admissions and releases of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, 2018 and 2019**

State/federal	Admissions ^a					Releases ^b				
	2018 total	2019 total	Percent change, 2018-2019	2019 new court commitments	2019 conditional supervision violations ^c	2018 total	2019 total	Percent change, 2018-2019	2019 unconditional ^d	2019 conditional ^e
New York	18,954	17,587	-7.2	10,279	7,223	21,691	20,637	-4.9	1,945	18,182
North Carolina	17,251	16,554	-4.0	11,820	4,730	18,111	17,215	-4.9	2,325	14,781
North Dakota ^o	1,527	1,419	-7.1	1,150	269	1,555	1,318	-15.2	110	1,200
Ohio ^o	20,727	20,316	-2.0	14,792	5,003	21,774	20,409	-6.3	7,167	13,106
Oklahoma	9,318	7,491	-19.6	6,024	1,445	9,111	9,332	2.4	2,496	6,758
Oregon ^p	5,580	5,580	:	3,716	1,722	5,529	5,885	:	37	5,623
Pennsylvania	17,954	16,858	-6.1	7,670	8,217	18,550	17,838	-3.8	3,006	14,653
Rhode Island ^h	613	655	6.9	539	116	768	699	-9.0	460	235
South Carolina	5,769	5,859	1.6	4,825	1,018	6,598	6,276	-4.9	1,939	4,262
South Dakota	4,116	4,434	7.7	1,482	903	4,298	4,549	5.8	300	2,303
Tennessee	12,726	12,965	1.9	7,944	5,021	13,718	14,165	3.3	5,523	8,543
Texas	78,741	74,393	-5.5	48,156	24,629	77,714	78,532	1.1	9,651	65,054
Utah	3,733	4,041	8.3	1,737	2,304	3,514	4,038	14.9	629	3,388
Vermont ^{h,p}	2,469	2,560	:	909	1,651	2,476	2,470	:	395	2,065
Virginia ^q	11,657	12,018	3.1	11,988	30	12,862	12,695	-1.3	1,068	11,522
Washington ^o	24,829	24,154	-2.7	6,011	18,136	26,861	24,487	-8.8	2,031	22,415
West Virginia	3,831	4,169	8.8	2,135	1,841	4,148	4,143	-0.1	884	3,029
Wisconsin	7,021	5,252	-25.2	3,466	1,785	5,836	5,859	0.4	236	5,569
Wyoming	1,062	952	-10.4	696	256	989	1,013	2.4	231	768

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. For jurisdiction-level information, see *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website. Counts cover January 1 through December 31 for each year and are based on prisoners admitted to or released from state or federal correctional authorities with a sentence of more than one year. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

:Not calculated. Counts and rates for 2018 and 2019 are not comparable.

^aExcludes transfers, escapes, and absences without leave (AWOLs). Includes other conditional-release violators, returns from appeal or bond, and other admissions. In 2019, 14,092 of total admissions (2.4%) were due to other conditional-release violations, returns from appeal or bond, and other types of admissions not included among new court commitments or conditional-supervision violations. See *Methodology*.

^bExcludes transfers, escapes, and AWOLs. Includes deaths, releases to appeal or bond, and other releases. In 2019, 19,467 of total releases (3.2%) were due to death, releases to appeal or bond, releases to treatment facilities, and other types of releases not included among unconditional or conditional releases. See *Methodology*.

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

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

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

^fU.S. total and state estimates for 2018 and 2019 include imputed counts for Oregon and Vermont, which did not submit 2018 or 2019 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data on admissions and releases. Estimates for 2019 also include imputed rates for Maine, which did not provide counts of admissions or releases. See *Methodology* in this report and in *Prisoners in 2018* (NCJ 253516, BJS, April 2020).

^gIncludes adult prisoners held in non-secure community-corrections facilities and adults and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities. The 261 conditional releases from federal correctional facilities are persons who were sentenced before the 1984 Sentencing Reform Act, which eliminated federal parole.

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

ⁱReleases include offenders who received a combined sentence of prison and probation or parole of more than one year.

^jFlorida does not report prison admissions for technical violations. All admissions represent new sentences. The 86 admissions due to supervision violations represent persons who committed new crimes while on post-custody community supervision.

^kAdmission counts for parole violations includes prisoners who were AWOL and who committed a subsequent technical violation or new offense while on parole.

^lState did not submit 2019 NPS data on admissions or releases. Total and detailed types of admissions and releases were imputed. Estimates of admissions and releases in 2019 are not comparable to data for previous years. See *Methodology* and *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website.

^mDue to ongoing concerns with a new information system, Maryland's counts of admissions and releases for 2018 and 2019 are estimates.

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

^oIncludes all admissions and releases from state prison, regardless of sentence length. See *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website.

^pState did not submit 2018 or 2019 NPS data on admissions or releases. Total and detailed types of admissions and releases were imputed and included in U.S. and state totals. See *Methodology* in this report and in *Prisoners in 2018* (NCJ 253516, BJS, April 2020). See also the reports' *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website.

^qAdmission and release data are based on fiscal year and are preliminary.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2018 and 2019.

A total of 608,000 sentenced prisoners were released from state and federal prisons in 2019, a 1% decrease from 2018 (614,900 releases). The BOP released 50,700 sentenced prisoners in 2019, an increase of 3,500 from the 47,200 releases made in 2018 (an increase of more than 7%). State DOCs released almost 2% fewer sentenced prisoners in 2019 (557,300) than in 2018 (567,700). A total of 33 states had declines in releases from 2018 to 2019, including Washington (down 2,400), Alabama (down 1,800), and Ohio (down 1,400). During that time, 14 states and the BOP had increases in the number of prisoners released, with the largest increases occurring in California (up 3,400), Iowa (up 800), and Texas (up 800).

Nationally, more than 70% of prison releases were to post-custody conditional supervision (433,700). The BOP reported that most releases from federal prison were unconditional. The Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 eliminated federal parole for new court commitments and required federal courts to impose a term of supervised release after imprisonment as part of the original sentence to prison. Because the courts, not the BOP, impose and administer this term of supervised release, the BOP reports prison releases as unconditional

even if released prisoners serve community supervision after their imprisonment.

Among states that reported the type of release from prison, six states discharged fewer than half of their released prisoners conditionally in 2019: Georgia (47% of releases), New Jersey (42%), Hawaii (42%), Florida (38%), Rhode Island (34%), and Massachusetts (27%).

Other selected findings

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

Demographic characteristics among sentenced prisoners

- At year-end 2019, an estimated 47% of sentenced prisoners in the U.S. were ages 25 to 39 (table 9).
- While almost 22% of all sentenced male prisoners were age 50 or older at year-end 2019, the percentage differed across race or ethnicity, with 28% of white, 20% of black, and 16% of Hispanic sentenced male prisoners in this age group.

TABLE 9
Percent of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by sex, race or ethnicity, and age, December 31, 2019

Age	Total	Male					Female				
		All male	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	Other ^{a,b}	All female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	Other ^{a,b}
Total ^c	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
18-19	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.0
20-24	8.1	8.2	5.5	9.8	9.1	7.4	7.4	5.6	9.6	9.5	7.8
25-29	15.4	15.2	12.1	16.7	16.7	15.1	16.9	15.4	18.0	18.9	17.5
30-34	16.2	15.9	15.1	15.7	17.4	16.5	19.6	20.3	17.4	20.5	20.5
35-39	15.8	15.6	15.8	14.8	17.0	16.9	18.1	18.8	15.2	18.9	18.7
40-44	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.1	13.4	12.9	12.5	12.9	11.2	12.1	12.7
45-49	10.1	10.1	11.1	9.7	9.6	10.6	9.6	10.2	9.6	8.4	8.4
50-54	8.1	8.2	9.6	8.1	6.8	7.8	7.1	7.3	8.4	5.8	6.6
55-59	6.3	6.4	8.1	6.2	4.6	5.7	4.6	5.0	5.6	3.2	4.2
60-64	3.6	3.7	4.8	3.5	2.6	3.4	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.1	2.4
65 or older	3.2	3.4	5.1	2.3	2.2	3.2	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.8
Number of sentenced prisoners ^d	1,380,427	1,279,079	374,900	435,000	301,700	167,400	101,348	47,900	17,800	19,000	16,600

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts and percentages are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than one year under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional officials. Federal data include adult prisoners held in non-secure community-corrections facilities and adults and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities. Totals include imputed counts for Oregon, which did not submit 2019 National Prisoner Statistics data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See *Methodology*.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic whites and “black” refers to non-Hispanic blacks). See *Methodology*.

^bIncludes Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and persons of two or more races that are not broken out by race.

^cIncludes persons of all ages, including those age 17 or younger.

