



Prisoners in 2015

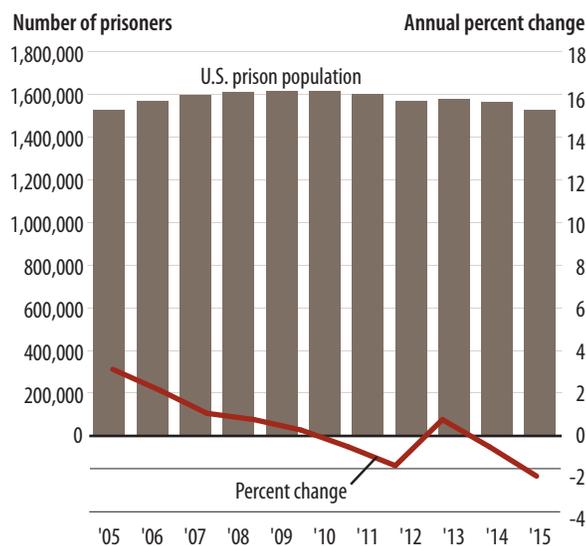
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At yearend 2015, the United States had an estimated 1,526,800 prisoners under the jurisdiction of state and federal correctional authorities. This was the smallest U.S. prison population since 2005 (1,525,900 prisoners). The prison population decreased by more than 2% from the number of prisoners held in December 2014 (figure 1). This was the largest decline in the number of persons under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities since 1978 (figure 2).

The Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) had jurisdiction over 196,500 prisoners at yearend 2015, a decrease of 14,100 prisoners from yearend 2014. This was the third consecutive year that the federal prison population declined and the lowest number of federal prisoners since 2006 (193,000). This decrease in federal prisoners accounted for 40% of the total change in the U.S. prison population.

The statistics in this report are based on the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program, which collects annual data from state departments of corrections (DOCs) and the BOP on

FIGURE 1
Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, December 31, 2005–2015



Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Federal data include prisoners held in nonsecure, privately operated community corrections facilities and juveniles held in contract facilities.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2005–2015.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The total number of prisoners under the jurisdiction of state and federal correctional authorities on December 31, 2015 (1,526,800) decreased by 35,500 (down more than 2%) from yearend 2014.
- The federal prison population decreased by 14,100 prisoners from 2014 to 2015 (down almost 7%), accounting for 40% of the total change in the U.S. prison population.
- After increasing during the previous 2 years, the number of state and federal female prisoners decreased by 1% in 2015.
- State and federal prisons had jurisdiction over 1,476,800 persons sentenced to more than 1 year on December 31, 2015.
- The imprisonment rate in the United States decreased 3%, from 471 prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages in 2014 to 458 prisoners per 100,000 in 2015.
- State and federal prisons admitted 17,800 fewer prisoners in 2015 and released 4,700 more than in 2014.
- More than half of prisoners in state prisons (53%) at yearend 2014 were serving sentences for violent offenses, the most recent year for which data are available.
- Nearly half of federal prisoners incarcerated on September 30, 2015 had been sentenced for drug offenses, the most recent date for which federal offense data were available.

prisoner counts, prisoner characteristics, admissions, releases, and prison capacity. The 2015 NPS collection was number 91 in a series that began in 1926. Forty-eight states and the

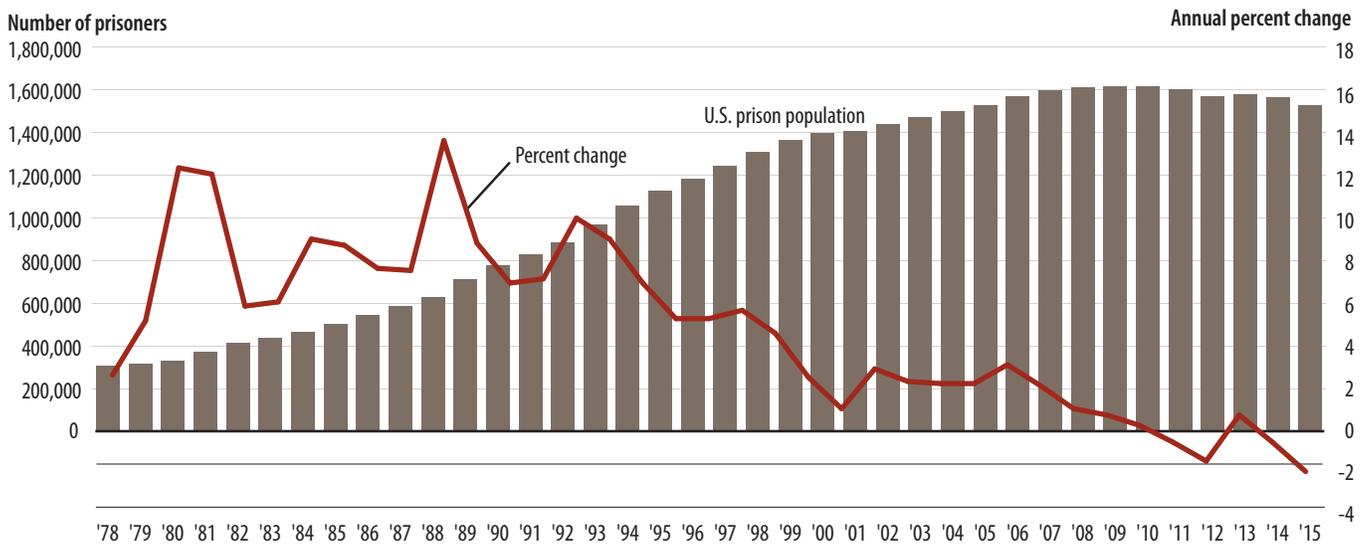
BOP reported NPS data for 2015, while data for Nevada and Oregon were obtained from other sources or were imputed (see *Methodology*).

Terms and definitions

- **Adult imprisonment rate**—The number of prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction sentenced to more than 1 year per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older.
- **Capacity, design**—The number of prisoners that planners or architects intended for a facility.
- **Capacity, highest**—The maximum number of beds reported across the three capacity measures: design capacity, operational capacity, and rated capacity.
- **Capacity, lowest**—The minimum number of beds across the three capacity measures: design capacity, operational capacity, and rated capacity.
- **Capacity, operational**—The number of prisoners that can be accommodated based on a facility's staff, existing programs, and services.
- **Capacity, rated**—The number of beds or prisoners assigned by a rating official to institutions within a jurisdiction.
- **Conditional releases**—Includes discretionary parole, mandatory parole, post-custody probation, and other unspecified conditional releases.
- **Conditional release violators**—Return to prison of persons released to discretionary parole, mandatory parole, post-custody probation, and other unspecified conditional releases.
- **Custody**—Prisoners held in the physical custody of state or federal prisons or local jails, regardless of sentence length or authority having jurisdiction.
- **Federal prison system**—Includes persons held under the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) in secure federal and private prison facilities, and persons held in nonsecure, privately operated community corrections facilities, and juveniles in contract facilities.
- **Imprisonment rate**—The number of prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction sentenced to more than 1 year per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages.
- **Jail**—A confinement facility usually administered by a local law enforcement agency that is intended for adults but sometimes holds juveniles for confinement before and after adjudication. Such facilities include jails and city or county correctional centers; special jail facilities, such as medical treatment or release centers; halfway houses; work farms; and temporary holding or lockup facilities that are part of the jail's combined function. Prisoners sentenced to jail facilities usually have a sentence of 1 year or less. Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont operate integrated systems, which combine prisons and jails.
- **Jurisdiction**—The legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held.
- **New court commitments**—Admissions into prison of offenders convicted and sentenced by a court, usually to a term of more than 1 year, including probation violators and persons with a split sentence to incarceration followed by court-ordered probation or parole.
- **Parole violators**—All conditional release violators returned to prison for either violating conditions of release or for new crimes.
- **Prison**—A long-term confinement facility, run by a state or the federal government, that typically holds felons and offenders with sentences of more than 1 year. Sentence length may vary by state. Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont operate integrated systems, which combine prisons and jails.
- **Prisoner**—An individual confined in a state or federal correctional facility.
- **Sentenced prisoner**—A prisoner sentenced to more than 1 year.
- **Supervised mandatory releases**—Conditional release with post-custody supervision generally occurring in jurisdictions using determinate sentencing statutes.
- **Unconditional releases**—Expirations of sentences, commutations, and other unspecified unconditional releases.

FIGURE 2

Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, December 31, 1978–2015



Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held.
 Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 1978–2015.

Total prison population

State and federal prisons had jurisdiction over an estimated 1,526,800 prisoners at yearend 2015, a more than 2% decrease (down 35,500 prisoners) from yearend 2014 (table 1). Federal prisoners made up 13% of the total U.S. prison population at yearend 2015.

The decrease in the number of U.S. prisoners from yearend 2014 to 2015 was similar to the decrease that occurred between 2011 and 2012 (down almost 2%). The 2011–2012 decline coincided with California’s Public Safety Realignment Policy, which diverted newly sentenced nonviolent, nonserious, and nonsex offenders from state prisons to serve time in local jails and under community supervision. With the commitment by the U.S. Department of Justice in 2015 to reduce the number of nonviolent drug offenders held in federal prisons, the BOP began releasing more nonviolent drug offenders from prison in 2015.

States also enacted laws and policies to reduce prison populations. In California, Proposition 47 retroactively reduced some drug and property offenses from felonies to misdemeanors. In Indiana, prisoners with shorter sentences and good time credit were diverted from state prison to local jail facilities. Other states adopted diversionary techniques, including specialty courts, substance abuse treatment facilities, and reentry programs to decrease prison populations and reduce recidivism.

TABLE 1

Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction and sex, December 31, 2005–2015

Year	Total	Federal ^a	State	Male	Female
2005	1,525,910	187,618	1,338,292	1,418,392	107,518
2006	1,568,674	193,046	1,375,628	1,456,366	112,308
2007	1,596,835	199,618	1,397,217	1,482,524	114,311
2008	1,608,282	201,280	1,407,002	1,493,670	114,612
2009	1,615,487	208,118	1,407,369	1,502,002	113,485
2010	1,613,803	209,771	1,404,032	1,500,936	112,867
2011	1,598,968	216,362	1,382,606	1,487,561	111,407
2012	1,570,397	217,815	1,352,582	1,461,625	108,772
2013	1,576,950	215,866	1,361,084	1,465,592	111,358
2014	1,562,319	210,567	1,351,752	1,449,291	113,028
2015 ^b	1,526,792	196,455	1,330,337	1,415,297	111,495
Percent change					
Average annual, 2005–2014	0.2%	1.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%
2014–2015	-2.3	-6.7	-1.6	-2.3	-1.4

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held.

^aIncludes prisoners held in nonsecure, privately operated community corrections facilities and juveniles held in contract facilities.

^bTotal and state estimates include imputed counts for Nevada and Oregon, which did not submit 2015 data to National Prisoner Statistics. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2005–2015.

Forty percent of the total decline in the number of prisoners occurred in the federal population (down 14,100 prisoners from yearend 2014). The federal prison population decreased by almost 7% between 2014 and 2015 to 196,500 prisoners, its lowest level since 2006 (193,000 prisoners). This was the third consecutive year of population decline among federal prisoners.

States held 21,400 fewer prisoners at yearend 2015 than 2014 (down almost 2%). Twenty-nine states showed decreases in the yearend prison population between 2014 and 2015 (table 2). Six states showed decreases of more than 1,000 prisoners in 2015, including California (down 6,500 or almost 5%), Texas (down 2,100 or 1%), Indiana (down 1,900 or 7%), Louisiana (down 1,700 or 4%), Florida (down 1,400 or 1%), and New Jersey (down 1,100 or 5%).

Of the 18 state prison populations that grew between 2014 and 2015, Oklahoma (900 more prisoners at yearend 2015) and Virginia (up 860) had the largest increases in the number of prisoners, while the smaller jurisdiction of North Dakota (up 4%) had the most growth as a percentage of its population.

Females made up more than 7% of the total prison population nationally at yearend 2015, which remained largely unchanged from 2005. The female prison population decreased by 1,500 prisoners (or more than 1%) between 2014 and 2015, after increasing almost 4% between 2012 and 2014 (figure 3). Females contributed 7% of the total decline in the federal prison population (down 1,000 prisoners) and 2% of the total decrease in the state prison population (down 500) between 2014 and 2015. Eighteen states and the federal prison population showed decreases in their female prison population at yearend 2015, including California (down 600 female prisoners), Florida (down 400), and Indiana (down 300). Ohio, Oklahoma, and Virginia each had an increase of more than 200 female prisoners between yearend 2014 and 2015, representing growth of more than 5% in their female prison populations.

FIGURE 3
Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by sex, December 31, 2005–2015



Note: The scale for the number of prisoners does not start at zero to show the subtle change over time. Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Federal data include prisoners held in nonsecure, privately operated community corrections facilities and juveniles held in contract facilities.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2005–2015.

TABLE 2**Prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction and sex, December 31, 2014 and 2015**

