



Correctional Populations in the United States, 2019 – Statistical Tables

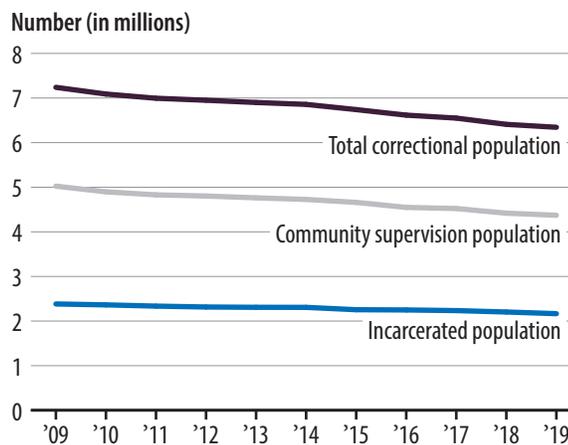
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At year-end 2019, an estimated 6,344,000 persons were under the supervision of adult correctional systems in the United States, about 65,200 fewer persons than in 2018 (**figure 1**). The adult correctional system includes persons incarcerated in prisons and jails and persons supervised in the community on probation and parole. This was the first time since 1999 that the correctional population dropped to less than 6.4 million.¹ The correctional population declined by 1.0% in 2019 and has declined an average of 1.3% each year since 2009.

About 1 in 40 adult U.S. residents (2.5%) were under some form of correctional supervision at the end of 2019. This represented a drop from 1 in 32 (3.1%) a decade earlier.

¹See the *Key Statistics* page on the BJS website at <https://bjs.ojp.gov/data/key-statistics> for correctional population statistics prior to 2009.

FIGURE 1
Number of persons under the supervision of adult correctional systems in the U.S., 2009–2019



Note: Estimates may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology* for more details. See *Terms and definitions* for more information and table 1 for counts.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, National Prisoner Statistics program, 2009–2019; Annual Survey of Jails, 2009–2018; and Census of Jails, 2019.

Highlights

- In 2019, the number of persons supervised by U.S. adult correctional systems (6,344,000) decreased (down 65,200 persons) for the twelfth consecutive year.
- The 1.0% decline in the correctional population during 2019 was due to decreases in the community supervision (down 0.9%) and incarcerated (down 1.7%) populations.
- Since 2009, the correctional population decreased by 12.4% (down 895,200 persons), an average of 1.3% annually.
- At year-end 2019, about 2,480 per 100,000 adult U.S. residents were under correctional supervision, the lowest rate since 1991.
- By the end of 2019, the community supervision population had dropped to 4,357,700, its lowest level in the last two decades.
- All of the decrease in the community supervision population during 2019 was due to a decline in the probation population (down 47,100).
- In 2019, the incarcerated population fell to 2,086,600, its lowest level since 2003.
- The decline in the incarcerated population during 2019 was primarily due to a decrease in the prison population (down 33,600).
- From 2009 to 2019, the parole population grew by 6.6% and was the only correctional population with an overall increase during that period.



This report summarizes data from several Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) collections on populations supervised by adult correctional systems in the U.S. These systems include persons living in the

community while supervised by probation or parole agencies and those incarcerated under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons or in the custody of local jails. (See *Terms and definitions*.)

Other key findings

- Nearly 7 in 10 persons under correctional supervision were supervised in the community (4,357,700) at year-end 2019, while about 3 in 10 (2,086,600) were incarcerated in state or federal prisons or local jails (**table 1**).²
 - Among persons under community supervision, the majority were on probation (3,492,900), while a smaller portion were on parole (878,900) at year-end 2019.
 - While the probation population decreased (down 1.3%) during 2019, the parole population remained relatively stable (up 0.1%).
 - Among persons incarcerated, 1,430,800 were under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons and 734,500 were held in local jails in 2019.
 - The prison population declined 2.3% (or 33,600 persons) during 2019, resulting in the largest absolute population decline since 2015, while the change in the local jail population (down 0.5%) was not statistically significant.
 - From 2009 to 2019, the decrease in the probation population accounted for 79% of the total decline in the correctional population (**table 2**).
- Despite the annual declines in the correctional population since 2009, there were minimal changes in its composition (**table 3**):
 - Probationers accounted for the majority of offenders under correctional supervision in 2009 (58%) and 2019 (55%).
 - Prisoners represented less than a quarter of the correctional population (22% in 2009 and 23% in 2019).
 - Parolees (11% in 2009 and 14% in 2019) and jail inmates (11% in 2009 and 12% in 2019) represented the smallest shares of the correctional population.
 - The community supervision rate declined annually during the last decade, dropping to a low of 1,700 per 100,000 adult U.S. residents on probation or parole by year-end 2019 (**table 4**).
 - The incarceration rate dropped each year during the last decade, from 980 per 100,000 adult U.S. residents held in state or federal prisons or local jails at year-end 2009 to 810 per 100,000 at year-end 2019.
 - By the end of 2019, the incarceration rate had dropped to the same rate as 1995 (810 per 100,000 adult U.S. residents).

²The total correctional, community supervision, and incarcerated populations exclude offenders with dual correctional statuses to avoid double counting. See table 5 and *Methodology*.

