

September 1, 2016

By Email Correspondence –
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Karen Humes, Chief
Population Division
U.S. Census Bureau, Room 5H174
Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20233

RE: 2020 Decennial Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations
Docket Number 160526465-6465-01

Dear Ms. Humes:

These comments are submitted in response to the Public Notice, dated June 30, 2016, regarding proposed criteria to be used to determine the “usual residence” of prisoners in the upcoming 2020 Census.¹ Previously, undersigned counsel provided comments urging the Census Bureau to modify the Residence Rule as it relates to those who are incarcerated (Rule 13) and those in Juvenile Facilities (Rule 16). Despite the fact that 156 of the 162 comments submitted in 2015 urged the Census Bureau to modify the rule to designate the “usual residence” of those that are incarcerated as their home or pre-incarceration address, the Public Notice determined that the “usual residence” of those who are incarcerated should be at the correctional facility. This decision is flawed in two significant ways.

First, the Census Bureau incorrectly assumes that “the majority of people in prisons live and sleep most of the time at the prison.”² In reaching this determination, the Census Bureau impermissibly combines inmates of state or federal prisons with inmates of local jails.³ There is a substantial difference between state and federal prisons on one hand, and local jails on the other. As noted in Exhibit A, there were 2,224,400 incarcerated people in 2014, but 744,600 of those that were incarcerated where held in local jails.⁴ Inmates in prisons typically spend more than one year in prison, whereas it is possible that inmates held in local jails end up being incarcerated for less than 24 hours. Moreover, the number of unconvicted jail inmates is more than 150% greater than those jail inmates that have been convicted.⁵ Therefore, there is no reasonable basis for the Census Bureau to determine that “the majority of people in prisons live and sleep most of the time at the prison.”⁶

¹ See *Proposed 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations*, 81 Fed. Reg. 42,577 (rel. June 30, 2016) (the “Public Notice”). The deadline for submitting comments was extended to September 1, 2016.

² *Public Notice*, 81 Fed. Reg. at 42,578.

³ *Id.*, nt. 2.

⁴ *Correctional Populations in the United States, 2014*, pg. 2.

⁵ See Exhibit B, *Jail Inmates at Midyear 2014*, pg. 3.

⁶ *Public Notice*, 81 Fed. Reg. at 42,578.

Second, there is significant churn within prisons and jails. As noted in Exhibit C, there were 575,779 admissions in state prisons in 2014, and 50,865 admissions in federal prisons. However, during that same year, there were 581,817 releases from state prisons and 54,529 releases from federal prisons.⁷ The same analysis holds true for jails, where 58.1% of the jail population turns over in one week.⁸ Thus, the Census Bureau's determination that "the majority of people in prisons [including local jails] live and sleep most of the time at prison" is simply not correct. Instead, both prison and jail inmates are constantly rotating through several stages of incarceration (pre-trial, post-trial, parole, residential reentry centers) which make the proposed one-size-fits-all definition for both prison and jail inmates illogical and legally unsustainable.

Therefore, the tentative conclusion that "counting prisoners anywhere other than the facility would violate the concept of usual residence" is simply incorrect and most likely is the result of both (i) combining inmates in prisons and in jails into one group; and (ii) failing to consider the enormous churn of inmates in both prisons and jails.

Moreover, there is no difference between inmates being held in local jails (33% of the total inmates incarcerated in 2014) and military personnel who are deployed outside the United States or juveniles in residential treatment centers. The Public Notice tentatively concluded that deployments "are typically short in duration, and the deployed personnel will be returning to their usual residence ...after their temporary deployment ends."⁹ A similar finding was made with respect to "people in residential treatment centers for juveniles."¹⁰ Both situations are identical to inmates that (i) are held in jails, (ii) will be released after their short period of incarceration, and (iii) will return to their usual residence after their temporary detention ends.

Finally, incorporated by reference are the arguments previously presented in my July 2015 comments, which are separate justifications for modifying the census criteria.¹¹ In addition to the fundamental problems with the Census Bureau's proposed definition of inmates discussed herein, there are significant public policy arguments that must be taken into consideration. Adoption of the proposed criteria would provide a perverse incentive for the construction of prisons and jails in rural areas, which will significantly enhance the relative power of that area in the determination of voting districts. Such actions will further exacerbate the very high recidivism rate among inmates, which will significantly impact our society.

In light of all of these factors, the Census Bureau has a rare opportunity to contribute to the growing movement to reform the criminal justice system, and encourage successful reentry of inmates into their local communities by counting these inmates at their legal address, voting residence or where they prefer to be counted.

Thank you this opportunity to provide comments on this very important criminal justice matter.

⁷ *Prisoners in 2014*, pg. 29.

⁸ See Exhibit B, *Jail Inmates at Midyear 2014*, pg. 8.

⁹ *Public Notice*, 81 Fed. Reg. 42,579.

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ A copy is attached hereto as Exhibit D.

Respectfully submitted,

By: 

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EXHIBIT A



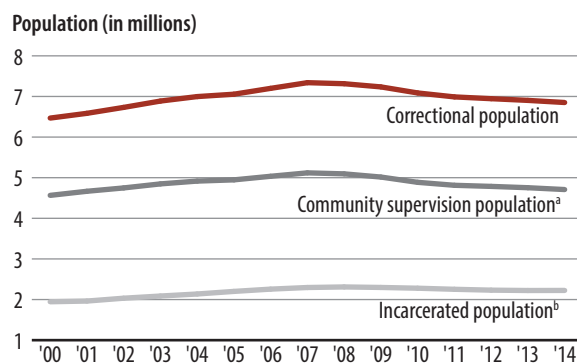
Correctional Populations in the United States, 2014

Danielle Kaeble, Lauren Glaze, Anastasios Tsoutis, and Todd Minton, *BJS Statisticians*

At yearend 2014, an estimated 6,851,000 persons were under the supervision of U.S. adult correctional systems, a decline of about 52,200 from 6,903,200 at yearend 2013 (figure 1). After peaking at 7,339,600 in 2007, the correctional population decreased each year by an average of 1.0%. By yearend 2014, the population declined by 0.8% to the lowest level observed in more than a decade (6,886,800 in 2003). About 1 in 36 adults in the United States was under some form of correctional supervision at yearend 2014. This was the lowest rate observed since 1996 (5,531,300) when about 1.3 million fewer offenders were under correctional supervision (not shown).

This report summarizes data from several Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) correctional data collections to provide statistics on the total population supervised by adult correctional systems in the United States. (See Methodology for sources.) These systems include offenders living in the community while supervised by probation or parole agencies and those under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons or held in local jails. (See *Terms and definitions* for more information.)

FIGURE 1
Estimated total population under the supervision of U.S. adult correctional systems, by correctional status, 2000–2014



Note: Estimates were rounded to the nearest 100. Estimates may not be comparable to previously published BJS reports because of updated information or rounding. Includes estimates for nonresponding jurisdictions. Detail may not sum to total due to adjustments to account for offenders with multiple correctional statuses. See *Methodology*.

^aIncludes persons living in the community while supervised on probation or parole.

^bIncludes inmates under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons or held in local jails.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, Annual Survey of Jails, Census of Jail Inmates, and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2000–2014.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Adult correctional systems supervised an estimated 6,851,000 persons at yearend 2014, about 52,200 fewer offenders than at yearend 2013.
- About 1 in 36 adults (or 2.8% of adults in the United States) was under some form of correctional supervision at yearend 2014, the lowest rate since 1996.
- The correctional population has declined by an annual average of 1.0% since 2007.
- The community supervision population (down 1.0%) continued to decline during 2014, accounting for all of the decrease in the correctional population.
- The incarcerated population (up 1,900) slightly increased during 2014.
- Between 2007 and 2014, about 88% of the decrease in the correctional population (down 488,600 offenders) was attributed to the decline in the probation population.
- Seven jurisdictions accounted for almost half (48%) of the U.S. correctional population at yearend 2014.
- Nearly all (47) jurisdictions had a larger proportion of their correctional population supervised in the community at yearend 2014 than incarcerated in prison or local jail.

The community supervision population declined during 2014, accounting for all of the decrease in the correctional population

From 2013 (6,903,200) to 2014 (6,851,000), the total correctional population declined by 0.8% (table 1). (See appendix tables 1, 2, and 3 for correctional population estimates by jurisdiction and sex.) About 7 in 10 persons under correctional supervision at yearend 2014 were supervised in the community either on probation (3,864,100) or parole (856,900).¹ In comparison, about 3 in 10 offenders (2,224,400) under correctional supervision were under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons (1,561,500) or held in local jails (744,600).

The 52,200 decrease in the number of persons under correctional supervision during 2014 was attributed to a decline in the community supervision population (down 1.0%), as the change in the incarcerated population during the

year was small (up 0.1%). All of the decrease in the community supervision population during 2014 was accounted for by the decline in the probation population (down 46,500), as the parole population increased slightly during the year (up 1,700).

After reaching a high of 5,119,000 persons in 2007, the community supervision population declined by annual average of 1.2%. The downward trend in the probation population over the past 7 years was consistent with that of the community supervision population. Since 2007, the probation population declined by an annual average of 1.5%, the largest rate of decline across all correctional populations. In comparison, the parole population grew by an annual average of 0.5% since 2007.

During 2014, the number of inmates incarcerated in state or federal prisons or local jails increased slightly (up 1,900), reversing a 5-year decline since 2008. While the jail population grew by 1.8% during 2014, the U.S. prison population dropped by 1.0%. The decrease in the U.S. prison population resulted from a decline in the state (down 10,100) and federal (down 5,300) prison populations. This was the second consecutive decline in the federal prison population after peaking in 2012 (217,800).

¹The total correctional population, total community supervision population, and total incarcerated population exclude offenders with multiple correctional statuses to avoid double counting. For this reason, the sum of the community supervision and incarcerated populations, and the change in the populations, will not equal the total correctional population. See table 6 and *Methodology*.

TABLE 1
Estimated number of persons supervised by U.S. adult correctional systems, by correctional status, 2000, 2005–2010, and 2013–2014

Year	Total correctional population ^a	Community supervision			Incarcerated ^b		
		Total ^{a,c}	Probation	Parole	Total ^{a,d}	Local jail	Prison
2000	6,467,800	4,564,900	3,839,400	725,500	1,945,400	621,100	1,394,200
2005	7,055,600	4,946,600	4,162,300	784,400	2,200,400	747,500	1,525,900
2006	7,199,700	5,035,000	4,236,800	798,200	2,256,600	765,800	1,568,700
2007	7,339,600	5,119,000	4,293,000	826,100	2,296,400	780,200	1,596,800
2008	7,313,600	5,094,400	4,270,100	828,200	2,310,300	785,500	1,608,300
2009	7,235,200	5,015,900	4,196,200	824,100	2,297,700	767,400	1,615,500
2010	7,086,500	4,886,000	4,053,600	840,700	2,279,100	748,700	1,613,800
2013	6,903,200	4,753,400	3,910,600	855,200	2,222,500	731,200	1,577,000
2014	6,851,000	4,708,100	3,864,100	856,900	2,224,400	744,600	1,561,500
Average annual percent change, 2007–2014	-1.0%	-1.2%	-1.5%	0.5%	-0.5%	-0.7%	-0.3%
Percent change, 2013–2014	-0.8%	-1.0%	-1.2%	0.2%	0.1%	1.8%	-1.0%

Note: Estimates were rounded to the nearest 100 and may not be comparable to previously published BJS reports due to updated information or rounding. Counts include estimates for nonresponding jurisdictions. All probation, parole, and prison counts are for December 31; jail counts are for the last weekday in June. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding and adjustments made to account for offenders with multiple correctional statuses. See *Methodology*.

^aTotal was adjusted to account for offenders with multiple correctional statuses. See *Methodology*.

^bIncludes inmates under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons or held in local jails.

^cIncludes some offenders held in a prison or local jail but who remained under the jurisdiction of a probation or parole agency.

^dMay differ from estimates reported elsewhere in this report. See *Terms and definitions*.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, Annual Survey of Jails, Census of Jail Inmates, and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2000, 2005–2010, and 2013–2014.

During 2014, the correctional supervision rate fell for the seventh consecutive year

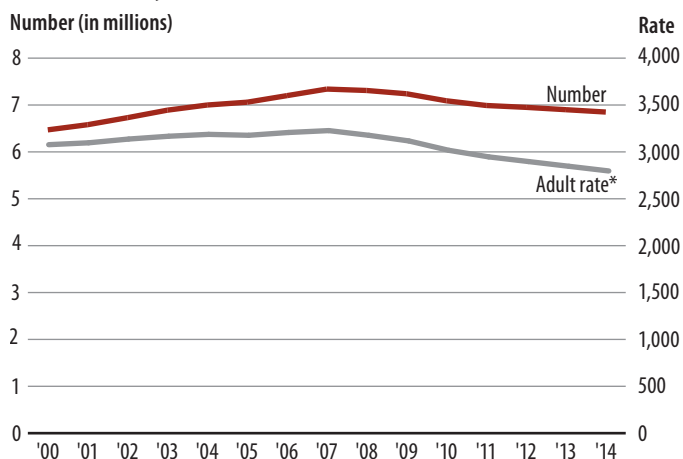
By yearend 2014, about 2,780 offenders per 100,000 U.S. adult residents were under some form of correctional supervision, down from 2,830 per 100,000 adults at yearend 2013 (figure 2). More than half (56%) of the decline in the correctional supervision rate was attributed to the increase in the size of the U.S. adult resident population during the year, while a smaller share of the decline (44%) resulted from the decrease in the correctional population. (See *Methodology*.)

After peaking at 3,210 per 100,000 U.S. adult residents in 2007, the correctional supervision rate fell steadily each year. Since 2007, the trend in the correctional supervision rate diverged from the trend in the number of persons under correctional supervision. The number of persons supervised by adult correctional systems decreased by an annual average of 1.0% from yearend 2007 to 2014. In comparison, the average annual decline in the correctional supervision rate (down 2.1%) was twice as fast during the same period. However, more than half (52%) of the decrease in the correctional supervision rate resulted from the increase in the U.S. adult resident population since 2007, compared to 48% of the decline attributed to the decrease in the number of offenders under correctional supervision.

From 2013 to 2014, the rate of offenders under community supervision declined from 1,950 to 1,910 per 100,000 adults, continuing a downward trend since 2007 (table 2). The decrease in the community supervision rate over the past 7 years accounted for about three-quarters of the decline

in the correctional supervision rate during the period. The incarceration rate also dropped slightly by yearend 2014, from 910 per 100,000 at yearend 2013 to 900 per 100,000. The incarceration rate has declined steadily each year since 2008.

FIGURE 2
Estimated number and rate of persons supervised by U.S. adult correctional systems, 2000–2014



Note: Counts were rounded to the nearest 100, and rates were rounded to the nearest 10. Estimates may not be comparable to previously published BJS reports due to updated information or rounding. Counts include estimates for nonresponding jurisdictions. See *Methodology*.

*Rates were computed using estimates of the U.S. resident population for persons age 18 or older.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, Annual Survey of Jails, Census of Jail Inmates, and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2000–2014; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal estimated resident population for January 1 of the following year, 2001–2015.

TABLE 2
Estimated rate of persons supervised by U.S. adult correctional systems, by correctional status, 2000 and 2005–2014

Year	Total correctional population ^a			Community supervision population		Incarcerated population ^b	
	Number supervised per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older ^c	U.S. adult residents under correctional supervision ^c	Number supervised per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages ^d	Number on probation or parole per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older ^c	Number on probation or parole per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages ^d	Number in prison or local jail per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older ^c	Number in prison or local jail per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages ^d
2000	3,060	1 in 33	2,280	2,160	1,610	920	690
2005	3,160	1 in 32	2,370	2,210	1,660	990	740
2006	3,190	1 in 31	2,400	2,230	1,680	1,000	750
2007	3,210	1 in 31	2,420	2,240	1,690	1,000	760
2008	3,160	1 in 32	2,390	2,200	1,670	1,000	760
2009	3,100	1 in 32	2,350	2,150	1,630	980	750
2010	3,000	1 in 33	2,280	2,070	1,570	960	730
2011	2,930	1 in 34	2,230	2,010	1,540	940	720
2012	2,880	1 in 35	2,200	1,980	1,520	920	710
2013	2,830	1 in 35	2,170	1,950	1,500	910	700
2014	2,780	1 in 36	2,140	1,910	1,470	900	690

Note: Rates were estimated to the nearest 10. Estimates may not be comparable to previously published BJS reports due to updated information or rounding.

^aIncludes offenders in the community under the jurisdiction of probation or parole agencies, under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons, or held in local jails.

^bIncludes inmates under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons or held in local jails.

^cRates were computed using estimates of the U.S. resident population for persons age 18 or older.

^dRates were computed using estimates of the U.S. resident population for persons of all ages.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, Annual Survey of Jails, Census of Jail Inmates, and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2000, 2005–2014; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal estimated resident population for January 1 of the following year, 2001, and 2006–2015.

The difference between measures of the incarceration rate and the imprisonment rate

The incarceration rate and the imprisonment rate are two different statistics that BJS reports, depending on the correctional population of interest. The incarceration rate describes the incarcerated population that consists of inmates under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons and inmates held in local jails. In comparison, the imprisonment rate describes the prison population under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons and sentenced to more than 1 year. The imprisonment rate excludes prisoners who are unsentenced, those with sentences of less than 1 year, and all local jail inmates. Given these differences, the incarceration rate will always be higher than the imprisonment rate because the imprisonment rate

includes only a subset of the population accounted for in the incarceration rate (table 3).

