



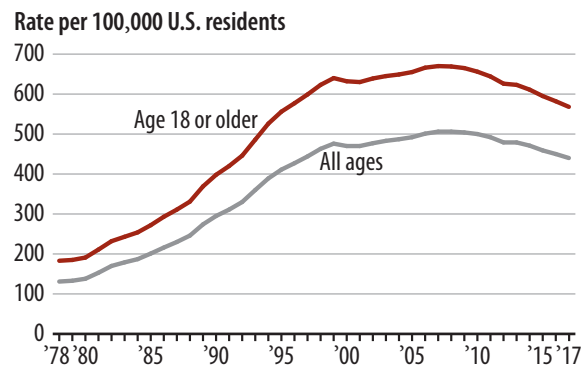
Prisoners in 2017

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

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

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

FIGURE 1
Imprisonment rates of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, per 100,000 U.S. residents, 1978–2017



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

HIGHLIGHTS

- The imprisonment rate for sentenced prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction decreased 2.1% from 2016 to 2017 (from 450 to 440 sentenced prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents) and 13% from 2007 to 2017 (from 506 to 440 per 100,000).
- The number of prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction decreased by 18,700 (down 1.2%), from 1,508,100 at year-end 2016 to 1,489,400 at year-end 2017.
- The federal prison population decreased by 6,100 prisoners from year-end 2016 to year-end 2017 (down 3%), accounting for one-third of the overall change in the U.S. prison population.
- More than half (55%) of state prisoners were serving sentences for violent offenses at year-end 2016, the most recent year for which data are available.
- The number of state or federal prisoners held in private facilities decreased 5% from 2016 to 2017.
- Non-citizens made up roughly the same portion of the U.S. prison population (7.6%) as of the total U.S. population (7.0%, per the U.S. Census Bureau).
- The imprisonment rate of sentenced black adults declined by 4% from 2016 to 2017 and by 31% from 2007 to 2017.
- Nearly half of federal prisoners were serving a sentence for a drug-trafficking offense at fiscal year-end 2017.
- At year-end 2017, the imprisonment rate for sentenced black males (2,336 per 100,000 black male U.S. residents) was almost six times that of sentenced white males (397 per 100,000 white male U.S. residents).
- At year-end 2016, an estimated 60% of Hispanics and blacks sentenced to serve more than one year in state prison had been convicted of and sentenced for a violent offense, compared to 48% of white prisoners.

Terms and definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Jail—A confinement facility that is usually administered by a local law enforcement agency and is intended for adults but sometimes holds juveniles for confinement before or after adjudication. Such facilities include jails and city or county correctional centers; special jail facilities, such as medical treatment or release centers; halfway houses; work farms; and temporary holding or lockup facilities that are part of the jail's combined function. Prisoners sentenced to jail facilities usually

have a sentence of one year or less. Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont operate integrated systems that combine prisons and jails.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Total prison population

The number of prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction at year-end 2017 (1,489,400) decreased 8% (down 126,100 prisoners) from 2009, when the U.S. prison population peaked at 1,615,500 (**table 1**). Federal prisoners made up 12% of the total U.S. prison population at year-end 2017 and accounted for 33% of the decline in the total prison population. The number of federal prisoners decreased from 189,200 at year-end 2016 to 183,100 at year-end 2017. This was the fifth consecutive year of population decline among federal prisoners.

States held 1,306,300 prisoners at year-end 2017, which was down 1% (12,600) from year-end 2016. A total of 29 states showed decreases in year-end prison populations from 2016 to 2017 (**table 2**). The states with the largest declines in prisoners were Illinois (down 2,200), Louisiana (down 1,900), and Oklahoma (down 1,800). Of the 20 states that showed increases in prison populations from 2016, the states with the largest increases were California (up 960), Tennessee (up 780), and North Carolina (up 697). Maine had the same number of prisoners (2,404) at year-end 2016 as at year-end 2017.

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

TABLE 1
Prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction and sex, 2007–2017

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

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

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

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

^cTotal and state estimates for 2017 include imputed counts for New Mexico and North Dakota, which did not submit 2017 NPS data. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2007–2017.

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

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

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TABLE 2 (continued)

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

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

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

:Not calculated.

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

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

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

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

^eState submitted updated 2016 population counts.

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

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

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

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

Counting prisoners

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

- **Most totals and trends** are based on jurisdiction counts, which include all prisoners under the authority of state or federal correctional officials, regardless of where the prisoner is held.
- **Imprisonment rates** are based on sentenced prisoners, which include persons who have received a court-ordered term of imprisonment of more than one year. (In all, 97% of prisoners are sentenced prisoners.)
- **Admissions and releases** are based on prisoners sentenced to more than one year, except where noted.
- **Prisoners age 17 or younger** are based on physical custody populations and exclude those held in private prisons, local jails, or facilities of other jurisdictions.

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

Sentenced prison population

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 3
Sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, 2007–2017

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

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

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

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

^cEstimates are rounded to the nearest 100.

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2007–2017; Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2017 (preliminary); National Corrections Reporting Program, 2016; and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

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

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

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

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

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

:Not calculated.