Terms and definitions

Adult—A person subject to the jurisdiction of an adult criminal court or correctional agency. Adults are age 18 or older in most jurisdictions. Persons age 17 or younger who were prosecuted in criminal court as if they were adults are counted as adults, but persons age 17 or younger who were under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court or agency are excluded. Local jails, however, may hold persons age 17 or younger before or after they are adjudicated. (See *Methodology* for more details on prisoners and local jail inmates age 17 or younger.)

Community supervision population—Estimated number of adults living in the community while supervised on probation or parole.

Community supervision rate—Estimated number of adults living in the community while supervised on probation or parole per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages (i.e., total community supervision rate) or U.S. residents age 18 or older (i.e., adult community supervision rate).

Correctional population—Estimated number of adults living in the community while supervised on probation or parole and adults under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons or in the custody of local jails.

Correctional supervision rate—Estimated number of adults supervised in the community on probation or parole and adults under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons or in the custody of local jails per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages (i.e., total correctional supervision rate) or U.S. residents age 18 or older (i.e., adult correctional supervision rate).

Imprisonment rate—Estimated number of prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction sentenced to more than one year per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages (i.e., total imprisonment rate) or U.S. residents age 18 or older (i.e., adult imprisonment rate). This statistic does not appear in this report. (See *Prisoners in 2019*, NCJ 255115, BJS, October 2020.)

Incarcerated population—Estimated number of prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons and inmates in the custody of local jails.

Incarceration rate—Estimated number of prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons and inmates in the custody of local jails per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages (i.e., total incarceration rate) or U.S. residents age 18 or older (i.e., adult incarceration rate).

Indian country jail population—Estimated number of inmates held in correctional facilities operated by tribal authorities or the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), U.S. Department of the Interior. These facilities include confinement facilities, detention centers, jails, and other facilities operated by tribal authorities or the BIA. (See appendix table 2.)

Local jail population—Estimated number of inmates held in confinement facilities operated under the authority of a sheriff, police chief, or city or county administrator. Facilities are intended for adults but may hold juveniles before or after they are adjudicated. Facilities include jails, detention centers, city or county correctional centers, special jail facilities (such as medical or treatment centers and prerelease centers) and temporary holding or lockup facilities that are part of the jail's combined function. Inmates sentenced to jail facilities usually have a sentence of 1 year or less.

Military prison population—Estimated number of service personnel incarcerated under the jurisdiction of U.S. military correctional authorities. (See appendix table 2.)

Parole population—Estimated number of parolees who are on conditional release in the community following a prison term while under the control, supervision, or care of a state or federal correctional agency. Violations of the conditions of supervision during this period may result in a new sentence of confinement or a return to confinement for a technical violation. Parolees include adults released through discretionary or mandatory supervised release from prison.

Prison population—Estimated number of prisoners incarcerated in a long-term confinement facility run by a state or the federal government and typically holding felons and other offenders with sentences of more than 1 year, although sentence length may vary by jurisdiction.

Prison jurisdiction population—Estimated number of prisoners under the jurisdiction or legal authority of state or federal correctional officials, regardless of where the prisoner is held. This population represents the Bureau of Justice Statistics' official measure of the prison population and includes prisoners held in public or private prisons, penitentiaries, correctional facilities, halfway houses, boot camps, farms, training or treatment centers, and hospitals. Counts also include prisoners who were temporarily absent (less than 30 days); in court or on work release; housed in privately operated facilities, local jails, or other state or federal facilities; and serving concurrent sentences for more than one correctional authority.

Prison custody population—Estimated number of prisoners held in the physical custody of state or federal prisons regardless of sentence length or the authority having jurisdiction. This population includes prisoners housed for other correctional facilities but excludes prisoners in the custody of

Continued on next page

Terms and definitions (continued)

local jails, held in other jurisdictions, out to court, or in transit from one jurisdiction of legal authority to the custody of a confinement facility outside that jurisdiction. Prisoners held in private facilities are excluded from custody counts unless otherwise specified. (See appendix table 3.)

Probation population—Estimated number of probationers who are on a court-ordered period of supervision in the community while under the control, supervision, or care of a correctional agency. The probation conditions form a contract with the court by which the person must abide to remain in the community, generally in lieu of incarceration. In

some cases, probation may be a combined sentence of incarceration followed by a period of community supervision. Often, probation entails monitoring or surveillance by a correctional agency. In some instances, probation may not involve any reporting requirements.

Territorial prison population—Estimated number of prisoners in the custody of correctional facilities operated by departments of corrections in U.S. territories (American Samoa, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) and U.S. commonwealths (the Northern Mariana Islands and Puerto Rico). (See appendix table 2.)