This report focuses on the total correctional population, which consists of the community supervision (i.e., probation and parole) and incarcerated (i.e., prison and local jail) populations. Therefore, except for table 3, rates presented in this report are incarceration rates because they describe the total incarcerated population. BJS reports on the imprisonment rates in its annual report on the prison population. For more information on imprisonment rates, see *Prisoners in 2014* (NCJ 248955, BJS web, September 2015).

TABLE 3
Incarceration rate of inmates under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons or held in local jails and imprisonment rate of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons, 2004–2014

Year	Rate per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older ^a		Rate per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages ^b	
	Incarceration rate ^c	Imprisonment rate ^d	Incarceration rate ^c	Imprisonment rate ^d
2004	970	650	730	490
2005	990	660	740	490
2006	1,000	670	750	500
2007	1,000	670	760	510
2008	1,000	670	760	510
2009	980	660	750	500
2010	960	660	730	500
2011	940	640	720	490
2012	920	630	710	480
2013	910	620	700	480
2014	900	610	690	470

Note: Rates were rounded to the nearest 10 and include estimates for nonresponding jurisdictions. See *Methodology*.

^aRates were computed using estimates of the U.S. resident population for persons age 18 or older.

^bRates were computed using estimates of the U.S. resident population for persons of all ages.

^cIncludes inmates under the jurisdiction or legal authority of state or federal prisons or held in local jails.

^dIncludes prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year who were under the jurisdiction or legal authority of state or federal prisons. The imprisonment rate excludes unsentenced prisoners, prisoners with sentences of less than 1 year, and all inmates held in local jails.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program, Census of Jail Inmates, and Annual Survey of Jails, 2004–2014; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal estimated resident population for January 1 of the following year, 2005–2015.

Since 2007, compositional changes in the correctional population were small despite the decrease of 488,900 offenders

Despite the overall decline in the correctional population over the past 7 years (down 488,900 offenders), the changes in the composition of the population were small. Probationers continued to account for the majority (56%) of offenders under correctional supervision at yearend 2014 (table 4). In 2014, probationers accounted for a slightly smaller portion of the correctional population compared to 2007 (58%), as the number of probationers decreased each year during the period.

Prison and parole populations grew slightly as a share of the total correctional population between 2007 and 2014. Prisoners accounted for 23% of offenders under correctional supervision at yearend 2014, up slightly from 22% in 2007. The parole population accounted for 13% of the correctional population at the end of 2014, up slightly from 11% in 2007. Inmates incarcerated in local jails represented the smallest shares of the correctional population in 2007 and 2014 (11% each).

The decline in the probation population from 2007 to 2014 accounted for 88% of the decrease in the correctional population

Probationers represented the majority of offenders under correctional supervision from 2007 to 2014, and the decline in this population contributed significantly to the decrease in the correctional population. From 2007 to 2014, the number of probationers decreased by 428,800, representing about 88% of the total decline in the correctional population since 2007—the largest decline among all correctional populations (table 5).

The prison and local jail populations also declined between 2007 and 2014. However, they accounted for a significantly smaller portion of the decrease in the correctional population compared to probationers. From 2007 to 2014, the number of

inmates in prison declined by 35,300 offenders and the number in local jails fell by 35,600, accounting for equal shares of the decline in the correctional population (down 7% each).

The parole population was the only correctional population to increase from 2007 to 2014. About 30,800 more parolees were supervised in the community in 2014 compared to 2007, partially offsetting the overall decline in the correctional population during the 7-year period.

TABLE 4
Estimated number of persons supervised by U.S. adult correctional systems, by correctional status, 2007 and 2014

Correctional populations	2007		2014	
	Population	Percent of total population	Population	Percent of total population
Total ^a	7,339,600	100%	6,851,000	100%
Probation ^b	4,293,000	58.5	3,864,100	56.4
Prison ^b	1,596,800	21.8	1,561,500	22.8
Parole ^b	826,100	11.3	856,900	12.5
Local jail ^c	780,200	10.6	744,600	10.9
Offenders with multiple correctional statuses ^d	156,400	:	176,100	:

Note: Counts were rounded to the nearest 100 and include estimates for nonresponding jurisdictions. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding and because offenders with multiple correctional statuses were excluded from the total correctional population. See *Methodology*.

:Not calculated.

^aAdjusted to exclude offenders with multiple correctional statuses to avoid double counting. See *Methodology*.

^bPopulation as of December 31.

^cPopulation as of the last weekday in June.

^dSome probationers and parolees on December 31 were held in a prison or local jail but still remained under the jurisdiction of a probation or parole agency, and some parolees were also on probation. In addition, some prisoners were held in a local jail on December 31. They were excluded from the total correctional population to avoid double counting. See table 6 and *Methodology*.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, Annual Survey of Jails, and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2007 and 2014.

TABLE 5
Change in the estimated number of persons supervised by U.S. adult correctional systems, 2000–2007 and 2007–2014

Correctional populations	2000–2007		2007–2014	
	Change in population ^a	Percent of total change ^a	Change in population ^a	Percent of total change ^a
Total change ^b	871,900	100%	-488,600	100%
Probation	453,600	52.0	-428,800	87.8
Prison	202,600	23.2	-35,300	7.2
Local jail	159,000	18.2	-35,600	7.3
Parole	100,600	11.5	30,800	-6.3
Offenders with multiple correctional statuses ^c	43,900	:	19,700	:

Note: Estimates were rounded to the nearest 100 and include adjustments for nonresponding jurisdictions. See *Methodology*.

: Not calculated.

^aDetail may not sum to total due to adjustments to exclude offenders with multiple correctional statuses from the total to avoid double counting. See table 6 and *Methodology*.

^bIncludes the change in the number of offenders with multiple correctional statuses. See table 6 and *Methodology*.

^cSome probationers and parolees on December 31 were held in a prison or local jail but still remained under the jurisdiction of a probation or parole agency, and some parolees were also on probation. Some prisoners were held in a local jail on December 31. These offenders were excluded from the total correctional population prior to calculating change to avoid double counting. See table 6 and *Methodology*.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, Annual Survey of Jails, and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2000–2014.

Seven jurisdictions accounted for almost half of the U.S. correctional population at yearend 2014

At yearend 2014, the size of the correctional population by jurisdiction varied, from a low of 8,400 offenders to a high of 699,300 (**figure 3**). Including the federal system but excluding the District of Columbia, the average number of offenders under the supervision of adult correctional systems by jurisdiction was about 133,400. Seven jurisdictions had correctional populations of 300,000 or more offenders, including Texas (699,300), California (589,600), Georgia (579,600), Florida (382,600), Pennsylvania (360,800), the federal system (338,000), and Ohio (326,300). These seven jurisdictions made up almost half (48%) of the U.S. correctional population at the end of 2014.

Excluding the federal system, four of the same six jurisdictions had more than 3,000 per 100,000 U.S. adult residents under some form of correctional supervision at yearend 2014 (**figure 4**). The other two states, Florida (2,390 per 100,000 U.S. adult residents) and California (1,980 per 100,000), had correctional supervision rates that were less than 2,500 per 100,000.

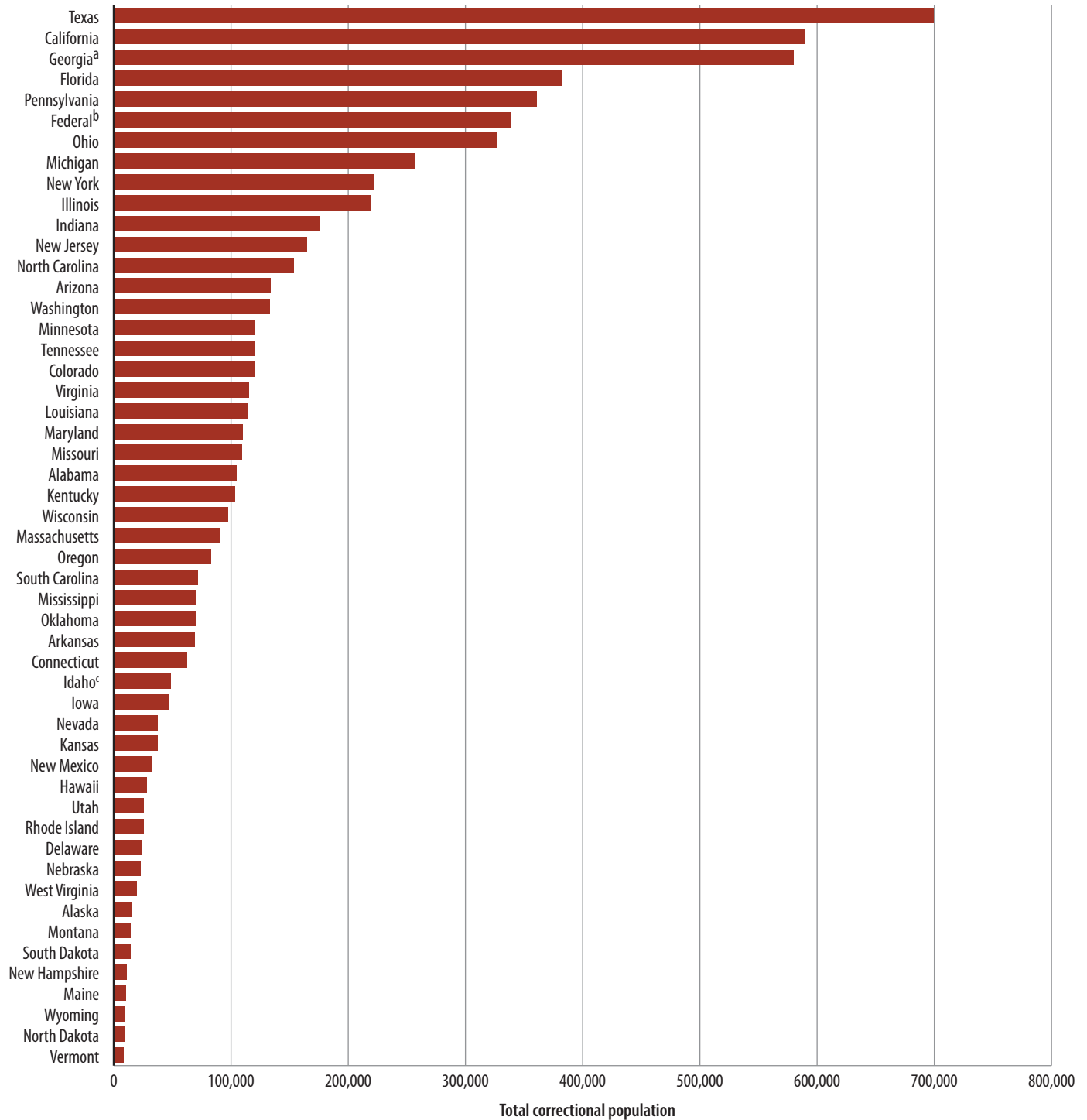
At yearend 2014, almost all jurisdictions had a larger portion of their correctional population supervised in the community than incarcerated

While the distribution of the correctional population varied by jurisdiction, almost all (47) jurisdictions had more than half of their correctional population supervised in the community on probation or parole at the end of 2014. Including the federal system but excluding the District of Columbia, jurisdictions ranged from a low of 38% of their correctional population supervised in the community at yearend 2014 to a high of 88%, with a national average of about 66% (**figure 5**). The proportion of the correctional population incarcerated in state or federal prisons or local jails ranged from a low of 12% to a high of 62%, with a national average of about 34%.

Of the seven jurisdictions that constituted almost half of the U.S. correctional population at yearend 2014, six had at least 60% of their correctional population supervised in the community rather than incarcerated. These included Georgia (84% of total correctional population in the community), Ohio (78%), Pennsylvania (77%), Texas (69%), California (65%), and Florida (60%). One of the seven jurisdictions, the federal system (62%), had more than 60% of its correctional population incarcerated rather than supervised in the community at the end of the year.

FIGURE 3

Estimated total population supervised by U.S. adult correctional systems, by jurisdiction, 2014



Note: Excludes the District of Columbia. Estimates were rounded to the nearest 100. Counts include adjustments for nonresponding jurisdictions and exclude offenders with multiple correctional statuses to avoid double counting. See appendix table 1 for estimates. See *Methodology*.

^aIncludes misdemeanor probation cases, not individuals, supervised by private companies and may overstate the number of offenders under supervision.

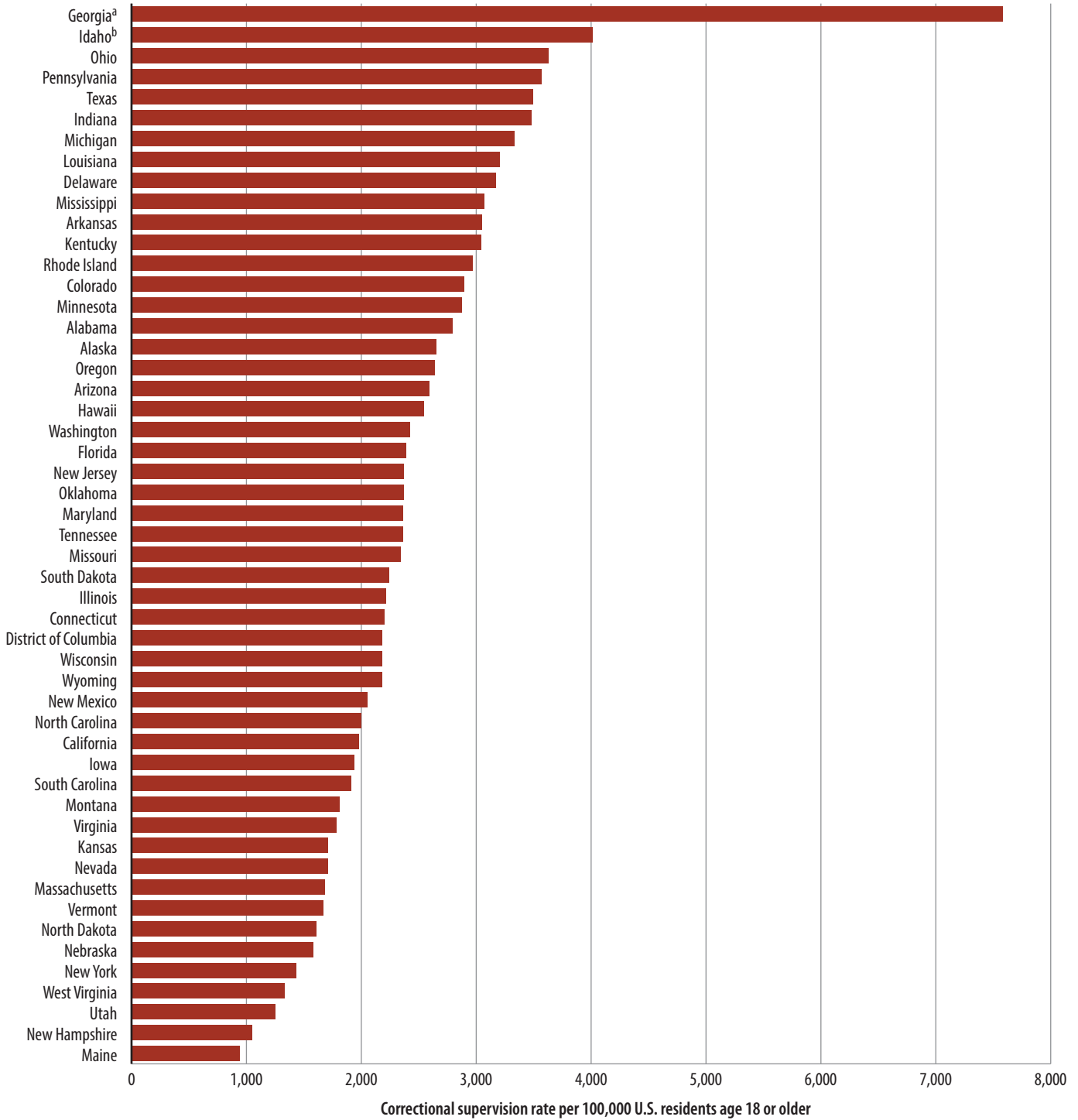
^bExcludes about 11,900 inmates who were not held in locally operated jails but in facilities that were operated by the Federal Bureau of Prisons and functioned as jails.

^cIncludes estimates of probationers supervised for a misdemeanor based on admissions and may overstate the number of offenders under supervision.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2014.