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

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

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

^dState submitted updated 2016 sentenced population counts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

number of black sentenced prisoners decreased by 20%, the number of white sentenced prisoners decreased by 13%, and the number of Hispanic sentenced prisoners increased by 2%.

Imprisonment rates

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

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

TABLE 5
Imprisonment rates of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction and demographic characteristics, 2007–2017

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

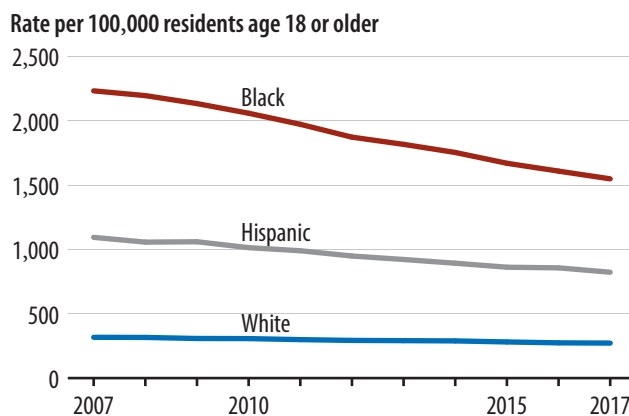
Broken down by state and federal rates, the imprisonment rate for sentenced prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents was 390 under state jurisdiction and 51 under federal jurisdiction. At year-end 2017, a total of 22 states had imprisonment rates that were higher than the nationwide average for all states.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

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

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

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

FIGURE 2
Imprisonment rates of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older, by race and Hispanic origin, 2007–2017



Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts are for December 31 of each year and are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than one year. Imprisonment rate is per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older. See [table 5](#) for imprisonment rates. See [Methodology](#) for the calculation of race or Hispanic origin imprisonment rates.
 Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2007–2017; Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2017; National Corrections Reporting Programs, 2016; Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 2004; Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016; and U.S. Census Bureau, post-censal resident population estimates for January 1 of the following calendar year.

TABLE 6**Imprisonment rates of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities per 100,000 U.S. residents, by jurisdiction and sex, 2016 and 2017**

Jurisdiction	2016				2017			
	Total	Male	Female	Total adult ^a	Total	Male	Female	Total adult ^a
U.S. total ^b	450	847	64	582	440	829	63	568
Federal ^c	53	100	7	68	51	96	7	66
State ^b	397	747	57	513	390	733	57	503
Alabama	571	1,085	88	737	486	930	70	626
Alaska ^d	282	511	30	376	258	473	22	343
Arizona	587	1,072	106	766	569	1,039	105	740
Arkansas	583	1,094	90	763	598	1,122	92	781
California ^e	327	629	29	425	328	630	29	424
Colorado	357	641	69	461	351	630	68	452
Connecticut ^d	289	560	31	365	268	522	26	338
Delaware ^d	427	839	41	543	420	830	37	533
Florida	480	914	64	601	466	887	62	582
Georgia	511	977	70	675	506	966	70	666
Hawaii ^d	254	456	50	323	240	441	38	305
Idaho	434	754	113	586	447	777	114	601
Illinois	340	651	40	441	324	623	35	418
Indiana	384	711	65	503	389	716	71	509
Iowa	287	524	52	374	285	522	51	372
Kansas	331	609	55	438	332	608	57	439
Kentucky	518	917	130	670	527	933	133	682
Louisiana	761	1,469	83	997	719	1,387	82	942
Maine	137	256	22	169	134	250	22	165
Maryland	328	649	26	422	317	625	27	407
Massachusetts	156	307	13	195	120	239	9	150
Michigan	413	794	44	529	397	763	42	508
Minnesota	191	355	28	249	191	357	26	249
Mississippi	625	1,202	82	823	619	1,189	84	812
Missouri	532	972	107	688	532	970	109	687
Montana	365	647	79	467	350	617	79	447
Nebraska	273	505	43	364	273	503	44	362
Nevada	459	832	83	596	451	817	84	584
New Hampshire	210	391	34	261	204	378	33	253
New Jersey	220	432	18	282	217	427	17	278
New Mexico ^f	334	607	66	437	344	620	73	448
New York	255	502	22	323	249	488	22	314
North Carolina	339	645	48	437	341	649	50	439
North Dakota ^{f,g}	235	404	57	307	226	391	53	295
Ohio	448	834	77	578	441	822	74	567
Oklahoma ^e	752	1,344	171	996	704	1,262	157	931
Oregon ^e	368	679	63	467	364	671	63	461
Pennsylvania	383	737	43	484	375	721	43	473
Rhode Island ^d	192	381	12	239	170	337	13	212
South Carolina	408	783	54	523	386	743	50	494
South Dakota	441	761	116	586	453	776	124	601
Tennessee	422	782	79	545	429	789	87	553
Texas	562	1,038	92	760	553	1,022	89	746
Utah ^e	201	373	27	287	206	377	32	292
Vermont ^d	197	372	26	243	180	331	33	222

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TABLE 6 (continued)**Imprisonment rates of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities per 100,000 U.S. residents, by jurisdiction and sex, 2016 and 2017**

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

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

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

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

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

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

^eState submitted updated 2016 population counts.