^dEstimates are rounded to the nearest 100. Includes prisoners age 17 or younger.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2019 (preliminary); National Corrections Reporting Program, 2018; National Prisoner Statistics, 2019; and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

- At year-end 2019, 3.2% of male prisoners and 1.6% of female prisoners sentenced to more than one year in state or federal prison were age 65 or older.
- On December 31, 2019, an estimated 1% of U.S. residents ages 35 to 39 (1,000 per 100,000 residents) were in state or federal prison on a sentence (table 10).
- The imprisonment rate of males in 2019 (789 prisoners per 100,000 male U.S. residents) was 13 times the imprisonment rate of females (61 per 100,000 female U.S. residents).
- Together, state and federal correctional authorities held more than 1% of black male U.S. residents ages 20 to 64 at year-end 2019, and more than 1% of Hispanic male U.S. residents ages 20 to 54.
- While the imprisonment rate of black males (2,203 per 100,000 black male U.S. residents) was 5.7 times the rate of white males (385 per 100,000 white male U.S. residents), the imprisonment rate of black females (83 per 100,000 black female U.S. residents) was 1.7 times the rate of white females (48 per 100,000 white female U.S. residents).
- The imprisonment rate of Hispanic females (63 per 100,000 Hispanic female U.S. residents) was 1.3 times the rate of white females in 2019, and was higher than all age groups except white females ages 45 to 49.
- Black males ages 18 to 19 were 12 times as likely to be imprisoned as white males of the same ages, the highest black-to-white racial disparity of any age group in 2019.

TABLE 10
Imprisonment rates of U.S. residents, based on sentenced prisoners under the jurisdictions of state and federal correctional authorities, by demographic characteristics, December 31, 2019

Age	Per 100,000 U.S. residents in a given category										
	Total	Male					Female				
		All male	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	Other ^{a,b}	All female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	Other ^{a,b}
Total ^c	419	789	385	2,203	979	1,176	61	48	83	63	109
18-19	107	201	58	720	188	222	10	6	20	12	11
20-24	520	949	347	2,772	1,105	1,133	71	49	116	78	118
25-29	907	1,633	707	4,158	1,957	2,091	149	120	186	150	239
30-34	988	1,776	891	4,496	2,156	2,404	178	156	199	178	276
35-39	1,000	1,829	958	4,832	2,181	2,687	169	148	187	164	270
40-44	854	1,590	821	4,334	1,877	2,348	126	110	151	114	201
45-49	690	1,299	696	3,553	1,500	2,023	95	83	128	82	144
50-54	551	1,046	561	2,970	1,210	1,697	70	54	110	64	123
55-59	398	774	418	2,227	972	1,318	42	32	68	42	83
60-64	242	483	254	1,404	705	895	20	14	32	20	48
65 or older	81	175	101	485	317	362	5	4	9	6	15
Number of sentenced prisoners	1,380,427	1,279,079	374,900	435,000	301,700	167,400	101,348	47,900	17,800	19,000	16,600

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Rates and counts are based on sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional officials. Imprisonment rate is the number of sentenced prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction per 100,000 U.S. residents, or per 100,000 U.S. residents in a given category. Resident population estimates are from the U.S. Census Bureau for January 1, 2020. Totals include imputed counts for Oregon, which did not submit 2019 National Prisoner Statistics data. See *Methodology*.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic whites and “black” refers to non-Hispanic blacks). See *Methodology*.

^bIncludes Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and persons of two or more races that are not broken out by race.

^cIncludes persons of all ages, including those age 17 or younger.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2019 (preliminary), National Corrections Reporting Program, 2018, National Prisoner Statistics, 2019, and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016; and U.S. Census Bureau, post-censal resident population estimates for January 1, 2020.

Non-U.S. citizens

- Non-U.S. citizens made up a similar portion of the prison population (7.3%) as they did of the general U.S. population (6.7%, per the U.S. Census Bureau) (table 11).
- About 3% of sentenced non-U.S. citizens in state or federal prison at year-end 2019 were female.

- Excluding persons detained by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 18% of federal prisoners (31,500 of 174,400) at year-end 2019 were non-U.S. citizens.
- At year-end 2019, about 99% of non-U.S. citizens in state prisons and 87% of non-U.S. citizens in federal prisons had sentences of more than one year.

TABLE 11

Non-U.S. citizen prisoners in the custody of publicly or privately operated state or federal prisons, not including jails, by jurisdiction and sex, December 31, 2019

State/federal	Non-U.S. citizen prisoners ^{a,b}				Non-U.S. citizen prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year ^a			
	Total	Male ^c	Female ^c	Percent of prison population ^d	Total	Male ^c	Female ^c	Percent of sentenced population ^d
U.S. total ^e	97,897	70,048	2,631	7.3%	92,860	65,260	2,383	7.2%
Federal ^{f,g}	31,458	30,060	1,398	18.0%	27,352	26,140	1,212	17.0%
State ^e	66,439	39,988	1,233	5.7%	65,508	39,120	1,171	5.8%
Alabama ^f	982	/	/	:	982	/	/	:
Alaska ^h	/	/	/	:	/	/	/	:
Arizona ^{f,g}	3,197	3,069	128	7.5	3,126	3,004	122	7.6
Arkansas	276	261	15	1.8	275	260	15	1.8
California ⁱ	22,574	/	/	18.7	22,574	/	/	18.8
Colorado ^{f,g,j}	1,424	1,360	64	7.3	1,424	1,360	64	7.3
Connecticut ^h	329	313	16	2.7	242	232	10	2.9
Delaware ^{h,f}	160	143	17	3.2	130	122	8	3.9
Florida ^{f,g}	5,645	5,477	168	6.0	5,645	5,477	168	6.0
Georgia ^f	2,665	2,525	140	5.4	2,650	2,514	136	5.4
Hawaii ^{h,k}	111	103	8	2.3	58	58	0	2.0
Idaho ⁱ	282	274	8	3.4	246	238	8	3.2
Illinois ^{f,g}	1,413	1,369	44	3.7	1,413	1,369	44	3.7
Indiana ^{f,g}	529	515	14	1.7	527	513	14	2.0
Iowa ^{f,g}	200	196	4	2.2	200	196	4	2.2
Kansas ^f	326	319	7	3.3	322	317	5	3.4
Kentucky	134	133	1	1.1	134	133	1	1.1
Louisiana	124	123	1	0.8	124	123	1	0.8
Maine ^l	16	/	/	0.8	15	/	/	0.8
Maryland ^{f,g,m}	709	692	17	3.8	707	690	17	3.9
Massachusetts	658	639	19	8.4	613	599	14	8.4
Michigan ^{f,g}	403	396	7	1.1	403	396	7	1.1
Minnesota ^{f,g}	359	349	10	4.1	359	349	10	4.0
Mississippi ^f	24	24	0	0.2	24	24	0	0.2
Missouri ⁿ	190	184	6	0.7	190	184	6	0.7
Montana ^{f,g}	24	22	2	0.6	24	22	2	0.6
Nebraska ^{f,g}	178	178	0	3.2	177	177	0	3.3
Nevada ^{f,g,m,o}	1,150	1,099	51	9.2	1,145	1,094	51	9.2
New Hampshire ^p	173	/	/	7.0	173	/	/	7.0
New Jersey ^{f,g,j}	1,255	1,233	22	6.9	1,255	1,233	22	6.9
New Mexico ^f	146	145	1	2.2	142	141	1	2.1
New York ^{f,g,q}	1,837	1,805	32	4.2	1,835	1,803	32	4.2
North Carolina ^k	1,139	1,108	31	3.3	1,130	1,099	31	3.4
North Dakota	15	15	0	0.8	15	15	0	0.9
Ohio ^{f,g,r}	463	446	17	0.9	~	~	~	:

Continued on next page

TABLE 11 (continued)

Non-U.S. citizen prisoners in the custody of publicly or privately operated state or federal prisons, not including jails, by jurisdiction and sex, December 31, 2019

State/federal	Non-U.S. citizen prisoners ^{a,b}				Non-U.S. citizen prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year ^a			
	Total	Male ^c	Female ^c	Percent of prison population ^d	Total	Male ^c	Female ^c	Percent of sentenced population ^d
Oklahoma ^{f,o,q}	483	468	15	1.9	482	467	15	1.9
Oregon ^p	1,473	/	/	10.2	1,473	/	/	10.2
Pennsylvania ^{g,m}	2,543	2,493	50	5.6	2,531	2,482	49	5.6
Rhode Island ^h	/	/	/	:	/	/	/	:
South Carolina ^g	413	402	11	2.3	411	400	11	2.3
South Dakota ^{f,g}	90	85	5	2.4	89	84	5	2.4
Tennessee ^f	479	458	21	2.5	479	458	21	2.5
Texas ^{f,g}	8,234	8,042	192	5.6	8,177	7,988	189	5.7
Utah ^{f,g}	357	348	9	7.0	357	348	9	7.0
Vermont ^h	2	1	1	0.1	2	1	1	0.2
Virginia ^{g,m}	1,971	1,922	49	6.7	1,971	1,922	49	7.1
Washington	716	701	15	4.0	716	701	15	4.0
West Virginia	15	14	1	0.3	15	14	1	0.3
Wisconsin ^f	491	479	12	2.1	464	453	11	2.2
Wyoming ^{f,g,k}	62	60	2	2.6	62	60	2	2.6

Note: Use caution when interpreting these statistics. Unless otherwise noted, citizenship status is based on the prisoner's self-report upon admission to prison. Some jurisdictions use a prisoner's reported country of birth to determine current citizenship. BJS changed the way it measured citizenship for the 2016 reference year, requesting that National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) respondents include all non-U.S. citizens held in the physical custody of state and federal correctional authorities and in private prisons, excluding prisoners held in local jails and prisoners in the custody of other jurisdictions, with the exception of states with an integrated prison and jail system. For jurisdiction-level information, see *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website. Data collected after 2015 should not be compared to data for previous years. See *Methodology*. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

:Not calculated.