FIGURE 4

Estimated adult correctional supervision rate, by jurisdiction, 2014



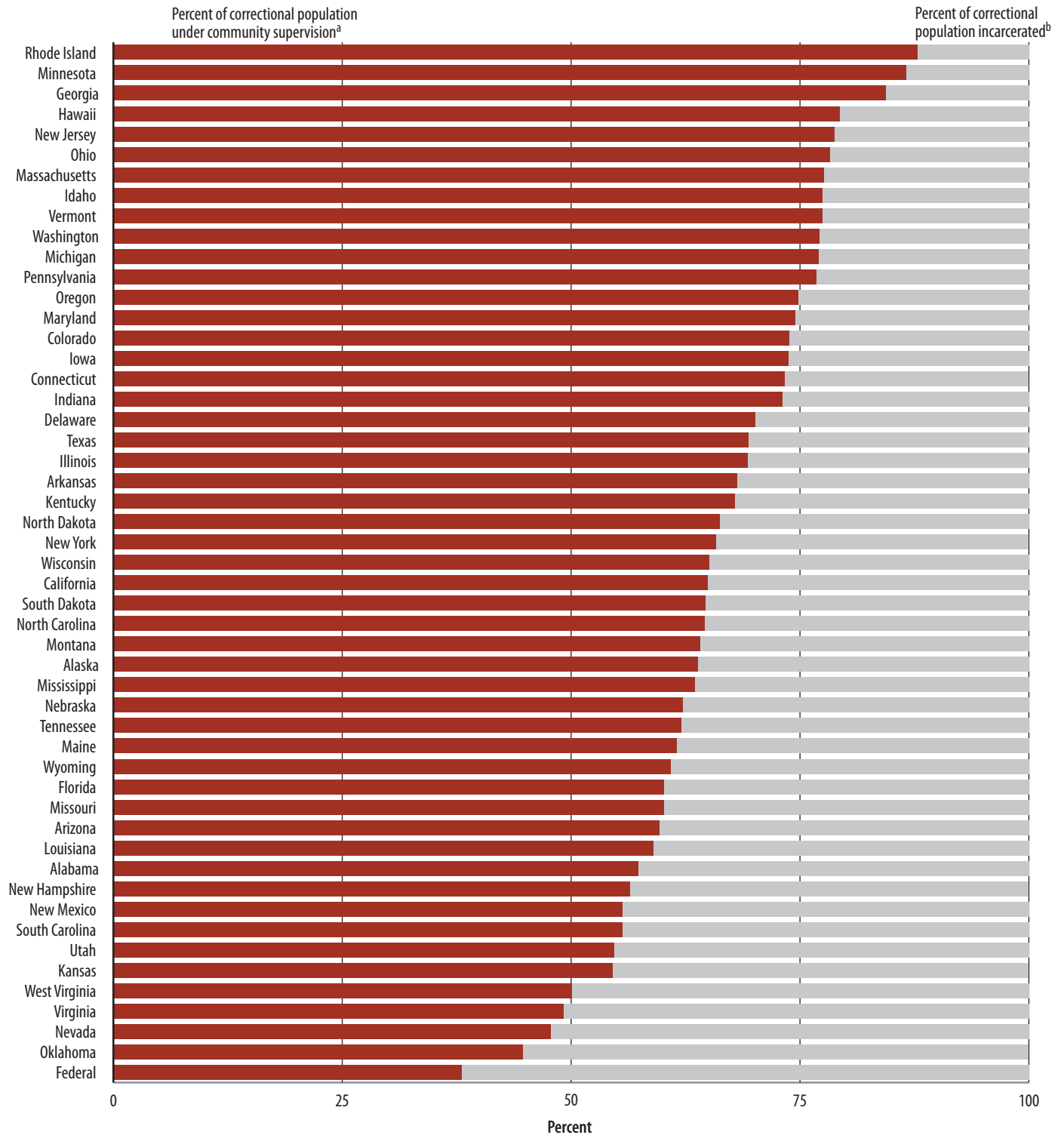
Note: Excludes the federal system and the District of Columbia. Rates were rounded to the nearest 10. Rates include estimates for nonresponding jurisdictions and exclude offenders with multiple correctional statuses to avoid double counting. See appendix table 1 for estimates. See *Methodology*.

^aIncludes misdemeanor probation cases, not individuals, supervised by private companies and may overstate the number of offenders under supervision. For this reason, the adult correctional supervision rate may not be comparable to other jurisdictions.

^bIncludes estimates of probationers supervised for a misdemeanor based on admissions and may overstate the number of offenders under supervision. For this reason, the adult correctional supervision rate may not be comparable to other jurisdictions.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, and National Prisoners Statistics program, 2014; and U.S. Census Bureau, unpublished U.S. resident population estimates within jurisdiction on January 1, 2015.

FIGURE 5
Distribution of correctional population, by correctional status and jurisdiction, 2014



Note: Excludes the District of Columbia. Estimates are based on counts that include adjustments for nonresponding jurisdictions. Estimates of the total correctional population used to calculate the percentages presented are based on the sum of the community supervision and incarcerated populations within each jurisdiction. That total may include probationers or parolees held in state or federal prisons or local jails. See *Methodology*.

^aIncludes persons living in the community while supervised on probation or parole.

^bIncludes inmates under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons or held in local jails.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2014.

Terms and definitions

Adult—persons subject to the jurisdiction of an adult criminal court or correctional agency. Adults are age 18 or older in most jurisdictions. Persons age 17 or younger who were prosecuted in criminal court as if they were adults are considered adults, but persons age 17 or younger who were under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court or agency are excluded. (See *Methodology* for more information on prison and local jail inmates age 17 or younger.)

Annual change—change in a population between two consecutive years.

Average annual change—average (mean) annual change in a population across a specific time period.

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

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

Correctional population—estimated number of persons living in the community while supervised on probation or parole and inmates under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons or held in local jails.

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

Imprisonment rate—estimated number of prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction sentenced to more than 1 year per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages (i.e., total imprisonment rate) or U.S. residents age 18 or older (i.e., adult imprisonment rate). (The imprisonment rate is presented and discussed in *The difference between measures of the incarceration rate and imprisonment rate* text box.)

Incarcerated population—estimated number of inmates under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons or held in local jails.

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

Indian country jail population—estimated number of inmates held in correctional facilities operated by tribal authorities or the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), U.S. Department of the Interior. These facilities include confinement facilities, detention centers, jails, and other facilities operated by tribal authorities or the BIA. (This estimate is presented in appendix table 4.)

Local jail population—estimated number of inmates held in 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. These 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. Inmates sentenced to jail facilities usually have a sentence of 1 year or less.

Military prison population—estimated number of service personnel incarcerated under the jurisdiction of U.S. military correctional authorities. (This estimate is presented in appendix table 4.)

Parole population—estimated number of persons who are on conditional release in the community following a prison term while under the control, supervision, or care of a correctional agency. Violations of the conditions of supervision during this period may result in a new sentence to confinement or a return to confinement for a technical violation. This population includes parolees released through discretionary (i.e., parole board decision) or mandatory (i.e., provisions of a statute) supervised release from prison, those released through other types of post-custody conditional supervision, and those sentenced to a term of supervised release.

Prison population—estimated number of inmates incarcerated in 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, although sentence length may vary by jurisdiction.

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

Prison custody population—estimated number of prisoners held in the physical custody of state or federal prisons regardless of sentence length or the authority having jurisdiction. This population includes prisoners housed for other correctional facilities but excludes those in the custody of local jails, inmates held in other jurisdictions, inmates out to court, and those in transit from one jurisdiction of legal authority to the custody of a confinement facility outside that jurisdiction. (This estimate is presented in appendix table 5.)

Probation population—estimated number of persons who are on a court-ordered period of supervision in the community while under the control, supervision, or care of a correctional agency. The probation conditions form a contract with the

court by which the person must abide in order to remain in the community, generally in lieu of incarceration. In some cases, probation can be a combined sentence of incarceration followed by a period of community supervision.

Often, probation entails monitoring or surveillance by a correctional agency. In some instances, probation may not involve any reporting requirements.

Territorial prison population—estimated number of prisoners in the custody of correctional facilities operated by departments of corrections in U.S. territories (American Samoa, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) and U.S. commonwealths (Northern Mariana Islands and Puerto Rico). (This estimate is presented in appendix table 4.)

Methodology

Data sources

The statistics presented in this report include data from various Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) data collections, each relying on the voluntary participation of federal, state, and local respondents. For more information about any of the following data collections, see the Data Collections webpage at www.bjs.gov.

Annual Surveys of Probation and Parole. The Annual Surveys of Probation and Parole (ASPP) began in 1980. The reference date for the surveys is December 31, and they collect data from probation and parole agencies in the United States that supervise adults. Both surveys cover the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the federal system.

In these data, adults are persons who are subject to the jurisdiction of an adult criminal court or correctional agency. Persons age 17 or younger who were prosecuted in criminal court as if they were adults are considered adults, but persons age 17 or younger who were under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court or agency are excluded.

Annual Survey of Jails. The Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ) has collected data from a nationally representative sample of local jails each year since 1982, except in 1983, 1988, 1993, 1999, and 2005, when a complete census of U.S. local jails was conducted. Jails are confinement facilities, usually administered by a local law enforcement agency, that are intended to hold adults, but they may also hold youth age 17 or younger before or after they are adjudicated. The ASJ data used in this report include inmates age 17 or younger who were held either before or after they were adjudicated (about 4,200 persons in 2014).

To maintain the jail series in this report, all tables and figures that include national estimates of the local jail population as of the last weekday in June were provided through the ASJ, except in 1999 and 2005 when a jail census was completed (see Census of Jails). Because the ASJ is designed to produce only national estimates, tables and figures in this report that include jurisdiction-level counts of the incarcerated population and the total correctional population were based on jail data collected through two other BJS sources, specifically the Census of Jails and the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program. (See Census of Jails and Deaths in Custody Reporting Program.)

Census of Jails. The Census of Jails began in 1970 and was conducted in 1972, 1978, 1983, 1988, 1993, 1999, 2005, and 2006. In 2013, BJS expanded the 2013 Deaths in Custody Reporting Program—Annual Summary on Inmates under Jail Jurisdiction to act as the 2013 Census of Jails. (See Deaths in Custody Reporting Program.) The census is designed to produce a complete enumeration of jail facilities in the United States. It is part of a series of data collection efforts, including the Census of Jail Inmates and the Census of Jail Facilities, aimed at studying the nation's jails and their inmate populations. The reference date of the 2013 census was

December 31, while the reference date for prior iterations was the last weekday in June within the reference year.

BJS relied on local jail counts provided through the census in 1999, 2005, and 2013 to generate jurisdiction-level estimates of the total incarcerated population and total correctional population that appear in appendix tables 2 and 3. Because they include the 2013 local jail estimates as of December 31, the national totals of the correctional and incarcerated populations reported in appendix tables 2 and 3 are not consistent with the national totals of the populations reported in the other tables and figures of this report, which include BJS's official estimates of the total correctional and incarcerated populations.

Deaths in Custody Reporting Program. The Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP) is an annual collection that provides national, state, and incident-level data on persons who died while in the physical custody of the 50 state departments of corrections or the approximately 2,900 local adult jail jurisdictions nationwide. To reduce respondent burden for the 2013 iteration, BJS combined the 2013 DCRP collection with the 2013 Census of Jails. For more information, see *Census of Jails and Census of Jails: Population Changes, 1999–2013*, NCJ 248627, BJS web, December 2015.

The DCRP began in 2000 under the Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2000 (P.L. 106–297), and it is the only national statistical collection to obtain comprehensive information about deaths in adult correctional facilities. In addition to the death count, BJS requests that jails provide summary statistics about their population and admissions. All jails, including those with no deaths to report (which includes about 80% of jails in any given year), are asked to complete the annual summary survey form.

BJS relied on the local jail counts provided through the DCRP in 2014 to generate jurisdiction-level estimates of the total incarcerated population and total correctional population that appear in figures 2, 3, and 4 and appendix tables 1 and 2. Because they include the 2014 local jail estimates as of December 31, the national totals of the correctional and incarcerated populations reported in appendix tables 1 and 2 are not consistent with the national totals of the populations reported in the other tables and figures of this report, which include BJS's official estimates of the total correctional and incarcerated populations.

National Prisoner Statistics program. The National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program began in 1926 under a mandate from Congress and has been conducted annually. It collects data from the nation's state departments of corrections and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP).

The NPS distinguishes between inmates in custody and prisoners under the jurisdiction of correctional authorities. To have custody of a prisoner, a state or the BOP must hold that inmate 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 in Prisoners in 2014* (NCJ 248955, BJS web, September 2015) to determine which states did not distinguish between custody and jurisdiction counts.

With the exception of appendix table 5, the NPS prisoner counts in all tables and figures of this report are consistent with the jurisdiction counts and findings reported in *Prisoners in 2014*. The jurisdiction counts represent BJS's official measure of the prison population.

The NPS prisoner custody counts are presented in appendix table 5 and include all inmates age 17 or younger who were serving time in a state or federal correctional facility after being sentenced in criminal court as if they were adults (about 1,000 persons in 2014), and inmates in the six states in which prisons and jails form one integrated system, including inmates age 17 or younger who may have been held before or after adjudication.

Through the annual NPS collection, BJS has obtained yearend counts of prisoners in the custody of U.S. military authorities from the Department of Defense Corrections Council since 1999. In 1994, the council, comprising representatives from each branch of military service, adopted a standardized report (DD Form 2720) that obtains data on persons held in U.S. military confinement facilities inside and outside of the continental United States. These data are presented in appendix table 4 of this report. See *Prisoners in 2014* for more statistics and information.

Since 1995, through the annual NPS collection, BJS has collected yearend counts of inmates from the departments of corrections in U.S. territories (American Samoa, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) and U.S. commonwealths (Northern Mariana Islands and Puerto Rico). These data are presented in appendix table 4 of this report and represent all inmates in the custody of prison facilities in U.S. territories or commonwealths. See *Prisoners in 2014* for more information, including nonresponse.

Survey of Jails in Indian Country. The Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country (SJIC) has been conducted annually since 1998 with the exception of 2005 and 2006. The SJIC collects detailed information on all adult and juvenile confinement facilities, detention centers, jails, and other facilities operated by tribal authorities or the U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs. The SJIC data in this report includes inmates age 17 or younger who are in the custody of Indian

country jails (about 200 persons in 2014). These data are presented in appendix table 4. See *Jails in Indian Country, 2014* (NCJ 248974, BJS web, October 2015) for more information.

Counts adjusted for offenders with multiple correctional statuses

Offenders under correctional supervision may have multiple correctional statuses for several reasons. For example, probation and parole agencies may not always be notified immediately of new arrests, jail admissions, or prison admissions; absconders included in a probation or parole agency's population in one jurisdiction may actually be incarcerated in another jurisdiction; persons may be admitted to jail or prison before formal revocation hearings and potential discharge by a probation or parole agency; and persons may be serving separate probation and parole sentences concurrently. In addition, state and federal prisons may hold inmates in county facilities or local jails to reduce crowding in their prisons.

Through the ASPP, BJS began collecting data on the number of probationers and parolees with multiple correctional statuses in 1998 and has since expanded on the information collected. Through the NPS, BJS began collecting data in 1999 on the number of prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons who were held in county facilities or local jails. Table 6 includes adjustments that were made to the total correctional population, total community supervision population, and total incarcerated population estimates presented in this report to exclude offenders with multiple correctional statuses to avoid double counting offenders.

The estimates from the ASPP are based on data reported by the probation and parole agencies that were able to provide the information within the specific reporting year. Because some probation and parole agencies did not provide these data each year, the numbers may underestimate the total number of offenders who had multiple correctional statuses between 2000 and 2014.

Due to these adjustments, the sum of correctional statuses in tables 1, 2, 4, and 5; figure 1; and appendix tables 1, 2, and 3 will not equal the total correctional population. In addition, the sum of the probation and parole populations for 2008 through 2014 will not yield the total community supervision population because the total was adjusted for parolees who were also on probation. Also, the sum of the prison and local jail populations for 2000 through 2014 will not equal the total incarcerated population because prisoners held in local jails were excluded from the total.

TABLE 6**Estimated number of offenders with multiple correctional statuses at yearend, by correctional status, 2000–2014**

Year	Total	Prisoners held in local jail	Probationers in—		Parolees in—		
			Local jail	State or federal prison	Local jail	State or federal prison	On probation
2000	112,500	70,000	20,400	22,100	:	:	:
2001	116,100	72,500	23,400	20,200	:	:	:
2002	122,800	72,600	29,300	20,900	:	:	:
2003	120,400	73,400	25,500	21,500	:	:	:
2004	130,400	74,400	34,400	21,600	:	:	:
2005	164,500	73,100	32,600	22,100	18,300	18,400	:
2006	169,900	77,900	33,900	21,700	20,700	15,700	:
2007	156,400	80,600	19,300	23,100	18,800	14,600	:
2008	178,500	83,500	23,800	32,400	19,300	15,600	3,900
2009	168,100	85,200	21,400	23,100	19,100	14,300	5,000
2010	170,300	83,400	21,300	21,500	21,400	14,400	8,300
2011	169,300	82,100	21,100	22,300	18,000	14,900	11,000
2012	168,400	83,600	21,200	21,700	18,500	10,700	12,700
2013	170,800	85,700	22,400	16,700	21,800	11,800	12,500
2014	176,100	81,700	23,500	24,600	21,800	11,600	12,900

Note: Estimates were rounded to the nearest 100 and may not be comparable to previously published BJS reports due to updated information. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

:Not collected or excluded from total correctional population.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2000–2014.

Decomposing the decline in the correctional supervision rate

To decompose the decline in the correctional supervision rate, the following formula was used:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta R &= [P1 * (1/GP1)] - [P0 * (1/GP0)] \\ &= [P1 * ((1/GP1) - (1/GP0))] + [(1/GP0) * (P1 - P0)] \\ &= [(1/GP1) * (P1 - P0)] + [P0 * ((1/GP1) - (1/GP0))] \end{aligned}$$

In this formula, ΔR is the change in the correctional supervision rate, $P1$ is the total correctional population for the most recent year, $P0$ is the total correctional population for the earlier year, $GP1$ is the U.S. adult resident population for the most recent year, and $GP0$ is the U.S. adult resident population for the earlier year. The components $[(1/GP0) * (P1 - P0)]$ and $[(1/GP1) * (P1 - P0)]$ provide the change in the correctional supervision rate due to the change in the total correctional population. These two components were summed, and the average was used to estimate the amount of change in the correctional supervision rate attributed to the change in the total correctional population during that period.

The components $[P1 * ((1/GP1) - (1/GP0))]$ and $[P0 * ((1/GP1) - (1/GP0))]$ provide the change due to the U.S. adult resident population. These two components were summed, and the average was used to estimate the amount of change in the correctional supervision rate attributed to the change in the U.S. adult resident population during the period.

Nonresponse adjustments to estimate population counts

Probation, parole, jail, and prison populations

Probation, parole, jail, and prison population counts were adjusted to account for nonresponse across the data collections. The methods varied and depended on the type of collection, type of respondent, and availability of information. For more information on the nonresponse adjustments implemented to generate national and jurisdiction-level estimates of the probation, parole, and prison populations, see *Prisoners in 2014* (NCJ 248955, BJS web, September 2015) and *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2014* (NCJ 249057, BJS web, November 2015). For more information on the nonresponse adjustments implemented to generate national counts of the jail population that are included in the tables and figures of this report that include only national estimates, see *Jail Inmates at Midyear 2014* (NCJ 248629, BJS web, June 2015).