^fState did not submit 2017 NPS data. Counts were imputed for the calculation of 2017 rates and should not be compared to 2016 rates.

^gState did not submit 2016 NPS data. Counts were imputed for the calculation of 2016 rates and should not be compared to 2017 rates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2016 and 2017; and U.S. Census Bureau, post-censal resident population estimates for January 1 of the following calendar year.

Prison admissions and releases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Jurisdiction	Admissions ^a					Releases ^b				
	2016 total	2017 total	Percent change, 2016–2017	2017 new court commitments	2017 conditional supervision violations ^c	2016 total	2017 total	Percent change, 2016–2017	2017 unconditional ^{d,e}	2017 conditional ^{e,f}
U.S. total^g	606,000	606,571	0.1%	418,579	174,210	626,019	622,377	-0.6%	160,596	446,785
Federal^e	44,682	44,708	0.1%	40,180	4,527	52,035	49,461	-4.9%	48,457	318
State^g	561,318	561,863	0.1%	378,399	169,683	573,984	572,916	-0.2%	112,139	446,467
Alabama	10,749	12,170	13.2	8,045	1,624	12,711	13,624	7.2	3,130	8,808
Alaska ^h	1,804	1,580	-12.4	1,446	134	2,159	1,941	-10.1	460	1,476
Arizona	13,663	13,423	-1.8	10,787	2,557	13,857	14,075	1.6	2,332	11,610
Arkansas	9,911	8,971	-9.5	4,623	4,348	10,370	8,443	-18.6	752	7,610
California ⁱ	35,730	37,077	3.8	32,396	4,644	34,528	36,203	4.9	98	35,576
Colorado	8,707	9,638	10.7	6,038	3,600	8,934	9,669	8.2	1,116	8,419
Connecticut ^h	4,747	4,401	-7.3	3,658	606	5,618	5,169	-8.0	2,451	2,707
Delaware ^{h,j}	3,096	2,897	-6.4	2,237	646	4,041	2,736	-32.3	310	2,272
Florida ^k	29,038	28,189	-2.9	27,423	85	31,166	30,467	-2.2	18,703	11,313
Georgia	17,585	16,699	-5.0	14,567	2,124	15,053	15,210	1.0	6,713	8,320
Hawaii ^h	1,538	1,528	-0.7	876	652	1,666	1,834	10.1	345	781
Idaho	5,766	5,747	-0.3	1,671	4,076	5,479	5,395	-1.5	400	4,926
Illinois	25,661	24,468	-4.6	16,401	8,062	28,615	26,850	-6.2	3,982	22,763
Indiana	12,600	12,249	-2.8	9,240	2,888	14,561	11,708	-19.6	910	10,730
Iowa	5,541	5,619	1.4	3,790	1,773	5,305	5,632	6.2	1,182	4,378
Kansas	6,442	6,453	0.2	3,865	1,276	6,394	6,406	0.2	1,690	4,685
Kentucky	20,111	21,239	5.6	12,366	8,605	18,552	20,555	10.8	4,572	15,371
Louisiana	15,877	16,337	2.9	10,662	5,674	16,308	17,868	9.6	1,142	16,584
Maine	657	960	46.1	455	505	647	684	5.7	320	354
Maryland ^l	8,843	8,243	:	5,823	2,415	9,459	8,850	:	2,871	5,919
Massachusetts	2,059	2,141	4.0	1,909	223	2,458	2,309	-6.1	1,745	533
Michigan	12,573	12,013	-4.5	6,670	2,720	14,081	13,470	-4.3	557	10,486
Minnesota	8,027	8,195	2.1	4,804	3,391	8,254	8,092	-2.0	956	7,125
Mississippi	7,510	7,553	0.6	5,488	2,049	7,080	7,748	9.4	444	6,963
Missouri	18,426	18,551	0.7	9,816	8,729	18,410	18,431	0.1	1,528	16,779
Montana	2,666	2,644	-0.8	1,961	683	2,546	2,770	8.8	261	2,492
Nebraska	2,310	2,436	5.5	1,979	445	2,366	2,387	0.9	654	1,710
Nevada ^m	6,059	5,862	-3.3	4,990	794	5,778	6,548	13.3	2,401	4,100
New Hampshire	1,538	1,338	-13.0	668	670	1,601	1,409	-12.0	82	1,320
New Jersey	8,837	8,611	-2.6	6,189	2,422	9,685	8,959	-7.5	5,072	3,683
New Mexico ⁿ	3,615	3,848	:	2,461	1,387	3,631	3,631	:	989	2,626
New York	21,081	20,421	-3.1	12,594	7,727	22,047	21,667	-1.7	2,330	19,042
North Carolina	16,009	18,242	13.9	13,873	4,366	16,677	17,244	3.4	2,685	14,463
North Dakota ^o	1,590	1,570	:	904	665	1,583	1,627	:	216	1,407
Ohio ^p	22,792	21,602	-5.2	16,554	4,401	22,850	22,299	-2.4	8,889	13,246
Oklahoma	8,778	10,228	16.5	7,658	2,570	10,404	9,682	-6.9	2,973	6,623
Oregon ^q	5,020	5,566	:	3,707	1,717	4,712	5,428	:	35	5,185
Pennsylvania	20,326	19,297	-5.1	9,116	9,128	20,418	19,673	-3.6	3,151	16,321
Rhode Island ^h	767	572	-25.4	482	90	939	875	-6.8	610	257
South Carolina	6,688	6,017	-10.0	4,922	1,087	6,709	6,847	2.1	2,239	4,494
South Dakota	2,891	3,896	34.8	1,507	499	2,832	3,859	36.3	311	2,467
Tennessee	12,898	11,541	-10.5	6,877	4,664	13,508	13,307	-1.5	5,080	8,136
Texas	77,385	76,877	-0.7	47,697	27,474	76,733	77,196	0.6	9,977	64,519
Utah	3,293	4,047	22.9	1,814	2,233	3,611	3,781	4.7	674	3,085