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TABLE 1**Number of persons supervised by adult correctional systems in the U.S., by correctional status, 2009–2019**

Year	Total correctional population ^b	Community supervision			Incarcerated ^a		
		Total ^c	Probation	Parole	Total ^d	Prison	Local jail ^e
2009	7,239,100	5,019,900	4,199,800	824,600	2,297,700	1,615,500	767,400 †
2010	7,089,000	4,888,500	4,055,900	840,800	2,279,100	1,613,800	748,700 †
2011	6,994,500	4,818,300	3,973,800	855,500	2,252,500	1,599,000	735,600
2012	6,949,800	4,790,700	3,944,900	858,400	2,231,300	1,570,400	744,500
2013	6,899,700	4,749,800	3,912,900	849,500	2,222,500	1,577,000	731,200
2014	6,856,900	4,713,200	3,868,400	857,700	2,225,100	1,562,300	744,600
2015	6,740,300	4,650,900	3,789,800	870,500	2,172,800	1,526,600	727,400
2016	6,616,200	4,537,100	3,673,100	874,800	2,165,100	1,508,100	740,700
2017	6,549,700	4,508,900	3,647,200	875,000	2,153,600	1,489,200	745,200
2018	6,409,200	4,399,000	3,540,000	878,000	2,122,300	1,464,400	738,400
2019*	6,344,000	4,357,700	3,492,900	878,900	2,086,600	1,430,800	734,500
Average annual percent change, 2009–2019	-1.3%	-1.4%	-1.8%	0.6%	-1.0%	-1.2%	-0.4%
Percent change							
2009–2019	-12.4%	-13.2%	-16.8%	6.6%	-9.2%	-11.4%	-4.3%
2018–2019	-1.0	-0.9	-1.3	0.1	-1.7	-2.3	-0.5

Note: Counts are rounded to the nearest 100 and include estimates for nonresponding jurisdictions. Estimates for 2018 and earlier may have been revised based on updated reporting by responding agencies and may differ from previously published statistics. All probation, parole, and prison counts are for December 31, while jail counts are for the last weekday in June. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and because estimates were adjusted to exclude persons with dual correctional statuses (probationers and parolees held in prisons or local jails, parolees who were also on probation, and prisoners who were held in local jails). See table 5 and *Methodology* for more details. See the *Key Statistics* page on the BJS website for correctional population statistics prior to 2009. Significance testing was conducted for local jail estimates because counts are based on a sample of jails in the 2009–2018 Annual Survey of Jails. Other counts presented, including local jails in 2019, are based on a full census of the population.

*Comparison year for local jail inmates only.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

^aOffenders who were under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons or were held in local jails.

^bEstimates were adjusted to exclude persons with dual correctional statuses (probationers and parolees held in prisons or local jails, parolees who were also on probation, and prisoners who were held in local jails). See table 5 and *Methodology* for more details.

^cEstimates were adjusted to exclude parolees who were also on probation. See table 5 and *Methodology* for more details.

^dEstimates were adjusted to exclude prisoners who were held in local jails. See table 5 and *Methodology* for more details.

^eThe 2009–2018 Annual Survey of Jails is a nationally representative sample of local jails, unlike the full census conducted in 2019. See appendix table 5 for standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, National Prisoner Statistics program, 2009–2019; Annual Survey of Jails, 2009–2018; and Census of Jails, 2019.

TABLE 2
Change in the number of persons supervised by adult correctional systems in the U.S., 2009–2019

Correctional population	2009–2019	
	Change in population	Percent of total change
Total change ^a	-895,200	--
Probation ^b	-706,900	79.0%
Prison ^{b,c}	-184,700	20.6
Parole ^b	54,300	-6.1
Local Jail ^d	-33,000	3.7

Note: Counts are rounded to the nearest 100 and include estimates for nonresponding jurisdictions. Detail populations may not sum to the total change due to rounding and because counts used to calculate change in each correctional population included persons with dual correctional statuses (probationers and parolees held in prisons or local jails, parolees who were also on probation, and prisoners who were held in local jails). See table 5 and *Methodology* for more details.

--Not calculated. Details do not sum to 100% because the number of persons with dual correctional statuses was excluded from the total change to avoid double counting. See *Methodology* for more details.

^aReflects the change in probation, prison, parole, and local jail populations, minus the change in offenders with dual correctional statuses, to avoid double counting. From 2009 to 2019, the number of offenders with dual correctional statuses increased by 24,900. See table 5 and *Methodology* for more details.

^bPopulation as of December 31.

^cOffenders who were under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons.

^dPopulation as of the last weekday in June.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, National Prisoner Statistics program, 2009 and 2019; Annual Survey of Jails, 2009; and Census of Jails, 2019.

TABLE 3
Composition of the adult correctional system in the U.S., by correctional status, 2009 and 2019

Correctional population	2009		2019	
	Population	Percent of total	Population	Percent of total
Total ^a	7,239,100	100%	6,344,000	100%
Probation ^b	4,199,800	58.0	3,492,900	55.1
Prison ^{b,c}	1,615,500	22.3	1,430,800	22.6
Parole ^b	824,600	11.4	878,900	13.9
Local jail ^d	767,400	10.6	734,500	11.6

Note: Counts are rounded to the nearest 100 and include estimates for nonresponding jurisdictions. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and because estimates were adjusted to exclude persons with dual correctional statuses (probationers and parolees held in prisons or local jails, parolees who were also on probation, and prisoners who were held in local jails). See table 5 and *Methodology* for more details.

^aReflects probation, prison, parole, and local jail counts, minus offenders with dual correctional statuses, to avoid double counting. There were 168,100 offenders in 2009 and 193,000 offenders in 2019 with dual correctional statuses. See table 5 and *Methodology* for more details.

^bPopulation as of December 31.

^cOffenders who were under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons.

^dPopulation as of the last weekday in June.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, National Prisoner Statistics program, 2009 and 2019; Annual Survey of Jails 2009; and Census of Jails, 2019.