Jurisdiction	2014			2015			Percent change, 2014–2015		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
U.S. total^a	1,562,319	1,449,291	113,028	1,526,792	1,415,297	111,495	-2.3%	-2.3%	-1.4%
Federal^b	210,567	196,568	13,999	196,455	183,502	12,953	-6.7%	-6.6%	-7.5%
State^a	1,351,752	1,252,723	99,029	1,330,337	1,231,795	98,542	-1.6%	-1.7%	-0.5%
Alabama	31,771	29,182	2,589	30,810	28,220	2,590	-3.0	-3.3	0.0
Alaska ^{c,d}	5,794	5,091	703	5,338	4,761	577	-7.9	-6.5	-17.9
Arizona	42,259	38,295	3,964	42,719	38,738	3,981	1.1	1.2	0.4
Arkansas	17,874	16,476	1,398	17,707	16,305	1,402	-0.9	-1.0	0.3
California ^c	136,085	129,703	6,382	129,593	123,808	5,785	-4.8	-4.5	-9.4
Colorado	20,646	18,738	1,908	20,168	18,322	1,846	-2.3	-2.2	-3.2
Connecticut ^d	16,636	15,510	1,126	15,816	14,695	1,121	-4.9	-5.3	-0.4
Delaware ^d	6,955	6,361	594	6,654	6,117	537	-4.3	-3.8	-9.6
Florida	102,870	95,567	7,303	101,424	94,481	6,943	-1.4	-1.1	-4.9
Georgia	52,949	49,438	3,511	52,193	48,578	3,615	-1.4	-1.7	3.0
Hawaii ^d	5,866	5,198	668	5,879	5,177	702	0.2	-0.4	5.1
Idaho ^{c,e}	8,117	7,080	1,037	8,052	7,068	984	:	:	:
Illinois ^e	48,278	45,390	2,888	46,240	43,565	2,675	:	:	:
Indiana	29,271	26,396	2,875	27,355	24,815	2,540	-6.5	-6.0	-11.7
Iowa	8,838	8,086	752	8,849	8,041	808	0.1	-0.6	7.4
Kansas ^c	9,877	9,083	794	9,857	9,018	839	-0.2	-0.7	5.7
Kentucky ^e	21,657	19,084	2,573	21,701	19,114	2,587	:	:	:
Louisiana	38,030	35,955	2,075	36,377	34,331	2,046	-4.3	-4.5	-1.4
Maine	2,242	2,063	179	2,279	2,072	207	1.7	0.4	15.6
Maryland	21,011	20,100	911	20,764	19,849	915	-1.2	-1.2	0.4
Massachusetts	10,713	9,985	728	9,922	9,268	654	-7.4	-7.2	-10.2
Michigan	43,390	41,267	2,123	42,628	40,355	2,273	-1.8	-2.2	7.1
Minnesota	10,637	9,901	736	10,798	10,027	771	1.5	1.3	4.8
Mississippi	18,793	17,448	1,345	18,911	17,595	1,316	0.6	0.8	-2.2
Missouri	31,942	28,836	3,106	32,330	29,063	3,267	1.2	0.8	5.2
Montana	3,699	3,311	388	3,685	3,295	390	-0.4	-0.5	0.5
Nebraska	5,441	5,001	440	5,372	4,943	429	-1.3	-1.2	-2.5
Nevada ^f	12,537	11,452	1,085	13,071	11,905	1,166	4.3	4.0	7.5
New Hampshire	2,963	2,715	248	2,897	2,661	236	-2.2	-2.0	-4.8
New Jersey	21,590	20,571	1,019	20,489	19,581	908	-5.1	-4.8	-10.9
New Mexico	7,021	6,348	673	7,169	6,463	706	2.1	1.8	4.9
New York	52,518	50,192	2,326	51,727	49,373	2,354	-1.5	-1.6	1.2
North Carolina	37,096	34,455	2,641	36,617	33,928	2,689	-1.3	-1.5	1.8
North Dakota	1,718	1,514	204	1,795	1,587	208	4.5	4.8	2.0
Ohio	51,519	47,311	4,208	52,233	47,803	4,430	1.4	1.0	5.3
Oklahoma ^c	27,650	24,799	2,851	28,547	25,489	3,058	3.2	2.8	7.3
Oregon ^f	15,075	13,799	1,276	15,245	13,938	1,307	1.1	1.0	2.4
Pennsylvania	50,694	47,936	2,758	49,858	47,039	2,819	-1.6	-1.9	2.2
Rhode Island ^d	3,359	3,201	158	3,248	3,102	146	-3.3	-3.1	-7.6
South Carolina	21,401	20,032	1,369	20,929	19,574	1,355	-2.2	-2.3	-1.0
South Dakota	3,608	3,199	409	3,564	3,148	416	-1.2	-1.6	1.7
Tennessee	28,769	26,160	2,609	28,172	25,532	2,640	-2.1	-2.4	1.2
Texas	166,043	151,717	14,326	163,909	149,501	14,408	-1.3	-1.5	0.6
Utah ^c	7,031	6,369	662	6,492	5,977	515	-7.7	-6.2	-22.2
Vermont ^d	1,979	1,823	156	1,750	1,600	150	-11.6	-12.2	-3.8
Virginia	37,544	34,529	3,015	38,403	35,167	3,236	2.3	1.8	7.3
Washington	18,120	16,666	1,454	18,284	16,829	1,455	0.9	1.0	0.1
West Virginia	6,896	6,065	831	7,118	6,253	865	3.2	3.1	4.1
Wisconsin	22,597	21,219	1,378	22,975	21,567	1,408	1.7	1.6	2.2
Wyoming	2,383	2,106	277	2,424	2,157	267	1.7	2.4	-3.6

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held.

: Not calculated.

^aTotal and state estimates include imputed counts for Nevada and Oregon, which did not submit 2015 data to National Prisoner Statistics (NPS). See *Methodology*.

^bIncludes prisoners held in nonsecure, privately operated community corrections facilities and juveniles held in contract facilities.

^cState has updated 2014 population counts.

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

^eState has changed reporting methodology, so 2015 counts are not comparable to those published for earlier years. (See *Jurisdiction notes*.)

^fState did not submit 2015 NPS data. Counts were imputed. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program, 2014–2015.

Sentenced prison population

Prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year made up 97% of the total prison population in 2015. The remaining proportion had not been sentenced for an offense or had received a sentence of a year or less. BJS makes the distinction between the total number of persons held under the jurisdiction of state and federal correctional authorities and those sentenced to more than one year in prison.

State and federal prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year declined for the second consecutive year

From December 31, 2014 to December 31, 2015, the number of state and federal prisoners who were sentenced to more than 1 year declined by 30,900, a 2% decrease (table 3). This was the second consecutive year that prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year in prison declined. The number of prisoners who were unsentenced or sentenced to 1 year or less in prison decreased 8% from 2014 to 2015, from 54,500 to 49,900 prisoners.

State prisons held 1,298,200 prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year on December 31, 2015, which was 18,200 fewer sentenced prisoners than at yearend 2014 (down 1%). Federal prisoners had 178,700 sentenced prisoners at yearend 2015, or 12,700 fewer than yearend 2014 (down less than 7%).

From 2014 to 2015, 26 states and the federal prison system had a decline in the number of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year (table 4). The federal system (down 12,700 prisoners), California (down 6,500), and Indiana (down 1,900) experienced the largest decrease in their sentenced prison populations. Virginia (up 860) and Oklahoma (up 850) had an increase of more than 800 sentenced prisoners. Rhode Island, one of six jurisdictions with combined prison-jail systems, had the largest percentage increase in its sentenced prison population, growing 15% (by almost 300 prisoners) between yearend 2014 and 2015. Rhode Island's total prison population declined in size (down 3% or more than 100 prisoners) in the same period. Vermont, another combined prison-jail system, saw declines in both its total prison population (down 12%) and sentenced population (down 14%).

TABLE 3

Sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, December 31, 2005–2015

Year	Total	Federal ^a	State	Male	Female	White ^{b,c}	Black ^{b,c}	Hispanic ^c
2005	1,462,866	166,173	1,296,693	1,364,178	98,688	497,600	572,400	306,500
2006	1,504,598	173,533	1,331,065	1,401,261	103,337	508,700	581,400	323,600
2007	1,532,851	179,204	1,353,647	1,427,088	105,763	509,800	592,500	339,100
2008	1,547,742	182,333	1,365,409	1,441,384	106,358	517,700	598,300	338,300
2009	1,553,574	187,886	1,365,688	1,448,239	105,335	517,400	598,100	346,900
2010	1,552,669	190,641	1,362,028	1,447,766	104,903	519,600	592,000	349,700
2011	1,538,847	197,050	1,341,797	1,435,141	103,706	516,200	581,300	349,900
2012	1,511,497	196,574	1,314,923	1,410,208	101,289	500,600	551,200	332,200
2013	1,520,403	195,098	1,325,305	1,416,102	104,301	505,600	549,100	332,200
2014	1,507,781	191,374	1,316,407	1,401,685	106,096	506,600	539,500	326,500
2015 ^d	1,476,847	178,688	1,298,159	1,371,879	104,968	499,400	523,000	319,400
Percent change								
Average annual, 2005–2014	0.3%	1.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.7%	0.2%	-0.6%	0.6%
2014–2015	-2.1	-6.6	-1.4	-2.1	-1.1	-1.4	-3.1	-2.2

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts are based on prisoners with sentences of more than 1 year.

^aIncludes prisoners held in nonsecure, privately operated community corrections facilities and juveniles held in contract facilities.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin and persons of two or more races.

^cRounded to the nearest 100.

^dTotal and state estimates include imputed counts for Nevada and Oregon, which did not submit 2015 data to National Prisoner Statistics. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2005–2015; Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2015; National Corrections Reporting Program, 2014; and Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2004.

TABLE 4**Sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by sex, December 31, 2014 and 2015**

Jurisdiction	2014			2015			Percent change, 2014–2015		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
U.S. total^a	1,507,781	1,401,685	106,096	1,476,847	1,371,879	104,968	-2.1%	-2.1%	-1.1%
Federal^b	191,374	178,814	12,560	178,688	167,080	11,608	-6.6%	-6.6%	-7.6%
State^a	1,316,407	1,222,871	93,536	1,298,159	1,204,799	93,360	-1.4%	-1.5%	-0.2%
Alabama	30,766	28,324	2,442	29,762	27,329	2,433	-3.3	-3.5	-0.4
Alaska ^{c,d}	2,075	1,921	154	2,261	2,086	175	9.0	8.6	13.6
Arizona	40,175	36,625	3,550	40,952	37,314	3,638	1.9	1.9	2.5
Arkansas	17,819	16,426	1,393	17,656	16,268	1,388	-0.9	-1.0	-0.4
California ^c	135,711	129,366	6,345	129,205	123,474	5,731	-4.8	-4.6	-9.7
Colorado	20,646	18,738	1,908	20,041	18,199	1,842	-2.9	-2.9	-3.5
Connecticut ^d	11,735	11,098	637	11,220	10,643	577	-4.4	-4.1	-9.4
Delaware ^d	4,141	3,927	214	4,188	3,963	225	1.1	0.9	5.1
Florida	102,870	95,567	7,303	101,424	94,481	6,943	-1.4	-1.1	-4.9
Georgia	52,485	49,010	3,475	51,700	48,127	3,573	-1.5	-1.8	2.8
Hawaii ^d	3,663	3,354	309	3,769	3,414	355	2.9	1.8	14.9
Idaho ^{c,e}	8,039	7,013	1,026	7,255	6,327	928	:	:	:
Illinois ^e	48,278	45,390	2,888	46,240	43,565	2,675	:	:	:
Indiana	29,261	26,386	2,875	27,334	24,794	2,540	-6.6	-6.0	-11.7
Iowa	8,798	8,058	740	8,816	8,016	800	0.2	-0.5	8.1
Kansas ^c	9,563	8,832	731	9,578	8,801	777	0.2	-0.4	6.3
Kentucky ^e	20,969	18,549	2,420	21,697	19,110	2,587	:	:	:
Louisiana	38,022	35,947	2,075	36,347	34,301	2,046	-4.4	-4.6	-1.4
Maine	2,030	1,888	142	1,754	1,622	132	-13.6	-14.1	-7.0
Maryland	20,733	19,843	890	20,408	19,540	868	-1.6	-1.5	-2.5
Massachusetts	9,486	9,060	426	8,954	8,549	405	-5.6	-5.6	-4.9
Michigan	43,359	41,236	2,123	42,628	40,355	2,273	-1.7	-2.1	7.1
Minnesota	10,637	9,901	736	10,798	10,027	771	1.5	1.3	4.8
Mississippi	17,876	16,679	1,197	18,236	17,032	1,204	2.0	2.1	0.6
Missouri	31,938	28,832	3,106	32,328	29,061	3,267	1.2	0.8	5.2
Montana	3,699	3,311	388	3,685	3,295	390	-0.4	-0.5	0.5
Nebraska	5,347	4,919	428	5,312	4,893	419	-0.7	-0.5	-2.1
Nevada ^f	12,415	11,330	1,085	12,944	11,778	1,166	4.3	4.0	7.5
New Hampshire	2,915	2,671	244	2,897	2,661	236	-0.6	-0.4	-3.3
New Jersey	21,590	20,571	1,019	20,489	19,581	908	-5.1	-4.8	-10.9
New Mexico	6,860	6,201	659	6,994	6,301	693	2.0	1.6	5.2
New York	52,399	50,091	2,308	51,606	49,271	2,335	-1.5	-1.6	1.2
North Carolina	35,769	33,325	2,444	35,523	33,026	2,497	-0.7	-0.9	2.2
North Dakota	1,603	1,416	187	1,783	1,577	206	11.2	11.4	10.2
Ohio	51,519	47,311	4,208	52,233	47,803	4,430	1.4	1.0	5.3
Oklahoma ^c	27,261	24,460	2,801	28,114	25,119	2,995	3.1	2.7	6.9
Oregon ^f	15,060	13,784	1,276	15,230	13,923	1,307	1.1	1.0	2.4
Pennsylvania	50,423	47,730	2,693	49,578	46,824	2,754	-1.7	-1.9	2.3
Rhode Island ^d	1,880	1,812	68	2,156	2,094	62	14.7	15.6	-8.8
South Carolina	20,830	19,545	1,285	20,392	19,129	1,263	-2.1	-2.1	-1.7
South Dakota	3,605	3,197	408	3,558	3,144	414	-1.3	-1.7	1.5
Tennessee	28,769	26,160	2,609	28,172	25,532	2,640	-2.1	-2.4	1.2
Texas	158,589	145,899	12,690	157,251	144,508	12,743	-0.8	-1.0	0.4
Utah ^c	7,027	6,365	662	6,488	5,973	515	-7.7	-6.2	-22.2
Vermont ^d	1,508	1,403	105	1,290	1,207	83	-14.5	-14.0	-21.0
Virginia	37,544	34,529	3,015	38,403	35,167	3,236	2.3	1.8	7.3
Washington	18,052	16,613	1,439	18,205	16,756	1,449	0.8	0.9	0.7
West Virginia	6,881	6,053	828	7,118	6,253	865	3.4	3.3	4.5
Wisconsin	21,404	20,099	1,305	21,763	20,429	1,334	1.7	1.6	2.2
Wyoming	2,383	2,106	277	2,424	2,157	267	1.7	2.4	-3.6

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts are based on prisoners with sentences of more than 1 year.

: Not calculated.

^aTotal and state estimates include imputed counts for Nevada and Oregon, which did not submit 2015 data to National Prisoner Statistics (NPS). See *Methodology*.

^bIncludes prisoners held in nonsecure privately operated community corrections facilities and juveniles held in contract facilities.

^cState submitted updated 2014 population counts.

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

^eCounts from 2015 are not comparable to counts from prior years due to a change in reporting methodology. See *Jurisdiction notes*.

^fState did not submit 2015 data to NPS. Counts were imputed. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2014–2015.

Blacks and Hispanics sentenced to more than 1 year in state or federal prison declined in 2015

At yearend 2015, there were 523,000 non-Hispanic black prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year under state or federal correctional authority. This was a 3% decrease from yearend 2014 and a 9% decline from yearend 2005. The number of non-Hispanic white prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year was virtually unchanged between 2005 (497,600 prisoners) and 2015 (499,400 prisoners). Hispanic prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year declined 2% between 2014 and 2015 and were down by 8% between 2010 and 2015.

Imprisonment rate

At yearend 2015, the imprisonment rate for sentenced prisoners of all ages was the lowest since 1997

At yearend 2015, there were 458 prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year in state or federal prison per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages (table 5). The imprisonment rate for the U.S. population of all ages was the lowest since 1997 (444 per 100,000 U.S. residents, not shown). Among U.S. residents age 18 or older, there were 593 prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year in state or federal prison per 100,000 U.S. adult residents. Both rates decreased since their peak in 2007.

On December 31, 2015, 1% of adult males living in the United States were serving prison sentences of greater than 1 year. However, this imprisonment rate decreased 3% between yearend 2014 (1,168 per 100,000 adult males) and yearend 2015 (1,131 per 100,000). The rates for female imprisonment in 2015 (64 per 100,000 females of all ages and 82 per 100,000 adult females) both decreased by about 2% from yearend 2014.

Maine had the lowest imprisonment rate at yearend 2015 (132 per 100,000 residents of all ages), followed by Massachusetts (179) and Minnesota (196) (table 6). Louisiana had the highest imprisonment rate for persons of all ages in 2015 (776 per 100,000 state residents) and adults (1,019 prisoners per 100,000 state residents age 18 or older), followed by Oklahoma (715 per 100,000 state residents of all ages and 948 per 100,000 adult state residents). Seven additional states had imprisonment rates of more than 500 per 100,000 state residents of all ages, including Alabama (611 per 100,000), Mississippi (609), Arizona (596), Arkansas (591), Texas (568), Missouri (530), and Georgia (503).