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

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

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

:Not calculated.

/Not reported.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other selected findings

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

Demographic characteristics among sentenced prisoners

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

Non-U.S. citizens

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

Prisoners age 17 or younger

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

Offense characteristics of state prisoners

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

Offense characteristics of federal prisoners

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

Prison capacity

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

Private prisons

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

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

Prisoners held in local jails

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

U.S. military and territories

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

TABLE 8**Percent of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age, December 31, 2017**

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

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

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

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

^cIncludes persons of all ages.

^dEstimates are rounded to the nearest 100.

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

TABLE 9**Imprisonment rates of sentenced state and federal prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents of corresponding sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age groups, December 31, 2017**

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

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

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

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

^cIncludes persons of all ages.

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

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

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

Jurisdiction	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	105,129	77,993	2,959	7.6%	99,855	72,943	2,735	7.5%
Federal^{f,g}	35,857	34,314	1,543	19.7%	31,339	29,964	1,375	18.6%
State^e	69,272	43,679	1,416	5.8%	68,516	42,979	1,360	5.8%
Alabama	817	730	87	3.7	784	697	87	3.9
Alaska ^h	119	113	6	2.7	56	53	3	3.0
Arizona ^g	4,018	3,889	129	9.6	3,930	3,806	124	9.7
Arkansas	264	256	8	1.7	264	256	8	1.7
California ⁱ	24,177	/	/	18.8	24,177	/	/	18.9
Colorado ^g	1,525	1,464	61	7.8	1,525	1,464	61	7.8
Connecticut ^h	387	371	16	2.8	268	260	8	2.9
Delaware ^h	266	249	17	4.3	183	182	1	4.6
Florida ^g	5,776	5,613	163	6.0	5,776	5,613	163	6.0
Georgia ^g	2,552	2,431	121	5.2	2,550	2,429	121	5.3
Hawaii ^h	128	122	6	2.5	83	80	3	2.6
Idaho	340	331	9	4.5	294	285	9	4.3
Illinois	1,555	1,517	38	3.8	1,555	1,517	38	3.8
Indiana ^g	560	546	14	2.2	560	546	14	2.2
Iowa ^g	190	180	10	2.1	190	180	10	2.1
Kansas ^g	314	303	11	3.2	306	296	10	3.3
Kentucky	173	170	3	1.4	173	170	3	1.4
Louisiana	120	119	1	0.8	120	119	1	0.8
Maine	38	38	0	1.6	31	31	0	1.8
Maryland	637	624	13	3.2	634	621	13	3.4
Massachusetts	691	665	26	7.9	615	603	12	7.7
Michigan ^g	555	540	15	1.4	555	540	15	1.4
Minnesota ^g	425	413	12	4.7	425	413	12	4.5
Mississippi	21	21	0	0.2	19	19	0	0.1
Missouri ⁱ	239	233	6	0.7	239	233	6	0.7
Montana ^g	16	15	1	0.5	16	15	1	0.5
Nebraska ^g	208	206	2	4.1	208	206	2	4.1
Nevada ^g	1,210	1,166	44	9.1	1,202	1,159	43	8.8
New Hampshire	/	/	/	:	/	/	/	:
New Jersey ^g	1,280	1,254	26	6.6	1,280	1,254	26	6.6
New Mexico ^k	/	/	/	:	/	/	/	:
New York ^g	4,330	4,192	138	8.7	4,330	4,192	138	8.8
North Carolina	1,248	1,213	35	3.4	1,241	1,206	35	3.5
North Dakota ^k	/	/	/	:	/	/	/	:
Ohio ^{g,l}	477	458	19	0.9	477	458	19	0.9
Oklahoma ^m	159	156	3	0.6	151	148	3	0.6
Oregon ⁿ	1,473	/	/	10.0%	/	/	/	:
Pennsylvania	2,038	1,997	41	4.3	1,985	1,944	41	4.2
Rhode Island ^h	/	/	/	:	/	/	/	:
South Carolina ^g	445	428	17	2.3	441	425	16	2.3
South Dakota ^g	86	78	8	2.2	86	78	8	2.2
Tennessee	368	356	12	1.7	368	356	12	1.7
Texas ^g	8,826	8,595	231	5.9	8,746	8,518	228	6.0
Utah ^j	356	350	6	7.1	356	350	6	7.2

Continued on next page

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

Jurisdiction	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
Vermont ^h	8	7	1	0.6	3	2	1	0.3
Virginia	865	844	21	2.9	865	844	21	2.9
Washington	746	725	21	4.2	745	724	21	4.2
West Virginia	24	23	1	0.4	24	23	1	0.4
Wisconsin	476	463	13	2.0	463	451	12	2.1
Wyoming ^g	53	52	1	2.2	53	52	1	2.2

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

:Not calculated.