TABLE 4
Rate of persons supervised by adult correctional systems in the U.S., by correctional status, 2009–2019

Year	Total correctional population ^a			Community supervision population		Incarcerated population ^b	
	Number supervised per 100,000 U.S. adult residents ^c	U.S. adult residents under correctional supervision	Number supervised per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages ^d	Number on probation/parole per 100,000 U.S. adult residents ^c	Number on probation/parole per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages ^d	Number in prison/local jail per 100,000 U.S. adult residents ^c	Number in prison/local jail per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages ^d
2009	3,100	1 in 32	2,350	2,150	1,630	980	750
2010	3,000	1 in 33	2,280	2,070	1,570	960	730
2011	2,930	1 in 34	2,240	2,020	1,540	940	720
2012	2,880	1 in 35	2,210	1,980	1,520	920	710
2013	2,830	1 in 35	2,170	1,950	1,500	910	700
2014	2,790	1 in 36	2,140	1,920	1,470	900	700
2015	2,720	1 in 37	2,090	1,870	1,440	880	680
2016	2,640	1 in 38	2,040	1,810	1,400	860	670
2017	2,590	1 in 39	2,010	1,790	1,380	850	660
2018	2,520	1 in 40	1,960	1,730	1,340	830	650
2019	2,480	1 in 40	1,930	1,700	1,320	810	630

Note: Rates are estimated to the nearest 10. Estimates may have been revised based on updated reporting by responding agencies and may differ from previously published statistics. See the *Key Statistics* page on the BJS website for correctional population statistics prior to 2009.

^aOffenders who were supervised in the community by probation or parole agencies, were under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons, or were in the custody of local jails.

^bOffenders who were under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons or were held in local jails.

^cRates were calculated using U.S. Census Bureau estimates of the U.S. resident population of persons age 18 or older for January 1 of the following year.

^dRates were calculated using U.S. Census Bureau estimates of the U.S. resident population of persons of all ages for January 1 of the following year.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, National Prisoner Statistics program, 2009–2019; Annual Survey of Jails, 2009–2018; Census of Jails, 2019; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal estimated resident populations for January 1 of each year, 2010–2020.

Methodology

Sources of data

The statistics presented in this report include data from various Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) data collections. Each collection relies on the voluntary participation of federal, state, and local respondents. For more information about the following data collections, see the *Data Collections* page on the BJS website.

Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey. BJS's Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey, which began in 1980, collect data from probation and parole agencies in the U.S. that supervise adults. These data collections define adults as persons subject to the jurisdiction of an adult court or correctional agency. Juveniles sentenced as adults in a criminal court are considered adults. Juveniles under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court or correctional agency are excluded.

The two surveys collect data on the number of adults supervised in the community on January 1 and December 31 each year, the number of entries to and exits from supervision during the reporting year, and characteristics of the population at year-end. Both surveys cover the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the federal system. BJS depends on the voluntary participation of state central reporters and separate state, county, and court agencies for these data. For more statistics and information, see the *Probation and Parole Populations* series on the BJS website at https://bjs.ojp.gov/library/publications/list?series_filter=Probation%20and%20Parole%20Populations.

Annual Survey of Jails. The Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ) has collected data from a nationally representative sample of local jails each year since 1982, except for 1983, 1988, 1993, 1999, 2005, and 2019, when complete censuses of local jails in the U.S. were conducted. The 2018 ASJ used a stratified probability sample of 871 active jail jurisdictions nationwide to produce national estimates. The tables and figures in this report are based on ASJ estimates from the last weekday in June for the local jail population through 2018. The ASJ estimates for the local jail population include inmates age 17 or younger who were held either before or after they were adjudicated (about 3,400 at midyear 2018). For more statistics and information, see the *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear* series on the BJS website at

https://bjs.ojp.gov/library/publications/list?series_filter=Prison%20and%20Jail%20Inmates%20at%20Midyear.

Taylor Series Linearization (TSL) methods were used to estimate the standard errors for the ASJ counts in this report. (See appendix table 4.) The TSL method directly estimates variances through a linearized function by combining variance estimates from strata used to sample jail jurisdictions. A stratified, without replacement design was specified to produce the ASJ standard errors.

Census of Jails. The Census of Jails (COJ) began in 1970 and was conducted in 1972, 1978, 1983, 1988, 1993, 1999, 2005/2006, 2013, and 2019. The census is designed to produce national and state-level estimates of the number and characteristics of local jail inmates through a complete enumeration of jail facilities in the U.S. The 2019 estimates on the local jail population, including the state-level populations in appendix table 1, are based on COJ data for the last weekday in June. The 2019 local jail population includes inmates age 17 or younger who were held either before or after they were adjudicated (about 2,900 at midyear 2019). For more statistics and information, see the *Census of Jails* series on the BJS website at https://bjs.ojp.gov/library/publications/list?series_filter=Census%20of%20Jails.