TABLE 5

Imprisonment rate of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction and demographic characteristics, December 31, 2005–2015

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
2005	492	56	436	932	65	655	1,257	86	319	2,228	1,084
2006	501	58	443	948	68	666	1,275	89	325	2,227	1,107
2007	506	59	447	955	69	670	1,282	90	324	2,232	1,123
2008	506	60	447	956	69	669	1,279	90	327	2,216	1,085
2009	504	61	443	952	67	665	1,271	88	325	2,183	1,078
2010	500	61	439	948	66	656	1,260	86	329	2,128	1,025
2011	492	63	429	932	65	644	1,236	84	326	2,058	996
2012	480	62	417	909	63	626	1,201	82	315	1,920	926
2013	478	61	417	905	65	623	1,192	83	317	1,882	898
2014	471	60	411	889	65	611	1,168	84	317	1,824	860
2015 ^c	458	55	402	863	64	593	1,131	82	312	1,745	820
Percent change											
Average annual, 2004–2014	-0.4%	0.7%	-0.6%	-0.5%	0.0%	-0.7%	-0.7%	-0.3%	-0.1%	-2.0%	-2.3%
2014–2015	-2.8	-7.3	-2.1	-2.9	-1.8	-3.0	-3.1	-2.0	-1.6%	-4.3%	-4.7%

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts are based on prisoners with sentences of more than 1 year.

^aIncludes prisoners held in nonsecure, privately operated community corrections facilities and juveniles held in contract facilities.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin and persons of two or more races.

^cTotal and state estimates include imputed counts for Nevada and Oregon, which did not submit 2015 data to National Prisoner Statistics. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2005–2015; Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2015; National Corrections Reporting Program, 2014; Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2004; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal resident population estimates for January 1 of the following calendar year.

TABLE 6**Imprisonment rate of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by sex, December 31, 2014 and 2015**

Jurisdiction	2014				2015			
	Total ^a	Male ^a	Female ^a	Total adult ^b	Total ^a	Male ^a	Female ^a	Total adult ^b
U.S. total ^a	471	889	65	611	458	863	64	593
Federal ^c	60	113	8	78	55	105	7	72
State ^a	411	776	58	534	402	758	57	521
Alabama	634	1,204	98	821	611	1,159	97	790
Alaska ^{d,e}	281	494	44	376	306	536	50	409
Arizona	592	1,087	104	779	596	1,093	105	781
Arkansas	599	1,125	92	786	591	1,109	91	774
California ^d	348	668	32	455	329	632	29	428
Colorado	382	689	71	497	364	657	67	473
Connecticut ^e	326	633	35	415	312	607	31	396
Delaware ^e	440	862	44	562	441	862	46	561
Florida	512	973	71	642	496	946	66	621
Georgia	517	989	67	685	503	961	68	666
Hawaii ^e	257	464	44	328	262	469	50	335
Idaho ^{d,f}	489	851	125	663	436	759	112	590
Illinois ^f	375	718	44	488	360	690	41	466
Indiana	443	810	86	582	412	758	75	541
Iowa	282	520	47	368	281	515	51	367
Kansas ^d	329	609	50	437	328	604	53	436
Kentucky ^f	474	852	108	615	489	875	115	634
Louisiana	816	1,577	87	1,072	776	1,498	85	1,019
Maine	153	290	21	189	132	249	19	163
Maryland	346	683	29	446	339	669	28	437
Massachusetts	188	373	15	237	179	355	14	225
Michigan	437	845	42	563	429	826	45	551
Minnesota	194	364	27	254	196	366	28	256
Mississippi	597	1,147	78	789	609	1,172	78	803
Missouri	526	967	100	682	530	971	105	687
Montana	360	640	76	461	355	632	76	455
Nebraska	283	522	45	376	279	515	44	371
Nevada ^g	433	787	76	564	444	806	80	577
New Hampshire	219	406	36	274	217	404	35	271
New Jersey	241	471	22	311	228	447	20	293
New Mexico	329	600	63	432	335	610	66	440
New York	265	522	23	337	260	511	23	330
North Carolina	358	684	48	464	352	672	48	455
North Dakota	214	369	51	278	233	400	55	302
Ohio	444	832	71	574	449	839	75	580
Oklahoma ^d	700	1,267	142	928	715	1,290	151	948
Oregon ^g	376	696	63	480	376	694	64	477
Pennsylvania	394	762	41	499	387	746	42	489
Rhode Island ^e	178	354	12	223	204	408	11	254
South Carolina	428	827	51	552	414	799	50	532
South Dakota	421	742	96	559	413	725	97	548
Tennessee	437	816	77	566	425	790	78	549
Texas	582	1,079	93	790	568	1,050	91	769
Utah ^d	237	426	45	341	215	393	34	309
Vermont ^e	241	454	33	298	206	391	26	255
Virginia	449	840	71	579	457	850	76	588
Washington	254	467	40	328	252	464	40	325
West Virginia	373	663	89	469	386	686	93	486
Wisconsin	371	701	45	479	377	711	46	485
Wyoming	407	705	97	534	413	721	93	541

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts are based on prisoners with sentences of more than 1 year.

^aTotal and state estimates include imputed counts for Nevada and Oregon, which did not submit 2015 data to National Prisoner Statistics (NPS). See *Methodology*.

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

^cIncludes prisoners held in nonsecure, privately operated community corrections facilities and juveniles held in contract facilities.

^dState submitted updated 2014 population counts.

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

^fCounts from 2015 are not comparable to counts from prior years due to a change in reporting methodology. See *Jurisdiction notes*.

^gState did not submit 2015 data to NPS. Counts were imputed. See *Methodology*.

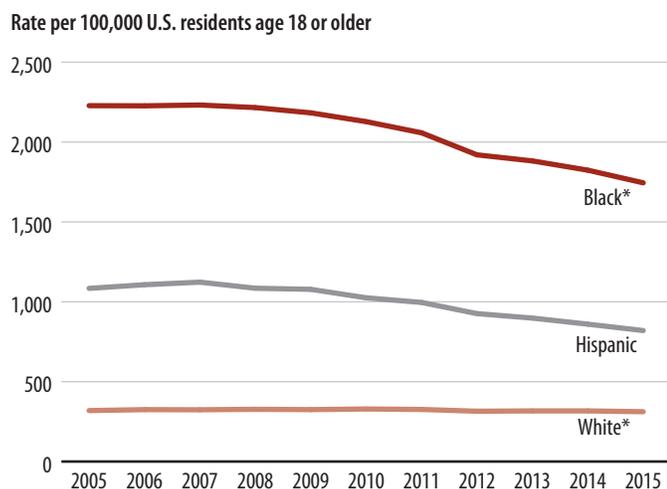
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2014–2015.

Oklahoma had the highest imprisonment rate for females in the United States at yearend 2014 (151 female prisoners per 100,000 females of all ages). The states with the next highest imprisonment rates for females of all ages were Kentucky (115 per 100,000), Idaho (112), and Arizona and Missouri (105 each).

The imprisonment rates decreased for all races from 2014 to 2015

In 2015, imprisonment rates for white, black, and Hispanic adults were at their lowest levels since 2005 (figure 4). Between December 31, 2014, and December 31, 2015, the rate of imprisonment for black adults decreased 4% (from 1,824 per 100,000 in 2014 to 1,745 in 2015). The rate for Hispanic adults decreased 5%, from 860 per 100,000 to 820. The rate for whites also declined, from 317 per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older in 2014 to 312 per 100,000 in 2015.

FIGURE 4
Imprisonment rate of persons under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older, by race and Hispanic origin, December 31, 2005–2015



Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts are based on prisoners with sentences of more than 1 year. Federal data include prisoners held in nonsecure, privately operated community corrections facilities and juveniles held in contract facilities. Rates are per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older of corresponding race or Hispanic origin.

*Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin and persons of two or more races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2005–2015; Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2015; National Corrections Reporting Program, 2014; Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2004; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal resident population estimates for January 1 of the following calendar year.

Prison admissions and releases

State and federal correctional authorities admitted 17,800 fewer prisoners in 2015 than in 2014

Federal and state correctional authorities admitted a total of 608,300 prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year in 2015, including 429,100 new court commitments (table 7). This represented a 3% decrease from the number of prison admissions (626,100) in 2014. Both California (down 10%) and the federal prison system (down 8%) admitted 4,000 fewer prisoners in 2015 than in 2014. Illinois (down 2,500 or 8%), Florida (down 1,600 or 5%), and Tennessee (down 1,500 or 10%) also had large declines in admissions from 2014 to 2015. Washington had the largest increase in the number of admissions from 2014 to 2015, up by 5% or more than 1,000 entries to prison.

In 2015, new court commitments of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year accounted for 71% of all U.S. prison admissions, 91% of the federal system’s admissions, and 69% of admissions to state prisons. Admissions of persons who were on community supervision following a previous prison term, which included both new offenses and supervision term violations, made up the majority of the remaining admissions. In 2015, new court commitments made up 66% (49,600) of admissions in Texas, 91% (42,600) in the federal system, 88% (30,700) in California, and 97% (29,700) in Florida. In comparison, violations of post-custody supervision programs made up more than 60% each of admissions in Washington, Vermont, and Idaho.

Correctional authorities released 4,700 more prisoners from state and federal prisons in 2015 than in 2014

The total number of prisoners released by state and federal correctional authorities was largely unchanged between 2014 and 2015 (increasing by 4,700 releases or 1%). A total of 60,200 prisoners were released from federal prison (up 10% from 2014), and 580,900 prisoners were released from state prisons (down less than 1% from 2014). States with smaller prison populations experienced the largest percentage increases and declines in releases during 2015, including North Dakota (up 42% or 400 more releases than in 2014), Mississippi (down 35% or 3,300), and Maine (down 34% or 300).

Among states that provided disaggregated counts by type of release, 70% of prisoners released in 2015 were discharged with some form of required post-custody community supervision. A total of 405,200 persons were released to state post-custody community supervision programs during 2015. Ten states (Arkansas, Delaware, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri,

New Hampshire, Oregon, Virginia, and Wisconsin) released more than 90% of prisoners onto post-custody community supervision. Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Rhode Island placed post-custody supervision conditions on less than half of prisoners released in 2015.

TABLE 7
Admissions and releases of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, 2014 and 2015

Jurisdiction	Admissions ^a					Releases ^b				
	2014 total	2015 total	Percent change, 2014–2015	2015 new court commitments ^c	2015 post-custody supervision violations ^{c,d}	2014 total	2015 total	Percent change, 2014–2015	2015 unconditional ^{e,f,g}	2015 conditional ^{e,g,h}
U.S. total ⁱ	626,096	608,318	-2.8%	429,074	164,626	636,346	641,027	0.7%	181,868	405,603
Federal ^l	50,865	46,912	-7.8%	42,573	4,338	54,529	60,156	10.3%	58,931	367
State ⁱ	575,231	561,406	-2.4%	386,501	160,288	581,817	580,871	-0.2%	122,937	405,236
Alabama	10,912	10,451	-4.2	8,507	1,136	11,585	11,446	-1.2	3,958	7,300
Alaska ^{j,k}	3,846	4,271	11.1	/	/	3,774	4,085	8.2	1,903	2,140
Arizona	14,439	14,670	1.6	11,920	2,723	13,513	14,092	4.3	2,363	10,738
Arkansas	9,435	9,351	-0.9	5,480	3,871	8,812	9,702	10.1	726	8,923
California	38,765	34,790	-10.3	30,744	4,046	38,559	41,257	7.0	/	/
Colorado	10,144	9,291	-8.4	5,153	4,138	9,869	9,958	0.9	1,523	8,277
Connecticut ^j	5,487	5,377	-2.0	4,482	809	5,968	5,937	-0.5	3,043	2,880
Delaware ^{i,l}	3,349	3,146	-6.1	2,435	684	4,222	4,261	0.9	315	3,866
Florida	32,014	30,431	-4.9	29,667	106	32,754	32,690	-0.2	20,355	11,963
Georgia	18,455	17,227	-6.7	14,919	2,201	17,124	15,599	-8.9	7,085	8,386
Hawaii ^j	1,845	1,515	-17.9	844	671	1,242	1,293	4.1	330	581
Idaho	4,597	4,092	-11.0	1,599	2,483	4,501	5,315	18.1	476	4,818
Illinois ^m	29,678	27,175	-8.4	18,075	8,975	30,055	29,650	-1.3	4,669	24,797
Indiana	17,086	16,021	-6.2	12,033	3,742	17,866	16,075	-10.0	1,850	14,141
Iowa	5,153	5,120	-0.6	3,552	1,557	5,005	5,134	2.6	1,195	3,875
Kansas ⁿ	5,135	5,884	14.6	3,591	1,375	5,554	5,924	6.7	1,689	4,208
Kentucky	18,385	19,356	5.3	10,709	8,420	17,731	18,476	4.2	3,540	14,259
Louisiana	16,376	15,746	-3.8	10,801	4,945	17,882	17,971	0.5	1,136	16,692
Maine	774	845	9.2	408	437	1,031	682	-33.9	318	354
Maryland ^o	9,223	9,837	:	6,711	3,123	9,466	10,258	:	3,209	6,965
Massachusetts	2,526	2,214	-12.4	1,995	211	2,654	2,708	2.0	1,919	758
Michigan	13,834	12,982	-6.2	7,412	3,014	14,177	13,713	-3.3	915	10,536
Minnesota ^p	7,866	8,057	:	5,117	2,940	7,642	7,669	:	956	6,697
Mississippi	6,570	6,461	-1.7	4,702	1,411	9,442	6,104	-35.4	499	5,509
Missouri	19,000	18,208	-4.2	9,609	8,599	18,767	17,930	-4.5	1,510	16,287
Montana	2,448	2,394	-2.2	1,816	578	2,387	2,413	1.1	263	2,132
Nebraska	2,705	2,283	-15.6	1,875	366	2,284	2,317	1.4	877	1,420
Nevada ^q	5,876	/	/	/	/	5,838	/	/	/	/
New Hampshire	1,611	1,578	-2.0	796	782	1,562	1,660	6.3	76	1,574
New Jersey	9,257	9,028	-2.5	6,456	2,572	10,275	10,248	-0.3	5,907	4,020
New Mexico ^r	3,798	3,994	5.2	2,653	1,341	3,515	3,737	6.3	985	2,731
New York	21,572	20,667	-4.2	12,390	8,140	22,927	21,775	-5.0	2,322	19,174
North Carolina	16,016	16,319	1.9	13,021	3,298	15,264	16,353	7.1	3,294	12,975
North Dakota	1,142	1,569	37.4	903	665	1,046	1,484	41.9	197	1,283
Ohio ^r	22,189	22,473	1.3	18,207	4,247	22,399	21,759	-2.9	9,441	12,164
Oklahoma	10,095	9,734	-3.6	7,096	2,638	8,654	8,898	2.8	3,397	5,393
Oregon ^s	5,330	5,212	-2.2	/	/	5,432	5,084	-6.4	/	/
Pennsylvania ^t	20,084	20,113	0.1	9,697	9,452	20,555	20,847	1.4	3,285	17,382
Rhode Island ^l	821	623	-24.1	524	99	867	781	-9.9	576	200
South Carolina	6,283	6,156	-2.0	4,877	1,272	6,897	6,595	-4.4	2,126	4,387
South Dakota	2,266	2,623	15.8	1,220	549	2,413	2,746	13.8	326	1,832
Tennessee	14,987	13,536	-9.7	7,954	5,562	15,556	14,488	-6.9	5,278	9,116
Texas	75,571	74,851	-1.0	49,632	24,167	77,277	76,189	-1.4	10,698	63,563
Utah	2,922	2,803	-4.1	1,419	1,384	2,979	3,346	12.3	1,063	2,266
Vermont ^{l,s}	1,715	1,715	0.0	/	/	1,740	1,886	8.4	/	/
Virginia ^f	12,237	11,762	-3.9	11,670	92	12,094	12,483	3.2	1,112	11,245

Continued on the next page

TABLE 7 (continued)**Admissions and releases of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, 2014 and 2015**

Jurisdiction	Admissions ^a					Releases ^b				
	2014 total	2015 total	Percent change, 2014–2015	2015 new court commitments ^c	2015 post-custody supervision violations ^{c,d}	2014 total	2015 total	Percent change, 2014–2015	2015 unconditional ^{e,f,g}	2015 conditional ^{e,g,h}
Washington ^f	20,797	21,824	4.9%	7,489	14,334	20,898	21,939	5.0%	2,347	19,545
West Virginia	3,544	3,879	9.5	2,288	1,201	3,468	3,644	5.1	988	2,188
Wisconsin	6,134	6,442	5.0	4,233	2,185	5,433	5,532	1.8	266	5,204
Wyoming	937	942	0.5	755	187	862	900	4.4	214	679

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts are based on prisoners admitted to or released from state or federal correctional authority with a sentence of more than 1 year.