/Not reported.

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

^bIncludes unsentenced prisoners and those of all sentence lengths.

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

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

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

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

^gCitizenship data were subject to verification by an external data source.

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

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

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

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

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

^mCitizenship based on prisoner-reported country of birth.

ⁿCitizenship data were extracted from a state report (<https://www.oregon.gov/doc/OC/docs/pdf/IB-54-ICE Criminal Aliens.pdf>) and was unavailable by sex.

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

TABLE 11**Prisoners age 17 or younger in the custody of publicly or privately operated federal or state prisons, not including jails, by sex, December 31, 2017**

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

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

/Not reported.

^aThe Federal Bureau of Prisons holds prisoners age 17 or younger in private contract facilities; 42 such prisoners were housed in contract facilities in 2017.

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

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

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

TABLE 12**Sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state correctional authorities, percentages by most serious offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, December 31, 2016**

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

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

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

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

^cIncludes non-negligent manslaughter.

^dIncludes trafficking and other drug offenses.

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

^fIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

^gEstimates are rounded to the nearest 100.

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

TABLE 13**Number of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state correctional authorities, by most serious offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, December 31, 2016**

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

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

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

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

^cIncludes non-negligent manslaughter.

^dIncludes trafficking and other drug offenses.

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

^fIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

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

TABLE 14**Prisoners who received a sentence of any length in the custody of publicly or privately operated federal correctional facilities, percentages by most serious offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, September 30, 2017**

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

Note: Counts are based on prisoners who were convicted and sentenced to any length of time, including those sentenced to one year or less, in the custody of publicly or privately operated federal correctional facilities on September 30, 2017. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See *Methodology*.

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

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

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

^dIncludes murder and negligent and non-negligent manslaughter.

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

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

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

^hIncludes offenses not classified.

ⁱEstimates are rounded to the nearest 100.

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

TABLE 15**Prisoners who received a sentence of any length in the custody of publicly or privately operated federal correctional facilities, numbers by most serious offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, September 30, 2017**

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

Note: Counts are based on prisoners who were convicted and sentenced to any length of time, including those sentenced to one year or less, in the custody of publicly or privately operated federal correctional facilities on September 30, 2017. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See *Methodology*.

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

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

^cRace/Hispanic origin data are not adjusted to self-reported data.

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

^eIncludes murder and negligent and non-negligent manslaughter.

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

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

^hIncludes offenses not classified.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

/Not reported.

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

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

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

^dPrivate facilities included in capacity and custody counts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 17**Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities and held in the custody of private prisons and local jails, 2016 and 2017**

Jurisdiction	Prisoners held in private prisons ^a				Prisoners held in local jails			
	2016	2017	Percent change, 2016-2017	Percent of total jurisdiction, 2017	2016	2017	Percent change, 2016-2017	Percent of total jurisdiction, 2017
U.S. total	128,323	121,420	-5.4%	8.2%	83,679	80,917	-3.3%	5.4%
Federal ^b	34,159	27,569	-19.3%	15.1%	832	869	4.4%	0.5%
State	94,164	93,851	-0.3%	7.2%	82,847	80,048	-3.4%	6.1%
Alabama	348	264	-24.1	1.0	1,445	2,021	39.9	7.3
Alaska ^c	551	248	-55.0	5.6	40	39	-2.5	0.9
Arizona	8,285	8,283	0.0	19.7	0	0	~	~
Arkansas	0	0	~	~	1,369	1,837	34.2	10.2
California	7,005	6,359	-9.2	4.9	1,651	1,762	6.7	1.3
Colorado	3,564	3,760	5.5	18.9	376	164	-56.4	0.8
Connecticut ^c	508	515	1.4	3.7	~	~	~	~
Delaware ^c	0	0	~	~	~	~	~	~
Florida	12,176	11,676	-4.1	11.9	1,161	1,119	-3.6	1.1
Georgia	7,973	7,880	-1.2	14.7	5,066	4,752	-6.2	8.9
Hawaii ^c	1,405	1,602	14.0	28.5	~	~	~	~
Idaho	420	432	2.9	5.0	791	680	-14.0	7.9
Illinois	0	362	100.0	0.9	0	0	~	~
Indiana ^d	3,927	4,061	3.4	15.6	403	251	-37.7	1.0
Iowa	0	0	~	~	0	0	~	~
Kansas	0	0	~	~	78	97	24.4	1.0
Kentucky	0	0	~	~	11,151	11,531	3.4	49.0
Louisiana	0	0	~	~	20,623	18,587	-9.9	55.1
Maine	0	0	~	~	11	17	54.5	0.7
Maryland	25	32	28.0	0.2	94	58	-38.3	0.3
Massachusetts	0	0	~	~	363	261	-28.1	2.9
Michigan	0	0	~	~	0	0	~	~
Minnesota	0	0	~	~	1,023	1,007	-1.6	9.4
Mississippi	3,078	3,121	1.4	16.3	5,040	5,133	1.8	26.9
Missouri	0	0	~	~	0	0	~	~
Montana	1,481	1,409	-4.9	38.1	589	503	-14.6	13.6
Nebraska	0	0	~	~	149	151	1.3	2.8
Nevada	0	575	100.0	4.2	120	173	44.2	1.3
New Hampshire	0	0	~	~	44	51	15.9	1.9
New Jersey	2,720	2,659	-2.2	13.6	83	87	4.8	0.4
New Mexico ^e	3,040	/	:	:	0	/	:	:
New York	0	0	~	~	13	2	-84.6	0.0
North Carolina	30	30	0.0	0.1	0	0	~	~
North Dakota ^e	/	/	:	:	/	/	:	:
Ohio	6,259	7,224	15.4	14.0	0	0	~	~
Oklahoma	7,149	7,353	2.9	26.1	316	13	-95.9	0.0
Oregon ^f	0	0	~	~	0	22	:	0.1
Pennsylvania	680	407	-40.1	0.8	526	382	-27.4	0.8
Rhode Island ^c	0	0	~	~	~	~	~	~
South Carolina	12	24	100.0	0.1	344	341	-0.9	1.7
South Dakota	34	34	0.0	0.9	0	0	~	~
Tennessee	7,433	7,608	2.4	26.3	6,725	7,038	4.7	24.3
Texas	13,692	12,728	-7.0	7.8	12,051	11,549	-4.2	7.1
Utah	0	0	~	~	1,618	1,405	-13.2	21.8