Jail population—jurisdiction-level estimates

The response rate to the 1999 Census of Jails was 99.8%. Six jail jurisdictions did not respond to the census. Data for critical items, including the population count on the last weekday in June, were imputed based on previous survey and census reports. For more information, see *Census of Jails, 1999* (NCJ 186633, BJS web, August 2001). Considering that the response rate to the 2005 Census of Jail Inmates was 100%, no nonresponse adjustments were implemented. For more information, see *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2005* (NCJ 213133, BJS web, May 2006).

Nonresponse in the 2013 Census of Jails and 2014 DCRP was minimal. The unit response rate to the 2013 Census of Jails was 92.4% and the 2014 DCRP was 95.8% at the time of this report. The item response rate for the December 31 confined jail population total was 99.3% in the 2013 Census of Jails and 99.0% in the 2014 DCRP.

For jails that did not participate in the 2013 Census of Jails or 2014 DCRP or were not able to provide the yearend confined population count, a sequential hot-deck imputation procedure was used to impute values. This procedure used respondent (donor) data as a substitute for missing values. The donor for each nonrespondent was randomly selected from within a set of similar jails, which was sorted by the previous-year population value. The resulting imputed values are generally similar to previous-year reported values, but are not identical due to differences between each donor and nonrespondent pair and the year-to-year fluctuation in donor population values.

Because the 2013 Census of Jails and 2014 DCRP data collections used a census design (no sampling), each jail was initially self-representing and had a design weight of 1. To reduce nonresponse bias, responding jails had their weight adjusted via post-stratification to allow their responses to represent jails that did not respond. The description of the weighting used in the 2014 DCRP is described next. The method used for the 2013 Census of Jails was similar. For more information, see *Census of Jails: Population Changes, 1999–2013* (NCJ 248627, BJS web, November 2015).

Control totals for the 2014 confined jail population from the DCRP were estimated at the state level as follows:

- The year-to-year change in confined jail population among respondents to both the 2013 and 2014 DCRP was computed within the state.
- Plausible values for the 2013 confined population were imputed for jails that did not report to the DCRP in 2013 using a hot-deck procedure that randomly selected a donor for each nonrespondent from within a set of jails that reported similar confined jail populations in the prior year.
- Estimated 2014 values were calculated by multiplying the yearly change rate and the 2013 DCRP estimate of confined population for jails that did not respond to the 2014 DCRP.
- The sum of reported, item-imputed, and DCRP-estimated values for the 2014 confined jail population for each state served as the control totals for the post-stratification procedure. The post-stratification weight adjustment factor was identical for all jails within a state and was computed as

the ratio of the control total for state *i* to the sum of the reported and item-imputed 2014 DCRP confined jail population values for state *i*:

$$PSAdj_i = \frac{Control\ total_i}{\sum_{j=1}^{n_i} Reported\ confined_j + Item\ imputed\ confined_j}$$

The final analysis weight is the product of the design weight and the post-stratification adjustment factor. Because the design weight was 1 for all jails, the analysis weight is equal to the adjustment factor.

Nonresponse adjustments to estimate males and females under correctional supervision

The number of males and the number of females on probation or parole in 2013 and 2014 were adjusted to account for nonresponse using a ratio adjustment method. For jurisdictions that did not provide data on sex for a single year, the sex distribution reported the prior or subsequent year was used. For jurisdictions that did not provide data on sex for a portion of their population, the sex distribution of the known portion of the population was used to impute for the unknown portion because it was assumed that the distributions were the same. For jurisdictions that were unable to provide any data on sex for more than 1 year, the state national average was used to impute the number of males and females supervised in those states. Adjusted jurisdiction totals were then aggregated to produce national estimates of the number of males and females on probation and parole.

The counts of prisoners by sex in 2013 and 2014 were adjusted to account for nonresponse using either external sources or a ratio adjustment method. When possible, BJS used information available on state department of corrections' websites to impute the number of males and females under the jurisdiction of that state's prison system within the reference year. Otherwise, the sex distribution reported by the state in a recent, prior year was used to impute the number of males and females in the reference year. For more information, see *Prisoners in 2014* (NCJ 248955, BJS web, September 2015).

For jails that were unable to report the number of males and females confined at yearend 2013 or 2014, the same sequential hot-deck imputation procedure described in *Jail population—jurisdiction-level estimates* to impute for the confined jail population was also used to impute for the number of males and females confined in jail. Control totals for the 2014 confined jail population by sex were estimated at the state level as described in the section about weighting under the

heading *Jail population—jurisdiction-level estimates*. A similar method was used to estimate 2013 control totals by sex. More information can be found in *Census of Jails: Population Changes, 1999–2013* (NCJ 248627, BJS web, November 2015).

To generate estimates of the total correctional population in 2013 and 2014 by sex and jurisdiction, ratio estimation was used to account for male and female offenders with multiple correctional statuses in each jurisdiction. These adjustments were made by correctional status and were based on reported counts, by jurisdiction, of the number of offenders by sex and the number of offenders with multiple correctional statuses:

- To estimate the number of male and female prisoners held in local jails, the distribution of the prison population by sex within the reference year was applied to the number of prisoners in local jails by jurisdiction. The estimated number of male prisoners held in local jails was then subtracted from the total number of males under correctional supervision by jurisdiction. This same method was used to adjust the number of females under correctional supervision by jurisdiction.
- The correctional population estimates in each jurisdiction were also adjusted to account for the number of males and females on probation who were held in prisons or local jails. The distribution of the local jail population by sex was applied to the number of probationers in local jails by jurisdiction within the reference year to estimate the number of males and females with both correctional statuses. In addition, the distribution of the prison population by sex was applied to the total number of probationers in prison within the reference year to estimate the number of males and females with both correctional statuses. The estimated number of male probationers in prisons and local jails was then subtracted from the number of males under correctional supervision within the reference year by jurisdiction, and this same method was used to adjust the number of females under correctional supervision by jurisdiction. This method was also employed to account for parolees held in prisons or local jails and the totals, by sex, were excluded from the number of males and females under correctional supervision in each jurisdiction.

- To estimate the number of males and females on parole who were also on probation in 2013 and 2014, the distribution of the parole population by sex within the reference year was applied to the number of parolees on probation in each jurisdiction. The estimated number of males with dual community supervision statuses was then subtracted from the number of males under correctional supervision by jurisdiction. This same method was used to adjust the number of females under correctional supervision.

Comparability of jurisdiction-level estimates over time

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

Also, some jurisdictions have experienced reporting changes for one or more correctional population collections over time. These changes may result because of administrative changes, such as consolidating databases or implementing new information systems, resulting in data review and cleanup; reconciling offender records; reclassifying offenders, including those on probation to parole and offenders on dual community supervision statuses; and including certain subpopulations that were not previously reported.

For these reasons, comparisons between jurisdictions and comparisons between years for the same jurisdiction over time may not be valid. More detailed information about updates and reporting changes that impact the ability to make jurisdiction-level comparisons over time can be found in the source reports for each of the four correctional populations, such as the *Probation and Parole in the United States* series or *Prisoners* series, within the particular reference year.

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Estimated number and rate of persons supervised by U.S. adult correctional systems, by correctional status and jurisdiction, 2014

Jurisdiction	Total correctional population		Community supervision		Incarcerated	
	Number under correctional supervision, 12/31/2014 ^a	Correctional supervision rate per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older ^b	Number on probation or parole, 12/31/2014 ^c	Community supervision rate per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older ^b	Number in prison or local jail, 12/31/2014 ^d	Incarceration rate per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older ^b
U.S. total^e	6,814,600	2,760	4,708,100	1,910	2,188,000	890
Federal^f	338,000	140	128,400	50	209,600	90
State	6,476,600	2,630	4,579,700	1,860	1,978,300	800
Alabama	104,900	2,790	61,400	1,640	45,800	1,220
Alaska	14,600	2,650	9,300	1,690	5,300	960
Arizona	133,600	2,590	80,700	1,570	54,800	1,060
Arkansas	69,100	3,050	49,300	2,170	23,100	1,020
California	589,600	1,980	382,600	1,280	207,100	690
Colorado	119,800	2,890	89,100	2,150	31,500	760
Connecticut	62,300	2,200	45,600	1,610	16,600	590
Delaware	23,300	3,170	16,300	2,220	7,000	950
District of Columbia ^g	11,900	2,180	11,400	2,070	1,600	300
Florida	382,600	2,390	231,600	1,450	153,600	960
Georgia ^h	579,600	7,580	491,800	6,430	91,000	1,190
Hawaii	28,300	2,540	22,500	2,010	5,900	530
Idaho ⁱ	48,600	4,010	37,700	3,110	11,000	910
Illinois	219,000	2,210	151,800	1,530	67,200	680
Indiana	175,200	3,480	128,100	2,540	47,100	940
Iowa	46,500	1,940	35,500	1,490	12,700	530
Kansas	37,400	1,710	20,400	930	17,000	780
Kentucky	103,600	3,040	70,800	2,080	33,500	980
Louisiana	113,600	3,200	70,600	1,990	49,100	1,380
Maine	10,100	940	6,600	610	4,100	380
Maryland	109,700	2,360	91,100	1,960	31,100	670
Massachusetts	90,300	1,680	70,200	1,310	20,300	380
Michigan	256,700	3,330	199,000	2,580	59,400	770
Minnesota	120,500	2,870	104,300	2,490	16,200	390
Mississippi	69,700	3,070	44,300	1,950	25,400	1,120
Missouri	109,500	2,340	65,800	1,400	43,700	930
Montana	14,500	1,810	9,700	1,210	5,500	680
Nebraska	22,500	1,580	14,000	990	8,500	600
Nevada	37,500	1,710	18,000	820	19,600	890
New Hampshire	11,200	1,050	6,300	590	4,900	460
New Jersey	164,500	2,370	130,800	1,880	35,200	510
New Mexico	32,500	2,050	18,100	1,140	14,400	910
New York	222,100	1,430	149,100	960	77,500	500
North Carolina	153,600	2,000	99,300	1,290	54,300	710
North Dakota	9,300	1,610	6,200	1,070	3,200	550
Ohio	326,300	3,630	256,200	2,850	71,200	790
Oklahoma	69,600	2,370	31,100	1,060	38,400	1,310
Oregon	82,700	2,640	61,900	1,980	20,900	670
Pennsylvania	360,800	3,570	281,400	2,780	85,200	840
Rhode Island	25,100	2,970	24,100	2,850	3,400	400
South Carolina	71,900	1,910	40,000	1,060	31,900	850
South Dakota	14,500	2,240	9,400	1,460	5,100	800
Tennessee	119,900	2,360	76,400	1,500	46,900	920
Texas	699,300	3,490	496,900	2,480	219,100	1,090
Utah	25,700	1,250	15,300	740	12,600	620
Vermont	8,400	1,670	6,800	1,340	2,000	390
Virginia	115,300	1,780	56,700	880	58,600	900

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APPENDIX TABLE 1 (continued)

Estimated number and rate of persons supervised by U.S. adult correctional systems, by correctional status and jurisdiction, 2014

Jurisdiction	Total correctional population		Community supervision		Incarcerated	
	Number under correctional supervision, 12/31/2014 ^a	Correctional supervision rate per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older ^b	Number on probation or parole, 12/31/2014 ^c	Community supervision rate per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older ^b	Number in prison or local jail, 12/31/2014 ^d	Incarceration rate per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older ^b
Washington	133,000	2,420	104,000	1,890	30,900	560
West Virginia	19,600	1,330	9,900	680	9,900	670
Wisconsin	97,300	2,180	64,500	1,440	34,600	770
Wyoming	9,700	2,180	5,900	1,330	3,800	850

Note: Counts were rounded to the nearest 100, and rates were rounded to the nearest 10. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding and because offenders with multiple correctional statuses were excluded from totals. Counts include estimates for nonresponding jurisdictions. See *Methodology*.

^aExcludes an estimated 81,700 prisoners held in local jails; 23,500 probationers in prisons; 24,600 probationers in local jails; 21,800 parolees in local jails; 11,600 parolees in prisons; and 12,900 parolees on probation. See table 6.

^bRates were computed using estimates of the U.S. resident population of persons age 18 or older within jurisdiction.

^cExcludes an estimated 12,900 parolees on probation. See table 6.

^dExcludes an estimated 81,700 prisoners held in local jails. See table 6.

^eTotal correctional population and total number in prison or local jail include local jail counts that are based on December 31, 2014, in order to produce jurisdiction-level estimates. For this reason, with the exception of appendix table 2, the totals in this table differ from the national estimates presented in other tables and figures in this report. See *Methodology*.

^fExcludes about 11,900 inmates who were not held in locally operated jails but in facilities that were operated by the Federal Bureau of Prisons and functioned as jails.

^gAfter 2001, responsibility for sentenced prisoners was transferred to the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Therefore, the 2005 and 2013 incarcerated populations represent inmates held in local jails.

^hTotal correctional population and community supervision population estimates include misdemeanor probation cases, not individuals, supervised by private companies and may overstate the number of offenders under supervision.

ⁱTotal correctional population and community supervision population include estimates of probationers supervised for a misdemeanor based on admissions and may overstate the number of offenders under supervision.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2014; and U.S. Census Bureau, unpublished U.S. resident population estimates within jurisdiction on January 1, 2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 2
Estimated number and rate of persons supervised by U.S. adult correctional systems, by sex and jurisdiction, 2013 and 2014

Jurisdiction	Total correctional population, 12/31/2013					Total correctional population, 12/31/2014				
	Number			Rate per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages ^a		Number			Rate per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages ^a	
	Total ^b	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total ^b	Male	Female	Male	Female
U.S. total^c	6,903,600	5,647,300	1,256,300	3,610	780	6,814,600	5,563,100	1,251,600	3,530	770
Federal^d	347,000	308,600	38,400	200	20	338,000	300,600	37,400	190	20
State	6,556,600	5,338,700	1,217,900	3,410	750	6,476,600	5,262,500	1,214,100	3,340	750
Alabama ^d	115,500	98,500	17,100	4,200	690	104,900	87,400	17,500	3,710	700
Alaska	14,600	12,200	2,500	3,150	710	14,600	12,100	2,400	3,130	690
Arizona	132,300	111,100	21,200	3,350	630	133,600	111,900	21,700	3,330	640
Arkansas	70,100	56,400	13,700	3,870	910	69,100	55,500	13,500	3,800	890
California	601,800	506,800	95,000	2,640	490	589,600	495,500	94,100	2,560	480
Colorado	120,500	95,000	25,500	3,560	960	119,800	94,000	25,800	3,470	960
Connecticut	62,900	52,700	10,200	3,000	550	62,300	51,500	10,700	2,930	580
Delaware	23,700	19,100	4,600	4,240	960	23,300	18,800	4,500	4,130	930
District of Columbia ^e	13,700	11,700	2,000	3,770	580	11,900	10,200	1,800	3,230	520
Florida	389,200	314,400	74,800	3,260	740	382,600	308,800	73,700	3,150	720
Georgia ^f	623,500	496,600	126,800	10,120	2,470	579,600	463,800	115,800	9,370	2,230
Hawaii	28,900	22,800	6,200	3,190	890	28,300	22,300	6,000	3,100	850
Idaho ^g	46,200	35,900	10,300	4,410	1,270	48,600	37,700	10,900	4,580	1,330
Illinois	222,700	183,500	39,200	2,900	600	219,000	181,000	38,000	2,860	580
Indiana	179,100	142,200	36,900	4,380	1,100	175,200	139,300	35,900	4,280	1,070
Iowa	45,900	36,300	9,600	2,360	610	46,500	36,600	9,900	2,360	630
Kansas	37,100	30,900	6,200	2,140	430	37,400	31,200	6,200	2,150	420
Kentucky ^d	97,500	73,500	24,000	3,390	1,070	103,600	77,900	25,700	3,580	1,150
Louisiana	115,300	97,700	17,700	4,300	750	113,600	96,300	17,400	4,220	730
Maine	10,500	8,900	1,700	1,370	250	10,100	8,400	1,700	1,290	250
Maryland ^d	74,900	67,200	7,700	2,330	250	109,700	92,100	17,700	3,170	570
Massachusetts	90,700	76,100	14,600	2,330	420	90,300	75,900	14,400	2,310	410
Michigan ^d	253,500	203,300	50,200	4,180	1,000	256,700	203,200	53,400	4,170	1,060
Minnesota	123,500	97,400	26,100	3,600	950	120,500	95,500	25,000	3,510	910
Mississippi	67,600	52,400	15,200	3,600	990	69,700	58,200	11,500	4,000	750
Missouri	113,400	93,000	20,400	3,130	660	109,500	89,400	20,100	3,000	650
Montana	14,800	12,100	2,700	2,360	530	14,500	11,700	2,800	2,270	550
Nebraska	23,200	18,500	4,600	1,980	490	22,500	17,800	4,700	1,890	500
Nevada	37,200	31,000	6,300	2,190	450	37,500	31,400	6,100	2,190	430
New Hampshire	11,100	9,300	1,800	1,420	270	11,200	9,300	1,900	1,420	280
New Jersey	164,100	137,900	26,300	3,170	580	164,500	137,300	27,200	3,140	590
New Mexico	34,500	27,700	6,900	2,680	650	32,500	26,000	6,500	2,520	620
New York	227,200	197,500	29,700	2,060	290	222,100	192,300	29,800	2,000	290
North Carolina	156,100	126,500	29,600	2,620	580	153,600	124,100	29,500	2,550	580
North Dakota	8,300	6,500	1,800	1,730	500	9,300	7,300	2,000	1,900	550
Ohio	335,600	255,800	79,900	4,510	1,350	326,300	251,000	75,300	4,410	1,270
Oklahoma	67,600	55,900	11,700	2,920	600	69,600	57,700	11,900	2,990	610
Oregon	82,300	68,200	14,100	3,490	710	82,700	68,200	14,500	3,460	720
Pennsylvania	357,400	286,700	70,700	4,590	1,080	360,800	284,700	76,100	4,540	1,160
Rhode Island	24,600	20,900	3,700	4,090	680	25,100	21,300	3,800	4,160	700
South Carolina	73,500	62,700	10,800	2,680	440	71,900	61,000	10,800	2,580	430
South Dakota	14,800	11,900	2,900	2,790	690	14,500	11,600	2,800	2,690	660
Tennessee	121,700	97,600	24,200	3,070	720	119,900	95,900	24,000	2,990	710
Texas	712,000	574,200	137,800	4,330	1,020	699,300	564,200	135,100	4,180	990
Utah	25,300	20,500	4,800	1,390	330	25,700	20,600	5,100	1,380	350
Vermont	8,600	6,900	1,800	2,230	570	8,400	6,700	1,700	2,170	540
Virginia	114,500	95,900	18,600	2,350	440	115,300	95,900	19,400	2,330	460
Washington ^d	139,400	112,600	26,900	3,210	770	133,000	106,600	26,500	3,000	750
West Virginia ^d	20,500	16,000	4,500	1,750	480	19,600	15,500	4,100	1,700	440
Wisconsin	97,900	83,000	14,900	2,910	510	97,300	82,300	15,000	2,870	520
Wyoming	9,700	7,700	2,000	2,590	700	9,700	7,700	2,000	2,580	700

Note: Counts were rounded to the nearest 100, and rates were rounded to the nearest 10. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding and because offenders with multiple correctional statuses were excluded from totals. Counts include estimates for nonresponding jurisdictions. See *Methodology*.