: Not calculated.

/Not reported.

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

^bExcludes transfers, escapes, and those AWOL, and includes deaths, releases to appeal or bond, and other releases. See *Methodology*.

^cU.S. and state totals by type of admission exclude counts for Alaska because the state was unable to report detailed information on admission type. See *Jurisdiction notes*.

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

^eU.S. and state totals by type of release exclude counts for California, since the state was unable to report detailed information on releases. See *Jurisdiction notes*.

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

^gFederal data include prisoners held in nonsecure, privately operated community corrections facilities and juveniles held in contract facilities. The Federal Bureau of Prisons reports prison releases as unconditional even though prisoners may serve post-custody community supervision.

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

ⁱU.S. total and state estimates include imputed counts for Alaska, Nevada, Oregon, and Vermont, which did not submit 2015 data to National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) on admissions and releases. See *Methodology*.

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

^kAlaska did not submit 2014 or 2015 NPS admissions or release data. Counts were imputed. See *Methodology*.

^lReleases include offenders who received a combined sentence of prison and probation of more than 1 year.

^mIllinois could only provide data for calendar year 2015 through November. See *Jurisdiction notes*.

ⁿState submitted updated 2014 admission counts.

^oCounts for 2015 admissions and releases are not comparable to prior years due to a change in reporting methodology.

^pCounts for 2015 admissions are not comparable to prior years due to a change in reporting methodology.

^qState did not submit 2015 NPS admissions or release data. Total and detailed types of admissions and releases were imputed and included in U.S. and state totals. See *Methodology*.

^rIncludes all admissions and releases from state prison, regardless of sentence length.

^sState did not provide 2015 data, but admission and release totals were obtained from a department of corrections report. Detailed admission and release types were imputed and included in U.S. and state totals. See *Methodology*.

^tEstimates for prison releases include all prisoners, regardless of sentence length.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2014–2015.

Demographic and offense characteristics of state and federal prisoners

A tenth (11%) of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year in state or federal prison at yearend 2015 were age 55 or older

Prisoners age 55 or older made up almost 11% of the U.S. prison population sentenced to more than 1 year in 2015 (table 8). More than 11% of all prisoners were ages 18 to 24, but this varied by sex and race or Hispanic origin. At yearend 2015, 8% of non-Hispanic white males in state and federal prison were ages 18 to 24, compared to almost 14% of non-Hispanic black males and 13% of Hispanic males. The percentage of white male prisoners age 60 or older (8%) in state and federal prison in 2015 was greater than among black and Hispanic male prisoners (4% each).

A smaller percentage of female prisoners in 2015 were age 55 or older (7%) compared to males (almost 11%). The percentage of white female prisoners age 55 or older was higher for the other race groups of female prisoners. Twice as many white females (52,700 prisoners) than black females (21,700) were in state and federal prison at yearend 2015. However, the imprisonment rate for black females (103 per 100,000 black female residents) was almost double that for white females (52 per 100,000) (appendix table 4). Among any age group, black females were between 1.5 and 4.0 times more likely to be imprisoned than white females and between 1.1 and 2.0 times more likely than Hispanic females. As with males, females ages 30 to 34 had the highest rates of imprisonment of any age group (184 per 100,000 female residents).

TABLE 8
Percent of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, December 31, 2015

Age group	Total ^a	Male					Female				
		All males ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Other ^b	All females ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Other ^b
Total ^c	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
18–19	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.8
20–24	10.5	10.6	7.7	12.5	11.9	12.7	9.2	8.0	11.5	11.2	10.2
25–29	15.6	15.4	13.3	16.3	17.3	16.2	17.8	17.5	17.5	20.1	18.1
30–34	16.5	16.3	15.4	15.9	18.3	17.3	19.0	19.0	17.1	20.7	19.7
35–39	14.6	14.6	13.7	14.5	16.1	15.0	15.2	15.6	13.8	16.2	15.7
40–44	12.1	12.1	12.2	11.8	12.4	12.6	12.5	13.1	12.4	11.7	12.6
45–49	10.3	10.3	11.6	9.9	9.0	9.5	10.5	10.6	11.5	8.9	10.2
50–54	8.6	8.7	10.6	8.4	6.5	7.1	7.9	8.3	8.3	5.6	7.1
55–59	5.4	5.5	7.0	5.2	3.7	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.6	2.8	3.1
60–64	2.8	2.9	3.9	2.5	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.1	1.6
65 or older	2.4	2.5	4.1	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.8
Number of sentenced prisoners ^d	1,476,847	1,371,879	446,700	501,300	301,500	122,400	104,968	52,700	21,700	17,900	12,700

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts are based on prisoners with sentences of more than 1 year. Federal data include prisoners held in nonsecure, privately operated community corrections facilities and juveniles held in contract facilities. Includes imputed counts for Nevada and Oregon, which did not submit 2015 data to National Prisoner Statistics. See *Methodology*.

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

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^cIncludes persons age 17 or younger.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2015; Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2015; National Corrections Reporting Program, 2014; Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2004; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal resident population estimates for January 1, 2016.

Fifty-three percent of state prisoners were serving time for violent offenses

More than half (53% or 696,900 prisoners) of all state prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year on December 31, 2014 (the most recent year for which state prison offense data are available) were serving sentences for violent offenses on their current term of imprisonment (table 9) (appendix table 5). At yearend 2014, 13% of sentenced prisoners (171,700 prisoners) were serving time in state prison for murder or nonnegligent manslaughter. An additional 162,800 state prisoners (12%) had been sentenced for rape or sexual assault. On December 31, 2015, 249,900 state prisoners (19%) were sentenced to at least 1 year for property offenses. Sixteen percent of state prisoners were serving sentences for drug-related offenses (206,300 prisoners).

Violent offenders represented more than half (54%) of the sentenced male state prisoners. More than a third (36%) of female prisoners were violent offenders. Eighteen percent (223,700) of male state prisoners and 28% (26,000) of females

were sentenced for property offenses. Twenty-five percent of female state prisoners (23,500 females) and 15% of male state prisoners (182,700 males) were sentenced for drug offenses.

A smaller percentage of whites were serving sentences of more than 1 year in state prison for violent offenses (47% or 210,400 prisoners) than blacks (58% or 263,800) or Hispanics (59% or 152,900). This pattern was consistent across racial and ethnic groups for murder or nonnegligent manslaughter, robbery, and assault. Whites had a higher percentage of sentenced prisoners serving time in state facilities for rape or sexual assault (16%) than blacks (8%) or Hispanics (13%). Whites also had a higher percentage offenders serving a sentence of more than 1 year in state prison for property crimes (25%) than blacks (16%) and Hispanics (14%) at yearend 2014. The proportion of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year in state prison for drug offenses was roughly equal between whites, blacks, and Hispanics (15.0% or 67,800 white prisoners, 14.9% or 68,000 black prisoners, and 14.6% or 28,800 Hispanic prisoners).

TABLE 9
Percent of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state correctional authority, by most serious offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, December 31, 2014

Most serious offense	All prisoners ^a	Male	Female	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent	52.9%	54.3%	35.8%	46.6%	57.8%	58.7%
Murder ^c	13.0	13.2	11.0	10.2	14.9	14.7
Manslaughter	1.3	1.2	2.3	1.4	0.8	1.0
Rape/sexual assault	12.4	13.2	2.2	15.9	8.0	13.1
Robbery	12.8	13.2	8.0	7.4	19.4	12.9
Aggravated/simple assault	10.2	10.4	8.3	8.6	11.2	13.2
Other	3.2	3.1	4.0	3.1	3.4	3.9
Property	19.0%	18.3%	27.8%	24.8%	16.0%	13.6%
Burglary	10.1	10.3	7.2	11.9	9.7	8.0
Larceny-theft	3.6	3.2	8.0	5.2	2.8	2.4
Motor vehicle theft	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.9
Fraud	2.3	1.8	8.6	3.4	1.6	1.1
Other	2.2	2.2	3.2	3.3	1.3	1.3
Drug	15.7%	14.9%	25.1%	15.0%	14.9%	14.6%
Drug possession	3.5	3.3	6.5	3.9	3.5	3.5
Other ^d	12.2	11.7	18.5	11.2	11.3	11.1
Public order	11.6%	11.7%	10.2%	12.8%	11.0%	12.6%
Weapons	3.9	4.0	1.8	2.5	5.2	5.1
Driving under the influence	2.1	2.1	2.9	3.0	0.7	2.7
Other ^e	5.6	5.6	5.5	7.2	5.1	4.8
Other/unspecified^f	0.8%	0.8%	1.1%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%
Total number of sentenced prisoners^g	1,316,409	1,222,873	93,536	451,100	456,600	261,000

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding and missing offense data. See *Methodology*.

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

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin and persons of two or more races.

^cIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^dIncludes trafficking and other drug offenses.

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

^fIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2014; National Corrections Reporting Program, 2014; and Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 2004.

Nearly half of federal prisoners in 2015 were serving sentences for drug offenses

Almost 50% (92,000 prisoners) of sentenced federal prisoners on September 30, 2015 (the most recent date for which federal offense data are available) were serving time for drug offenses (table 10) (appendix table 6). An additional 36% of federal offenders (67,500 prisoners) were imprisoned for public order offenses, including 30,200 (16% of all federal prisoners) for weapons offenses and 14,900 (8%) for adjudicated immigration crimes. While 53% of sentenced state prisoners

were serving time for violent offenses, 7% of federal prisoners (13,700 prisoners) were serving sentences for violent crimes.

Among female federal prisoners, 59% were serving sentences for drug offenses, compared to 49% of males. A larger proportion of white prisoners in federal prison (42%) were serving time for public order offenses on September 30, 2015 than blacks (32%) or Hispanics (37%). More than half of black (51%) and Hispanic (58%) federal prisoners in 2015 were convicted of drug offenses.

TABLE 10
Percent of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of federal correctional authority, by most serious offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, September 30, 2015

Most serious offense	All prisoners ^a	Male	Female	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent	7.4%	7.6%	4.1%	7.0%	10.0%	2.1%
Homicide ^c	1.5	1.5	1.3	0.7	2.4	0.3
Robbery	3.7	3.9	1.6	4.7	5.6	0.9
Other	2.1	2.2	1.2	1.6	2.0	0.9
Property	6.0%	5.2%	18.2%	9.6%	6.1%	2.8%
Burglary	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0
Fraud	4.7	4.0	15.4	7.6	4.6	2.3
Other	1.1	1.0	2.7	1.9	1.1	0.4
Drug^d	49.5%	48.9%	58.6%	39.6%	51.0%	57.7%
Public order	36.3%	37.6%	18.3%	42.4%	32.4%	37.0%
Immigration	8.0	8.4	3.3	0.9	0.3	23.4
Weapons	16.3	17.1	4.3	14.8	25.2	7.7
Other	12.0	12.1	10.7	26.7	6.9	5.9
Other/unspecified^e	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	1.5%	0.5%	0.4%
Total number of sentenced prisoners	185,917	173,857	12,060	50,300	69,000	60,800

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts are based on sentenced prisoners of all sentence lengths under federal jurisdiction on September 30, 2015. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding and missing offense data. See *Methodology*.

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

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin and persons of two or more races.

^cIncludes murder, negligent manslaughter, and nonnegligent manslaughter.

^dIncludes trafficking, possession, and other drug offenses.

^eIncludes offenses not classified.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2015 (preliminary).

Other selected findings

Prison capacity

- At yearend 2015, 18 states and the BOP met or exceeded the maximum measure of their prison facilities' capacity, and 26 states and the BOP had a number of prisoners in their custody that met or exceeded their minimum number of beds (appendix table 1).
- Prison facilities in Illinois held 46,200 prisoners at yearend 2015, 145% of the rated capacity of 31,900 (their maximum capacity), and 165% of the design capacity of 28,000 (their minimum capacity).
- Jurisdictions with more prisoners in custody than the maximum number of beds for which their facilities were designed, rated, or operationally intended included Illinois (145%), Nebraska (125%), Massachusetts (123%), the BOP (120%), Delaware (117%), and Hawaii (115%).

Private prisons

- In 2015, 8% of the total number of state and federal prisoners were held in privately operated facilities that were under the jurisdiction of 29 states and the BOP. The number of prisoners held in private facilities in 2015 (126,300) decreased 4% (5,500 prisoners) from yearend 2014 (appendix table 2).
- Federal prisoners held in private prison decreased by 5,100 prisoners, which accounted for 93% of the total decrease in the number of prisoners held in private prisons at yearend 2015.
- Private prison facilities, including nonsecure community corrections centers and home confinement, housed almost 18% of the federal prison population on December 31, 2015.
- Six states (Hawaii, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Oklahoma) housed at least 20% of their prison population in privately operated facilities.
- Vermont, Connecticut, Alabama, and Idaho experienced large percentage decreases in prisoners held in private facilities, while South Dakota, North Dakota, and Ohio observed large percentage increases.

Prisoners held in local jails

- At yearend 2015, almost 81,200 prisoners were held in the custody of local jails in 37 states and the BOP, an almost 1% decline (down 580 prisoners) from the 81,800 prisoners held in jail facilities in 2014.
- Nineteen states increased the number of prisoners held in local jails during 2015, while 17 states and the BOP reduced the number of prisoners held in local jails between 2014 and 2015.
- Four states (Arkansas, Indiana, Louisiana, and Mississippi) held at least 600 fewer prisoners in local jails in 2015 than in 2014.
- Louisiana saw a 7% decrease (1,400 prisoners) in the number of prisoners held in local jails in 2015. Louisiana held nearly half (49%) of the total state prisoners in local jails—the highest of any jurisdiction at yearend 2015.

U.S. military and territories

- At yearend 2015, the U.S. military held 1,100 persons sentenced to at least 1 year and 1,400 persons of all sentence lengths under their correctional authority (appendix table 7).
- About half (48%) of offenders under military correctional authority had served in the U.S. Army before imprisonment.
- The Army had custody of two-thirds (67%) of all military personnel sentenced to 1 year or more on December 31, 2015, and the U.S. Navy held nearly a third.
- Of military personnel with known offense data sentenced to any term of imprisonment under military jurisdiction, 45% had committed violent offenses, including 29% incarcerated for violent sexual offenses, 7% for murder, and 8% for assault (appendix table 8).
- Thirty-seven percent of the total military prison population committed some nonviolent sex offense, including sexual misconduct.
- The five U.S. territories held a total of 12,900 persons in custody of correctional authorities at yearend 2015 (appendix table 10).