~Not applicable.

/Not reported.

^aUnless otherwise noted, citizenship status is based on self-reports by prisoners at the time of admission. Some jurisdictions rely on law enforcement documents, court documents, or external validation to supplement the self-reporting data.

^bIncludes unsentenced prisoners and those of all sentence lengths.

^cU.S. and state totals for non-U.S. citizens by sex exclude Alabama, California, Maine, New Hampshire, and Oregon, which did not report citizenship counts by sex.

^dPrison population count is the sum of persons held in the custody of state and federally operated prisons and each jurisdiction's private prison facilities. In 2019, the total custody population in publicly and privately operated state and federal correctional facilities was 1,339,961 (1,157,793 state and 174,391 federal), and the sentenced custody population in those same facilities was 1,292,978 (1,132,388 state and 160,590 federal). These counts exclude custody populations for Alaska and Rhode Island, which did not provide counts of non-U.S. citizens and whose numbers could not be imputed.

^eTotal U.S. and state counts of non-U.S. citizen prisoners for 2019 include estimated counts for three states (California, New Hampshire, and Oregon) that did not report statistics on non-U.S. citizens. The 92.7% of prisoners who are not counted as non-U.S. citizens may not be U.S. citizens, as some may have an unknown citizenship status.

^fCitizenship data were based on law enforcement documents or court documents that accompanied prisoners upon admission.

^gCitizenship data were subject to verification by an external data source (e.g., comparison to official records from U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) or other relevant government agencies).

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

ⁱCalifornia did not submit accurate, verifiable figures on citizenship status. Citizenship data for the state are included in U.S. and state totals. They were estimated based on published counts from a December 2018 state report (https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/research/wp-content/uploads/sites/174/2020/01/201812_DataPoints.pdf) and represented the country of birth as reported by prisoners.

^jCounts of non-U.S. citizens are based on a jurisdictional count.

^kCounts exclude persons with unknown country of citizenship.

^lState provided population data but could not provide citizenship counts in 2019. Counts of non-U.S. citizens were imputed based on data for previous years and were included in the U.S. and state totals. See *Methodology*.

^mCounts include some persons with unknown country of citizenship or place of birth.

ⁿEstimate based on the number of offenders with ICE detainees.

^oState does not rely on self-report citizenship data from prisoners.

^pState did not provide 2019 NPS citizenship data. Counts of non-U.S. citizens were imputed based on data for previous years and were included in the U.S. and state totals. See *Methodology*.

^qCounts of non-U.S. citizens for 2019 are not comparable to previous years' counts.

^rState could not break down counts of non-U.S. citizens by sentence length.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2019.

Prisoners age 17 or younger

- Public and private adult prisons held 653 prisoners age 17 or younger at year-end 2019, down 11% from the 730 held at year-end 2018 (table 12).

- At the end of 2019, the BOP held 27 prisoners age 17 or younger in privately operated facilities, compared to 36 at the end of 2018.

TABLE 12

Prisoners age 17 or younger in the custody of publicly or privately operated state or federal prisons, by jurisdiction and sex, December 31, 2019

State/federal	Total	Male	Female	State/federal	Total	Male	Female
U.S. total	653	631	22	Missouri	4	4	0
Federal ^a	27	26	1	Montana	0	0	0
State	626	605	21	Nebraska	7	7	0
Alabama	2	2	0	Nevada	11	11	0
Alaska ^b	5	5	0	New Hampshire ^c	/	/	/
Arizona	55	52	3	New Jersey	0	0	0
Arkansas	8	8	0	New Mexico	0	0	0
California	0	0	0	New York	36	34	2
Colorado	7	7	0	North Carolina	61	60	1
Connecticut ^b	52	50	2	North Dakota	0	0	0
Delaware ^b	5	5	0	Ohio	36	35	1
Florida	81	79	2	Oklahoma	9	8	1
Georgia	31	28	3	Oregon ^c	/	/	/
Hawaii ^b	0	0	0	Pennsylvania	9	9	0
Idaho	0	0	0	Rhode Island	0	0	0
Illinois	0	0	0	South Carolina	23	22	1
Indiana	31	31	0	South Dakota	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	Tennessee	9	9	0
Kansas	0	0	0	Texas	38	34	4
Kentucky	0	0	0	Utah	3	3	0
Louisiana	18	18	0	Vermont ^b	1	1	0
Maine	0	0	0	Virginia	12	11	1
Maryland	16	16	0	Washington	5	5	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	West Virginia	0	0	0
Michigan	26	26	0	Wisconsin	0	0	0
Minnesota	4	4	0	Wyoming	0	0	0
Mississippi	21	21	0				

Note: In 2017, BJS began requesting that National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) respondents include all persons age 17 or younger held in the physical custody of state and federal correctional authorities and in private prisons, excluding prisoners held in local jails and in the custody of other jurisdictions. For jurisdiction-level information, see *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website. Data collected after 2016 should not be compared to data for previous years. See *Methodology*. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP). /Not reported.

^aThe BOP holds prisoners age 17 or younger in privately operated facilities.

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

^cState did not submit 2019 NPS data on prisoners age 17 or younger. Counts of prisoners age 17 or younger were imputed based on data for previous years and were included in the U.S. and state totals. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2019.

Offense characteristics of state prisoners

- Violent offenders made up (55%) of all sentenced state prisoners at year-end 2018 (the most recent year for which such data are available) (tables 13 and 14).
- An estimated 14% of sentenced state prisoners were serving time for murder or non-negligent manslaughter (177,700), and another 13% were serving time for rape or sexual assault (162,700) on December 31, 2018.
- At year-end 2018, more than half of sentenced males (58%) and more than a third of sentenced females (38%) were serving time in state prison for a violent offense.
- About 16% of sentenced state prisoners were serving time for a property offense (199,700), and 14% were serving time for a drug offense (176,300) at the end of 2018.
- A larger percentage of female state prisoners were serving sentences for drug (26%) or property (24%) offenses than males (13% drugs, 16% property) at year-end 2018.
- Among sentenced state prisoners at year-end 2018, a larger percentage of black (62%) and Hispanic (62%) prisoners than white prisoners (48%) were serving time for a violent offense.
- Nineteen percent of Hispanics in state prison at year-end 2018 had been sentenced for murder or non-negligent manslaughter, compared to 17% of black prisoners and 11% of white prisoners.
- At year-end 2018, about 40% of sentenced prisoners serving time for rape or sexual assault were white (65,600 prisoners), while 22% were Hispanic (35,000) and 21% were black (34,800).