^aRates were computed using estimates of the resident population of persons of all ages within jurisdiction, by sex. U.S. resident population estimates of persons age 18 or older were not available by sex. For this reason, jurisdiction-level rates in other tables of this report may not be comparable to the rates in this table.

^bExcludes, by jurisdiction, an estimated 154,100 males and 16,700 females in 2013 and 157,900 males and 18,200 females with multiple correctional statuses. See *Methodology*.

^cTotal correctional population includes local jail counts that are based on December 31 in order to produce jurisdiction-level estimates. For this reason, with the exception of appendix tables 1 and 3, the estimates in this table differ from other estimates in this report. See *Methodology*.

^dEstimates may not be comparable between years due to updated information or changes in reporting. See *Methodology*.

^eAfter 2001, responsibility for sentenced prisoners was transferred to the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Therefore, the 2005 and 2013 incarcerated populations represent inmates held in local jails.

^fEstimates include misdemeanor probation cases, not individuals, supervised by private companies and may overstate the number of offenders under supervision.

^gIncludes estimates of probationers supervised for a misdemeanor based on admissions and may overstate the number of offenders under supervision.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program—Annual Summary on Inmates under Jail Jurisdiction, and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2013–2014; and U.S. Census Bureau, unpublished U.S. resident population estimates within jurisdiction, by sex, for January 1 of the following year.

APPENDIX TABLE 3**Estimated number of persons supervised by U.S. adult correctional systems, by correctional status and jurisdiction, 1999, 2005, and 2013**

Jurisdiction	1999			2005			2013		
	Total correctional population	Community supervision population ^a	Incarcerated population ^b	Total correctional population	Community supervision population ^a	Incarcerated population ^b	Total correctional population	Community supervision population ^a	Incarcerated population ^b
U.S. total	6,349,000	4,485,300	1,910,400	7,055,600	4,946,600	2,200,400	6,907,800	4,753,400	2,222,900
Federal	239,100	103,800	135,200	304,500	117,900	186,600	347,000	131,900	215,100
State	6,109,900	4,381,500	1,775,100	6,751,100	4,828,700	2,013,800	6,560,800	4,621,500	2,007,800
Alabama ^c	80,500	46,800	34,700	84,800	46,200	40,800	115,500	70,800	45,900
Alaska ^c	9,000	5,000	4,000	11,500	6,700	4,900	14,600	9,500	5,100
Arizona	97,100	60,800	36,300	126,000	77,200	48,800	132,300	79,200	55,100
Arkansas	52,900	38,100	15,500	63,200	46,800	18,600	70,100	50,200	22,900
California	683,800	446,500	237,400	750,300	500,000	250,300	601,800	383,600	218,200
Colorado ^c	69,200	50,600	22,000	94,300	64,800	34,700	120,500	89,700	31,800
Connecticut	75,200	56,600	18,600	78,000	58,600	19,400	62,900	45,400	17,600
Delaware	28,600	21,600	7,000	26,000	19,100	6,900	23,700	16,700	7,000
District of Columbia ^{c,d}	27,500	17,200	10,300	14,800	12,700	3,600	13,700	12,600	2,400
Florida	418,700	298,800	120,700	431,900	282,600	153,300	389,200	237,800	154,300
Georgia ^{c,e}	397,500	329,700	71,200	531,600	445,700	88,800	623,500	536,200	90,900
Hawaii	22,900	18,000	4,900	24,400	18,900	6,100	28,900	23,300	5,600
Idaho ^{c,f}	45,000	37,700	7,200	56,200	46,200	10,000	46,200	35,200	10,900
Illinois ^c	226,300	164,800	61,500	242,700	177,700	65,000	222,700	153,400	69,300
Indiana	141,300	110,400	30,900	168,600	128,300	40,300	179,100	134,000	45,100
Iowa ^c	32,400	22,200	10,200	39,300	27,000	12,400	45,900	34,700	12,700
Kansas	36,600	23,700	12,900	35,600	19,700	16,000	37,100	20,500	16,600
Kentucky	46,300	23,900	22,500	72,900	44,800	30,700	97,500	65,900	32,000
Louisiana	101,800	57,000	44,800	108,700	62,400	51,800	115,300	70,700	49,700
Maine	10,400	7,600	2,800	11,100	8,200	3,600	10,500	6,700	3,900
Maryland ^c	119,200	96,300	33,900	115,400	89,900	35,000	74,900	46,300	32,700
Massachusetts ^c	72,300	50,600	21,700	192,100	168,900	23,100	90,700	70,000	21,000
Michigan ^c	247,800	186,500	62,000	265,500	198,600	67,600	253,500	195,200	60,100
Minnesota	118,600	107,800	10,800	136,700	121,000	15,600	123,500	107,800	15,700
Mississippi	36,800	13,800	23,800	53,300	25,800	27,500	67,600	38,600	29,000
Missouri	97,000	63,900	33,100	113,300	72,000	41,300	113,400	70,400	43,000
Montana ^c	10,400	6,500	3,900	14,100	9,100	5,100	14,800	9,500	6,000
Nebraska ^c	27,000	21,100	5,900	26,700	19,100	7,600	23,200	14,800	8,500
Nevada	29,900	15,700	14,200	33,600	16,900	18,700	37,200	17,600	19,600
New Hampshire	8,100	4,300	3,800	10,300	6,000	4,200	11,100	6,300	4,800
New Jersey	185,600	141,600	44,000	196,200	153,000	43,200	164,100	128,100	37,600
New Mexico ^c	23,500	13,200	10,200	36,500	21,600	15,000	34,500	18,700	15,800
New York ^c	346,500	241,600	104,900	260,500	172,600	92,300	227,200	151,400	80,500
North Carolina	150,800	109,500	44,300	168,300	114,700	53,500	156,100	100,600	55,400
North Dakota	4,400	2,900	1,500	6,500	4,200	2,300	8,300	5,500	2,800
Ohio	262,900	200,600	63,500	322,200	258,500	65,700	335,600	267,400	69,900
Oklahoma	57,200	29,500	28,100	65,400	32,900	32,600	67,600	"	37,800
Oregon	79,300	63,400	16,100	86,100	66,400	19,900	82,300	61,100	21,100
Pennsylvania ^c	265,400	202,300	63,500	313,300	243,200	76,800	357,400	275,800	87,300
Rhode Island	25,200	22,200	3,000	26,500	26,000	3,700	24,600	23,400	3,400
South Carolina ^c	79,200	48,900	30,300	77,500	42,500	35,000	73,500	40,900	32,600
South Dakota	8,400	4,800	3,600	12,500	7,800	4,800	14,800	9,500	5,300
Tennessee	83,400	47,400	36,400	99,300	58,000	43,500	121,700	77,900	47,400
Texas	756,600	556,400	214,000	733,800	532,200	225,000	712,000	508,000	222,000
Utah	20,000	12,800	8,500	23,100	13,400	11,900	25,300	14,500	12,600
Vermont	12,600	11,300	1,500	11,500	10,000	2,100	8,600	6,900	2,100
Virginia ^c	86,000	38,000	48,000	107,200	50,100	57,100	114,500	55,800	58,700

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APPENDIX TABLE 3 (continued)

Estimated number of persons supervised by U.S. adult correctional systems, by correctional status and jurisdiction, 1999, 2005, and 2013

Jurisdiction	1999			2005			2013		
	Total correctional population	Community supervision population ^a	Incarcerated population ^b	Total correctional population	Community supervision population ^a	Incarcerated population ^b	Total correctional population	Community supervision population ^a	Incarcerated population ^b
Washington ^c	179,300	157,800	25,100	139,600	115,900	29,700	139,400	111,100	30,000
West Virginia ^c	12,400	7,000	5,400	16,000	8,900	8,100	20,500	11,000	9,700
Wisconsin	94,600	62,700	31,900	107,100	70,700	36,400	97,900	65,300	34,600
Wyoming ^c	7,000	4,300	2,700	9,000	5,400	3,600	9,700	6,000	3,800

Note: Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100 and may not be comparable to previously published BJS reports due to updated information or changes in methods. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding and because adjustments were made to exclude offenders with multiple correctional statuses. See table 6. Counts include estimates for nonresponding jurisdictions. All probation, parole, and prison counts are for December 31. The 1999 and 2005 jail counts are for the last weekday in June while the 2013 counts are for December 31. See *Methodology*.

^aNot known.

^bIncludes persons living in the community while supervised on probation or parole.

^cIncludes inmates under the jurisdiction of the state or federal prisons or held in local jails.

^dEstimates may not be comparable between years due to updated information or changes in reporting. See *Methodology*.

^eAfter 2001, responsibility for sentenced prisoners was transferred to the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Therefore, the 2005 and 2013 incarcerated populations represent inmates held in local jails.

^fThe 2005 and 2013 total correctional and community supervision population estimates include misdemeanor probation cases, not individuals, supervised by private companies and may overstate the number of offenders under supervision.

^gIncludes estimates of probationers supervised for a misdemeanor based on admissions and may overstate the number of offenders under supervision.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, Census of Jail Inmates, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program—Annual Summary on Inmates under Jail Jurisdiction, and National Prisoner Statistics program, 1999, 2005, and 2013.

APPENDIX TABLE 4

Number of inmates incarcerated by other adult correctional systems, 2000, 2005, and 2013–2014

Other adult correctional systems	Number of inmates				Average annual percent change, 2000–2013	Percent change, 2013–2014
	2000	2005	2013	2014		
Total	20,400	19,800	17,600	17,800	-1.1%	1.1%
Territorial prisons ^a	16,200	15,800	13,900	14,000	-1.1	0.9
Military facilities ^b	2,400	2,300	1,400	1,400	-4.1	-0.8
Jails in Indian country ^c	1,800	1,700	2,300	2,400	1.9	4.1

Note: Estimates were rounded to the nearest 100. Total excludes inmates held in local jails, under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons, in U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement facilities, or in juvenile facilities.

^aPopulation counts are for December 31. The 2013–2014 totals include population counts that were estimated for some territories due to nonresponse. See *Prisoners in 2014* (NCJ 248955, BJS web, September 2015).

^bPopulation counts are for December 31. See *Prisoners in 2014* (NCJ 248955, BJS web, September 2015).

^cPopulation counts are for the last weekday in June. The 2005 population was estimated as the 2004 population because the Survey of Jails in Indian Country was not conducted in 2005 or 2006. See *Jails in Indian Country, 2014* (NCJ 248974, BJS web, October 2015).

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program and Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2000, 2005, and 2013–2014.

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Inmates held in custody in state or federal prisons or local jails, 2000 and 2013–2014

Inmates in custody	Number of inmates			Average annual percent change, 2000–2013	Percent change, 2013–2014
	2000	2013	2014		
Total	1,938,500	2,211,400	2,217,900	1.0%	0.3%
Federal prisoners ^a	140,100	215,000	209,600	3.3%	-2.5%
Prisons	133,900	205,700	200,100	3.3	-2.7
Federal facilities	124,500	173,800	169,500	2.6	-2.5
Privately operated facilities	9,400	31,900	30,500	9.4	-4.4
Community corrections centers ^b	6,100	9,300	9,500	3.2	2.2
State prisoners	1,177,200	1,265,200	1,263,800	0.6%	-0.1%
State facilities ^c	1,101,200	1,173,000	1,172,600	0.5	0.0
Privately operated facilities	76,100	92,200	91,200	1.5	-1.1
Local jails	621,100	731,200	744,600	1.3%	1.8%
Incarceration rate ^d	690	700	690	0.1%	-1.4%
Adult incarceration rate ^e	920	910	900	-0.1	-1.1

Note: Estimates may not be comparable to previously published BJS reports due to updated information. Counts were rounded to the nearest 100 and include estimates for nonresponding jurisdictions. See *Methodology*. Rates were rounded to the nearest 10. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Prison counts are for December 31; jail counts are for the last weekday in June. Total includes all inmates held in local jails, state or federal prisons, or privately operated facilities. It does not include inmates held in U.S. territories (appendix table 4), military facilities (appendix table 4), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement facilities, in jails in Indian country (appendix table 4), or juvenile facilities. See *Methodology* for sources of incarceration data and *Terms and definitions* for an explanation of the differences between the custody prison population reported in this table and the jurisdiction prison population reported in all other tables and figures.

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

^bNonsecure, privately operated community corrections centers.

^cExcludes prisoners held in local jails in Georgia for 2013 and 2014 to avoid double counting.

^dThe total number in the custody of local jails, state or federal prisons, or privately operated facilities per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages.

^eThe total number in custody per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2000 and 2013–2014; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal estimated resident populations for January 1 of the following year, 2001, 2014, and 2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 6
Estimated standard errors for local jail inmates, 2000 and 2005–2014

Year	Total	Standard error
2000	621,100	2,500
2005	747,500	~
2006	765,800	3,550
2007	780,200	3,720
2008	785,500	4,020
2009	767,400	4,230
2010	748,700	5,430
2011	735,600	6,010
2012	744,500	7,680
2013	731,200	8,040
2014	744,600	8,380

Note: Population estimates were rounded to the nearest 100. Standard errors were rounded to the nearest 10.

~Not applicable. Data represent a complete enumeration based on the 2005 Census of Jail Inmates.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, Census of Jail Inmates, 2000 and 2005–2014.



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. William J. Sabol is director.

This report was written by Danielle Kaeble, Lauren Glaze, Anastasios Tsoutis, and Todd Minton. Lauren Glaze, E. Ann Carson, and Todd Minton verified the report.

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EXHIBIT B



Jail Inmates at Midyear 2014

Todd D. Minton and Zhen Zeng, Ph.D., *BJS Statisticians*

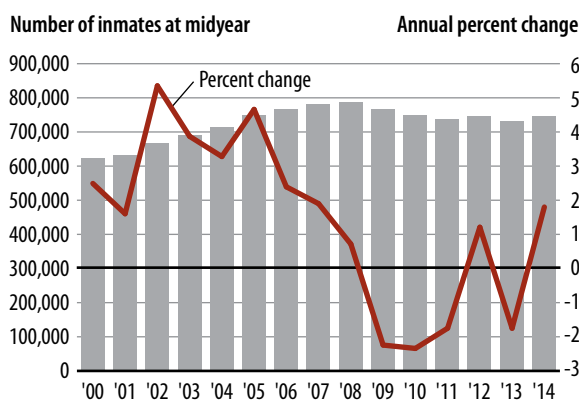
The number of inmates confined in county and city jails was an estimated 744,600 at midyear 2014 (figure 1, table 1). The jail population remained steady at the 2012 level and was significantly lower than the peak of an estimated 785,500 at midyear 2008. Since 2000, the jail inmate population increased about 1% each year.

The jail incarceration rate—the confined jail population per 100,000 U.S. residents—decreased steadily from a peak of 259 inmates per 100,000 at midyear 2007 to 234 per 100,000 at midyear 2014. The adult only jail incarceration rate has also declined from a high of 340 inmates per 100,000 at midyear 2007 to 302 per 100,000 at midyear 2014.

This report summarizes data from the Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ) which is conducted in years between the complete census of local jails. ASJ uses a stratified probability sample of jail jurisdictions to estimate the number and characteristics of local inmates nationwide. The 2014 ASJ sample consisted of 891 jail jurisdictions, represented by 942 jail facilities (referred to as reporting units). This sample

represents about 2,750 jail jurisdictions nationwide. Local jail jurisdictions include counties (parishes in Louisiana) or municipal governments that administer one or more local jails.