National Prisoner Statistics program. The National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program began in 1926 under a mandate from Congress and is conducted annually. It collects data from the nation's 50 state departments of corrections (DOCs) and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP). The NPS distinguishes between prisoners in custody and prisoners under the jurisdiction of correctional authorities. To have custody of a prisoner, a state or the BOP must physically hold that prisoner in one of its facilities. To have jurisdiction over a prisoner, the state or the BOP must have legal authority over that prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is incarcerated or supervised. Some states were unable to provide counts that distinguish between custody and jurisdiction.³ For more statistics and information, see the *Prisoners* series on the BJS website at https://bjs.ojp.gov/library/publications/list?series_filter=Prisoners.

³To determine which states did not distinguish between custody and jurisdiction counts, see the Jurisdiction notes for *Prisoners in 2019* (NCJ 255115, BJS, October 2020) at <https://bjs.ojp.gov/library/publications/prisoners-2019>.

The NPS prisoner counts and rates included in figure 1, tables 1 through 4, and appendix table 1 are based on a December 31 reference date and are consistent with the jurisdiction counts and findings reported in *Prisoners in 2019* (NCJ 255115, BJS, October 2020). The NPS jurisdiction counts represent BJS's official measure of the prison population and include persons held in prisons, penitentiaries, correctional facilities, halfway houses, boot camps, farms, training or treatment centers, and hospitals. Also included in the jurisdiction counts are prisoners who were temporarily absent (less than 30 days), in court, or on work release; housed in privately operated facilities, local jails, or other state or federal facilities; or serving concurrent sentences for more than one correctional authority.

The NPS prisoner custody counts are based on a December 31 reference and are reported only in appendix table 3. The prisoner custody counts in appendix table 3 include all prisoners held within state and federal facilities, including those housed for other correctional facilities, prisoners held in privately operated facilities, and prisoners age 17 or younger who were serving time in a publicly or privately operated state or federal correctional facility after being sentenced in criminal court as if they were adults (about 650 in 2019). Also included in the prisoner custody counts in appendix table 3 are persons in the six states in which prisons and jails form an integrated system, including persons age 17 or younger who may have been held before or after adjudication.

Through the annual NPS collection, BJS has obtained year-end counts of prisoners in the custody of U.S. military authorities from the Department of Defense Corrections Council since 1994. In 1994, the council, consisting of representatives from each branch of military service, adopted a standardized form (DD Form 2720) that obtains data on prisoners held in U.S. military confinement facilities inside and outside of the continental U.S. (See appendix table 2.) See *Prisoners in 2019* (NCJ 255115, BJS, October 2020) for more statistics and information.

Since 1995, through the annual NPS collection, BJS has collected year-end counts of prisoners from DOCs in the U.S. territories (American Samoa, Guam, and

the U.S. Virgin Islands) and U.S. commonwealths (the Northern Mariana Islands and Puerto Rico). These data represent all prisoners in the custody of prison facilities in the U.S. territories and commonwealths. (See appendix table 2.) See *Prisoners in 2019* (NCJ 255115, BJS, October 2020) for more statistics and information, including nonresponse.

Survey of Jails in Indian Country. The Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country (SJIC) has been conducted annually since 1998, except in 2005 and 2006. The SJIC collects detailed information on all adult and juvenile confinement facilities, detention centers, jails, and other facilities operated by tribal authorities or the U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs. The 2019 estimate of jail inmates in Indian country that appears in appendix table 2 is based on preliminary data from the last weekday in June. For more statistics and information, see the *Jails in Indian Country* series on the BJS website at https://bjs.ojp.gov/library/publications/list?series_filter=Jails%20in%20Indian%20Country.

Counts adjusted for offenders with dual correctional statuses

Offenders under correctional supervision may have dual correctional statuses for several reasons:

- Probation and parole agencies may not always be notified immediately of new arrests, jail admissions, or prison admissions.
- Absconders included in a probation or parole agency's population in one jurisdiction may actually be incarcerated in another jurisdiction.
- Persons may be admitted to jail or prison before formal revocation hearings and potential discharge by a probation or parole agency.
- Persons may be serving separate probation and parole sentences concurrently.
- State and federal prisons may hold prisoners in county facilities or local jails to reduce crowding in their prisons.

In 1998, through the Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey, BJS began collecting data on the number of probationers and parolees with dual correctional statuses, and BJS has since expanded the information collected. In 1999, BJS began collecting data through the NPS on the number of prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons who were held in county facilities or local jails (table 5). Table 5 includes adjustments that were made to the total correctional population, the total community supervision population, and all estimates of the total incarcerated population presented in this report to exclude offenders with dual correctional statuses to avoid double counting.

The estimates from the Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey are based on data reported by the probation and parole agencies that provided the information for the reporting year. Because some probation and parole agencies did not provide data on individuals with dual statuses, the total number of offenders who had dual correctional statuses may be underestimated.

Due to these adjustments, the sum of correctional statuses in figure 1, tables 1 through 4, and appendix table 1 does not equal the total correctional population without subtracting out the offenders with dual correctional statuses. In addition, the sum of the probation and parole populations does not yield the total community supervision population because the total was adjusted for parolees who were also on probation. Also, the sum of the prison and local jail populations does not equal the total incarcerated population because prisoners held in local jails were excluded from the total.