TABLE 13
Percent of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities, by most serious offense, sex, and race or ethnicity, December 31, 2018

Most serious offense	All prisoners ^a	Male	Female	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent	55.5%	57.9%	38.0%	48.3%	61.9%	61.6%
Murder ^c	14.2	14.6	12.0	10.7	17.3	19.2
Negligent manslaughter	1.5	1.4	2.8	1.4	0.9	1.2
Rape/sexual assault	13.0	14.1	2.5	16.6	8.5	12.7
Robbery	12.4	13.0	7.5	6.9	19.1	9.9
Aggravated/simple assault	10.9	11.2	8.9	9.3	12.3	13.5
Other	3.5	3.5	4.3	3.4	3.9	4.9
Property	16.0%	15.6%	24.4%	21.8%	13.2%	14.9%
Burglary	8.5	8.8	6.8	10.6	7.9	7.1
Larceny/theft	3.1	2.8	7.6	5.1	2.6	3.1
Motor-vehicle theft	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.5	1.4
Fraud	1.8	1.5	6.5	2.6	1.1	1.7
Other	1.8	1.7	2.5	2.6	1.0	1.6
Drug	14.1%	13.4%	25.7%	16.3%	12.7%	10.5%
Possession	3.7	3.4	8.5	5.1	3.0	1.7
Other ^d	10.4	10.0	17.2	11.3	9.7	8.8
Public order	12.3%	12.6%	11.1%	12.8%	11.9%	12.6%
Weapons	4.6	4.9	2.0	2.9	6.0	4.2
DUI/DWI	1.7	1.7	2.5	2.4	0.7	3.1
Other ^e	5.9	6.0	6.6	7.4	5.1	5.2
Other/unspecified^f	0.6%	0.6%	0.9%	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%
Total number of sentenced prisoners^g	1,249,700	1,156,800	92,900	394,800	409,600	274,300

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

^aAlso includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and persons of two or more races that are not broken out by race.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic whites and “black” refers to non-Hispanic blacks). See *Methodology*.

^cIncludes non-negligent manslaughter.

^dIncludes trafficking, other drug offenses, and unspecified drug offenses.

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

^fIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

^gEstimates are rounded to the nearest 100.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Corrections Reporting Program, 2018; National Prisoner Statistics, 2018; and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

TABLE 14**Number of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities, by most serious offense, sex, and race or ethnicity, December 31, 2018**

Most serious offense	All prisoners ^a	Male	Female	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
Total	1,249,700	1,156,800	92,900	394,800	409,600	274,300
Violent	693,300	669,200	35,300	190,800	253,600	168,900
Murder ^c	177,700	169,400	11,100	42,400	70,800	52,800
Negligent manslaughter	18,600	16,400	2,600	5,400	3,600	3,300
Rape/sexual assault	162,700	163,000	2,300	65,600	34,800	35,000
Robbery	155,000	150,500	7,000	27,100	78,200	27,300
Aggravated/simple assault	135,900	129,800	8,300	36,900	50,300	37,100
Other	43,500	40,300	4,000	13,500	15,900	13,500
Property	199,700	180,300	22,700	86,100	53,900	41,000
Burglary	106,500	101,900	6,300	41,700	32,400	19,600
Larceny/theft	38,700	32,300	7,000	20,200	10,800	8,500
Motor-vehicle theft	10,200	9,500	1,000	3,700	2,100	4,000
Fraud	22,400	16,800	6,000	10,400	4,500	4,500
Other	21,900	19,900	2,400	10,100	4,100	4,400
Drug	176,300	155,400	23,900	64,500	52,100	28,800
Possession	46,500	39,300	7,900	20,000	12,400	4,700
Other ^d	129,900	116,100	15,900	44,500	39,700	24,100
Public order	153,100	145,300	10,300	50,500	48,600	34,500
Weapons	58,000	57,100	1,900	11,400	24,600	11,600
DUI/DWI	21,400	19,400	2,300	9,600	3,000	8,500
Other ^e	73,800	68,900	6,100	29,400	21,000	14,400
Other/unspecified^f	7,300	6,600	800	2,800	1,500	1,100

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

^aAlso includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and persons of two or more races that are not broken out by race.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic whites and “black” refers to non-Hispanic blacks). See *Methodology*.

^cIncludes non-negligent manslaughter.

^dIncludes trafficking, other drug offenses, and unspecified drug offenses.

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

^fIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Corrections Reporting Program, 2018; National Prisoner Statistics, 2018; and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

Offense characteristics of federal prisoners

- Forty-six percent of prisoners sentenced to federal prison were serving time for a drug offense (more than 99% for drug trafficking) on September 30, 2019, the most recent date for which such data are available (tables 15 and 16).
- At fiscal year-end 2019, about 59% (6,500) of all females sentenced to federal prison were serving time for drug offenses, compared to 45% (66,700) of all males.
- About 1 in 12 federal prisoners (8%) were serving time for a violent offense at the end of fiscal-year 2019.
- About 40% of federal prisoners in 2019 were in prison for a public-order offense (63,700 prisoners), including 18% (29,300) for a weapons offense and 5% (8,300) for a convicted immigration offense.
- Almost half of white prisoners (48%) in federal prison at the end of fiscal-year 2019 had been convicted of a public-order offense, compared to 41% of black prisoners and 34% of Hispanic prisoners.
- About 30% of black federal prisoners at the end of fiscal-year 2019 had been convicted of a weapons offense, compared to 15% of white prisoners and 9% of Hispanic prisoners.
- Almost 60% of Hispanic federal prisoners at the end of fiscal-year 2019 were serving time for a drug offense (almost always for drug trafficking), and 16% were serving time for an adjudicated immigration offense.

TABLE 15
Percent of sentenced federal prisoners held in publicly or privately operated correctional facilities, by most serious offense, sex, and race or ethnicity, September 30, 2019

Most serious offense	All prisoners ^a	Male	Female	White ^{b,c}	Black ^{b,c}	Hispanic ^c
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent	7.7%	8.0%	4.1%	6.4%	10.2%	2.7%
Homicide ^d	1.7	1.7	1.3	0.7	2.6	0.4
Robbery	3.5	3.6	1.4	3.9	5.4	1.0
Sexual abuse	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.2
Other	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.0
Property	5.3%	4.7%	14.1%	7.2%	5.5%	3.0%
Burglary	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0
Fraud ^e	4.2	3.6	11.9	5.7	4.3	2.6
Other ^f	0.9	0.8	2.1	1.4	0.9	0.4
Drug^g	46.3%	45.3%	59.2%	38.1%	43.3%	59.8%
Public order	40.3%	41.6%	22.1%	47.6%	40.8%	34.3%
Immigration ^h	5.3	5.4	3.3	0.5	0.3	16.1
Weapons	18.5	19.6	4.7	14.6	30.1	9.3
Other ⁱ	16.5	16.6	14.1	32.4	10.4	8.8
Other/unspecified^j	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%
Total number of sentenced prisoners^k	158,107	147,100	11,000	45,900	57,900	48,800

Note: Counts and percentages are based on prisoners who were convicted, sentenced to one year or more, and in the custody of publicly or privately operated federal correctional facilities on September 30, 2019. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See *Methodology*. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

^aAlso includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and persons of two or more races that are not broken out by race.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic whites and “black” refers to non-Hispanic blacks). See *Methodology*.

^cData on race or ethnicity are based on administrative data and self-reports from BJS surveys.

^dIncludes murder and both negligent and non-negligent manslaughter.

^eIncludes embezzlement, fraud, forgery, and counterfeiting.

^fIncludes larceny, motor-vehicle theft, arson and explosives, transportation of stolen property, and other property offenses.

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

^hIncludes illegal entry, smuggling and importing non-U.S. citizens, and holds for immigration officials.

ⁱIncludes regulatory offenses; tax-law violations; bribery; perjury, contempt, and intimidation in U.S. courts; national-defense offenses; escape; racketeering and extortion; gambling; sexual offenses, excluding sexual abuse; offenses involving liquor, traffic, wildlife, and environmental matters; and all other public-order offenses.

^jIncludes offenses not classified.

^kEstimates are rounded to the nearest 100.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2019 (preliminary).

TABLE 16**Number of sentenced federal prisoners held in publicly or privately operated correctional facilities, by most serious offense, sex, and race or ethnicity, September 30, 2019**

Most serious offense	All prisoners ^a	Male	Female	White ^{b,c}	Black ^{b,c}	Hispanic ^c
Total^d	158,107	147,100	11,000	45,900	57,900	48,800
Violent	12,212	11,800	500	3,000	5,900	1,300
Homicide ^e	2,663	2,500	100	300	1,500	200
Robbery	5,521	5,400	200	1,800	3,100	500
Sexual abuse	1,321	1,300	0	300	200	100
Other	2,707	2,600	200	500	1,000	500
Property	8,400	6,800	1,600	3,300	3,200	1,500
Burglary	292	300	0	0	200	0
Fraud ^f	6,637	5,300	1,300	2,600	2,500	1,200
Other ^g	1,471	1,200	200	600	500	200
Drug^h	73,210	66,700	6,500	17,500	25,000	29,200
Public order	63,691	61,300	2,400	21,800	23,600	16,700
Immigration ⁱ	8,324	8,000	400	200	200	7,900
Weapons	29,327	28,800	500	6,700	17,400	4,600
Other ^j	26,040	24,500	1,600	14,900	6,000	4,300
Other/unspecified^k	594	500	0	300	200	100

Note: Counts are based on prisoners who were convicted, sentenced to one year or more, and in the custody of publicly or privately operated federal correctional facilities on September 30, 2019. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See *Methodology*. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

^aAlso includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and persons of two or more races that are not broken out by race.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic whites and “black” refers to non-Hispanic blacks). See *Methodology*.