National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program jurisdiction notes

Alabama—Prisons were not recently rated for official capacity. The majority of Alabama prisons were overcrowded. As of 2015, 25,763 beds were in operation, which represented the physical capacity for prisoners but was not based on staffing, programs, and services. The operating capacity differs from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) definition.

Alaska—Alaska did not submit NPS data in 2014. In their 2015 submission, the state updated custody and jurisdiction numbers that BJS estimated for the *Prisoners in 2014* report. Alaska did not report admissions or releases of offenders with a sentence of more than 1 year in 2015 because it could not disaggregate these offenders from those with no sentence or sentences of 1 year or less. BJS based its estimate for admissions of offenders with sentences of more than 1 year on the total number of admissions (regardless of sentence length) from the Alaska Department of Corrections' 2015 Offender Profile (<http://www.correct.state.ak.us/admin/docs/2015profile.pdf>). The percentage of all admissions for offenders with sentences of more than 1 year were based on Alaska's reported admission records from the 2014 National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP) data collection. The number of released offenders with sentences of more than 1 year was estimated as the difference between the yearend 2015 and 2014 populations plus 2015 admissions. BJS assumed the distribution of releases by type was identical to the distribution of release type for offenders sentenced to more than 1 year reported by Alaska in the 2014 NCRP release file.

Alaska did not report capacity measures for its prison system to the 2015 NPS-1B and has not reported capacity data since 2012. While data from prior years were used in earlier *Prisoners* reports, BJS could no longer assume that these reflected current capacity levels in Alaska correctional facilities. BJS assumed that the percentage of Alaska offenders age 17 or younger and those who were not U.S. citizens were the same in 2015 as in 2013, the last time Alaska reported these distributions.

Arizona—Jurisdiction counts were based on custody data and prisoners in contracted beds, but did not include prisoners held in other jurisdictions because Arizona receives an equal number of prisoners to house from other jurisdictions. Arizona abolished parole in 1994, and only prisoners released prior to 1994 were on parole. However, community supervision prisoners were supervised as parolees, so both parolees and community supervision violators were included in admissions as parole violators. In 2015, Arizona classified persons returned to prison from deportation as transfer admissions. In prior submissions, these persons had been included in the "other admissions" category. Other unconditional releases included prisoners released by the court. Other conditional releases included releases onto other community supervision programs. Other releases included persons released to deportation.

Arkansas—Other conditional releases included those released to boot camps.

California—Due to a high-level data conversion project by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), the movement data used to report detailed counts of admissions and releases were not available for this report. CDCR was able to differentiate between new court commitment and parole violation admissions but was not able to provide any other detailed breakdown of other admission types or any release types. Custody counts included California out-of-state correctional facility contracted beds, community correctional facility private contract beds, and private work furlough prisoners. Jurisdiction counts for prisoners with maximum sentences of more than 1 year included felons who were temporarily absent, such as in court, jail, or a hospital. The majority of temporarily absent prisoners were absent for fewer than 30 days. California experienced an increase in releases during 2015 due to the enactment of Proposition 47, the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act. This proposition, passed in November 2014, allowed offenders convicted of specific drug- or property-related felonies to petition the court to resentencing specified felonies to misdemeanors for expedited release from CDCR institutions during 2015. California was unable to differentiate between its prisoners held in federal or other state facilities. A total of 492 male and 301 female California prisoners were held in federal and other state facilities. Changes in design capacity were based on information from an annual facilities planning and management report.

Colorado—Jurisdiction and custody counts included a small, undetermined number of prisoners with a maximum sentence of 1 year or less and 224 males and 8 females who were part of the Youthful Offender System. Prisoners reported as housed in privately operated correctional facilities were offenders under Federal Transfer and Interstate Compact programs and were not reported in the department's population and capacity counts. Jurisdictional population included a small number of prisoners from other states admitted under the interstate compact agreement. Prisoners who were absent without leave (AWOL) or who had escaped were not included in releases. Other conditional releases included discharges from youthful offender systems. Design and operational capacities did not include the privately run facilities in Colorado.

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 2015. 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 Department of Corrections (DOC). Releases included offenders who received a combined sentence (prison and parole) of more than 1 year.

Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP)—Data reflect prisoners under BOP jurisdiction on December 26, 2015. 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. Counts included 9,153 prisoners (7,971 males and 1,182 females) held in nonsecure, privately operated community corrections centers or halfway houses and 3,122 offenders on home confinement (2,723 males and 399 females). A total of 64 juveniles (58 males and 6 females) were held in contract facilities. These juvenile prisoners were included in the jurisdiction totals but excluded from the counts of private, locally, or federally operated facilities. Some of these juveniles were under the jurisdiction of U.S. probation but were being housed in the custody of the BOP in contract facilities. Due to information system configuration, Asians and Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders were combined, and prisoners of Hispanic origin were included in the racial categories. On December 31, 2015, the BOP held 62,324 male and 4,062 female prisoners of Hispanic origin. Parole violation counts included those with and without a new sentence. Other admissions include hospitalization and treatment. Expiration of sentence included good conduct releases that usually had a separate and distinct term of supervision, and releases from the residential drug abuse treatment program. In the category of unconditional releases, good conduct releases were included with expiration of sentence cases. Other releases included court-ordered terminations, compassionate release, hospital treatment completions, and releases based on the amount of time served. The BOP population on December 31, 2015 was 160,946 prisoners (excluding contracted and private facilities), and the rated capacity on that date was 134,461. The crowding rate was 20%.

Florida—Other admissions included program supervision violations. In 2015, five prisoners received other unconditional releases through vacated sentences. Other conditional releases included provisional release supervision, conditional medical release, program supervision, mandatory conditional, and parole reinstatement. Prior to 2013, Florida identified noncitizen prisoners based on country of birth. In 2013, Florida changed their method for identifying noncitizen prisoners, basing it on citizenship status. Estimates of noncitizens from 2015 are only comparable to those submitted to BJS by Florida in 2013 and 2014.

Georgia—Custody populations included both state prisons and county correctional institutions. Subtotals of race, sex, sentence length for jurisdiction, and custody counts were

adjusted by the Georgia DOC, using interpolation to match the overall totals. Counts of admissions and releases were adjusted using interpolation to balance the jurisdictional populations on January 1, 2015 and December 31, 2015. Females were not housed in privately operated correctional facilities in Georgia. The Georgia DOC was not able to distinguish between parole violators who returned with a new sentence from violators who returned without a new sentence. In 2015, the Georgia overall population was slightly lower because the Georgia Criminal Justice Reform Initiatives (GA CJRI) affected 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 1 year or less. Jurisdiction counts included dual-jurisdiction (State of Hawaii or federal) prisoners currently housed in federal facilities and in contracted federal detention center beds. 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-reports by prisoners.

Idaho—Counts were estimates based on live data with some changing variability over time due to the movement and processing of offenders. Other unconditional releases included non-Idaho civil commitments.

Illinois—In December 2015, the Illinois DOC initiated a major information technology (IT) transition, moving to a web-based offender tracking system. During the transition, some traditional population counts and other measures were not collected. Therefore, the data the DOC provided to BJS reflected November 30, 2015 populations. Entries (admissions) and discharges (exits) provided to BJS included 11 months of data (January through November 2015). BJS imputed 12-month admission and release data using Illinois NCRP data to estimate the number of admissions and releases in December 2015. The NCRP data showed that from 2010 to 2014, an average of 7.5% of annual admissions and 8.6% of annual releases occurred in December. BJS assumed these percentages for December 2015 admissions and releases. All population counts were based on jurisdiction. Jurisdiction, custody population, admission, and release counts for prisoners with maximum sentences of more than 1 year included an undetermined number of prisoners with a 1-year sentence. Counts included escape admissions and releases that occurred at adult transition centers. Other admission and release types included an undetermined number of transfers to other jurisdictions and the net difference between long-term admissions and release movements not reported in other categories but required to balance yearend populations. Other unconditional releases included court orders.

Indiana—Other types of admissions included prisoners on active supervision or who were admitted for prior charges.

Iowa—In 2009, the Iowa DOC began including offenders on work release, in the operating-while-intoxicated population. Also, Iowa prisoners housed in out-of-state prisons were included in its jurisdiction counts. Iowa data included in BJS reports prior to 2009 were custody counts only. The admission and release data and methodology were updated in 2013. Therefore, changes from counts in prior years may reflect these updates. The number of sentenced prisoners under Iowa jurisdiction that were transferred from other jurisdictions between January 1, 2015 and December 31, 2015 includes offenders transferring from other jurisdictions with an Iowa sentence. Counts of AWOL admissions and releases were of the work release and operating-while-intoxicated populations. Escape admissions and releases were of the prison population only. Other admissions and releases included some unknown types. Other conditional releases included special sentences for sex offenders.

Kansas—Prior to 2014, actual time of incarceration rather than sentence length was used to differentiate persons sentenced to 1 year or less from those sentenced to more than 1 year. The jurisdictional numbers for 2014 have been corrected, but Kansas custody and jurisdiction counts reported for 2014 and 2015 were not comparable to counts from prior years. Admissions data from 2014 were updated because 399 male and 149 female admissions were incorrectly categorized as “sanctions from probation,” which had a maximum term of less than 1 year in 2014. These 548 prisoners were reclassified in the “other admissions” section. Other admissions included sanctions from probation for 30 to 180 days. Other unconditional releases included court appearance releases. Other conditional releases included people reparaoled in Kansas, reparaoled to another state, and supervised on conditional release.

Kentucky—Due to a misinterpretation of the counting rules in 2014, the 2015 population counts were not comparable to 2014. Other types of admissions included special admissions and return from active release. Other types of conditional prison releases included exits to home incarceration, and other types of unconditional release included pardons. Other releases included release from jail and active release.

Louisiana—Jurisdiction and capacity counts are correct as of December 29, 2015. Other types of unconditional releases include court orders and releases for good time with no supervision. Other types of conditional release included reinstatement to probation. Other types of release included compassionate releases.

Maine—Other conditional releases included supervised community confinement program placement.

Maryland—The number of prisoners with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year for the jurisdiction, custody, admission, and release measures was estimated by taking the percentage of prisoners with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year from the automated data and applying these percentages to the manual headcounts for the measure of

interest (December 31 jurisdiction population, December 31 custody population, annual admissions, and annual releases). Any sentenced prisoners housed at the Baltimore City Detention Center or the Baltimore Central Booking and Intake Center were included in the jurisdiction and custody counts; pretrial prisoners at these facilities were not included. The unsentenced prisoners in Maryland’s custody on December 31, 2015, were all federal prisoners housed contractually at the Chesapeake Correctional Facility. The reported prisoners under Maryland’s jurisdiction that were housed in facilities operated by a county or local authority were prisoners that were sentenced to state prison by local jurisdictions and were waiting to be transferred to DOC custody. No sentence or demographic information were known for these prisoners, and they were not included in the total jurisdictional number. Note that the three additional male prisoners in the number of prisoners housed in local facilities operated by a county or local authority were part of a special program to serve the end of their prison sentence in a local facility, and they were included in the total jurisdiction. Hispanic or Latino origin was captured in the information system but may have been underreported because records for existing prisoners were still being updated. Due to implementation issues with a new information system, admissions and releases for 2015 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 order releases and a small, undetermined number of released to appeal or bond. Other releases were coded as “other, permanent exit.” Operational capacities included beds used for some Maryland pre-trial prisoners that were not counted in the yearend counts.

Massachusetts—By law, offenders in Massachusetts may be sentenced to terms of up to 2.5 years in locally operated jails and correctional institutions. This population was excluded from the state count but was included in published population counts and rates for local jails and correctional institutions. Jurisdiction counts exclude approximately 2,652 prisoners (2,539 males and 113 females) in the county system (local jails and houses of correction) who were serving a sentence of more than 1 year, but these prisoners were included in imprisonment rate calculations at the request of the Massachusetts DOC. Jurisdiction and custody counts may have included a small but undetermined number of prisoners who were remanded to court; transferred to the custody of another state, federal, or locally operated system; or subsequently released. There was a continued increase in prisoners transferred to local jails prior to their release from prison as part of a step-down initiative for reentry. Two juveniles under the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts DOC and housed in a Massachusetts Department of Youth Services facility were included in the count of prisoners housed on other arrangements.

Michigan—During the reporting year for 2015, the Michigan DOC’s major data system was under transition to a new data platform. As a result, statistical techniques had to be modified to obtain much of the data reported in this survey. However, the numbers reported were solidly in line with previous trends, which have remained stable. For example, the racial breakdown percentages stayed constant for several years. Similarly, the percentage of admissions from new court commitments has also stayed constant for several years. Therefore, BJS calculated the racial breakdowns and admissions from new court commitments based on previous trends. The data recorded for Hispanics were treated as an ethnicity rather than as a race, and reporting was optional. Therefore, the numbers for Hispanics were significantly under-reported. Rather than reporting an incorrect number, BJS has included the relatively small number of cases recorded as Hispanic under the “white” category. Releases to appeal or bond and admissions of prisoners returning from appeal or bond were not disaggregated by length of time out to court. These counts represented the net difference between all movements to and from court. Operational capacity was institutional net capacity.

Minnesota—Jurisdiction counts for parole violators increased from 2014 to 2015 due to database updates. Because of data issues, the jurisdictional total with admissions and releases did not match yearend numbers. Jurisdiction included prisoners temporarily housed in local jails, on work release, or on community work crew programs. Admissions and releases due to AWOL or escape, returns from or releases to appeal or bond, and releases because of transfer were excluded from Minnesota’s database file. Minnesota measured only operational capacity.

Mississippi—Jurisdiction counts of local facilities included both local county jails and county regional facilities. Violators of parole and conditional release were not distinguished by their sentence status in the Mississippi file. Other types of admission and release data included corrections to data because of a lag in processing. Other conditional releases included earned release, house arrest, and medical release. Total operational capacity on December 31, 2015 was 23,516. This capacity included private prisons, county jails, and county regional facilities.

Missouri—Offenders reported to have a total maximum sentence of 1 year or less had a sentence of exactly 1 year. Other types of unconditional releases included resentenced completions, court-ordered discharges, and compensation. Other types of conditional releases included parole board holdover returns. Other releases included releases to the field. The Missouri DOC did not have the design capacity of its older prisons, nor did it 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. Noncitizen data were based on self-reported place of birth.

Montana—DOC did not record Hispanic origin. Therefore, the number of Hispanics was not recorded.

Nebraska—Other admissions reflected movements in the population of the reentry furlough program. Other unconditional releases included amended sentences. Nebraska defined operational capacity as its stress capacity, which was 125% of design capacity for designated facilities. The total design and operational capacities for institutions that house females included one female multicustody facility. The department operates two coed facilities that represented a design capacity of 290 and were counted in the male design and operational capacities.