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TABLE 17 (continued)**Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities and held in the custody of private prisons and local jails, 2016 and 2017**

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

Note: Counts are for December 31 of each year.

:Not calculated.

~Not applicable.

/Not reported.

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

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

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

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

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

^fState submitted updated 2016 sentenced population counts.

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

TABLE 18**Prisoners under military jurisdiction, by branch of service, 2016 and 2017**

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

Note: Counts are for December 31 of each year.

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

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

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

TABLE 19

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

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

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

^aIncludes prisoners who served in the Coast Guard.

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

^cIncludes non-negligent manslaughter.

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

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

TABLE 20**Prisoners under jurisdiction or in custody of correctional authorities in U.S. territories and commonwealths, by prison facility capacity, December 31, 2017**

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

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

/Not reported.

^aExcludes American Samoa.

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

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

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

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

Methodology

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

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

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

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

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

Admissions in this report include new court commitments; returned prisoners for parole, probation, or other conditional release violations; returned prisoners from appeal or bond; and other admissions. They exclude transfers from other jurisdictions, returned prisoners who were absent without leave, and returned escapees, because they have not officially left the jurisdiction.

Releases include unconditional releases (e.g., expirations of sentence or commutations), conditional releases (e.g., probations, supervised mandatory releases, or discretionary paroles), deaths, AWOLs, escapes from confinement, transfers to other jurisdictions, releases to appeal or bond, and other releases. For reporting purposes, BJS release counts exclude AWOLs, escapes, and transfers to other jurisdictions, because they have not officially left the jurisdiction.

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

Non-reporting states

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

The jurisdiction sentence length and custody counts for New Mexico were imputed from the total jurisdiction number based on the distributions reported by New Mexico DOC to the 2016 NPS. BJS also made the assumption that the race and Hispanic origin distribution had not changed from 2016, and that the percentage of prisoners held in local jails and private prisons remained the same. The number of releases was held at its 2016 level, and admissions were calculated to explain the difference between the 2016 and 2017 jurisdiction counts. BJS assumed that the capacity of New Mexico prisons did not change in 2017.

Oregon did not submit data in 2016 but updated some of the jurisdiction counts for that year on the 2017 NPS data collection form. Details regarding the imputation of 2016 Oregon data are summarized in *Prisoners in 2016* (NCJ 251149, BJS web, January 2018).

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

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

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

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

Prior to the *Prisoners in 2016* report, BJS used the race and Hispanic origin from the 2004 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities (SISCF) to calculate the ratio for the adjusted state distribution. Starting in 2016, BJS conducted the Survey of Prison Inmates (SPI), which allowed for adjustments to be updated with more recent data. To obtain 10-year estimates of race and Hispanic origin, BJS calculated ratio adjustments for each year twice, once using the 2004 SISCF and once using the

2016 SPI. BJS then weighted the ratios to reflect the number of years between the survey and estimate year. The ratios calculated using SISCF data received higher weights for years closer to 2004, while those calculated using SPI data had higher weights for years closer to 2016. BJS then used the average of these weighted ratios.