^cData on race or ethnicity are not adjusted to self-reported data.

^dTotals for race or ethnicity are rounded to the nearest 100 to accommodate differences in data-collection techniques between jurisdictions.

^eIncludes murder and both negligent and non-negligent manslaughter.

^fIncludes embezzlement, fraud, forgery, and counterfeiting.

^gIncludes larceny, motor-vehicle theft, arson and explosives, transportation of stolen property, and other property offenses.

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

ⁱIncludes illegal entry, smuggling and importing non-U.S. citizens, and holds for immigration officials.

^jIncludes regulatory offenses; tax-law violations; bribery; perjury, contempt, and intimidation in U.S. courts; national-defense offenses; escape; racketeering and extortion; gambling; sexual offenses, excluding sexual abuse; offenses involving liquor, traffic, wildlife, and environmental matters; and all other public-order offenses.

^kIncludes offenses not classified.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2019 (preliminary).

Prison capacity

- At year-end 2019, the prison custody population in seven states and the BOP was equal to or greater than their prisons' maximum rated, operational, and design capacity (table 17).
- Twenty-one states and the BOP had a total number of prisoners in custody that met or exceeded their

minimum number of beds based on at least one of the three capacity measures: rated, operational, and design capacity.

- The jurisdictions with the highest custody populations compared to their maximum rated, operational, or design capacity included Iowa (119%), Nebraska (115%), Idaho (110%), the BOP (110%), Colorado (107%), and Washington (105%).

TABLE 17
Prison facility capacity, custody population, and percent of capacity, December 31, 2019

State/federal	Type of capacity			Custody population	Custody population as a percent of—	
	Rated	Operational	Design		Lowest capacity	Highest capacity
Federal ^a	134,133	/	/	147,404	109.9%	109.9%
State						
Alabama ^b	...	22,231	12,412	21,802	175.7%	98.1%
Alaska ^c	4,838	/	4,664	4,346	93.2	89.8
Arizona ^d	38,872	45,091	38,872	42,441	109.2	94.1
Arkansas	16,335	16,374	15,767	15,742	99.8	96.1
California	...	125,465	89,663	121,062	135.0	96.5
Colorado	...	14,691	13,145	15,689	119.4	106.8
Connecticut ^b	/	/	/	12,274	:	:
Delaware ^b	5,514	5,566	4,062	5,049	124.3	90.7
Florida	...	87,514	...	82,282	94.0	94.0
Georgia ^d	59,649	51,806	/	54,620	105.4	91.6
Hawaii	3,487	3,527	3,527	3,550	101.8	100.7
Idaho	/	7,651	/	8,422	110.1	110.1
Illinois ^b	44,824	48,157	/	37,746	84.2	78.4
Indiana ^{b,e}	/	29,019	/	26,952	92.9	92.9
Iowa	7,089	7,089	7,089	8,438	119.0	119.0
Kansas	9,784	10,102	9,858	9,784	100.0	96.9
Kentucky	12,563	12,563	12,563	12,220	97.3	97.3
Louisiana	17,956	16,344	16,764	15,042	92.0	83.8
Maine ^f	2,365	2,591	3,481	2,167	91.6	62.3
Maryland ^g	/	20,693	/	18,825	91.0	91.0
Massachusetts	...	10,173	7,492	7,923	105.8	77.9
Michigan	40,037	39,257	...	38,053	96.9	95.0
Minnesota	...	9,504	...	9,093	95.7	95.7
Mississippi	/	11,802	/	10,290	87.2	87.2
Missouri ^b	30,332	29,596	...	26,012	87.9	85.8
Montana	2,012	1,935	1,142	1,985	173.8	98.7
Nebraska ^b	/	4,807	3,535	5,546	156.9	115.4
Nevada	14,107	12,376	9,567	12,414	129.8	88.0
New Hampshire ^f	2,760	2,760	1,810	2,464	136.1	89.3
New Jersey	15,983	17,219	21,877	15,988	100.0	73.1
New Mexico	3,418	4,764	/	4,278	125.2	89.8
New York	50,121	50,315	49,593	43,515	87.7	86.5
North Carolina	39,012	36,226	...	34,480	95.2	88.4
North Dakota	1,463	1,463	1,463	1,459	99.7	99.7
Ohio	/	/	/	43,572	:	:
Oklahoma	17,549	19,614	17,549	18,758	106.9	95.6
Oregon ^h	14,712	15,612	14,712	14,412	98.0	92.3
Pennsylvania ⁱ	51,157	46,359	...	44,871	96.8	87.7
Rhode Island	3,989	3,790	3,977	2,587	68.3	64.9

Continued on next page

TABLE 17 (continued)**Prison facility capacity, custody population, and percent of capacity, December 31, 2019**

State/federal	Type of capacity			Custody population	Custody population as a percent of—	
	Rated	Operational	Design		Lowest capacity	Highest capacity
South Carolina	...	21,586	...	18,123	84.0	84.0
South Dakota ^{b,d}	...	4,397	...	3,763	85.6	85.6
Tennessee	15,978	15,554	/	11,711	75.3	73.3
Texas	155,634	149,605	155,634	133,496	89.2	85.8
Utah	/	6,771	7,127	5,102	75.4	71.6
Vermont	1,546	1,546	1,568	1,396	90.3	89.0
Virginia	/	29,222	/	27,801	95.1	95.1
Washington	/	16,976	/	17,882	105.3	105.3
West Virginia	5,910	6,241	5,910	5,910	100.0	94.7
Wisconsin	/	23,170	16,983	23,402	137.8	101.0
Wyoming	2,288	2,288	2,407	1,980	86.5	82.3

Note: Excludes prisoners held in local jails, other states, or private facilities, unless otherwise noted. Rated capacity is the number of prisoners or beds that a facility can hold as set by a rating official. Operational capacity is the number of prisoners that a facility can hold based on staffing and services. Design capacity is the number of prisoners that a facility can hold as set by the architect or planner. Lowest capacity represents the minimum estimate of capacity submitted by the jurisdiction, while highest capacity represents the maximum estimate of capacity. When a jurisdiction could provide only a single estimate of capacity, it was used as both the lowest and highest capacity. For jurisdiction-level information, see *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

...Not available. State does not measure this type of capacity.

:Not calculated.

/Not reported.

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

^bState defines capacity differently than BJS does. The data reported here reflect the states' definitions. See *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website.

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

^dPrivate facilities are included in capacity and custody counts. See *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website.

^eIndiana's capacity includes state-owned facilities that are staffed with employees of a private correctional company.

^fState did not submit 2019 NPS data on capacity. Capacities were assumed to have not changed from the most recent year the state submitted NPS data. See *Methodology*.

^gMaryland's operational capacity may include some pre-trial detainee beds excluded from the custody count.

^hState did not submit 2019 NPS data on custody or capacity. Custody count was imputed, and capacities were assumed to have not changed from the most recent year the state submitted NPS data. See *Methodology*.

ⁱPennsylvania's definition of rated capacity changed between 2018 and 2019. Previous years' capacities are not comparable to 2019 statistics.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2019.

Private prisons

- At year-end 2019, privately operated facilities held an estimated 116,000 prisoners, which was about 7% (88,500) of all state prisoners and 16% (27,400) of all federal prisoners (table 18).
- The number of state prisoners held in privately operated facilities decreased by 2% from 2018 to 2019, while the number of federal prisoners in private facilities decreased by 1%.
- Five states housed more than 20% of their prison population in privately operated facilities at year-end 2019: Montana (47%), New Mexico (36%), Tennessee (29%), Oklahoma (25%), and Hawaii (24%).
- Eighteen states that reported data to the NPS did not hold prisoners in privately operated facilities at year-end 2019.

- California held 1,100 prisoners in private prisons at year-end 2019, down from 4,000 at year-end 2018 after ending contracts with private out-of-state providers and returning prisoners to state-operated facilities.

Prisoners held in local jails

- At year-end 2019, a total of 78,600 prisoners (5% of the total state and federal prisoner population) were in the custody of local jails for 34 states or the BOP.
- The number of state prisoners held in local jails decreased by 1,900 (down 2%) from year-end 2018 to year-end 2019.
- Five states held more than 20% of their state prisoners in local jail facilities at year-end 2019: Louisiana (52%), Kentucky (47%), Mississippi (28%), Tennessee (27%), and Utah (23%).