Nonresponse adjustments to estimate population counts

Probation, parole, prison, and jail population counts were adjusted to account for nonresponse across data collections. The methods varied and depended on the type of collection, type of respondent, and availability of information. For more information on the nonresponse adjustments implemented to generate national and jurisdiction-level estimates of all four correctional populations in 2019, see *Methodology in Probation and Parole in the United States, 2019* at <https://bjs.ojp.gov/content/pub/pdf/ppus19.pdf>, *Prisoners in 2019* at <https://bjs.ojp.gov/content/pub/pdf/p19.pdf>, and *Jail Inmates in 2019* at <https://bjs.ojp.gov/content/pub/pdf/ji19.pdf>. For nonresponse adjustments for 2018 estimates and prior years, see *Methodology* in these source reports for each particular reference year.

Comparability of jurisdiction-level estimates over time

All jurisdiction-level estimates included in this report are based on data reported within the reference year. Some jurisdictions update their population counts after submitting their data to BJS. Updated population counts usually include data that were not entered into the information system before the survey was submitted or data that were not fully processed by year-end.

Also, some jurisdictions have experienced reporting changes for one or more correctional population collections over time. These changes may result from making administrative changes (such as consolidating databases or implementing new information systems

TABLE 5
Number of offenders with dual correctional statuses at year-end, 2009–2019

Year	Total	Prisoners in local jail	Probationers—		Parolees—		
			In local jail	In state/federal prison	In local jail	In state/federal prison	On probation
2009	168,100	85,200	21,400	23,100	19,100	14,300	5,000
2010	170,300	83,400	21,300	21,500	21,400	14,400	8,300
2011	169,300	82,100	21,100	22,300	18,000	14,900	11,000
2012	168,400	83,600	21,200	21,700	18,500	10,700	12,700
2013	170,800	85,700	22,400	16,700	21,800	11,800	12,500
2014	176,100	81,800	23,500	24,600	21,800	11,600	12,900
2015	174,000	81,200	24,400	28,200	19,600	11,200	9,400
2016	180,500	83,700	24,400	24,000	24,500	13,000	10,800
2017	206,800	80,800	37,100	34,900	26,400	14,400	13,300
2018	211,500	80,500	38,700	34,900	24,500	14,100	18,900
2019	193,000	78,600	40,700	22,300	23,400	14,000	14,100

Note: Counts are rounded to the nearest 100. Estimates for 2018 and earlier may have been revised based on updated reporting by responding agencies and may differ from previously published statistics. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, National Prisoner Statistics program, 2009–2019.

that result in data review and cleanup), reconciling offender records, reclassifying offenders (including changes from probation to parole and offenders with dual community supervision statuses), and including certain subpopulations that were not previously reported.

For these reasons, comparisons between jurisdictions and comparisons between years for the same jurisdiction over time may not be valid. More detailed

information about updates and reporting changes that affect the ability to make jurisdiction-level comparisons over time may be found in the source reports listed above in *Nonresponse adjustments to estimate population counts* and on the BJS website for particular source collections, including the *Probation and Parole Populations* series and the *Prisoners* series for each particular reference year.

APPENDIX TABLE 1
Number and rate of persons supervised by adult correctional systems in the U.S., by jurisdiction and correctional status, 2019

Jurisdiction	Total correctional population			Community supervision population			Incarcerated population		
	Total correctional population, 12/31/2019 ^a	Number supervised per 100,000 U.S. adult residents ^b	Number supervised per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages ^b	Number on probation/parole, 12/31/2019 ^c	Number on probation/parole per 100,000 U.S. adult residents ^b	Number on probation/parole per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages ^b	Number in prison/local jail, 12/31/2019 ^d	Number in prison/local jail per 100,000 U.S. adult residents ^b	Number in prison/local jail per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages
Federal	296,900	120	90	122,500	50	40	174,400	70	50
State	6,147,400	2,400	1,870	4,235,200	1,650	1,290	1,912,200	750	580
Alabama	106,400	2,780	2,160	64,300	1,680	1,310	42,200	1,100	860
Alaska	7,800	1,400	1,060	3,300	590	450	4,500	810	610
Arizona	141,300	2,470	1,920	85,300	1,490	1,160	56,000	980	760
Arkansas	88,900	3,820	2,940	63,400	2,720	2,090	25,500	1,100	840
California	502,600	1,640	1,270	306,500	1,000	780	196,100	640	500
Colorado	126,400	2,790	2,180	93,800	2,070	1,620	32,500	720	560
Connecticut	52,900	1,860	1,490	40,100	1,410	1,130	12,800	450	360
Delaware	19,100	2,450	1,940	13,400	1,720	1,360	5,700	730	580
District of Columbia ^e	9,400	1,620	1,330	7,600	1,310	1,070	1,800	310	260
Florida	360,100	2,070	1,660	208,500	1,200	960	151,600	870	700
Georgia	522,300	6,390	4,890	427,600	5,230	4,000	94,800	1,160	890
Hawaii	26,600	2,380	1,880	21,300	1,910	1,510	5,300	470	370
Idaho	53,300	3,920	2,950	40,600	2,990	2,250	12,700	930	700
Illinois	174,400	1,770	1,380	119,600	1,220	950	54,700	560	430
Indiana	164,900	3,180	2,440	117,600	2,270	1,740	47,300	910	700
Iowa	41,300	1,700	1,310	27,000	1,110	850	14,300	590	450
Kansas	41,700	1,880	1,430	23,600	1,070	810	18,000	810	620
Kentucky	102,300	2,940	2,280	63,900	1,840	1,430	38,400	1,110	860
Louisiana	107,600	3,010	2,310	60,000	1,680	1,290	47,600	1,330	1,020
Maine	10,400	940	770	6,600	600	490	3,800	340	280
Maryland	107,000	2,260	1,770	79,900	1,690	1,320	27,100	570	450
Massachusetts	69,900	1,260	1,010	52,700	950	760	17,200	310	250
Michigan	210,100	2,680	2,100	156,100	1,990	1,560	53,900	690	540
Minnesota	121,600	2,790	2,150	105,600	2,430	1,870	15,900	370	280
Mississippi	67,200	2,950	2,260	38,900	1,710	1,310	28,300	1,240	950
Missouri	102,600	2,150	1,670	64,900	1,360	1,060	37,600	790	610
Montana	18,100	2,130	1,680	11,100	1,310	1,030	6,900	820	640
Nebraska	23,700	1,620	1,230	14,000	960	720	9,800	670	500
Nevada	43,900	1,820	1,410	23,900	990	770	20,000	830	640
New Hampshire	9,900	900	730	5,900	530	430	4,000	360	300
New Jersey	170,900	2,460	1,920	143,000	2,060	1,610	27,900	400	310