Nevada—Nevada did not submit the 2015 NPS data. BJS imputed all 2015 responses from either Nevada DOC reports or the 2014 NPS-1B, as indicated below. For custody and jurisdiction counts, BJS compared the male and female populations in the Nevada DOC’s January 20, 2016 Fact Sheet (<http://doc.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/docnvgov/content/About/Statistics/WFS/20160120%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf>) to the male and female population in the DOC’s January 2, 2015 Fact Sheet (<http://doc.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/docnvgov/content/About/Statistics/WFS/FactSheetsWeekly01022015.pdf>). These two reports showed that the male (up 3.96%) and female (up 7.44%) populations had increased from yearend 2014 to yearend 2015. BJS increased the population figures in Nevada’s 2014 NPS data by these percentages to derive the 2015 figures. For the distribution of the Nevada prison population by race, BJS used the racial distribution provided in the January 20, 2016 fact sheet. Because the Nevada prison population increased from yearend 2014 to yearend 2015, BJS assumed that the number of releases in 2015 was the same as in 2014, and that the population increase was due to increased admissions. BJS assumed the number of releases in 2015 was the same as in 2014. BJS assumed the distributions of admission and release types were the same in 2015 as in 2014. The number of noncitizen prisoners and those age 17 or younger were assumed to be the same as in 2014.

New Hampshire—Other conditional releases included end of 7-day or 90-day detention for parole violation releases to home confinement.

New Jersey—Population counts for prisoners with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year included prisoners with sentences of a year. The New Jersey DOC had no jurisdiction over prisoners with sentences of less than 1 year or over unsentenced prisoners. Reporting of other conditional releases included those to an intensive supervision program. Other types of unconditional releases included vacated and amended sentences and court ordered releases. New Jersey data for escapes did not differentiate between prisoners who disappeared from confined walls and those who disappeared while out of institutions. Other releases included prisoners transferred early from county jails into the state prison system then released back to county jails, and other transfers.

New Mexico—Totals for admissions and releases included all entries and exits to New Mexico prisons, regardless of sentence length. New Mexico did not include its prisoners housed in other states under the interstate compact agreement in its total jurisdiction count. According to BJS definitions, these prisoners should be included in the total state jurisdiction and were in this report. The count of noncitizens included prisoners in both state-run and private facilities.

New York—Other admissions included the return to prison of persons erroneously discharged and those admitted for parole supervision. Other releases include errors, release to parole supervision, and other discharges.

North Carolina—As of December 1, 2011, North Carolina prisons no longer housed misdemeanor offenders with sentences of fewer than 180 days. Captured escapees were not considered a prison admission type in North Carolina, and escape was not considered a type of prison release. Supervised mandatory releases were post-release offenders. Post-release supervision was defined as a reintegration program for serious offenders who served extensive prison terms. This form of supervision was created by the Structured Sentencing Act of 1993. Other unconditional releases included court-ordered interstate compact releases. Rated capacity was not available.

North Dakota—Other releases included court-ordered release.

Ohio—Population counts for prisoners with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year included an undetermined number of prisoners with a sentence of 1 year or less. Returns and conditional releases involving transitional control prisoners were reported only after movement from confinement to a terminal release status occurs. Admissions of parole violators without a new sentence included only formally revoked violators. Escapes included nonconfinement escapes. Other unconditional releases included vacated sentences. Rated capacity figures excluded two privately operated prison facilities. The count of noncitizens and prisoners age 17 or younger excluded prisoners housed in privately operated facilities.

Oklahoma—Most prisoners with sentences of less than 1 year were part of the Oklahoma Delayed Sentencing Program for Young Adults. On December 31, 2015, the number of prisoners under their jurisdiction with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year included 285 males and 39 females who were waiting in county jails to be moved to state prisons. Prisoners held by Oklahoma for other states were excluded from all jurisdiction counts. Waiting in county consisted of offenders who had been sentenced to DOC but not yet taken into custody. Jurisdiction counts included offenders in a DOC jail program, those in court, escapees in the custody of local jails, and those sentenced to the DOC but not yet in custody. Offenders in the custody of other states were mostly escapees. Numbers reported in “escapes from confinement” represented escapes from state-run prisons. Only DOC facilities were included in the capacity counts. Noncitizen status was determined by country of birth.

Oregon—This state did not submit 2015 NPS data. BJS imputed all 2015 responses from the Oregon DOC report (<http://www.oregon.gov/doc/OC/docs/pdf/IB-53-Quick%20Facts.pdf>) and the 2014 NPS-1B. For jurisdiction and custody counts, BJS assumed that the sentence length distributions were the same in 2015 as in 2014, and that the ratio of the size of the custody to jurisdiction populations was also the same. In addition, BJS assumed that the percentage of persons held in private facilities, local jails, and in other states was the same in 2015 as in 2014. BJS used race data on the custody population from the DOC report and applied this distribution to the total jurisdiction population count. For counts of admissions and releases, BJS used the total number of admissions and releases reported by the Oregon DOC and assumed the distributions of admission and release types remained the same as in 2014. BJS assumed Oregon had the same prison capacity in 2015 as in 2014, and that the percentage of noncitizen prisoners and those age 17 or younger did not change in 2015.

Pennsylvania—Release counts included 59 offenders whose sentences are less than 1 year. Other admissions included admissions from the state hospital and unspecified reasons. Other types of unconditional releases included vacated sentences and convictions. Other releases included temporary absences.

Rhode Island—Prisons and jails formed one integrated system. All NPS data included jail and prison populations. Jurisdiction counts included prisoners who had dual jurisdiction or those serving Rhode Island sentences out of state while also serving that state’s sentence. The Rhode Island data system recorded Hispanic origin as a race rather than an ethnicity and did not capture Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, or persons identifying as two or more races, including those who may identify themselves as Hispanic second to another race. Prison admissions classified as escape returns included admissions under home confinement, serving out of state, and minimum-security facilities. Rhode Island DOC’s data system could not differentiate between parole violation admissions with and without new sentences. Other types of unconditional releases consisted of court-ordered discharges. Other types of conditional releases included discharge to the Institute for Mental Health. Other releases included those prisoners discharged out of state.

South Carolina—The December 31, 2015 count of unsentenced prisoners included 13 unsentenced males: 9 safekeeper and 4 Interstate Compact Commission prisoners. As of July 1, 2003, the South Carolina Department of Corrections (SCDC) began releasing prisoners due for release and housed in SCDC institutions on the first day of each month. Because January 1, 2016 was a holiday, prisoners eligible for release on January 1 were released on December 31, 2015. Therefore, the prisoner count was at its lowest point for the month on December 31, 2015. All prisoners in private facilities in South Carolina were housed in private medical facilities. The local facilities holding prisoners on December 31, 2015 included designated facilities and

persons AWOL to county or local facilities. South Carolina did not have a specific race code to designate persons identifying as two or more races. These individuals were included in other specific race groups or labeled as other race. Other types of admissions included resentenced Youthful Offender Act (YOA) conversion admissions and prisoners who were resentenced. Other types of unconditional releases consisted of remands and releases by court order. Conditional release counts included prisoners released under community supervision after serving 85% of their sentence under truth in sentencing and supervised reentry. 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 of SCDC (ISARA) assumed YOA Parole Board duties on February 1, 2013. Prior to that, the Youthful Offender Branch of SCDC handled YOA paroles. ISARA paroled 804 offenders sentenced under the YOA, and the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services paroled 747 non-YOA sentenced offenders. South Carolina used 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 1 year or less included those under the sentence of probation 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 included in the counts of other race prisoners. South Dakota did not separate discretionary and presumptive parole releases. Parole detainees were included in the counts of other admissions and other release types. Prior to 2014, these persons had not been included. The operational capacity reported was planned capacity. South Dakota did not have rated or design capacities. South Dakota did not record the number of prisoners with a sentence of greater than 1 year who were admitted in 2015. Instead, in its place they used the total number of prisoners under their jurisdiction with a total sentence of 1 year or greater as of December 31, 2014. Other admissions included parole or supervised release detainees.

Tennessee—Other admissions included those admitted for unknown reasons. Other conditional releases included those who were released to community corrections. The total rated capacity included the rated capacity of three private prisons. The total operational capacity included the operational capacity of three private prisons.

Texas—Offenders in custody were all offenders serving time in a facility owned and operated by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice at the time of data collection. Jurisdiction counts included offenders in custody and those held in privately operated prisons, intermediate-sanction facilities, substance abuse felony punishment facilities, and halfway houses; offenders temporarily released to a county for fewer than 30 days; and offenders awaiting paperwork for transfer to state-funded custody. Capacities excluded county jail beds

because they do 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. Other admissions and other release types included transfers between divisions. Executions are included in other releases.

Utah—Other types of unconditional release included discharges of cases or prisoners holds.

Vermont—Prisons and jails formed one integrated system. Vermont did not complete the 2015 NPS-1B form. The Vermont DOC provided the total jurisdiction population by sex, the number unsentenced by sex, and the number housed out of state by sex. Based on the 2014 NPS, BJS assumed that the only difference between the custody and jurisdiction populations was the 241 male offenders housed in an out-of-state private prison. BJS assumed that the distribution of sentenced offenders in custody or under jurisdiction receiving a sentence of more than 1 year was the same in 2015 as 2014. BJS assumed the race distribution was the same in 2015 as 2014. BJS assumed the number of admissions in 2015 was equal to the number in 2014 and that the decrease in the jurisdiction population was due solely to an increase in releases in 2015. Admission and release type distributions were assumed to be the same in 2015 as 2014. BJS used the same prison capacity reported in 2014 for 2015 and assumed the number of noncitizen offenders and those age 17 or younger were the same in 2015 as 2014.

Virginia—Jurisdiction counts were for December 31, 2014. As of September 1, 1998, the state was responsible for prisoners with a sentence of 1 year or more or a sentence of 12 months plus 1 day. Prior to September 1, 1998, the state had been responsible for a 1-year sentence, while local authorities were responsible for sentences of 12 months or fewer. Prior to 2013, the count of prisoners housed in local facilities was taken from Compensation Board reports. Starting in 2013, these counts were obtained from DOC data. 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 do not include beds assigned to institutional hospitals that cannot be designated as only male or only female and do not include detention and diversion centers. Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders are included in the Asian racial category. Admissions and releases are preliminary fiscal year 2015 figures. Other unconditional releases included court ordered releases.

Washington—Offenders sentenced to 1 year or less and unsentenced offenders generally resided in county jails, but revisions to law allowed certain prisoners with sentences of less than 1 year to be housed in prison. Admission and release counts included offenders who did not receive sentences of greater than 1 year. They included offenders who served time in county jails who were released to community supervision,

and then returned to a county jail for a term of less than 30 days because they violated the terms of their community supervision. Also included in admissions and releases of conditional release violators were offenders who received probation sentences and were sent to county jails for a term of less than 30 days for violating the conditions of their probation. Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders were included in the Asian racial category. 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 2014, the Wisconsin DOC used the time between a prisoner’s admission date and their maximum discharge date to determine sentence length for yearend counts. If a maximum discharge date was not recorded, the mandatory release date was used. If this date was not recorded, the prisoner’s release date was used. Therefore, this may not accurately reflect whether the prisoner was initially sentenced to 1 year or less or more than 1 year. Custody measures include prisoners without Wisconsin sentences who were physically housed in a Wisconsin prison. Jurisdiction measures

include prisoners with Wisconsin sentences, regardless of where they were physically located. Unsentenced prisoners were those who had not yet had data entered reflecting their mandatory release date and maximum discharge date and some offenders temporarily held in the Milwaukee facility. An offender on a temporary hold who was on probation did not have a mandatory release date or maximum discharge date. To determine sentence length for admissions totals, the time between a prisoner’s admission date and their maximum discharge date was used. If a maximum discharge date was not recorded, the mandatory release date was used. If this date was not recorded, the prisoner’s release date was used. Therefore, this may not accurately reflect whether the prisoner was initially sentenced to 1 year or less or more than 1 year. Other admissions included temporary holds, alternatives to revocation, persons admitted under the corrections compact, and erroneous releases. To determine sentence length for the releases total, the time between a prisoner’s admission date and release date was used. This may not accurately reflect whether a prisoner was initially sentenced to 1 year or less or more than 1 year. Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander prisoners are included in the Asian category.

Wyoming—No notes were submitted.

Methodology

The National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program started in 1926 under a mandate from Congress to collect annual data on prisoners at yearend. The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) sponsors the survey, and the U.S. Census Bureau serves as the data collection agent. BJS depends entirely on voluntary participation by state departments of corrections (DOC) and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) for NPS data.

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

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

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

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

Admissions include new court commitments, parole and probation violator returns, other conditional release violator returns, transfers from other jurisdictions, returns of prisoners who were absent without leave (AWOL) with or without a new sentence, escape returns with or without a new sentence; returns from appeal or bond, and other admissions. For reporting purposes, BJS admission counts exclude transfers from other jurisdictions, AWOL returns, and escape returns.

Releases include unconditional releases (e.g., expirations of sentence or commutations), conditional releases (e.g., probations, supervised mandatory releases, or discretionary paroles), deaths, AWOLs, escapes from confinement, transfers to other jurisdictions, releases to appeal or bond, and other releases. For reporting purposes, BJS release counts exclude AWOLs, escapes, and transfers to other jurisdictions.

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

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 do not include territorial counts. Three territories (American Samoa, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) did not provide 2015 data for NPS. Data from prior years are shown in appendix table 10.

Nonreporting states

The Nevada and Oregon state DOCs did not respond to the 2015 NPS survey. For Nevada jurisdiction and custody counts, BJS compared the male and female populations in the DOC's January 20, 2016 Fact Sheet (<http://doc.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/docnvgov/content/About/Statistics/WFS/20160120%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf>) to the male and female population in the DOC's January 2, 2015 Fact Sheet (<http://doc.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/docnvgov/content/About/Statistics/WFS/FactSheetsWeekly01022015.pdf>). These two reports showed that the male (up 4.0%) and female (up 7.4%) populations had increased from yearend 2014 to yearend 2015. BJS increased the population figures in Nevada's 2014 NPS-1B by these percentages to derive the 2015 counts. BJS assumed that the increase in the 2015 jurisdiction counts was due to an increase in admissions, and that there was no change in the number of releases from 2014 to 2015. BJS assumed that the race and Hispanic origin distribution of the jurisdiction population and estimates for capacity, noncitizens, and prisoners age 17 or younger had not changed from 2014.

For Oregon, BJS used custody figures from the DOC report (<http://www.oregon.gov/doc/OC/docs/pdf/IB-53-Quick%20Facts.pdf>) and assumed that the distribution of sentence length for offenders was the same in 2015 as in 2014. In addition, BJS assumed that the ratio of custody to jurisdiction population had not changed in 2015 from that reported on the 2014 NPS-1B. The DOC report provided the race and Hispanic origin distribution in addition to the total number of admissions and releases for Oregon during 2015. BJS assumed that the estimates for prison facility capacity, the percentage of noncitizens and prisoners age 17 or younger, or the distributions of admission and release types did not change from 2014.

Vermont only reported sex-specific jurisdiction counts in 2015, including the number of unsentenced prisoners and those held out of state. BJS made estimates for admissions, releases, capacity, and special populations based on 2014 data. See *Jurisdiction notes* for estimation details.

Military correctional data

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

Estimating yearend counts of prison population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin

National-level estimates of the number of persons by race under the jurisdiction of state prisons on December 31, 2015 were based on an adjustment of NPS counts to comply with Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of race and Hispanic origin. OMB defines persons of Hispanic or Latino origin as a separate category. Racial categories are defined exclusive of Hispanic origin. OMB adopted guidelines for collecting these data in 1997, requiring the collection of data on Hispanic origin in addition to data on race.