TABLE 18

Prisoners held in the custody of private prisons or local jails under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, 2018 and 2019

State/federal	Prisoners held in private prisons ^a				Prisoners held in local jails			
	2018	2019	Percent change, 2018-2019	Percent of total jurisdiction population, 2019	2018	2019	Percent change, 2018-2019	Percent of total jurisdiction population, 2019
U.S. total	118,444	115,954	-2.1%	8.1%	80,511	78,625	-2.3%	5.5%
Federal^b	27,747	27,409	-1.2%	15.7%	649	698	7.6%	0.4%
State	90,697	88,545	-2.4%	7.1%	79,862	77,927	-2.4%	6.2%
Alabama	369	122	-66.9	0.4	2,061	2,569	24.6	9.1
Alaska ^c	209	221	5.7	4.9	35	38	8.6	0.8
Arizona	8,231	8,291	0.7	19.5	0	0	0.0	0.0
Arkansas	0	0	0.0	0.0	1,866	1,667	-10.7	9.4
California ^{d,e}	3,952	1,134	:	0.9	1,667	1,599	-4.1	1.3
Colorado	3,909	3,858	-1.3	19.5	259	238	-8.1	1.2
Connecticut ^c	507	526	3.7	4.1	~	~	:	:
Delaware ^c	~	~	:	:	~	~	:	:
Florida	10,524	11,915	13.2	12.4	1,123	1,109	-1.2	1.2
Georgia	7,801	7,883	1.1	14.4	4,689	4,867	3.8	8.9
Hawaii ^c	1,483	1,248	-15.8	23.6	~	~	:	:
Idaho	1,126	1,048	-6.9	11.1	595	1,015	70.6	10.8
Illinois	523	513	-1.9	1.3	0	0	0.0	0.0
Indiana ^f	4,034	4,093	1.5	15.1	315	316	0.3	1.2
Iowa	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Kansas	0	0	0.0	0.0	91	208	128.6	2.0
Kentucky	839	895	6.7	3.9	11,137	10,862	-2.5	47.1
Louisiana	0	0	0.0	0.0	17,517	16,567	-5.4	52.4
Maine	0	0	0.0	0.0	15	11	-26.7	0.5
Maryland	29	29	0.0	0.2	107	109	1.9	0.6
Massachusetts	~	~	:	:	226	277	22.6	3.4
Michigan	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0

Continued on next page

TABLE 18 (continued)**Prisoners held in the custody of private prisons or local jails under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, 2018 and 2019**

State/federal	Prisoners held in private prisons ^a				Prisoners held in local jails			
	2018	2019	Percent change, 2018-2019	Percent of total jurisdiction population, 2019	2018	2019	Percent change, 2018-2019	Percent of total jurisdiction population, 2019
Minnesota	0	0	0.0	0.0	804	894	11.2	9.0
Mississippi	3,217	3,139	-2.4	16.2	5,545	5,442	-1.9	28.0
Missouri	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Montana ^e	2,011	2,222	:	47.0	33	295	:	6.2
Nebraska	0	0	0.0	0.0	146	131	-10.3	2.3
Nevada	200	100	-50.0	0.8	15	16	6.7	0.1
New Hampshire ^g	0	0	0.0	0.0	40	52	30.0	1.9
New Jersey	2,652	2,297	-13.4	12.3	211	227	7.6	1.2
New Mexico	2,051	2,445	19.2	36.4	0	0	0.0	0.0
New York	0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0	:	0.0
North Carolina	30	30	0.0	0.1	~	~	:	:
North Dakota	337	308	-8.6	17.2	0	4	:	0.2
Ohio	6,567	6,766	3.0	13.4	0	0	0.0	0.0
Oklahoma	7,277	6,474	-11.0	25.2	13	9	-30.8	0.0
Oregon ^h	/	/	:	:	/	/	:	:
Pennsylvania	431	511	18.6	1.1	359	0	-100.0	0.0
Rhode Island ^c	~	~	:	:	~	~	:	:
South Carolina	73	84	15.1	0.5	314	346	10.2	1.9
South Dakota	38	33	-13.2	0.9	0	1	:	0.0
Tennessee	7,615	7,635	0.3	29.0	6,828	7,048	3.2	26.7
Texas	12,491	12,516	0.2	7.9	13,504	12,055	-10.7	7.6
Utah ^g	0	0	0.0	0.0	1,384	1,506	8.8	22.6
Vermont ^c	221	268	21.3	16.7	~	~	:	:
Virginia	1,559	1,540	-1.2	4.3	7,206	6,750	-6.3	18.7
Washington	0	0	0.0	0.0	194	196	1.0	1.0
West Virginia	0	0	0.0	0.0	946	890	-5.9	13.1
Wisconsin	~	~	:	:	507	511	0.8	2.1
Wyoming	391	401	2.6	16.2	87	81	-6.9	3.3

Note: For jurisdiction-level information, see *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website. Counts are for December 31 of each year. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

:Not calculated. Counts and rates for 2018 and 2019 are not comparable.

~Not applicable.

/Not reported.

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

^bIncludes federal prisoners held in facilities that are non-secure and privately operated (7,777) and prisoners on home confinement (2,520). Excludes persons held in immigration-detention facilities pending adjudication.

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

^dCalifornia ceased to house prisoners in out-of-state private facilities in 2019.

^eDue to changes in reporting methods, 2018 and 2019 counts are not comparable.

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

^gState submitted updated 2018 population counts for prisoners held in local jails.

^hTotals for 2018 and 2019 include imputed counts for Oregon, which did not submit 2018 or 2019 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data. BJS estimated counts of prisoners held in local jails and private facilities and included these estimates in the U.S. and state totals. See *Methodology* in this report and in *Prisoners in 2018* (NCJ 253516, BJS, April 2020).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2018 and 2019.

U.S. military and territories

- At year-end 2019, military correctional authorities held about 1,200 prisoners of any sentencing status (table 19).
- The U.S. military held about 1,100 persons sentenced to more than one year under its correctional authority at year-end 2019, up from about 1,000 at year-end 2018.
- At year-end 2019, about half of sentenced prisoners under military jurisdiction had served in the U.S. Army before imprisonment (49%), while almost 20% had served in the Air Force, 16% in the Navy, and 15% in the Marines.
- U.S. Army correctional facilities had custody of 61% of the sentenced military correctional population in 2019.
- Sixty-three percent of military prisoners with a known offense sentenced to any term of imprisonment at year-end 2019 had committed a violent offense, with 46% incarcerated for a violent sexual offense, 7.0% for murder, and 7.6% for assault (table 20).
- At year-end 2019, more than two-thirds (68%) of military prisoners were serving time for a violent or non-violent sexual offense, including sexual misconduct.
- The Air Force, Army, and Navy each held about 70% of their prisoners for sexual offenses in 2019, but the Army held a higher percentage for violent sexual offenses (52%, compared to 43% for the Air Force and 39% for the Navy).
- The five permanently inhabited U.S. territories and commonwealths held a total of about 10,000 persons in the custody of correctional authorities at year-end 2019 (table 21).

TABLE 19
Prisoners under military jurisdiction, by branch of service, 2018 and 2019

Jurisdiction	Total population ^a			Sentenced population ^b		
	2018	2019	Percent change, 2018-2019	2018	2019	Percent change, 2018-2019
All prisoners	1,287	1,214	-5.7%	1,005	1,117	11.1%
Branch of service						
U.S. Air Force	243	228	-6.2%	197	221	12.2%
U.S. Army	574	577	0.5	483	547	13.3
U.S. Marine Corps	275	261	-5.1	183	164	-10.4
U.S. Navy	182	140	-23.1	130	177	36.2
U.S. Coast Guard	13	8	-38.5	12	8	-33.3
In custody of—						
U.S. Air Force	30	22	-26.7%	3	3	0.0%
U.S. Army	710	742	4.5	641	678	5.8
U.S. Marine Corps	197	197	0.0	110	83	-24.5
U.S. Navy	350	253	-27.7	251	353	40.6

Note: Counts are for December 31 of each year.

^aIncludes all prisoners under military jurisdiction, regardless of conviction status or sentence length.

^bIncludes prisoners sentenced to more than one year under military jurisdiction.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, U.S. Department of Defense, 2018 and 2019.