Continued on next page

APPENDIX TABLE 1 (continued)

Number and rate of persons supervised by adult correctional systems in the U.S., by jurisdiction and correctional status, 2019

Jurisdiction	Total correctional population			Community supervision population			Incarcerated population		
	Total correctional population, 12/31/2019 ^a	Number supervised per 100,000 U.S. adult residents ^b	Number supervised per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages ^b	Number on probation/parole, 12/31/2019 ^c	Number on probation/parole per 100,000 U.S. adult residents ^b	Number on probation/parole per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages ^b	Number in prison/local jail, 12/31/2019 ^d	Number in prison/local jail per 100,000 U.S. adult residents ^b	Number in prison/local jail per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages
New Mexico	25,600	1,570	1,220	12,400	760	590	13,300	810	630
New York	197,700	1,280	1,020	133,800	870	690	64,000	420	330
North Carolina	145,300	1,760	1,380	90,900	1,100	860	54,400	660	520
North Dakota	10,200	1,750	1,340	7,000	1,190	910	3,300	560	430
Ohio	315,000	3,450	2,690	244,100	2,670	2,090	70,900	780	610
Oklahoma	77,800	2,580	1,960	41,500	1,380	1,050	36,300	1,200	910
Oregon	80,600	2,390	1,900	59,600	1,770	1,410	21,000	620	500
Pennsylvania	355,000	3,490	2,770	278,000	2,730	2,170	77,000	760	600
Rhode Island	23,200	2,710	2,190	20,500	2,390	1,930	2,700	320	260
South Carolina	65,600	1,610	1,260	35,800	880	690	29,700	730	570
South Dakota	14,700	2,180	1,650	8,900	1,320	1,000	5,800	860	650
Tennessee	124,100	2,320	1,810	73,500	1,370	1,070	50,500	940	740
Texas	689,300	3,170	2,360	474,100	2,180	1,620	215,100	990	740
Utah	28,400	1,240	880	15,900	690	490	12,500	540	390
Vermont	6,500	1,260	1,030	4,800	950	780	1,600	320	260
Virginia	125,200	1,860	1,460	67,400	1,000	790	57,700	860	670
Washington	124,900	2,080	1,630	94,200	1,570	1,230	30,800	510	400
West Virginia	22,200	1,550	1,240	11,200	780	620	11,000	770	620
Wisconsin	101,200	2,210	1,730	65,000	1,420	1,110	36,200	790	620
Wyoming	10,500	2,340	1,810	6,500	1,460	1,120	4,000	890	680

Note: Counts were rounded to the nearest 100 and include estimates for nonresponding jurisdictions. Rates were estimated to the nearest 10. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and because estimates were adjusted to exclude persons with dual correctional statuses (probationers and parolees held in prisons or local jails, parolees who were also on probation, and prisoners who were held in local jails). See table 5 and *Methodology* for more details.

^aExcludes, by jurisdiction, an estimated 78,600 prisoners held in local jails, 22,300 probationers in prison, 40,700 probationers in local jails, 23,400 parolees in local jail, 14,000 parolees in prison, and 14,100 parolees on probation. See table 5.

^bRates were calculated using U.S. Census Bureau estimates of the U.S. resident population of persons age 18 or older (i.e. adult) and persons of all ages within the jurisdiction on January 1, 2020.

^cExcludes, by jurisdiction, an estimated 14,100 parolees on probation. See table 5.

^dExcludes, by jurisdiction, an estimated 78,600 prisoners held in local jails. See table 5. The number of persons held in local jails is based on the last weekday in June.