Not all NPS providers' information systems categorize race and Hispanic origin in this way. In 1991, the earliest point in the analysis, only a few states were able to report information on Hispanic origin separately from race. BJS adjusted the NPS data on race and Hispanic origin by the ratio of the relative distribution of prisoners by race and Hispanic origin in self-report prisoner surveys that use OMB categories for race to the relative distribution of prisoners by race and Hispanic origin in the NPS data. For this report, the 2004 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities was used to calculate the ratio used for statistics on racial distributions in 2015. The ratio obtained by comparing the within-year relative distributions by race and Hispanic origin was then multiplied by the NPS distribution in a year to generate the estimate of persons by race and Hispanic origin.

Estimates of the total number of sentenced prisoners by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin on December 31, 2014 were generated by creating separate totals for federal and state prisons. For the federal estimates, each sex and race count that BOP reported to the NPS was 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 the 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 yearend prison populations.

In the current report, BJS publishes the unadjusted jurisdiction-level counts of prisoners by race and Hispanic origin (appendix table 3). Historical counts of prisoners by race are archived through the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/NACJD/studies/36281>). These data are administrative or operational in nature and do not necessarily reflect how individual prisoners might choose to report their race or Hispanic origin. National level estimates (table 8) have been adjusted to more accurately reflect the distributions among race and Hispanic origin as reported by prisoners in BJS prisoner surveys.

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

BJS calculated age-specific imprisonment rates for each age, sex, and racial group by dividing the estimated number of sentenced prisoners within each age group under jurisdiction on December 31, 2015 by the estimated number of U.S. residents in each age group on January 1, 2016. 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.

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

BJS employed a ratio adjustment method to weight the individual-level race and Hispanic origin or sex-specific 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 table 10 and appendix table 6 are drawn from FJSP and encompass all prisoners in federal custody, regardless of sentence length. Data are limited to prisoners sentenced on U.S. district court commitments, District of Columbia superior court commitments, and those returned to federal custody following violations of probation (both federal and District of Columbia), parole, supervised release, or mandatory release. Due to these methodological differences, the estimates in table 10 and appendix table 6 will differ from previously published federal offense distributions presented in the FJSP web tool (<http://www.bjs.gov/fjsrc/>) or Federal Justice Statistics bulletins and statistical tables on the BJS website. Because FJSP is a custody collection, the total count of prisoners in table 10 and appendix table 6 will differ from the jurisdiction count of prisoners reported to NPS.

Prison capacities

State and federal correctional authorities provide three measures of their facilities' capacity: design capacity, operational capacity, and rated capacity. Estimates of the prison populations 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 five states include prisoners held in private facilities as part of the capacity of their prison systems: Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, and Mississippi. For these states, prison population as a percentage of capacity includes prisoners held in the states' private facilities.

Noncitizen prisoners

BJS asks state DOCs and the BOP to report the number of persons in their custody who were not citizens of the United States on December 31, 2015. While the intention is for jurisdictions to report based on prisoners' current citizenship status, a number of jurisdictions cannot provide that information and instead report country of birth to NPS. These states are noted in appendix table 9. As this is a custody count, noncitizens held in private prison facilities or local jails under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities are not included.

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Prison facility capacity, custody population, and percent capacity, December 31, 2015

Jurisdiction	Type of capacity measure			Custody population	Custody population as a percent of—	
	Rated	Operational	Design		Lowest capacity ^a	Highest capacity ^a
Federal ^b	134,461	...	...	160,946	119.7%	119.7%
Alabama ^c	...	25,763	13,318	24,814	186.3	96.3
Alaska ^d	...	5,352	...	5,247	98.0	98.0
Arizona	37,238	43,747	37,238	35,733	96.0	81.7
Arkansas	16,194	16,233	15,382	15,784	102.6	97.2
California ^c	...	127,482	87,287	116,569	133.5	91.4
Colorado	...	14,584	14,584	15,972	109.5	109.5
Connecticut	/	/	/	15,500	/	/
Delaware ^c	5,500	5,210	4,161	6,437	154.7	117.0
Florida ^e	...	105,351	...	99,485	94.4	94.4
Georgia ^e	59,332	53,961	...	52,002	96.4	87.6
Hawaii	...	3,527	2,491	4,073	163.5	115.5
Idaho ^{e,f}	6,903	...	...	7,238	104.9	104.9
Illinois ^f	31,864	31,864	27,981	46,240	165.3	145.1
Indiana	...	30,020	...	26,586	88.6	88.6
Iowa ^g	7,322	7,322	7,322	8,230	112.4	112.4
Kansas	9,180	9,514	9,164	9,533	104.0	100.2
Kentucky ^f	14,349	14,349	14,349	11,959	83.3	83.3
Louisiana ^e	18,121	15,524	16,764	18,447	118.8	101.8
Maine	2,256	2,478	2,478	2,190	97.1	88.4
Maryland ^h	...	23,025	...	20,921	90.9	90.9
Massachusetts	...	...	7,728	9,493	122.8	122.8
Michigan ^c	44,734	43,996	...	42,628	96.9	95.3
Minnesota	...	9,454	...	9,578	101.3	101.3
Mississippi ^e	...	23,516	...	13,967	59.4	59.4
Missouri ^c	...	32,241	...	32,295	100.2	100.2
Montana	1,692	...	...	1,686	99.6	99.6
Nebraska ^c	...	4,094	3,275	5,133	156.7	125.4
Nevada ⁱ	/	/	/	13,235	/	/
New Hampshire	2,583	2,700	1,966	2,661	135.4	98.6
New Jersey	17,427	18,605	23,152	17,431	100.0	75.3
New Mexico	7,093	7,882	7,882	4,078	57.5	51.7
New York	51,480	51,676	50,957	51,485	101.0	99.6
North Carolina	...	43,815	37,503	36,888	98.4	84.2
North Dakota	...	1,353	1,353	1,345	99.4	99.4
Ohio ^j	34,986	...	...	46,190	132.0	132.0
Oklahoma	16,529	19,497	16,529	19,875	120.2	101.9
Oregon ^j	...	...	14,997	14,655	97.7	97.7
Pennsylvania	48,025	48,025	48,025	48,241	100.4	100.4
Rhode Island	3,989	3,774	3,973	2,982	79.0	74.8
South Carolina	...	23,156	...	20,457	88.3	88.3
South Dakota ^c	...	3,594	...	3,514	97.8	97.8
Tennessee	15,836	15,416	...	14,628	94.9	92.4
Texas ^c	160,017	153,789	160,017	138,199	89.9	86.4
Utah	...	7,191	7,431	4,831	67.2	65.0
Vermont ^l	1,681	1,681	1,322	1,509	114.1	89.8
Virginia	...	29,633	...	30,430	102.7	102.7
Washington	...	16,828	...	17,222	102.3	102.3
West Virginia	5,159	5,987	5,159	5,925	114.8	99.0
Wisconsin	...	22,896	17,181	22,914	133.4	100.1
Wyoming	2,288	2,288	2,407	2,133	93.2	88.6

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held.

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

/Not reported.

^aCounts are based on prisoners with sentences of more than 1 year. Excludes prisoners held in local jails, other states, or private facilities unless otherwise stated. Lowest capacity represents the minimum capacity estimate submitted by the jurisdiction, while highest capacity represents the maximum capacity estimate. When a jurisdiction could only provide a single capacity estimate, it was used as both lowest and highest capacities.

^bDue to differences in the dates when data were extracted, the federal custody count reported for the calculation of capacity includes 258 prisoners, compared to the yearend custody reported in National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data.

^cState defines capacity differently than BJS. See *Jurisdiction notes*.

^dState did not submit 2015 capacity data to NPS. Counts were imputed. See *Methodology*.

^ePrivate facilities included in capacity and custody counts.

^fCounts for 2015 are not comparable to prior years due to a change in reporting methodology. See *Jurisdiction notes*.

^gBoth capacity and custody counts exclude prisoners in community-based work release facilities.

^hCapacity estimate includes some beds used for pretrial prisoners not reflected in custody count.

ⁱState did not submit 2015 NPS custody or capacity data. Custody count was imputed. See *Methodology*.

^jState did not submit 2015 NPS capacity data. Data are from 2014 or state sources. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities held in the custody of private prisons and local jails, December 31, 2014 and 2015

Jurisdiction	Prisoners held in private prisons ^a				Prisoners held in local jails			
	2014	2015	Percent change 2014–2015	Percentage of total jurisdiction, 2015	2014	2015	Percent change 2014–2015	Percentage of total jurisdiction, 2015
U.S. total	131,723	126,272	-4.1%	8.3%	81,779	81,195	-0.7%	5.3%
Federal^b	40,017	34,934	-12.7%	17.8%	939	769	-18.1%	0.4%
State	91,706	91,338	-0.4%	6.9%	80,840	80,426	-0.5%	6.0%
Alabama	481	398	-17.3	1.3	1,702	1,788	5.1	5.8
Alaska ^c	595	593	-0.3	11.1	41	46	12.2	0.9
Arizona	6,955	6,471	-7.0	15.1	0	439	:	1.0
Arkansas	0	0	~	~	2,600	1,923	-26.0	10.9
California	2,376	2,195	-7.6	1.7	0	0	~	~
Colorado	3,782	3,987	5.4	19.8	176	82	-53.4	0.4
Connecticut ^c	647	524	-19.0	3.3	0	0	~	~
Delaware ^c	0	0	~	~	0	0	~	~
Florida	12,395	12,487	0.7	12.3	1,104	1,073	-2.8	1.1
Georgia	7,901	7,953	0.7	15.2	4,946	4,902	-0.9	9.4
Hawaii ^c	1,425	1,340	-6.0	22.8	0	0	~	~
Idaho	639	545	-14.7	6.8	620	814	31.3	10.1
Illinois	0	0	~	~	0	0	~	~
Indiana	4,420	4,204	-4.9	15.4	1,198	596	-50.3	2.2
Iowa	0	0	~	~	0	0	~	~
Kansas	0	0	~	~	90	78	-13.3	0.8
Kentucky	0	0	~	~	8,966	9,738	8.6	44.9
Louisiana	3,142	3,152	0.3	8.7	19,320	17,930	-7.2	49.3
Maine	0	0	~	~	26	20	-23.1	0.9
Maryland	30	30	0.0	0.1	95	163	71.6	0.8
Massachusetts	0	0	~	~	279	431	54.5	4.3
Michigan	0	0	~	~	31	295	851.6	0.7
Minnesota	0	0	~	~	997	1,211	21.5	11.2
Mississippi	4,114	3,946	-4.1	20.9	5,568	4,933	-11.4	26.1
Missouri	0	0	~	~	0	0	~	~
Montana	1,432	1,490	4.1	40.4	515	491	-4.7	13.3
Nebraska	0	0	~	~	212	218	2.8	4.1
Nevada	/	/	~	~	/	/	~	~
New Hampshire	0	0	~	~	69	46	-33.3	1.6
New Jersey	2,761	2,863	3.7	14.0	110	101	-8.2	0.5
New Mexico	3,072	3,026	-1.5	42.2	0	0	~	~
New York	0	0	~	~	/	6	~	0.0
North Carolina	30	29	-3.3	0.1	0	0	~	~
North Dakota	371	427	15.1	23.8	12	37	208.3	2.1
Ohio	5,370	6,050	12.7	11.6	0	0	~	~
Oklahoma	7,367	7,446	1.1	26.1	1,079	1,173	8.7	4.1
Oregon	/	/	~	~	/	/	~	~
Pennsylvania	636	605	-4.9	1.2	894	984	10.1	2.0
Rhode Island ^c	0	0	~	~	0	0	~	~
South Carolina	15	14	-6.7	0.1	298	332	11.4	1.6
South Dakota	10	22	120.0	0.6	76	1	-98.7	0.0
Tennessee	5,116	5,172	1.1	18.4	7,987	8,416	5.4	29.9
Texas	14,368	14,293	-0.5	8.7	11,395	11,093	-2.7	6.8
Utah	0	0	~	~	1,668	1,600	-4.1	24.6
Vermont ^c	/	/	~	~	/	/	~	~
Virginia	1,570	1,568	-0.1	4.1	7,449	7,973	7.0	20.8
Washington	0	0	~	~	167	158	-5.4	0.9
West Virginia	0	0	~	~	1,029	1,193	15.9	16.8
Wisconsin	0	0	~	~	7	27	285.7	0.1
Wyoming	255	267	4.7	11.0	9	/	44.4	0.5

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Totals include imputed counts for Nevada, Oregon, and Vermont, which did not submit these data to the 2015 National Prisoner Statistics.

/Not reported.

: Not calculated.

~Not applicable.

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

^bIncludes federal prisoners held in nonsecure, privately operated facilities (9,153) and prisoners on home confinement (3,122). Excludes persons held in immigration detention facilities pending adjudication.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2014–2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by race and Hispanic origin, December 31, 2015

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	Not known	Did not report
Federal ^{b,c}	196,455	53,191	72,857	64,219	3,458	2,729	/	~	/	/	0
Alabama	30,810	13,393	17,284	0	1	2	0	0	0	130	0
Alaska	5,338	2,470	531	149	1,919	165	59	~	0	45	0
Arizona	42,719	16,733	5,863	17,013	2,223	170	0	0	628	13	76
Arkansas	17,707	9,538	7,516	532	49	55	3	0	12	2	0
California	129,593	28,119	37,098	55,127	1,398	1,255	307	0	6,289	0	0
Colorado	20,168	9,253	3,643	6,348	592	205	/	/	/	0	127
Connecticut	15,816	5,214	6,462	4,011	43	84	0	0	0	2	0
Delaware	6,654	2,670	3,694	281	0	0	7	0	0	2	0
Florida	101,424	48,153	48,684	4,142	93	18	0	0	320	14	0
Georgia	52,193	18,056	31,884	1,994	23	172	1	54	/	9	0
Hawaii	5,879	1,398	260	154	26	1,024	2,659	~	0	358	0
Idaho	8,052	6,066	219	1,258	298	31	0	/	0	180	0
Illinois	46,240	13,568	26,576	5,833	67	168	/	/	0	28	0
Indiana	27,355	16,741	9,180	1,181	55	65	9	91	0	33	0
Iowa	8,849	5,804	2,232	577	163	73	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	9,857	5,578	2,874	1,109	185	94	0	0	1	16	0
Kentucky	21,701	16,350	4,807	278	17	31	0	198	~	16	4
Louisiana	36,377	11,596	24,629	47	20	40	43	0	2	0	0
Maine	2,279	1,891	175	101	62	12	1	14	0	23	0
Maryland ^d	20,764	5,375	14,156	637	88	47	14	/	248	36	163
Massachusetts	9,922	4,374	2,729	2,518	62	131	2	0	106	0	0
Michigan ^d	42,628	18,759	22,811	426	386	111	2	0	0	133	0
Minnesota	10,798	4,956	3,768	759	1,028	276	/	/	/	11	0
Mississippi	18,911	6,404	12,294	142	29	37	0	0	0	5	0
Missouri	32,330	20,223	11,329	530	120	65	/	/	/	63	0
Montana ^b	3,685	2,736	93	0	844	12	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	5,372	2,969	1,414	687	219	42	5	/	26	10	0
Nevada ^e	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
New Hampshire	2,897	2,582	123	91	5	19	0	~	21	56	0
New Jersey	20,489	4,621	12,303	3,270	11	120	0	/	0	164	0
New Mexico	7,169	1,752	508	4,275	493	14	16	0	0	46	65
New York	51,727	12,602	25,145	12,393	415	250	/	/	618	304	0
North Carolina	36,617	14,080	19,462	1,860	946	116	15	~	~	138	0
North Dakota	1,795	1,181	141	102	357	8	0	6	~	0	0
Ohio	52,233	27,483	23,141	1,279	65	77	~	~	~	188	0
Oklahoma	28,547	15,451	7,464	2,070	3,081	81	24	/	52	0	324
Oregon ^e	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Pennsylvania	49,858	20,601	23,764	5,147	52	138	~	0	0	156	0
Rhode Island ^c	3,248	1,379	968	800	26	47	~	~	26	2	0
South Carolina	20,929	7,284	13,008	438	36	20	0	~	141	2	0
South Dakota	3,564	2,129	240	141	1,038	12	2	0	2	0	0
Tennessee	28,172	15,112	12,366	588	36	64	/	/	/	6	0
Texas	163,909	53,390	54,941	54,696	118	515	~	~	249	0	0
Utah	6,492	4,243	422	1,213	297	72	138	0	0	107	0
Vermont ^e	1,750	1,498	175	5	13	10	0	0	0	49	0
Virginia ^c	38,403	15,276	21,981	961	25	143	~	~	~	17	0
Washington	18,284	11,111	3,237	2,337	805	638	/	/	48	108	0
West Virginia	7,118	6,226	815	8	15	5	2	47	~	~	0
Wisconsin	22,975	10,604	9,330	2,034	762	232	0	0	0	13	0
Wyoming	2,424	1,860	127	295	129	8	3	0	2	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 or length of sentence. Federal data include prisoners held in nonsecure, privately operated community corrections facilities and juveniles held in contract facilities. Estimates provided by state and federal departments of corrections' administrative record systems, and may not reflect prisoners' self-identification of race or Hispanic origin. State, federal, and national totals by race and Hispanic origin will differ from other tables in this report due to adjustments made by BJS to correct for differences between administrative records and prisoner self-report of racial and ethnic identity.