TABLE 20**Percent of prisoners under the jurisdiction of military correctional authorities with any sentence length, by most serious offense and branch of service, December 31, 2019**

Most serious offense	Total ^a	U.S. Air Force	U.S. Army	U.S. Marine Corps	U.S. Navy
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent offenses	62.7%	59.1%	69.7%	57.2%	50.0%
Non-violent offenses	37.3%	40.9%	30.3%	42.8%	50.0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sexual	68.3%	71.3%	70.4%	55.6%	70.1%
Violent	45.9	43.0	51.7	37.4	39.0
Non-violent ^b	22.5	28.3	18.6	18.2	31.2
Other violent	16.8%	16.1%	17.9%	19.8%	11.0%
Murder ^c	7.0	7.8	8.4	4.8	3.9
Negligent manslaughter	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.6
Robbery	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Aggravated/simple assault	7.6	6.5	6.6	13.9	5.8
Other	1.6	0.9	2.4	0.5	0.6
Property	3.3%	0.9%	1.9%	8.0%	6.5%
Burglary	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.6
Larceny/theft	2.1	0.9	1.0	4.8	4.5
Motor-vehicle theft	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fraud	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.3
Other	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.0
Drug^d	6.5%	8.7%	4.9%	9.1%	6.5%
Public order	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%
Military	2.9%	1.7%	2.4%	4.3%	4.5%
Other/unspecified	1.9%	0.9%	2.3%	2.7%	1.3%
Total number of prisoners	1,153	230	574	187	154

Note: Counts and percentages are based on prisoners sentenced to any length of time under military correctional authority. Excludes pre-trial detainees. U.S. Coast Guard offense distribution is not shown due to too few cases. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

^aIncludes prisoners who served in the U.S. Coast Guard.

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

^cIncludes non-negligent manslaughter.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, U.S. Department of Defense, 2019.

TABLE 21**Prisoners under the jurisdiction or in the custody of correctional authorities in U.S. territories and commonwealths, by prison facility capacity, December 31, 2019**

U.S. territory/ U.S. commonwealth	Jurisdiction population		Total custody population	Type of capacity		
	Total ^a	Sentenced to more than 1 year ^b		Rated	Operational	Design
Total	6,715	5,964	10,006	:	:	:
American Samoa ^c	/	/	196	/	/	/
Guam ^d	559	313	559	443	/	443
Northern Mariana Islands	175	145	175	559	325	559
Puerto Rico	5,610	5,506	8,884	11,909	10,290	14,632
U.S. Virgin Islands ^e	371	/	192	/	/	/

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of U.S. territorial or commonwealth correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Custody refers to the physical location where the prisoner is held. Rated capacity is the number of prisoners or beds a facility can hold as set by a rating official. Operational capacity is the number of prisoners a facility can hold based on staffing and services. Design capacity is the number of prisoners a facility can hold as set by the architect or planner.

:Not calculated.

/Not reported.

^aExcludes American Samoa.

^bExcludes American Samoa and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

^cAmerican Samoa has not submitted National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data since 2011. Custody data were located in the American Samoa Statistical Yearbook 2017 (<https://doc.as/press-release-2017-statistical-yearbook-released/2017-statistical-yearbook/>) and represent the number of persons in custody as of December 2017.

^dGuam did not submit 2019 NPS data. Data shown are from 2018.

^eThe U.S. Virgin Islands has not submitted NPS data since 2013. Data are taken from the March 27, 2019, testimony of Virgin Islands Bureau of Corrections Director-designee Wynnie Testamark to the Virgin Islands Committee on Homeland Security, Justice, and Public Safety, found at www.legvi.org, and represent the number of prisoners in the custody and under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Virgin Islands at the end of March 2019.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2019.

Methodology

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

The NPS distinguishes between prisoners in custody and prisoners under jurisdiction. To have custody of a prisoner, a state or the BOP must hold the prisoner in one of its facilities. To have jurisdiction over a prisoner, the state or the BOP must have legal authority over that prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is incarcerated or supervised. Some states were unable to provide counts that distinguished between custody and jurisdiction.

The jurisdiction notes to the *Prisoners* bulletin series are available separately on the BJS website for the *Prisoners in 2018* and later reports. These notes detail which states did not distinguish between jurisdiction and custody, as well as those that used alternative counting rules or had policy changes during the year that affected the prisoner population counts.

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

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

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

Admissions in this report include new court commitments; returned prisoners for parole, probation,

or other conditional-release violations; returned prisoners from appeal or bond; and other admissions. They exclude transfers from other jurisdictions, returned prisoners who were absent without leave, and returned escapees, because these persons have not officially left the jurisdiction.

The NPS collects data on the following types of releases: unconditional releases (e.g., expirations of sentence and commutations), conditional releases (e.g., probations, supervised mandatory releases, and discretionary paroles), deaths, absences without leave (AWOLs), escapes from confinement, transfers to other jurisdictions, releases to appeal or bond, and other releases. For reporting purposes, BJS release counts exclude AWOLs, escapes, and transfers to other jurisdictions, because these persons have not officially left the jurisdiction.

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

Non-reporting states

The Oregon DOC did not respond to the 2018 or 2019 NPS surveys.

Jurisdiction and custody counts for Oregon in 2019 were imputed based on a state report.¹ BJS assumed that Oregon's distribution of prisoners by race or ethnicity, its number of prisoners age 17 or younger, and its prison-capacity estimate had not changed from the numbers reported in the 2017 NPS, the last time Oregon reported NPS data. The number of female admissions and male releases were assumed to be unchanged from 2017, and male admissions and female releases were calculated to explain the difference between the 2018 and 2019 jurisdiction counts. BJS assumed that the types of prison admissions and releases in Oregon did not change from the last reported data from 2017.

¹See <https://www.oregon.gov/doc/Documents/prison-population-trends.pdf>.

States with significant methodological changes in 2019 NPS data reporting

When reporting the 2019 NPS data, California implemented a new method for calculating sentence length of prisoners. In addition, the state ended all contracts with out-of-state private prison vendors, returning prisoners to California-operated facilities. These changes rendered the 2019 NPS data not comparable to previous years' reported data for California.

In 2018, the Montana Department of Corrections transitioned to a new data-management system and worked to identify and clean up prisoner placement concerns in the data. The state rewrote its data-extract programs for NPS reporting in 2019, so these data are not comparable to previous years' data for Montana.

Estimating year-end counts of the prison population by sex, race or ethnicity, and age

National-level estimates of the number of persons by race and ethnicity under the jurisdiction of state prisons on December 31, 2019 were based on an adjustment of NPS counts to comply with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of race and ethnicity. OMB defines ethnicity (Hispanic) as a separate category, and race categories are defined exclusive of ethnicity. OMB adopted guidelines for collecting these data in 1997.

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

The same adjustment methodology was used for the distribution of race and ethnicity among federal prisoners, as BJS used data from in-person surveys of

federal prisoners. BJS summed state and federal estimates for race and ethnicity to produce the total counts published in table 3 and for detailed counts of prisoners by sex, age, and offense.

Prior to the *Prisoners in 2016* report, BJS used the race and ethnicity data from the 2004 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities (SISCF) to calculate the ratio for the adjusted state distribution, while the federal data were not adjusted. Starting in 2016, BJS conducted the Survey of Prison Inmates (SPI), which allowed for adjustments to be updated with more recent data from both state and federal prisoners. To obtain 10-year estimates of race and ethnicity for both state and federal prisoners, BJS calculated ratio adjustments for each year twice, once using the 2004 SISCF and once using the 2016 SPI. BJS then weighted the ratios to reflect the number of years between the survey and estimate year. The ratios calculated using SISCF data received higher weights for years closer to 2004, while those calculated using SPI data had higher weights for years closer to 2016. BJS then used the average of these weighted ratios.

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

BJS provides the unadjusted jurisdiction-level counts of prisoners by race and ethnicity. Historical adjusted counts of prisoners by race are archived through the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data.²

Estimating imprisonment rates by sex, race or ethnicity, and age

BJS calculated age-specific imprisonment rates for each sex, adjusted race and ethnicity group, and age group, by dividing the estimated number of sentenced prisoners within each age group under jurisdiction on December 31, 2019 by the estimated number of U.S. residents in

²See <https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/web/NACJD/studies/36281>.

each age group on January 1, 2020. BJS multiplied the result by 100,000 and rounded to the nearest whole number. Totals by sex include all prisoners and U.S. residents, regardless of race or ethnicity.

Non-U.S. citizens in prison

The BOP and some DOCs reported the number of non-U.S. citizens under their jurisdiction or in their custody on December 31, 2019 to the NPS. While the intention is for jurisdictions to report based on prisoners' current citizenship status, some jurisdictions may have instead reported country of birth to the NPS.

Starting in 2017, states and the BOP were asked to include the citizenship status of prisoners held in private facilities. In 2017, the BOP provided counts of non-U.S. citizens based on the country of current citizenship. In previous years, BOP counts were based on the country of birth.

Non-U.S. citizens held in local jails under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities were excluded from totals, unless otherwise noted. Total U.S. and state counts of non-U.S. citizen prisoners for 2019 include estimated counts for three states (California, New Hampshire, and Oregon) that did not report statistics on non-U.S. citizens. U.S. and state sex-specific totals exclude counts for five states that did not submit counts of non-U.S. citizens by sex: Alabama, California, Maine, New Hampshire, and Oregon. Nationally, the 92.7% of prisoners who are not counted as non-U.S. citizens may not be U.S. citizens, as some may have an unknown citizenship status.