^eAfter 2001, responsibility for sentenced prisoners from the District of Columbia was transferred to the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, National Prisoner Statistics program, Census of Jails, 2019; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal estimated resident population for January 1, 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 2**Number of persons incarcerated by other adult correctional systems, 2009 and 2018–2019**

Other adult correctional systems	Number of persons			Average annual percent change, 2009–2019	Percent change	
	2009	2018	2019		2009–2019	2018–2019
Total	16,140	14,200	14,000	-1.4%	-13.3%	-1.6%
Territorial prisons ^a	12,600	10,200	10,000	-2.3	-20.4	-2.1
Jails in Indian country ^b	1,970	2,680	2,750	3.3	39.7	2.6
Military facilities ^c	1,570	1,290	1,210	-2.6	-22.8	-5.7

Note: Counts of persons in these facilities are excluded from estimates of the incarcerated populations in figure 1 and tables 1 through 4, as these persons are not under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons or held in confinement facilities operated under the authority of a sheriff, police chief, or city or county administrator. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Estimates may have been revised based on updated reporting by responding agencies and may differ from previously published statistics.

^aThe 2018 and 2019 totals include population counts that were estimated for some territories due to nonresponse. Estimates are based on the number of persons held on December 31 and are rounded to the nearest 100. See *Prisoners in 2019* (NCJ 255115, BJS, October 2020) for more details.

^bEstimates are based on the number of persons held on the last weekday in June and are rounded to the nearest 10. The 2019 estimate is based on preliminary data. See *Jails in Indian Country, 2017–2018* (NCJ 252155, BJS, October 2020) for more details.

^cEstimates are based on the number of persons held on December 31 and are rounded to the nearest 10. See *Prisoners in 2019* (NCJ 255115, BJS, October 2020) for more details.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program and Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2009 and 2018–2019; and U.S. Department of Defense, Office of the Under Secretary for Defense for Personnel and Readiness, 2009 and 2018–2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Custody counts of adults in state or federal prisons or local jails, 2009 and 2018–2019

Type of facility	Number of persons in custody			Average annual percent change, 2009–2019	Percent change	
	2009	2018	2019*		2009–2019	2018–2019
Total custody population ^a	2,292,100	2,102,400	2,068,800	-1.0%	-9.7%	-1.6%
Federal^b	205,100	177,400	174,400	-1.6%	-15.0%	-1.7%
Prisons	196,300	169,600	166,600	-1.6	-15.1	-1.8
Federal facilities	171,000	151,500	147,000	-1.5	-14.0	-3.0
Privately operated facilities	25,300	18,200	19,600	-2.6	-22.5	7.7
Community Corrections Centers ^c	8,800	7,700	7,800	-1.2	-11.4	1.3
State prisoners	1,319,600	1,186,700	1,159,900	-1.3%	-12.1%	-2.3%
State facilities ^d	1,224,300	1,096,000	1,071,300	-1.3	-12.5	-2.3
Privately operated facilities	95,200	90,700	88,500	-0.7	-7.0	-2.4
Local jails	767,400 †	738,400	734,500	-0.4%	-4.3%	-0.5%
Incarceration rate^e	740	640	630	-1.6%	-14.9%	-1.6%
Adult incarceration rate ^f	980	830	810	-1.9	-17.3	-2.4

Note: Custody counts of prisoners are presented in this table and differ from the jurisdiction counts presented in other tables in this report. Counts are rounded to the nearest 100 and include estimates for nonresponding jurisdictions. Estimates may have been revised based on updated reporting by responding agencies and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology* for more details. Rates are rounded to the nearest 10. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Prison counts are for December 31, while jail counts are for the last weekday in June. See *Methodology* for sources of incarceration data and *Terms and definitions* for an explanation of the differences between the custody prison population reported in this table and the jurisdiction prison population reported in all other tables and figures in this report. Significance testing was conducted for local jail estimates in 2009 and 2018 because counts are based on a sample of jails in the Annual Survey of Jails. Other counts presented, including local jails in 2019, are based on a full census of the population.

*Comparison year for local jail inmates only.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

^aAll persons in the custody of state or federal prisons, privately operated facilities, or local jails. Excludes persons held in U.S. territories (appendix table 2), military facilities (appendix table 2), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement facilities, jails in Indian country (appendix table 2), or juvenile facilities.

^bAfter 2001, responsibility for sentenced prisoners from the District of Columbia was transferred to the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

^cNonsecure, privately operated community corrections centers.

^dExcludes prisoners held in local jails in Georgia for 2009, 2018, and 2019 to avoid double counting.

^eRates are based on the total number of persons in the custody of state or federal prisons, privately operated facilities, or local jails and were calculated using U.S. Census Bureau estimates of the U.S. resident population of persons of all ages for January 1 of the following year.

^fRates are based on the total number of persons in the custody of state or federal prisons, privately operated facilities, or local jails and were calculated using U.S. Census Bureau estimates of the U.S. resident population of persons age 18 or older for January 1 of the following year. An estimated 10,085 persons age 17 or younger were in the custody of state prisons or local jails in 2009; 4,140 in 2018; and 3,550 in 2019.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program, 2009 and 2018–2019; Annual Survey of Jails, 2009 and 2018; Census of Jails, 2019; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal estimated resident populations for January 1 of each year, 2010 and 2019–2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 4

Standard errors for local jail inmates at midyear, 2009–2019

Year	Standard error
2009	4,230
2010	5,430
2011	6,010
2012	7,680
2013	8,040
2014	8,380
2015	7,190
2016	5,940
2017	6,610
2018	7,120
2019	~

Note: Standard errors are rounded to the nearest 10. See table 1 for counts of local jail inmates.

~Not applicable. Data represent a complete enumeration based on the 2019 Census of Jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2009–2018.



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