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

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

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

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

Non-U.S. citizen prisoners

The BOP and some DOCs reported the number of non-U.S. citizens under their jurisdiction or in their custody on December 31, 2017. While the intention is for jurisdictions to report based on prisoners' current citizenship status, some jurisdictions may have instead reported country of birth to NPS. Statistics from 2017 mark the first time that states were asked to include the citizenship status of prisoners held in private facilities, so 2017 counts are more complete than in prior years.

In 2017, the BOP provided counts of non-citizens based on country of current citizenship. This is a change from previous years, when BOP counts were based on country of birth. Non-U.S. citizens held in local jails under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities are excluded from totals, unless otherwise noted. Four states did not report prisoners' citizenship status, the largest of which was New Mexico.

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

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

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

Reported race and Hispanic origin

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

Prison capacities

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

Military correctional data

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

U.S. territories

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

National Prisoner Statistics program jurisdiction notes

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

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

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

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

Arkansas—No notes.

California—Custody counts included out-of-state correctional facility contracted beds, community correctional facility private contract beds, and private work furlough prisoners. Other conditional releases included boarders from county correctional facilities. Other releases included prisoners released under

California's Public Safety Realignment law (A.B. 109). Citizenship data were extracted from a report published by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's Office of Research (<https://sites.cdcr.ca.gov/research/wp-content/uploads/sites/9/2018/07/Offender-Data-Points-as-of-December-31-2017-1.pdf>) and represented the country of birth as reported by prisoners. Per California, this does not reflect documentation of current citizenship status.

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

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

Delaware—Prisons and jails formed one integrated system. All NPS data included jail and prison populations. Capacity counts included the halfway houses under the Delaware DOC. Releases included offenders who received a combined sentence (prison and parole) of more than one year.

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

Florida—Data on race and Hispanic origin from 2016 and 2017 were not comparable to previous years' data due to a change in reporting methods. Florida reported only admissions for prisoners with new sentences and did not report admissions of prisoners on technical violations. Other admissions included program supervision violations. Other unconditional releases included vacated sentences. Other conditional releases included provisional release supervision, conditional medical

releases, program supervision, mandatory conditional releases, conditional pardons, and parole reinstatements. The number of deaths included three male executions. Reported operational capacity included the capacity of contracted institutions (8,696 males and 1,250 females), contracted drug facilities (225 males), and contracted work release facilities (1,684 males and 317 females), although BJS was able to remove these facilities from the calculations of percentage capacity. Contracted capacities are current as of December 31, 2017. Florida's DOC revised the variables used to determine citizenship of prisoners in 2015. Therefore, estimates of non-U.S. citizens from after 2014 were not comparable to previous years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kansas—Kansas does not house prisoners in privately operated facilities. Other admissions included sanctions from probation. Other unconditional releases included court appearance releases. Other conditional releases included supervised parole. Information on foreign nationals held in state correctional facilities was based

on self-reported data by prisoners, but an ICE agent is present when a facility’s reception and diagnostic unit interviews a prisoner, and the agent informs the Kansas DOC if the prisoner is a confirmed non-U.S. citizen.

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

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

Maine—No notes.

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

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

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

Minnesota—Minnesota measured only operational capacity.

Mississippi—Jurisdiction counts of local facilities included both local county jails and county regional facilities. Other types of admission and release to state prisons included data corrections because of a lag in processing. Other conditional releases included earned release supervision, house arrests, and medical releases. Total operational capacity on December 31, 2017, was 17,909. This capacity included county jails and county regional facilities.

Missouri—Other types of unconditional releases included those after erroneous commitments, reversals, discharges from remand, and court-ordered discharges. Other types of conditional releases included parole board holdover returns. Other releases included revocations or remands of convictions. The Missouri DOC did not have design capacity data for its older prisons or update design capacity for prison extensions or improvements. Missouri did not use a rated capacity. The state defined operational capacity as the number of beds available, including those temporarily offline. Non-U.S. citizen data were based on the number of offenders with ICE detainers. Previously, the Missouri DOC had reported the number of foreign-born offenders.

Montana—The Montana DOC did not record Hispanic origin.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

North Dakota—State did not submit 2016 or 2017 NPS data. BJS imputed 2016 responses for North Dakota’s custody, jurisdiction, admission, and release figures from the state’s online reports for 2016 (https://docr.nd.gov/sites/www/files/documents/statistics/factsheets/2016_FACT_SHEET.pdf) and 2017 (<https://docr.nd.gov/sites/www/files/documents/statistics/factsheets/2017%2012%2031%20FACT%20SHEET.pdf>). See *Methodology* for the imputation strategy for non-reporting states.

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

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

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

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

Pennsylvania—Other admissions included those from the state hospital and parole detainees. Other types of unconditional releases included vacated sentences and convictions. Other releases included transfers to other states and unknown other releases. Capacity counts included state correctional institutions, community corrections centers, community contract facilities, and contracted county jails. Community contract facilities were contracted out by the Pennsylvania DOC to private service providers, and it maintained contracted housing services with certain Pennsylvania county jails.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Washington—Admission and release counts for conditional releases included offenders who did not receive a sentence of more than one year. Admission and release counts of conditional release violators included offenders who received probation sentences and were sent to county jails for a term of less than 30 days for violating their probation conditions. Other unconditional releases included vacated sentences.