Estimating offense distribution in the state and federal prison populations by sex, race or ethnicity, and age

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

Federal estimates presented in tables 14 and 15 are obtained from the FJSP, and counts are based on prisoners who were convicted and sentenced to any length of time, including those sentenced to one year

or less, and who were under federal jurisdiction on September 30, 2019. Data are limited to prisoners sentenced on U.S. district court commitments or District of Columbia Superior Court commitments and to prisoners returned to federal custody following violations of probation (both federal and District of Columbia), parole, supervised release, or mandatory release. Estimates in tables 14 and 15 differ from previously published federal offense distributions presented in the FJSP web tool or *Federal Justice Statistics* bulletins and statistical tables on the BJS website because the FJSP publications exclude District of Columbia prisoners.³ Because the FJSP is a custody collection, the total count of prisoners in tables 14 and 15 differs from the jurisdiction count of prisoners reported to the NPS. The distributions of race and ethnicity for tables 14 and 15 have not been adjusted to self-report distributions because the adjustment to the total population made in earlier tables is based on prisoners sentenced to more than one year.

Prison capacities

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

Military correctional data

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

U.S. territories

Data on prisoners under the jurisdiction of U.S. territorial correctional authorities are collected separately

³For the FJSP web tool, see <https://www.bjs.gov/fjsrcl/>.

from state and federal NPS data, and U.S. totals in this report exclude territorial counts. Three territories (American Samoa, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) did not provide 2019 NPS data. Data from prior years and alternate sources are shown in table 20.

APPENDIX TABLE 1**Imprisonment rates, based on sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, per 100,000 U.S. residents and 100,000 U.S. adults, 1978-2019**

Year	All ages	Age 18 or older
1978	131	183
1979	133	185
1980	138	191
1981	153	211
1982	170	232
1983	179	243
1984	187	254
1985	201	272
1986	216	293
1987	230	311
1988	246	331
1989	274	369
1990	295	398
1991	311	420
1992	330	446
1993	360	486
1994	389	526
1995	411	556
1996	427	577
1997	444	599
1998	463	623
1999	476	640
2000	470	632
2001	470	630
2002	477	639
2003	483	645
2004	487	649
2005	492	655
2006	501	666
2007	506	670
2008	506	669
2009	504	665
2010	500	656
2011	492	644
2012	480	626
2013	479	624
2014	472	613
2015	459	595
2016	450	583
2017	442	570
2018	432	556
2019	419	539

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 1978-2019; and U.S. Census Bureau, post-censal resident population estimates for January 1 of the following calendar year.

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction and race or ethnicity, December 31, 2019

State/federal	Total	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaska Native ^a	Asian ^a	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander ^a	Two or more races ^a	Other ^a	Unknown	Did not report
Federal ^{b,c}	175,116	50,862	64,079	54,070	3,731	2,374	/	~	0	0	0
State											
Alabama	28,304	13,454	14,631	0	2	4	0	0	0	213	0
Alaska	4,475	1,863	454	123	1,777	44	182	0	0	32	0
Arizona	42,441	16,523	6,233	16,385	2,366	194	~	1	739	0	0
Arkansas	17,759	9,767	7,282	568	48	61	10	0	17	6	0
California	122,687	25,510	35,056	54,115	1,389	1,356	367	~	4,894	~	0
Colorado	19,785	9,026	3,507	6,251	749	249	0	/	/	3	0
Connecticut	12,823	3,803	5,457	3,449	39	73	0	0	0	2	0
Delaware	5,692	1,932	3,436	313	0	7	0	0	~	4	0
Florida	96,009	38,335	45,121	12,124	90	19	8	/	306	6	0
Georgia	54,816	19,795	32,656	2,139	28	190	1	/	0	7	0
Hawaii	5,279	1,198	323	120	22	892	2,318	182	0	224	0
Idaho	9,437	7,076	287	1,445	361	45	0	~	~	223	0
Illinois	38,259	12,223	20,851	4,872	57	140	/	71	/	45	0
Indiana	27,180	16,878	8,852	1,118	66	66	14	141	0	45	0
Iowa	9,282	6,047	2,355	616	172	69	0	0	0	23	0
Kansas	10,177	5,854	2,755	1,253	218	90	0	0	0	7	0
Kentucky	23,082	17,542	4,877	309	18	~	~	~	42	294	0
Louisiana	31,609	10,436	21,061	66	19	27	0	0	~	0	0
Maine	2,185	1,779	231	0	59	13	3	28	~	72	0
Maryland ^d	18,595	4,310	13,197	748	93	50	14	/	150	23	10
Massachusetts	8,205	3,462	2,306	2,172	44	120	1	0	100	0	0
Michigan ^d	38,053	17,224	20,040	/	427	110	25	0	0	227	0
Minnesota	9,982	4,675	3,586	560	887	263	/	/	/	11	0
Mississippi	19,417	7,133	12,025	177	31	47	0	0	0	4	0
Missouri	26,044	16,286	9,027	549	87	59	0	~	/	36	0
Montana	4,723	3,359	131	117	1,094	~	~	~	22	0	0
Nebraska	5,682	2,943	1,559	824	265	47	4	/	37	3	0
Nevada	12,840	5,537	3,990	2,719	218	374	~	~	0	2	0
New Hampshire ^e	2,691	3,268	140	120	13	20	0	~	37	61	0
New Jersey	18,613	3,978	11,372	2,911	13	139	0	/	0	200	0
New Mexico	6,723	1,687	463	4,010	446	19	19	/	/	79	0
New York	43,500	10,421	21,109	10,584	391	258	/	/	543	194	0
North Carolina	34,079	13,553	17,545	1,874	844	109	19	~	~	135	0
North Dakota	1,794	1,098	186	114	389	6	1	0	~	0	0
Ohio ^f	50,338	25,070	21,752	1,380	82	67	/	/	346	/	1,641
Oklahoma	25,679	13,184	6,689	2,003	2,978	89	31	~	47	12	646
Oregon ^g	14,961	10,757	1,436	2,020	479	224	45	~	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	45,702	20,086	20,846	4,378	38	125	~	0	0	229	0
Rhode Island	2,740	1,142	782	713	25	37	~	~	41	0	0
South Carolina	18,608	6,950	10,993	492	29	19	1	~	123	1	0
South Dakota	3,801	1,998	289	143	1,336	22	2	~	11	~	0
Tennessee	26,349	14,633	11,012	590	46	68	/	/	0	0	0
Texas	158,429	53,597	51,584	52,344	82	604	0	0	218	0	0
Utah	6,665	4,048	471	1,295	366	71	146	0	0	268	0
Vermont	1,608	1,386	141	0	16	5	1	~	~	59	0
Virginia ^c	36,091	15,005	19,808	1,071	26	159	~	0	0	22	0
Washington	19,261	11,262	3,275	2,698	1,048	769	/	/	69	140	0

Continued on next page

APPENDIX TABLE 2 (continued)

Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction and race or ethnicity, December 31, 2019

State/federal	Total	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaska Native ^a	Asian ^a	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander ^a	Two or more races ^a	Other ^a	Unknown	Did not report
West Virginia	6,800	5,819	875	45	5	7	1	48	0	0	0
Wisconsin	23,956	10,815	10,003	1,871	972	282	~	/	~	13	0
Wyoming	2,479	1,864	129	302	157	13	6	0	4	4	0

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. For jurisdiction-level information, see *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website. Estimates were provided by state and federal departments of corrections' administrative record systems and may not reflect prisoners' self-identification of race or ethnicity. State, federal, and national totals by race or ethnicity differ from other tables in this report due to adjustments that BJS made in other tables to correct for differences between administrative records and prisoner self-reported data on race or ethnicity. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP).

~Not applicable. State does not track this race or ethnicity.

/Not reported.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic whites and "black" refers to non-Hispanic blacks). See *Methodology*.

^bThe BOP does not separate persons of Hispanic origin from the individual race categories when reporting to the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS). To do so, BJS used data from the 2019 Federal Justice Statistics Program (preliminary).

^cAsians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders were combined into a single category and reported as Asian that are not broken out by race.

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

^eState reported counts of prisoners by race that exceeded jurisdiction population. Data are presented in this table as reported by the state.

^fCount based on prisoners held in state custody and private prison facilities. Excludes persons under the jurisdiction of the Ohio Department of Corrections who were held in local jails or in out-of-state prisons.

^gState did not submit 2019 NPS data on race or ethnicity. Counts were imputed. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2019 (preliminary); and National Prisoner Statistics, 2019.



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

This report was written by E. Ann Carson. Emily Buehler, Stephanie Mueller, Danielle Kaeble, and Todd Minton verified the report.

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