FIGURE 1
Inmates confined in local jails at midyear and percent change in the jail population, 2000–2014



Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2000–2004 and midyear 2006–2014; and Census of Jail Inmates, midyear 2005.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The number of inmates confined in county and city jails was an estimated 744,600 at midyear 2014, which was significantly lower than the peak of 785,500 inmates at midyear 2008.
- Since 2000, the jail inmate population increased about 1% each year.
- The jail incarceration rate decreased from a peak of 259 per 100,000 in 2007 to 234 per 100,000 at midyear 2014.
- The female inmate population increased 18.1% between midyear 2010 and 2014, while the male population declined 3.2%.
- White inmates accounted for 47% of the total jail population, blacks represented 35%, and Hispanics represented 15%.
- About 4,200 juveniles age 17 or younger were held in local jails at midyear 2014. They accounted for 0.6% of the confined population, down from 1.2% at midyear 2000.
- Nearly 90% or 3,700 juvenile inmates were tried or awaiting trial in adult court. The number of juveniles not charged as an adult declined by 74% between midyear 2010 and 2014.
- Since 2000, 95% of the growth in the overall jail inmate population (123,500) was due to the increase in the unconvicted population (117,700 inmates).
- Local jails admitted about 11.4 million persons during the 12-month period ending June 30, 2014, which was down from a peak of 13.6 million in 2008.

TABLE 1**Inmates confined in local jails at midyear, average daily population, and incarceration rates, 2000–2014**

Year	Inmates confined at midyear ^a			Average daily population ^b			Jail incarceration rate ^c		
	Total	Year-to-year change		Total	Year-to-year change		Adults and juveniles ^d	Adults only	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent			
2000	621,149**	15,206	2.5%	618,319**	10,341	1.7%	220	292	
2001	631,240**	10,091	1.6	625,966**	7,647	1.2	222	294	
2002	665,475**	34,235	5.4	652,082**	26,116	4.2	231	307	
2003	691,301**	25,826	3.9	680,760**	28,678	4.4	238	315	
2004	713,990**	22,689	3.3	706,242**	25,482	3.7	243	322	
2005	747,529	33,539	4.7	733,442	27,200	3.9	252	334	
2006	765,819**	18,290	2.4	755,320	21,878	3.0	256	338	
2007	780,174**	14,355	1.9	773,138	17,818	2.4	259	340	
2008	785,533**	5,359	0.7	776,573**	3,435	0.4	258	338	
2009	767,434**	-18,099	-2.3	768,135**	-8,438	-1.1	250	327	
2010	748,728	-18,706	-2.4	748,553	-19,582	-2.5	242	315	
2011	735,601	-13,127	-1.8	735,565	-12,988	-1.7	236	307	
2012	744,524	8,923	1.2	737,369	1,804	0.2	237	308	
2013	731,208	-13,316	-1.8	731,352	-6,017	-0.8	231	299	
2014*	744,592	13,384	1.8	738,975	7,623	1.0	234	302	
Average annual change									
2000–2013			1.3%	2000–2013			1.3%		
2013–2014			1.8	2013–2014			1.0		

Note: Detail may not sum to total because of rounding. See appendix table 1 for standard errors.

*Comparison year on confined inmates and average daily population.

**Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level. See *Methodology* for tests of significance.

^aNumber of inmates held on the last weekday in June.

^bSum of all inmates in jail each day for a year, divided by the number of days in the year.

^cNumber of inmates confined at midyear per 100,000 U.S. residents.

^dJuveniles are persons age 17 or younger at midyear.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2000–2004 and midyear 2006–2014; and Census of Jail Inmates, midyear 2005.

Males have made up at least 85% of the jail population since 2000. The female inmate population increased 18.1% (up 16,700 inmates) between midyear 2010 and 2014, while the male population declined 3.2% (down 20,900 inmates) (table 2, table 3). The female jail population grew by an average of about 1.6% every year between 2005 and 2014. In comparison, the male jail population declined by 0.3% every year since 2005 (not shown).

White inmates accounted for 47% of the total jail population, blacks represented 35%, and Hispanics represented 15% at midyear 2014. From midyear 2010 to 2014, white inmates increased by 21,200, while black (19,400) and Hispanic (7,500) inmates declined.

TABLE 2
Number of inmates in local jails, by characteristics, midyear 2000 and 2005–2014

Characteristic	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 ^a	2012 ^a	2013 ^a	2014 ^{aa}
Total^b	621,149**	747,529	765,819**	780,174**	785,533**	767,434**	748,728	735,601	744,524	731,208	744,592
Sex											
Male	550,162**	652,958**	666,819**	679,654**	685,862**	673,728**	656,360**	642,300	645,900	628,900	635,500
Female	70,987**	94,571**	99,000**	100,520**	99,670**	93,706**	92,368**	93,300**	98,600**	102,400**	109,100
Adult	613,534**	740,770	759,717**	773,341**	777,829**	760,216**	741,168	729,700	739,100	726,600	740,400
Male	543,120**	646,807**	661,164**	673,346**	678,657**	667,039**	649,284**	636,900	640,900	624,700	631,600
Female	70,414**	93,963**	98,552**	99,995**	99,172**	93,176**	91,884**	92,800**	98,100**	101,900**	108,800
Juvenile^c	7,615**	6,759**	6,102**	6,833**	7,703**	7,218**	7,560**	5,900**	5,400**	4,600	4,200
Held as adult ^d	6,126**	5,750**	4,835**	5,649**	6,410**	5,846**	5,647**	4,600**	4,600**	3,500	3,700
Held as juvenile	1,489**	1,009	1,268	1,184	1,294	1,373	1,912**	1,400	900	1,100	500
Race/Hispanic origin^e											
White ^f	260,500**	331,000**	336,500**	338,200**	333,300**	326,400**	331,600**	329,400**	341,100	344,900	352,800
Black/African American ^f	256,300	290,500**	295,900**	301,700**	308,000**	300,500**	283,200**	276,400**	274,600	261,500	263,800
Hispanic/Latino	94,100**	111,900	119,200**	125,500**	128,500**	124,000**	118,100**	113,900	112,700	107,900	110,600
American Indian/ Alaska Native ^{fg}	5,500**	7,600**	8,400	8,600	9,000	9,400	9,900	9,400	9,300	10,200	10,400
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander ^{fg}	4,700**	5,400**	5,100**	5,300**	5,500**	5,400**	5,100**	5,300**	5,400	5,100**	6,000
Two or more races ^f	...	1,000	700	800	1,300	1,800**	800	1,200	1,500**	1,600**	1,000
Conviction status^{e,h}											
Convicted	271,300	284,400	290,000**	296,700**	291,200**	290,100**	291,300**	289,600**	293,100**	278,000	277,100
Unconvicted	349,800**	463,200	475,800	483,500**	494,200**	477,300	457,400	446,000**	451,400**	453,200	467,500

Note: Detail may not sum to total because of rounding. See appendix table 2 for reported data and appendix table 3 for standard errors.

...Not collected.

*Comparison year for each characteristic.

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

^aData for 2011–2014 are adjusted for nonresponse and rounded to the nearest 100.

^bMidyear count is the number of inmates held on the last weekday in June.

^cPersons age 17 or younger at midyear.

^dIncludes juveniles who were tried or awaiting trial as adults.

^eData adjusted for nonresponse and rounded to the nearest 100. See *Methodology*.

^fExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^gPrevious reports combined American Indians and Alaska Natives and Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders into an Other race category.

^hIncludes juveniles who were tried or awaiting trial as adults.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2000 and midyear 2006–2014; and Census of Jail Inmates, midyear 2005.

About 4,200 juveniles age 17 or younger were held in local jails at midyear 2014. They accounted for 0.6% of the confined population, down from 1.2% at midyear 2000. Nearly 90% or 3,700 juvenile inmates were tried or awaiting trial in adult court. The number of juveniles not charged as an adult declined by 74% between midyear 2010 and 2014 (from 1,900 to 500 inmates).

At midyear 2014, about 6 in 10 inmates were not convicted, but were in jail awaiting court action on a current charge—a rate unchanged since 2005. About 4 in 10 inmates were sentenced

offenders or convicted offenders awaiting sentencing. From midyear 2013 to 2014, the number of unconvicted inmates and the number of convicted inmates remained statistically the same. Since 2000, 95% of the growth in the overall jail inmate population (up 123,500) was due to the increase in the unconvicted population (up 117,700 inmates) and 5% was due to the increase in the convicted population (up 5,800 inmates).

TABLE 3
Percent of inmates in local jails, by characteristics, midyear 2000 and 2005–2014

Characteristic	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Sex											
Male	88.6%	87.3%	87.1%	87.1%	87.3%	87.8%	87.7%	87.3%	86.8%	86.0%	85.3%
Female	11.4	12.7	12.9	12.9	12.7	12.2	12.3	12.7	13.2	14.0	14.7
Adult											
Male	87.4	86.5	86.3	86.3	86.4	86.9	86.7	86.6	86.1	85.4	84.8
Female	11.3	12.6	12.9	12.8	12.6	12.1	12.3	12.6	13.2	13.9	14.6
Juvenile^a											
Held as adult ^b	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Held as juvenile	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Race/Hispanic origin^c											
White ^d	41.9%	44.3%	43.9%	43.3%	42.5%	42.5%	44.3%	44.8%	45.8%	47.2%	47.4%
Black/African American ^d	41.3	38.9	38.6	38.7	39.2	39.2	37.8	37.6	36.9	35.8	35.4
Hispanic/Latino	15.2	15	15.6	16.1	16.4	16.2	15.8	15.5	15.1	14.8	14.9
American Indian/ Alaska Native ^{d,e}	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander ^{d,e}	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
Two or more races ^d	...	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Conviction status^{b,c}											
Convicted	44.0%	38.0%	37.9%	38.0%	37.1%	37.8%	38.9%	39.4%	39.4%	38.0%	37.2%
Unconvicted	56.0	62.0	62.1	62.0	62.9	62.2	61.1	60.6	60.6	62.0	62.8

Note: Percentages are based on the total number of inmates held on the last weekday in June. Detail may not sum to total because of rounding. See table 2 for significance test. See appendix table 4 for standard error ratios.

...Not collected.

^aPersons age 17 or younger at midyear.

^bIncludes juveniles who were tried or awaiting trial as adults.

^cData adjusted for nonresponse. See *Methodology*.

^dExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^ePrevious reports combined American Indians and Alaska Natives and Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders into an Other race category.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2000 and midyear 2006–2014; and Census of Jail Inmates, midyear 2005.

Nearly half of jail inmates were held in less than 10% of jails

The largest jails (those with an average daily population (ADP) of 1,000 or more inmates) held 47% of the jail inmate population at midyear 2014, but accounted for 6% of all jail jurisdictions nationwide (table 4). In comparison, the smallest jail jurisdictions (those with an ADP of less than 50 inmates)

held 3% of the inmate population, but accounted for 38% of all jail jurisdictions. Jail jurisdictions with an ADP of 50 to 99 inmates and 100 to 249 inmates accounted for about 20% each of jail jurisdictions. Combined, these jail jurisdictions held 19% of all inmates. Jail jurisdictions with an ADP of 250 to 999 inmates accounted for 17% of all jail jurisdictions, but held 31% of all inmates at midyear 2014. Similar patterns were observed in 2013 for all categories.

TABLE 4
Inmates confined in local jails at midyear, by size of jurisdiction, 2013–2014

Jurisdiction size ^b	Inmates confined at midyear ^a				Percent of all inmates	
	2013	2014	Difference	Percent change	2013	2014
Total	731,208	744,592	13,384	1.8%	100%	100%
49 or fewer	23,545	25,058	1,513	6.4	3.2	3.4
50–99	38,970	42,172	3,202	8.2	5.3	5.7
100–249	95,031	96,443	1,412	1.5	13.0	13.0
250–499	102,362	101,609	-753	-0.7	14.0	13.6
500–999	123,155	128,070	4,915	4.0	16.8	17.2
1,000 or more	348,145	351,239	3,094	0.9	47.6	47.2

Note: Detail may not sum to total because of rounding. All comparisons by jurisdiction size are not significant at the 95%-confidence level. See appendix table 5 for standard errors.

^aNumber of inmates held on the last weekday in June.

^bStandardized on the average daily population (ADP) for the 12-month period ending June 30, 2006, the first year in the current Annual Survey of Jails sample. ADP is the sum of all inmates in jail each day for a year, divided by the number of days in the year.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2013–2014.

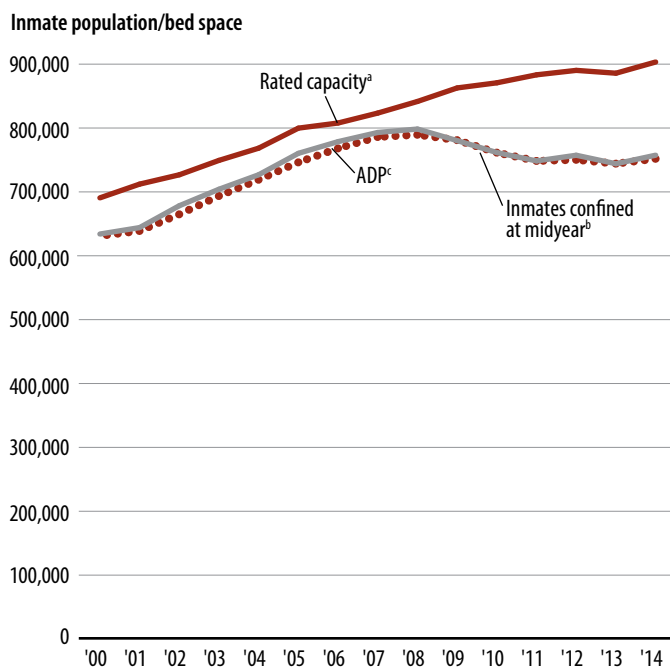
Increase in new bed space between 2013 and 2014 was similar to the average annual increase between 2000 and 2013

Rated capacity in jails reached an estimated 890,500 beds at midyear 2014, an increase of nearly 4% from 857,900 beds at midyear 2010 (figure 2, table 5). Rated capacity is the maximum number of beds or inmates allocated to each jail facility by a state or local rating official.

Since peaking in 2007 (96%), the percentage of rated capacity occupied at midyear 2014 (84%) was the lowest since 2000. At midyear 2014, jail jurisdictions holding 250 or more inmates reported a higher percentage of occupied bed space (85% to 87%) than smaller jail jurisdictions holding fewer than 250 inmates (67% to 79%) (table 6).

In addition to the ratio of midyear jail population to rated capacity, two additional measures can be used to measure jail crowding—the ratio of ADP in a year to rated capacity, and the ratio of the number of inmates on the most crowded day in June to rated capacity. Using these measures, the nation’s jails operated at about 83% of rated capacity on an average day and about 89% of rated capacity on their most crowded day in June 2014.

FIGURE 2
Midyear custody population, average daily population (ADP), and rated capacity in local jails, 2000–2014



^aMaximum number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to a facility, excluding separate temporary holding areas.
^bNumber of inmates held on the last weekday in June.
^cSum of all inmates in jail each day for a year, divided by the number of days in the year.
 Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2000–2004 and midyear 2006–2014; and Census of Jail Inmates, midyear 2005.

TABLE 5
Rated capacity of local jails and percent of capacity occupied, 2000 and 2005–2014

Year	Rated capacity ^c	Year-to-year change in rated capacity ^a		Percent of capacity occupied ^b	
		Number	Percent	Midyear ^d	Average daily population ^e
2000	677,787**	25,466	3.9%	92.0%**	91.2%**
2005	786,954**	33,398	4.1	95.0**	93.2**
2006	794,984**	8,638	1.0	96.3**	95.0**
2007	810,543**	15,863	2.0	96.3**	95.4**
2008	828,714**	18,171	2.2	94.8**	93.7**
2009	849,895**	21,181	2.6	90.3**	90.4**
2010	857,918**	8,023	0.9	87.3**	87.3**
2011	870,422	12,504	1.5	84.5	84.5
2012	877,396	6,974	0.8	84.9	84.0
2013	872,943	-4,453	-0.5	83.8	83.8
2014*	890,486	17,543	2.0	83.6	83.0
Average annual change					
2000–2013	2.0%	17,199			
2013–2014	2.0	17,543			

Note: See appendix table 6 for standard errors.
 *Comparison year on rated capacity and percent of capacity occupied.
 **Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
^aIncrease or reduction in the number of beds during the 12 months ending midyear of each year. Number and percentage change for 2000 are calculated using the rated capacity of 652,321 for 1999.
^bBased on the confined inmate population divided by the rated capacity and multiplied by 100.
^cMaximum number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to a facility, excluding separate temporary holding areas.
^dNumber of inmates held on the last weekday in June.
^eSum of all inmates in jail each day for a year, divided by the number of days in the year.
 Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2000 and midyear 2006–2014; and Census of Jail Inmates, midyear 2005.

While the confined population and rated jail capacity both increased at roughly comparable rates from 2000 through 2008, the growth rates have diverged since 2008. The confined population declined by 0.9% on average per year, while rated capacity increased by 1.2% on average per year. The increase in capacity and decrease in confined population almost equally contributed to the decline in the percentage of capacity occupied, from 95% at midyear 2008 to 84% at midyear 2014.

TABLE 6
Percent of jail capacity occupied at midyear, by size of jurisdiction, 2013–2014

Jurisdiction size	2013	2014*
Total	83.8%	83.6%
49 or fewer	64.4	67.0
50–99	69.4	74.2
100–249	77.9	78.7
250–499	87.3	86.7
500–999	84.9	85.0
1,000 or more	87.9**	86.5

Note: Number of inmates held on the last weekday in June divided by the rated capacity multiplied by 100. Jurisdiction size is standardized on the average daily population for the 12-month period ending June 30, 2006, the first year in the current Annual Survey of Jails sample. See appendix table 7 for standard errors.