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

/Not reported.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^bPrisoners of Hispanic origin are included in the individual racial categories.

^cAsian and Native Hawaiian, and Other Pacific Islanders combined in a single category and reported as Asian.

^dNumber of persons of Hispanic origin may be an undercount due to ongoing changes in information systems.

^eState did not submit 2015 data to National Prisoner Statistics on race or Hispanic origin. Counts were imputed. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 4
Imprisonment rate of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities per 100,000 U.S. residents, by demographic characteristics December 31, 2015

Age group	Total ^a	Male					Female				
		All male ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Other ^{a,b}	All female ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Other ^{a,b}
Total ^c	458	863	457	2,613	1,043	929	64	52	103	63	90
18-19	141	265	90	970	306	332	12	7	29	14	16
20-24	687	1,254	543	3,700	1,443	1,452	89	70	149	85	124
25-29	1,015	1,837	921	5,165	2,165	1,808	167	147	236	166	205
30-34	1,122	2,050	1,101	5,948	2,365	2,085	184	164	255	175	226
35-39	1,047	1,941	1,031	5,802	2,182	1,998	155	140	215	139	195
40-44	896	1,674	939	5,006	1,864	1,736	131	120	199	105	163
45-49	725	1,358	793	4,084	1,508	1,441	104	85	180	89	138
50-54	577	1,098	647	3,331	1,267	1,160	74	59	128	66	104
55-59	365	711	413	2,199	918	781	38	29	69	41	54
60-64	215	428	253	1,300	654	475	19	15	39	21	28
65 or older	74	161	109	440	288	201	5	4	7	7	5
Number of sentenced prisoners ^d	1,476,847	1,371,879	446,700	501,300	301,500	122,400	104,968	52,700	21,700	17,900	12,700

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts are based on prisoners with sentences of more than 1 year. Federal data include prisoners held in nonsecure, privately operated community corrections facilities and juveniles held in contract facilities. Imprisonment rate is the number of prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction with a sentence of more than 1 year per 100,000 U.S. residents of corresponding sex, age, and race or Hispanic origin. Resident population estimates are from the U.S. Census Bureau for January 1, 2016. Includes imputed counts for Nevada and Oregon, which did not submit 2015 data to National Prisoner Statistics. See *Methodology*.

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

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^cIncludes persons age 17 or younger.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2015; Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2015; National Corrections Reporting Program, 2014; Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2004; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal resident population estimates for January 1, 2016.

APPENDIX TABLE 5
Number of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state correctional authority, by most serious offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, December 31, 2014

Most serious offense	All prisoners ^a	Male	Female	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
Total ^c	1,316,409	1,222,873	93,536	451,100	456,600	261,000
Violent	696,900	663,600	33,500	210,400	263,800	152,900
Murder ^d	171,700	161,500	10,300	46,000	68,100	43,700
Manslaughter	17,100	15,000	2,100	6,400	3,700	3,300
Rape/sexual assault	162,800	160,900	2,000	71,600	36,600	31,300
Robbery	168,600	161,200	7,500	33,500	88,600	26,700
Aggravated/simple assault	134,400	126,600	7,800	39,000	51,200	36,400
Other	42,200	38,500	3,800	14,000	15,500	11,400
Property	249,900	223,700	26,000	111,800	72,900	42,600
Burglary	132,600	126,000	6,700	53,700	44,500	22,800
Larceny-theft	47,000	39,400	7,500	23,400	12,900	7,400
Motor vehicle theft	11,100	10,300	800	4,600	2,400	3,400
Fraud	29,700	21,500	8,000	15,300	7,200	4,300
Other	29,500	26,500	3,000	14,700	5,900	4,800
Drug	206,300	182,700	23,500	67,800	68,000	28,800
Drug possession	46,000	39,900	6,100	17,400	16,100	5,700
Other ^e	160,300	142,900	17,300	50,500	51,800	23,100
Public order	152,800	143,300	9,500	57,500	50,000	35,400
Weapons	51,100	49,400	1,700	11,300	23,600	9,100
Driving under the influence	27,900	25,200	2,700	13,700	3,400	11,700
Other ^f	73,900	68,700	5,100	32,600	23,100	14,600
Other/unspecified^g	10,600	9,500	1,100	3,500	2,000	1,300

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Estimates are based on state prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding and missing offense data. See *Methodology*.

^aIncludes American Indian or Alaska Natives; Asians, Native Hawaiian, or Other Pacific Islanders; persons of two or more races; or other.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin and persons of two or more races.

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

^dIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^eIncludes trafficking and other drug offenses.

^fIncludes court offenses; commercialized vice, morals, and decency offenses; and liquor law violations and other public order offenses.

^gIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2014; National Corrections Reporting Program, 2014; and Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 2004.

APPENDIX TABLE 6

Number of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of federal correctional authority, by most serious offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin September 30, 2015

Most serious offense	All prisoners ^a	Male	Female	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
Total	185,917	173,857	12,060	50,300	69,000	60,800
Violent	13,700	13,200	500	3,500	6,900	1,300
Homicide ^c	2,800	2,600	200	400	1,700	200
Robbery	6,900	6,700	200	2,400	3,900	600
Other	4,000	3,800	100	800	1,400	500
Property	11,200	9,000	2,200	4,800	4,200	1,700
Burglary	400	400	0	100	300	0
Fraud	8,800	6,900	1,900	3,800	3,200	1,400
Other	2,000	1,700	300	900	700	300
Drug^d	92,000	85,000	7,100	19,900	35,200	35,000
Public order	67,500	65,300	2,200	21,300	22,400	22,500
Immigration	14,900	14,500	400	400	200	14,200
Weapons	30,200	29,700	500	7,400	17,400	4,700
Other	22,400	21,100	1,300	13,400	4,700	3,600
Other/unspecified^e	1,400	1,400	100	700	300	200

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts are based on sentenced prisoners under federal jurisdiction on September 30, 2015, regardless of sentence length. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding and missing offense data. See *Methodology*.

^aIncludes American Indian and Alaska Natives; Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Other Pacific Islanders; and persons of two or more races.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin and persons of two or more races.

^cIncludes murder, negligent manslaughter, and nonnegligent manslaughter.

^dIncludes trafficking, possession, and other drug offenses.

^eIncludes offenses not classified.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 7

Prisoners under the jurisdiction of military correctional authority, by branch of service, December 31, 2014 and 2015

Jurisdiction	Total population ^a			Sentenced population ^b		
	2014	2015	Percent change, 2014–2015	2014	2015	Percent change, 2014–2015
Total number of prisoners	1,409	1,398	-0.8%	1,070	1,092	2.1%
Military branch of service						
Air Force	246	250	1.6%	194	187	-3.6%
Army	692	668	-3.5	576	589	2.3
Marine Corps	230	255	10.9	134	157	17.2
Navy	218	202	-7.3	152	141	-7.2
Coast Guard	23	23	0.0	14	18	28.6
In custody of—						
Air Force	34	33	-2.9%	5	2	:
Army	825	802	-2.8	714	736	3.1%
Marine Corps	78	80	2.6	13	13	0.0
Navy	472	483	2.3	338	341	0.9

: Not calculated.

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

^bIncludes prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year under military jurisdiction.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, U.S. Department of Defense, 2014–2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 8**Percent of prisoners under the jurisdiction of military correctional authority, with sentences of any length, by most serious offense and branch of service, December 31, 2015**

Most serious offense	Military branch of service				
	Total ^a	Air Force	Army	Marine Corps	Navy
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sexual	65.5%	75.0%	69.4%	65.6%	72.4%
Violent	28.5	35.0	27.2	32.8	33.7
Nonviolent ^b	37.0	40.0	42.2	32.8	38.7
Other violent	16.6%	12.3%	21.7%	15.9%	15.3%
Murder ^c	7.3	4.1	10.5	6.3	5.5
Manslaughter	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.8
Robbery	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Aggravated/simple assault	7.6	6.4	9.0	8.5	7.4
Other	0.8	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.6
Property	5.1%	2.7%	5.0%	9.5%	6.7%
Burglary	0.8	0.5	0.7	2.1	0.6
Larceny-theft	3.3	1.4	3.5	4.8	5.5
Motor vehicle theft	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fraud	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.0
Other	0.5	0.0	0.3	2.1	0.6
Drug^d	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Public order	2.9%	7.3%	1.2%	3.7%	4.3%
Military	2.4%	2.7%	2.2%	5.3%	1.2%
Other/unspecified	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Total number of prisoners	1,190	220	599	189	163

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

^aIncludes prisoners who served in the Coast Guard (not shown separately).

^bIncludes sexual harassment, indecent exposure and other acts, prostitution, stalking, and other nonviolent sexual misconduct.

^cIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Office of the Under Secretary for Defense for Personnel and Readiness, U.S. Department of Defense, 2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 9
Noncitizen prisoners and prisoners age 17 or younger under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by sex, December 31, 2015

Jurisdiction	Noncitizen prisoners ^a			Prisoners age 17 or younger		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
U.S. total ^{b,c}	65,107	62,162	2,945	993	960	33
Federal ^{c,d}	21,479	19,799	1,680	0	0	0
State ^b	43,628	42,363	1,265	993	960	33
Alabama	169	165	4	14	14	0
Alaska ^{e,f}	/	/	/	/	/	/
Arizona	4,570	4,446	124	81	79	2
Arkansas	287	279	8	15	15	0
California	/	/	/	0	0	0
Colorado ^g	1,458	1,403	55	2	2	0
Connecticut ^e	485	472	13	84	84	0
Delaware ^e	317	311	6	8	8	0
Florida	7,193	6,961	232	131	128	3
Georgia	2,395	2,291	104	80	75	5
Hawaii ^{e,h}	84	79	5	0	0	0
Idaho	233	223	10	1	1	0
Illinois	1,681	1,638	43	20	20	0
Indiana	586	576	10	34	33	1
Iowa	186	183	3	5	5	0
Kansas	330	323	7	0	0	0
Kentucky	145	141	4	0	0	0
Louisiana	128	126	2	11	11	0
Maine	46	42	4	0	0	0
Maryland	620	603	17	4	4	0
Massachusetts ^h	619	600	19	0	0	0
Michigan	555	540	15	88	87	1
Minnesota	472	458	14	10	10	0
Mississippi	23	23	0	27	27	0
Missouri ^{g,h}	474	448	26	10	10	0
Montana	18	17	1	0	0	0
Nebraska	235	234	1	10	10	0
Nevada ⁱ	/	/	/	/	/	/
New Hampshire	133	125	8	0	0	0
New Jersey	1,270	1,246	24	5	5	0
New Mexico	156	151	5	0	0	0
New York ^g	4,132	4,026	106	89	87	2
North Carolina	1,351	1,323	28	72	67	5
North Dakota	23	22	1	0	0	0
Ohio	477	461	16	29	28	1
Oklahoma ^g	0	0	0	9	8	1
Oregon ⁱ	/	/	/	/	/	/
Pennsylvania	1,089	1,036	53	17	16	1
Rhode Island ^e	52	51	1	0	0	0
South Carolina	461	443	18	29	28	1
South Dakota	86	82	4	0	0	0
Tennessee ^g	264	253	11	7	7	0
Texas	8,448	8,240	208	48	41	7
Utah	349	342	7	1	1	0
Vermont ^{e,i}	18	17	1	0	0	0
Virginia	696	680	16	6	6	0
Washington	769	753	16	0	0	0
West Virginia	18	17	1	0	0	0
Wisconsin	472	459	13	37	34	3
Wyoming	55	54	1	0	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. The definition of non-U.S. citizen varies across jurisdictions. Interpret data with caution. See *Methodology*.

/Not reported.

^aUnless otherwise noted, noncitizens are identified by individual jurisdictions as persons with current citizenship of a country other than the United States as of December 31, 2015.

^bTotal U.S. and state counts of noncitizen prisoners for 2015 will be lower than expected due to the exclusion of California data. California was unable to report the number of noncitizen prisoners in 2015.

^cThe Federal Bureau of Prisons holds prisoners age 17 or younger in private contract facilities; 64 such prisoners were housed in contract facilities in 2015.

^dFederal counts include only those persons held in Bureau of Prisons facilities and do not include persons held in detention facilities specific to U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, or U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

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

^fAlaska has not submitted 2015 data to National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) for noncitizens or persons age 17 or younger since 2012.

^gNon-U.S. citizens are defined as foreign-born.

^hCitizenship based on prisoner self-report.

ⁱState did not submit 2015 NPS data for noncitizens or persons age 17 or younger. Data are from 2014.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 10**Prisoners under the jurisdiction or in the custody of correctional authorities in U.S. territories and commonwealths, by prison facility capacity, December 31, 2015**

Jurisdiction	Jurisdiction population		Total custody population	Capacity		
	Total ^a	Sentenced to more than 1 year ^a		Rated	Operational	Design
Total	10,909	9,740	12,913			
American Samoa ^b	/	/	212	/	/	/
Guam ^c	721	316	754	443	...	443
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	218	153	218	559	272	559
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	9,301	8,893	11,364	14,627	14,632	14,632
U.S. Virgin Islands ^d	669	378	577	468	355	550

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Custody refers to the physical location where the prisoner is held.

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

/Not reported.

^aDoes not include counts for American Samoa.

^bAmerican Samoa has not submitted data to National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) since 2011. The data presented here were located in the 2013 American Samoa Statistical Yearbook (<http://doc.as.gov/wp-content/uploads/2011/06/2013-Statistical-Yearbook-Final-Draft.pdf>) and represent the number of persons in custody as of December 2013.

^cGuam did not submit 2015 NPS data. Counts were imputed.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2015.



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

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