West Virginia—Other types of admissions and releases included those to and from the Anthony Center for Young Adults and Diagnostics. Other types of unconditional releases included court-ordered releases.

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

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

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

APPENDIX TABLE 1**Imprisonment rates of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, per 100,000 U.S. residents, 1978–2017**

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

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

APPENDIX TABLE 2

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

Jurisdiction	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}	183,058	50,595	67,818	58,446	3,730	2,469	/	~	~	/	0
State											
Alabama	27,608	12,600	14,857	0	2	3	0	0	0	146	0
Alaska	4,399	1,928	486	131	1,611	140	71	~	~	32	0
Arizona	42,030	16,365	5,930	16,503	2,281	198	0	0	670	17	66
Arkansas	18,070	9,942	7,387	587	58	70	8	0	16	2	0
California	131,039	27,811	37,336	57,032	1,476	1,415	355	0	5,614	0	0
Colorado	19,946	9,175	3,493	6,264	666	223	/	/	/	3	122
Connecticut	14,040	4,411	5,765	3,749	45	68	0	0	/	2	0
Delaware	6,443	2,399	3,722	312	1	5	0	0	0	4	0
Florida ^d	98,504	39,443	46,493	12,207	85	21	11	0	239	5	0
Georgia	53,667	19,160	32,243	1,985	24	180	1	61	~	13	0
Hawaii	5,630	1,414	230	137	25	946	2,332	188	~	358	0
Idaho	8,579	6,374	242	1,389	331	38	2	/	92	111	0
Illinois	41,471	12,456	23,365	5,341	61	149	0	39	/	16	44
Indiana	26,024	15,910	8,826	1,067	47	64	12	83	~	15	0
Iowa	9,024	5,993	2,183	617	155	76	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	9,971	5,684	2,761	1,223	201	90	0	0	1	11	0
Kentucky	23,543	17,858	5,017	328	14	0	0	264	32	26	4
Louisiana	33,739	11,109	22,477	36	24	40	51	0	2	~	0
Maine	2,404	1,943	216	118	71	12	0	17	0	27	0
Maryland ^e	19,367	4,879	13,427	679	103	46	13	/	191	29	0
Massachusetts	9,133	3,956	2,485	2,398	56	126	0	0	112	0	0
Michigan ^e	39,666	17,476	21,060	276	424	106	21	0	0	303	0
Minnesota	10,708	4,978	3,654	734	1,046	275	/	/	/	21	0
Mississippi	19,103	6,910	11,936	177	27	45	0	0	~	8	0
Missouri	32,601	20,787	10,973	594	114	77	/	/	/	56	0
Montana ^f	3,698	2,774	91	~	817	16	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	5,313	2,788	1,515	708	218	39	4	/	33	8	0
Nevada	13,671	5,931	4,196	2,802	242	334	74	80	0	12	0
New Hampshire	2,750	2,408	130	92	3	19	0	~	24	74	0
New Jersey	19,585	4,185	11,997	3,126	11	123	0	/	0	143	0
New Mexico ^g	7,276	1,798	512	4,269	500	20	15	0	0	162	0
New York	49,461	12,016	23,820	12,027	406	245	/	/	704	243	0
North Carolina	36,394	14,248	19,042	1,904	946	100	22	/	~	132	0
North Dakota ^g	1,723	1,133	136	98	342	8	0	6	0	0	0
Ohio	51,478	26,454	23,216	1,365	84	68	/	/	291	/	0
Oklahoma	28,143	14,529	7,096	2,055	3,133	79	31	~	58	0	1,162
Oregon	15,218	11,303	1,385	1,857	433	227	7	~	~	6	0
Pennsylvania	48,333	20,577	22,591	4,802	45	125	~	0	0	193	0
Rhode Island ^c	2,861	1,243	823	700	22	43	/	/	29	1	0
South Carolina	19,906	7,266	12,001	459	25	22	1	/	132	0	0
South Dakota	3,970	2,196	307	140	1,301	19	2	0	5	0	0
Tennessee	28,980	16,214	12,071	576	36	83	/	/	/	0	0
Texas	162,523	53,771	53,467	54,373	129	557	0	0	226	0	0
Utah	6,443	4,120	441	1,262	310	73	130	0	0	107	0
Vermont	1,546	1,355	173	12	5	0	1	0	~	0	0
Virginia ^c	37,158	14,291	19,659	897	29	147	~	~	~	2,135	0

Continued on next page

APPENDIX TABLE 2 (continued)

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

Jurisdiction	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
Washington	19,656	11,734	3,461	2,552	934	774	/	/	53	148	0
West Virginia	7,092	6,115	863	42	8	7	2	55	0	0	0
Wisconsin	23,945	10,922	9,852	1,992	900	266	~	/	/	13	0
Wyoming	2,473	1,877	124	311	144	5	9	0	3	0	0

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

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

/Not reported.

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

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

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

^dFlorida counts from 2017 are not comparable to counts from years before 2016 due to a change in reporting methodology in 2016. See *Jurisdiction notes*.

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

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

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

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



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

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

Edrienne Su and Jill Thomas edited the report. Tina Dorsey produced the report.

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