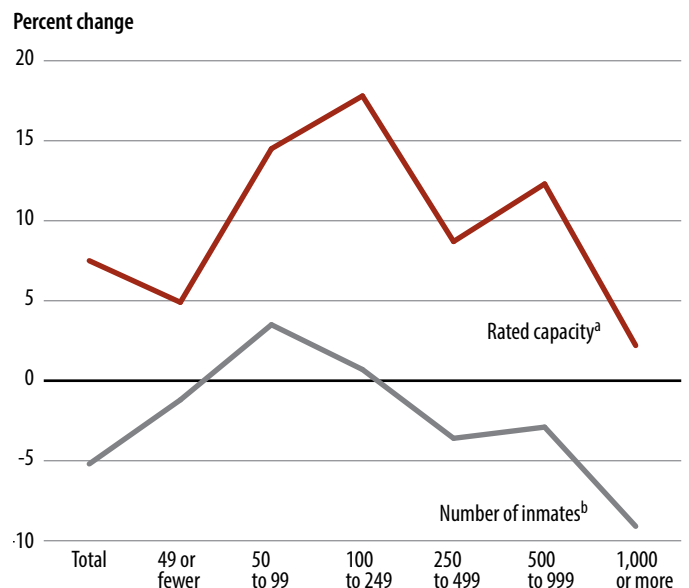
*Comparison year on percent of capacity occupied at midyear.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2013–2014.

From midyear 2008 to 2014, jail jurisdictions holding 100 to 249 inmates experienced the largest percentage increase in rated capacity relative to population change (figure 3). These jurisdictions reported an 18% increase in their rated capacity and a small increase (less than 1%) in their inmate population. The smallest jail jurisdictions, which held fewer than 50 inmates, reported the smallest percentage increase in rated capacity (up 4.9%) relative to population change (down 1.2%). Jails holding more than 250 inmates experienced a decline in their midyear jail population and an increase in their rated capacity.

FIGURE 3
Percent change in the midyear custody population and rated capacity between 2008 and 2014



Note: Jail jurisdiction size is standardized to the average daily population (ADP) for the 12-month period ending June 30, 2006, the first year in the current Annual Survey of Jails sample. ADP is the sum of all inmates in jail each day for a year, divided by the number of days in the year.

^aMaximum number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to a facility, excluding separate temporary holding areas.

^bNumber of inmates held on the last weekday in June.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2008 and 2014.

Local jails admitted 11.4 million persons during the 12-month period ending midyear 2014

Local jails admitted an estimated 11.4 million persons during the 12-month period ending June 30, 2014, a stable estimate since 2011 (11.8 million), but down from a peak of 13.6 million admissions in 2008. The number of persons admitted in 2014 was 15 times the size of the ADP (an estimated 739,000) during the 12-month period ending June 30, 2014. (See *Methodology* for methods used to estimate admissions.)

Nearly 4 in 10 admissions to jail during the last week of June 2014 were to the largest jail jurisdictions ([table 7](#)). In comparison, jail jurisdictions holding fewer than 50 inmates accounted for 6% of all jail admissions. For these jurisdictions, the number of inmates admitted was 28 times the size of the ADP between midyear 2013 and 2014. These small jail jurisdictions also experienced the highest turnover rate (104%), measured as the change in admissions and releases by the ADP. (See *Methodology* for detail.) The turnover rate was the smallest in large jail jurisdictions (49%). Higher turnover rates mean larger numbers of admissions and releases relative to the size of the ADP.

TABLE 7
Average daily jail population, admissions, and turnover rate, by size of jurisdiction, week ending June 30, 2013 and 2014

Jurisdiction size ^c	Average daily population ^a			Estimated number of admissions during the last week in June		Weekly turnover rate ^b	
	2013	2014	Difference	2013	2014*	2013	2014*
Total	731,352	738,975	7,623	224,536	218,924	60.2%	58.1%
49 or fewer	23,301	23,490	189	15,296	12,610	121.1	104.2
50–99	38,721	40,554	1,833	16,315	18,763	83.6	87.2
100–249	93,653	96,200	2,547	32,470	32,087	67.9	65.5
250–499	102,045	99,889	-2,156	35,003	33,527	66.3	65.0
500–999	123,220	125,954	2,734	46,806	35,430	75.5	56.1
1,000 or more	350,412	352,888	2,476	78,645**	86,507	44.3**	48.5

Note: Detail may not sum to total because of rounding. See *Methodology* for more detail on estimation procedures. All comparisons by average daily population are not significant at the 95%-confidence level. See appendix table 8 for standard errors.

*Comparison year on admissions and weekly turnover rate.

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

^aSum of all inmates in jail each day for a year.

^bCalculated by adding weekly admissions and releases, dividing by the average daily population (ADP), and multiplying by 100.

^cStandardized on the ADP for the 12-month period ending June 30, 2006, the first year in the current Annual Survey of Jails sample.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2013–2014.

Other selected data from ASJ

TABLE 8
Inmate population in jail jurisdictions reporting on confined persons being held for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), midyear 2002–2014

Year	Jurisdictions reporting on holdings for ICE ^a	Inmates confined at midyear ^b	Confined persons held for ICE at midyear	
			Number	Percent of all inmates
2002	2,961	626,870	12,501	2.0%
2003	2,940	637,631	13,337	2.1
2004	2,962	673,807	14,120	2.1
2005	2,824	703,084	11,919	1.7
2006	2,784	698,108	13,598	1.9
2007	2,713	683,640	15,063	2.2
2008	2,699	704,278	20,785	3.0
2009	2,643	685,500	24,278	3.5
2010	2,531	622,954	21,607	3.5
2011	2,758	672,643	22,049	3.3
2012	2,716	690,337	22,870	3.3
2013	2,685	673,707	17,241	2.6
2014	2,634	654,730	16,384	2.5

Note: Data are based on the reported data and were not estimated for survey item nonresponse. Comparisons were not tested due to changing coverage each year. See appendix table 9 for standard errors.

^aNot all jurisdictions reported on holdings for ICE.

^bNumber of inmates held on the last weekday in June in jails reporting complete data or the number of inmates held for ICE.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2002–2004 and midyear 2006–2014; and Census of Jail Inmates, midyear 2005.

TABLE 9
Persons under jail supervision, by confinement status and type of program, midyear 2000 and 2006–2014

Confinement status and type of program	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Total	687,033**	826,041	848,419**	858,385**	837,647**	809,360	798,417	808,622	790,649	808,070
Held in jail^a	621,149**	765,819**	780,174**	785,533**	767,434**	748,728	735,601	744,524	731,208	744,592
Supervised outside of a jail facility^b	65,884	60,222	68,245	72,852**	70,213**	60,632	62,816	64,098	59,441	63,478
Weekend programs ^c	14,523**	11,421**	10,473	12,325**	11,212**	9,871	11,369**	10,351	10,950	9,698
Electronic monitoring	10,782**	10,999**	13,121	13,539	11,834**	12,319	11,950**	13,779	12,023**	14,223
Home detention ^d	332	807	512	498	738	736	809	2,129**	1,337**	646
Day reporting	3,969	4,841	6,163**	5,758**	6,492**	5,552**	5,200	3,890	3,683	4,413
Community service	13,592	14,667	15,327	18,475**	17,738**	14,646	11,680	14,761	13,877	14,331
Other pretrial supervision	6,279**	6,409**	11,148**	12,452**	12,439**	9,375	10,464	7,738	7,542	8,634
Other work programs ^e	8,011	8,319**	7,369	5,808	5,912	4,351**	7,165	7,137	5,341**	7,003
Treatment programs ^f	5,714**	1,486**	2,276	2,259	2,082	1,799	2,449	2,164	2,002	2,100
Other	2,682	1,273**	1,857**	1,739	1,766**	1,983**	1,731**	2,149	2,687	2,430

Note: See appendix table 10 for standard errors.

*Comparison year by status and program.

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

^aNumber of inmates held on the last weekday in June.

^bNumber of persons under jail supervision but not confined on the last weekday in June. Excludes persons supervised by a probation or parole agency.

^cOffenders serve their sentences of confinement on weekends only (i.e., Friday to Sunday).

^dIncludes only persons without electronic monitoring.

^eIncludes persons in work release programs, work gangs, and other alternative work programs.

^fIncludes persons in drug, alcohol, mental health, and other medical treatment.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2000 and midyear 2006–2014.

Methodology

Annual Survey of Jails

In years between the complete census of local jails, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) conducts the Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ). ASJ uses a stratified probability sample of jail jurisdictions to estimate the number and characteristics of local inmates nationwide. The 2014 ASJ sample consisted of 891 jail jurisdictions, represented by 942 jail facilities (referred to as reporting units). This sample represents about 2,750 jail jurisdictions nationwide. Local jail jurisdictions include counties (parishes in Louisiana) or municipal governments that administer one or more local jails.

In the sampling design, the jail jurisdictions nationwide were grouped into 10 strata. The 10 strata were defined by the interaction of two variables: the jail jurisdiction average daily population (ADP) in 2005, and whether in 2005 the jurisdiction held at least one juvenile. For 8 of the 10 strata, a random sample of jail jurisdictions was selected. For the remaining two strata, all jurisdictions were included in the sample. One stratum consisted of all jails (70) that were operated jointly by two or more jurisdictions (referred to as multi-jurisdictional jails). The other stratum (referred to as certainty stratum) consisted of all jail jurisdictions (267) that—

- held juvenile inmates at the time of the 2005 Census of Jail Inmates and had an ADP of 500 or more inmates during the 12 months ending June 30, 2005.
- held only adult inmates and had an ADP of 750 or more.

The sampling design used for the 2014 ASJ is the same as the design used for the 2013 ASJ. The 2013 ASJ differed from the 2006–2012 ASJs in that it included in the sample, with a probability of one, all California jail jurisdictions in response to the two enacted laws—AB 109 and AB 117 by the California State Legislature and governor—to reduce the number of inmates housed in state prisons starting October 1, 2011. The inclusion of all California jail jurisdictions resulted in an additional 21 jail jurisdictions (for a total sample size of 891 jurisdictions). Since the enactment of the two laws in recent years, the California jail population has experienced changes in size that cannot be compared to the changes of any other state in the U.S. For this reason, the California jail jurisdictions were put in separate strata so that they could represent only California jurisdictions. The same sampling design was adopted for the California jurisdictions.

BJS obtained data from sampled jail jurisdictions by mailed and web-based survey questionnaires. After follow-up phone calls and facsimiles, the item response rate for jails that responded to the survey was nearly 100% for critical items, such as the number of inmates confined, ADP, and rated capacity. (See appendix tables 1 to 7 for standard errors associated with reported estimates from the 2014 ASJ.)

Response rate, nonresponse adjustment, and out-of-scope jail facilities

The 2014 ASJ sample initially comprised 942 reporting units. However, 12 units were out-of-scope for the 2014 data collection because they had closed either permanently or temporarily, which resulted in a sample of 930 active respondents. Ninety-three percent (or 878) of the 930 active individual reporting units responded to the 2014 data collection, and 52 active individual reporting units did not respond to the survey.

BJS implemented nonresponse weight adjustment procedures to account for unit nonresponse, as it did in 2011 to 2013.

Respondent indicators

The respondent reporting unit indicator $JAILR_{hij}$ is set for each individual reporting unit j in jurisdiction i in stratum h on the file, based on the status of the individual reporting unit.

$$JAILR_{hij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if respondent or using prior year data,} \\ 0 & \text{if nonrespondent, closed, or out-of-scope.} \end{cases}$$

The respondent jurisdiction indicator $JURISR_{hi}$ is set for each jurisdiction i in stratum h on the file, based on the value of $JAILR_{hij}$ for the reporting units within the jurisdiction.

$$JURISR_{hi} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} JAILR_{hij} \geq 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Active indicators

The active reporting unit indicator $JAILA_{hij}$ is set for each individual reporting unit j in jurisdiction i in stratum h on the file, based on the status of the individual reporting unit.

$$JAILA_{hij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if respondent, using prior year data, or nonrespondent} \\ 0 & \text{if closed or out-of-scope.} \end{cases}$$

The active jurisdiction indicator $JURISA_{hi}$ is set for each jurisdiction i in stratum h on the file, based on the value of $JAILA_{hij}$ for the reporting units within the jurisdiction.

$$JURISA_{hi} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} JAILA_{hij} \geq 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Nonresponse weighting adjustment factor

The nonresponse weighting adjustment factor is calculated within each stratum. BJS uses the sample weights in the nonresponse adjustment factor. The nonresponse weighting adjustment factor F_{2h} is calculated as

$$F_{2h} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} W_{hi} \times JURISA_{hi}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} W_{hi} \times JURISR_{hi}}$$

where

n_h = number of jurisdictions sampled in stratum h,

w_{hi} = sample weight for jurisdiction i in stratum h.

Final weight

The final weight FW_{hi} for each jail jurisdiction on the 2014 ASJ data file is calculated as

$$FW_{hi} = W_{hi} \times F_{2h} \times JURISR_{hi}$$

where

w_{hi} = sample weight for jurisdiction i in stratum h.

JAILR_{hi} is used to set the final weight to 0 for units that are closed, out-of-scope, or nonrespondents.

Final weight post-stratification: California jail jurisdictions and the Public Safety Realignment

Because of the California Public Safety Realignment, between midyear 2011 and midyear 2014, California jails experienced a significant increase in the number of inmates (about 13,900 inmates) that was not experienced by jails nationwide. To capture this jail population growth in California more accurately, all California jurisdictions were added to the ASJ sample in 2013. Accordingly, BJS computed new weights to ensure that the sampled California jail jurisdictions represent California jurisdictions only. Without computing these new weights, the estimated nationwide jail population would be erroneously inflated.

The post-stratification final weight adjustment is calculated for each stratum from which California jurisdictions were sampled. More specifically for each stratum, two new strata and set of weights were created: one for the California jurisdictions (PS_{CAh}) and one for the non-California jurisdictions ($PS_{\overline{CAh}}$). In 2013, all California jail jurisdictions were included in the sample; however, not all of them responded.

The weight adjustment for California jail jurisdictions is computed as

$$PS_{CAh} = \frac{N_{CAh}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_{CAh}} JURISR_{CAhi}}$$

where

N_{CAh} = number of active California jurisdictions in stratum h,

n_{CAh} = number of sampled California jurisdictions in stratum h

In 2014, all 63 California jail jurisdictions responded, so their final weights post-stratification were 1.

The post-stratification adjustment for non-California jail jurisdictions is computed as

$$PS_{\overline{CAh}} = \frac{N_{\overline{CAh}}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_{\overline{CAh}}} JURISR_{\overline{CAhi}}}$$

where

$N_{\overline{CAh}}$ = number of active non-California jail jurisdictions in stratum h, computed as

$$N_{\overline{CAh}} = W_h \times \sum_{i=1}^{n_{\overline{CAh}}} JURISRA_{\overline{CAhi}}$$

$n_{\overline{CAh}}$ = number of sampled non-California jail jurisdictions in stratum h.

Item nonresponse imputation

Critical items: Midyear inmate population, ADP, and rated capacity

Based on the 2014 ASJ, about 99% of the 878 individual reporting units provided valid data on their midyear inmate population (872), ADP (864), and rated capacity (869). To calculate a national midyear inmate population, ADP, and rated capacity estimate, data were estimated for the reporting units that did not report specific data.

Estimates were calculated based on the following criteria:

- Data for 1 individual reporting unit included midyear inmate population data based on the 2014 ASJ.
- Data for 5 individual reporting units included midyear inmate population data based on estimates from the 2013 ASJ.
- Data for 9 individual reporting units included ADP data based on their confined population at midyear 2014.
- Data for 5 individual reporting units included ADP data based on estimates from the 2013 ASJ.
- Data for 9 individual reporting units included rated capacity data based on estimates from the 2013 ASJ.

Inmate characteristics

Based on the 2014 ASJ, 90% to 95% of the 878 individual reporting units provided valid data on sex, age, race/Hispanic origin, and inmate conviction status. To calculate a national rate for inmate characteristics, data were estimated based on the ratio of the reported characteristic population to the total midyear confined population.

Weekly admission and release estimation procedures

Based on the 2014 ASJ, 841 of the 878 individual reporting units (96%) provided valid data on weekly admissions or releases. To calculate an overall weekly estimate, data on offender flows through local jails were estimated for the 37 reporting units that did not report specific data on admissions and releases. Release data were estimated for 5 reporting units that reported data on admissions, but not on releases. Nonresponse weight adjustments account for the survey nonrespondents.

Estimates were calculated based on the following criteria:

- Data for 3 individual reporting units included admission and release data based on estimates from the 2012 ASJ.
- Data for 29 individual reporting units included admission and release data based on estimates from the 2013 ASJ.
- Release data for 5 individual reporting units were based on admission data reported in 2014.

Calculating annual admissions

The ASJ collects data on weekly admissions. BJS determined that the June admission data from the 2004 Survey of Large Jails (SLJ) were a reliable source to calculate a nationwide annual admission estimate. Although the number of admissions to jails fluctuated throughout the year, the SLJ tracked monthly movements from January 2003 to January 2004 and showed that the June 2003 count (339,500) closely matched the annual average number of admissions (342,956). The number of annual admissions was calculated by multiplying the weekly admissions by 365 days and dividing by 7 days.

Calculating weekly turnover rates

Weekly jail turnover rates were modeled after the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey. Additional information on turnover rates is available at <http://www.bls.gov/jlt/>. Jail turnover rates were calculated by adding admissions and releases, and then dividing by the ADP. The turnover rate takes into account jail admissions and releases and gives an indication of the fluctuation of the jail population.

Jurisdiction size categories

For the 2011 through 2014 reports, BJS categorized jurisdiction sizes based on the ADP during the 12 months ending midyear 2006 (the first year in the current ASJ series). For the 2010 report, comparisons of size categories from midyear 2009 to midyear 2010 were based on the ADP during the 12 months ending midyear 2009. In previous reports (2007 through 2009),

the size category comparisons were based on the 12 months ending midyear of the specific collection year. As a result, not all data in previous reports are comparable with data in this report.

Standard errors and tests of significance

As with any survey, the ASJ estimates are subject to error arising from sampling rather than using a complete enumeration of the jail population. A common way to express this sampling variability is to construct a 95% confidence interval around each survey estimate. Typically, multiplying the standard error by 1.96 and then adding or subtracting the result from the estimate produces the confidence interval. This interval expresses the range of values that could result among 95% of the different samples that could be drawn.

Jail functions

Jails in the ASJ include confinement facilities—usually administered by a local law enforcement agency—that are intended for adults but may hold juveniles before or after they are adjudicated. Facilities include jails and city or county correctional centers; special jail facilities, such as medical or treatment release centers, halfway houses, and work farms; and temporary holding or lockup facilities that are part of the jail's combined function. Inmates sentenced to jail facilities usually have a sentence of 1 year or less.

Within the ASJ, jails—

- receive individuals pending arraignment and hold them awaiting trial, conviction, or sentencing
- re-admit probation, parole, and bail bond violators and absconders
- temporarily detain juveniles pending their transfer to juvenile authorities
- hold mentally ill persons pending their movement to appropriate mental health facilities
- hold individuals for the military, for protective custody, for contempt, and for the courts as witnesses
- release convicted inmates to the community upon completion of sentence
- transfer inmates to federal, state, or other authorities
- house inmates for federal, state, or other authorities because of crowding of their facilities
- sometimes operate community-based programs as alternatives to incarceration.

Terms and definitions

Admissions—Persons who are officially booked and housed in jails by formal legal document and the authority of the courts or some other official agency. Jail admissions include persons sentenced to weekend programs and those who are booked into the facility for the first time. Excluded from jail admissions are inmates re-entering the facility after an escape, work release, medical appointment or treatment facility appointment, and bail and court appearances. BJS collects jail admissions for the last 7 days in June.

Average daily population (ADP)—The average is derived by the sum of inmates in jail each day for a year, divided by the number of days in the year (i.e., between July 1, 2013, and June 30, 2014).

Average annual change—The mean average change across a 12-month time period.

Calculating annual admissions—BJS collects the number of jail admissions during the last 7 days in June. Annual jail admissions are calculated by multiplying weekly admissions by the sum of 365 days divided by 7 days.

Calculating weekly jail turnover rate—This rate is calculated by adding admissions and releases and dividing by the average daily population. See *Calculating weekly turnover rates* for additional information.

Inmates confined at midyear—The number of inmates held in custody on the last weekday in June.

Jail incarceration rate—The number of inmates held in the custody of local jails, per 100,000 U.S. residents.

Percent of capacity occupied—This percentage is calculated by taking the number of inmates (midyear or average daily population), dividing by the rated capacity, and multiplying by 100.

Rated capacity—The number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to a facility, excluding separate temporary holding areas.

Releases—Persons released after a period of confinement (e.g., sentence completion, bail or bond releases, other pretrial releases, transfers to other jurisdictions, and deaths). Releases include those persons who have completed their weekend program and who are leaving the facility for the last time. Excluded from jail releases are temporary discharges including work release, medical appointment or treatment center, court appearance, furlough, day reporting, and transfers to other facilities within the jail's jurisdiction.

Under jail supervision but not confined—This classification includes all persons in community-based programs operated by a jail facility. These programs include electronic monitoring, house arrest, community service, day reporting, and work programs. The classification excludes persons on pretrial release and who are not in a community-based program run by the jail, as well as persons under supervision of probation, parole, or other agencies; inmates on weekend programs; and inmates who participate in work release programs and return to the jail at night.

Weekend programs—Offenders in these programs are allowed to serve their sentences of confinement only on weekends (i.e., Friday to Sunday).

APPENDIX TABLE 1**Standard errors for table 1: Inmates confined in local jails at midyear, average daily population, and incarceration rates, 2000–2014**

Year	Inmates confined at midyear	Average daily population
2000	2,504	2,265
2001	2,721	2,648
2002	3,213	2,980
2003	3,572	3,448
2004	3,919	3,748
2005	~	~
2006	3,552	3,230
2007	3,720	3,549
2008	4,016	3,883
2009	4,231	4,109
2010	5,430	5,359
2011	6,009	5,879
2012	7,684	7,769
2013	8,042	7,943
2014	8,382	8,430

~Not applicable. Data represent a complete enumeration based on the 2005 Census of Jail Inmates.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2000–2004 and midyear 2006–2014; and Census of Jail Inmates, midyear 2005.

APPENDIX TABLE 2**Reported data for table 2: Number of inmates in local jails, by characteristics, midyear 2000 and 2005–2014**

Characteristic	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Sex											
Male	547,624	652,958	666,819	679,654	685,862	673,728	650,341	633,171	636,708	602,193	617,842
Female	70,659	94,571	99,000	100,520	99,670	93,706	91,521	91,923	97,190	98,015	106,081
Adult	610,703	740,770	759,717	773,341	777,829	760,216	734,372	719,253	728,547	695,817	719,857
Male	540,614	646,807	661,164	673,346	678,657	667,039	643,331	627,777	631,802	598,228	614,102
Female	70,089	93,963	98,552	99,995	99,172	93,176	91,042	91,476	96,745	97,589	105,754
Juvenile	7,580	6,759	6,102	6,833	7,703	7,218	7,490	5,840	5,351	4,391	4,067
Held as adult	6,126	5,750	4,835	5,649	6,410	5,846	5,596	4,490	4,489	3,366	3,581
Held as juvenile	1,454	1,009	1,268	1,184	1,294	1,373	1,895	1,350	862	1,025	485
Race/Hispanic origin											
White	236,969	315,598	323,474	327,864	320,111	289,606	274,907	298,663	304,762	297,745	314,846
Black/African American	233,078	276,959	284,412	292,457	295,747	266,638	234,738	250,577	245,376	225,751	235,436
Hispanic/Latino	85,612	106,707	114,564	121,660	123,376	109,998	97,869	103,274	100,682	93,133	98,714
American Indian/Alaska Native	4,974	7,270	8,052	8,347	8,638	8,328	8,223	8,527	8,292	8,793	9,285
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	4,304	5,130	4,940	5,181	5,267	4,785	4,225	4,776	4,826	4,386	5,388
Two or more races	...	975	633	754	1,237	1,563	689	1,070	1,320	1,419	906
Conviction status											
Convicted	245,698	270,712	280,914	289,098	272,291	250,920	234,566	250,464	248,800	234,134	240,944
Unconvicted	316,728	440,873	460,837	470,960	462,052	412,914	368,411	385,631	383,152	381,588	406,565

Note: See appendix table 3 for standard errors.

...Not collected.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2000 and midyear 2006–2014; and Census of Jail Inmates, midyear 2005.

APPENDIX TABLE 3**Standard errors for table 2: Number of inmates in local jails, by characteristics, midyear 2000 and 2005–2014**

Characteristic	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Sex											
Male	2,235	~	3,146	3,298	3,570	3,729	4,832	5,278	6,776	7,088	7,015
Female	548	~	979	950	1,125	912	999	1,179	1,404	1,469	1,532
Adult	2,492	~	3,554	3,697	4,012	4,190	5,400	6,004	7,655	8,049	8,004
Male	2,223	~	3,144	3,276	3,568	3,692	4,794	5,241	6,685	7,025	6,961
Female	542	~	978	948	1,123	909	994	1,177	1,398	1,467	1,531
Juvenile	211	~	148	166	170	195	263	172	241	199	164
Held as adult	181	~	152	157	149	167	246	151	230	143	158
Held as juvenile	132	~	144	147	88	107	255	77	84	139	46
Race/Hispanic origin											
White	2,676	~	3,031	3,220	3,115	3,255	3,589	3,764	4,370	4,574	4,605
Black/African American	1,853	~	2,752	2,751	2,995	2,945	3,194	3,418	4,608	4,860	4,712
Hispanic/Latino	1,075	~	1,749	1,748	1,878	1,927	2,131	2,617	2,958	2,580	2,719
American Indian/Alaska Native	363	~	651	700	730	756	1,031	933	866	932	926
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	112	~	78	103	123	120	130	188	239	125	196
Two or more races	...	~	72	115	41	142	153	149	161	212	180
Conviction status											
Convicted	2,258	~	2,749	2,892	2,978	3,122	3,292	3,521	3,750	3,619	4,156
Unconvicted	2,256	~	3,321	3,392	3,552	3,710	4,515	4,819	5,918	6,740	5,691

Note: Standard errors are based on the reported data in appendix table 2 and were not estimated for survey item nonresponse.

...Not collected.

~Not applicable. Data represent a complete enumeration based on the 2005 Census of Jail Inmates.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2000 and midyear 2006–2014; and Census of Jail Inmates, midyear 2005.

APPENDIX TABLE 4**Standard error ratios for table 3: Percent of inmates in local jails, by characteristics, midyear 2000 and 2005–2014**

Characteristic	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Sex											
Male	0.1%	~	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Female	0.1	~	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Adult	--	~	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Male	0.1%	~	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Female	0.1	~	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Juvenile	--	~	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Held as adult	--	~	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Held as juvenile	--	~	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race/Hispanic origin											
White	0.3%	~	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Black/African American	0.3	~	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Hispanic/Latino	0.2	~	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.1	~	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	--	~	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Two or more races	...	~	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Conviction status											
Convicted	0.3%	~	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Unconvicted	0.3	~	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5

Note: Detail may not sum to total because of rounding.

--Less than 0.05%.

...Not collected.

~Not applicable. Data represent a complete enumeration based on the 2005 Census of Jail Inmates.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2000 and midyear 2006–2014; and Census of Jail Inmates, midyear 2005.

APPENDIX TABLE 5**Standard errors for table 4: Inmates confined in local jails at midyear, by size of jurisdiction, 2013–2014**

Jurisdiction size	Number		Percent	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
49 or fewer	2,589	2,719	0.3%	0.4%
50–99	3,185	3,218	0.4	0.4
100–249	4,313	4,398	0.6	0.6
250–499	5,092	4,988	0.7	0.6
500–999	4,109	4,166	0.6	0.6
1,000 or more	6,901	7,248	0.7	0.7

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2013–2014.

APPENDIX TABLE 7**Standard errors for table 6: Percent of jail capacity occupied at midyear, by size of jurisdiction, 2013–2014**

Jurisdiction size	2013	2014
Total	0.5%	0.4%
49 or fewer	3.1	3.4
50–99	3.0	2.4
100–249	2.2	1.8
250–499	1.4	1.5
500–999	0.6	0.6
1,000 or more	0.4	0.4

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2013–2014.

APPENDIX TABLE 6**Standard errors for table 5: Rated capacity of local jails and percent of capacity occupied, 2000 and 2005–2014**

Year	Rated capacity	Percent of capacity occupied	
		Midyear	Average daily population
2000	3,425	0.4%	0.4%
2005	~	~	~
2006	4,741	0.4	0.4
2007	5,056	0.4	0.4
2008	5,063	0.4	0.4
2009	6,460	0.5	0.5
2010	11,013	0.9	0.9
2011	11,776	0.9	0.9
2012	10,217	0.5	0.5
2013	13,198	0.5	0.5
2014	11,082	0.4	0.4

~Not applicable. Data represent a complete enumeration based on the 2005 Census of Jail Inmates.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2000 and midyear 2006–2014, and Census of Jail Inmates, midyear 2005.

APPENDIX TABLE 8**Standard errors for table 7: Average daily jail population, admissions, and turnover rate, by size of jurisdiction, week ending June 30, 2013 and 2014**

Jurisdiction size	Estimated number of admissions during the—					
	Average daily population		Last week in June		Weekly turnover rate	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Total	7,943	8,430	13,198	3,937	11.1%	0.9%
49 or fewer	2,422	2,471	1,785	1,526	12.8	12.8
50–99	3,119	3,110	2,173	2,109	9.1	7.7
100–249	4,165	4,397	2,446	2,210	3.7	3.5
250–499	4,956	4,835	2,391	2,327	3.7	3.6
500–999	4,128	4,093	13,009	1,312	20.5	1.1
1,000 or more	6,974	7,455	1,584	1,825	0.5	0.5

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2013–2014.

APPENDIX TABLE 9**Standard errors for table 8: Inmate population in jail jurisdictions reporting on confined persons being held for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), midyear 2002–2014**

Year	Confined persons held for ICE at midyear
2002	804
2003	935
2004	976
2005	~
2006	959
2007	740
2008	729
2009	851
2010	977
2011	1,533
2012	1,670
2013	2,136
2014	2,157

Note: The standard errors are based on the reported data and were not estimated for survey item nonresponse.

~Not applicable. Data represent a complete enumeration based on the 2005 Census of Jail Inmates.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2002–2004 and midyear 2006–2014; and Census of Jail Inmates, midyear 2005.

APPENDIX TABLE 10**Standard errors for table 9: Persons under jail supervision, by confinement status and type of program, midyear 2000 and 2006–2014**

Confinement status and type of program	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	2,728	3,783	4,041	4,732	4,548	5,897	6,446	8,438	8,692	9,248
Held in jail	2,504	3,552	3,720	4,016	4,231	5,430	6,009	7,684	8,042	8,382
Supervised outside of a jail facility	996	1,151	1,267	2,327	1,535	1,960	1,832	2,418	2,351	2,707
Weekend programs	457	381	347	477	350	296	514	369	508	399
Electronic monitoring	320	352	519	469	328	574	581	747	624	788
Home detention	17	184	512	41	41	74	89	386	232	188
Day reporting	70	336	475	340	300	360	301	396	348	429
Community service	286	547	587	796	1,152	1,319	845	1,089	1,133	1,262
Other pretrial supervision	350	131	183	392	300	411	708	909	698	845
Other work programs	440	382	257	572	446	428	497	334	390	491
Treatment programs	66	59	104	122	67	153	153	261	230	270
Other	47	147	99	619	71	114	151	196	512	179

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2000 and midyear 2006–2014.



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. William J. Sabol is director.

This report was written by Todd D. Minton and Zhen Zeng, Ph.D. Tracy L. Snell provided statistical review and verified the report.

Leslie Miller carried out the data collection and processing under the supervision of Nicole Adolph and Crecilla Scott, Economic Reimbursable Surveys Division, Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce. Suzanne Dorinski and Rekha Kudlur provided statistical and technical assistance.

Irene Cooperman and Jill Thomas edited the report. Barbara Quinn produced the report.

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EXHIBIT C



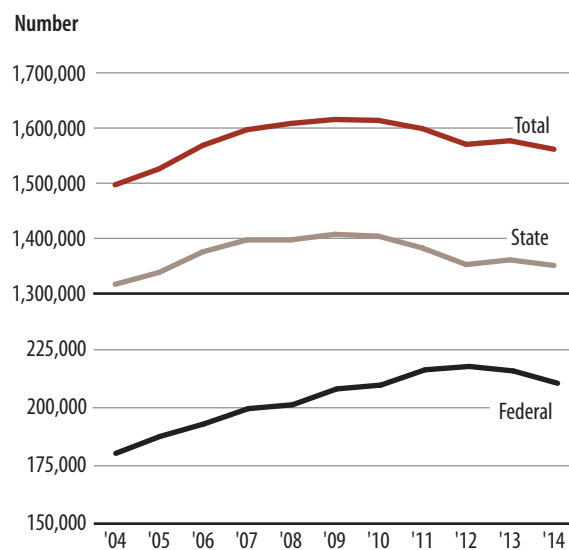
Prisoners in 2014

E. Ann Carson, Ph.D., *BJS Statistician*

At yearend 2014, the United States held an estimated 1,561,500 prisoners in state and federal correctional facilities, a decrease of approximately 15,400 prisoners (down 1%) from December 31, 2013. A third (34%) of the decrease was due to fewer prisoners under the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), which declined for the second consecutive year (**figure 1**). Prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year in state or federal prison declined by almost 1% (down 11,800 prison inmates) from yearend 2013 (1,520,400) to yearend 2014 (1,508,600). The number of prisoners housed in private facilities in the United States decreased by almost 2% in 2014 to 131,300 prison inmates.

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 DOCs and the BOP on prisoner counts, prisoner characteristics, admissions, releases, and prison capacity. The 2014 NPS collection is number 90 in a series that began in 1926. Forty-nine states and the BOP reported NPS data for 2014, while data for Alaska were obtained from other sources or imputed. (See *Methodology*.)

FIGURE 1
Total, state, and federal U.S. prison population,
2004–2014



Note: Counts based on all prisoners under the jurisdiction of state and federal correctional authorities.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2004–2014.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The number of prisoners held by state and federal correctional authorities on December 31, 2014 (1,561,500) decreased by 15,400 (down 1%) from yearend 2013.
- The federal prison population decreased by 5,300 inmates (down 2.5%) from 2013 to 2014, the second consecutive year of decline.
- On December 31, 2014, state and federal correctional authorities held 1,508,600 individuals sentenced to more than 1 year in prison, 11,800 fewer inmates than at yearend 2013.
- The number of women in prison who were sentenced to more than 1 year increased by 1,900 offenders (up 2%) in 2014 from 104,300 in 2013 to 106,200 in 2014.
- The decline in the BOP population in 2014 was explained by 5% fewer admissions (down 2,800) than in 2013.
- The imprisonment rate declined from 621 prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older in 2013 to 612 per 100,000 in 2014.
- In 2014, 6% of all black males ages 30 to 39 were in prison, compared to 2% of Hispanic and 1% of white males in the same age group.
- Violent offenders made up 54% of the state male prison population at yearend 2013, the most recent year for which data were available.
- The BOP housed 40,000 prisoners in private secure and nonsecure facilities at yearend 2014, which represents 19% of the total federal prison population.
- Half of males (50%) and more than half of females (59%) in federal prison were serving time for drug offenses on September 30, 2014.

The U.S. prison population decreased by 1% in 2014

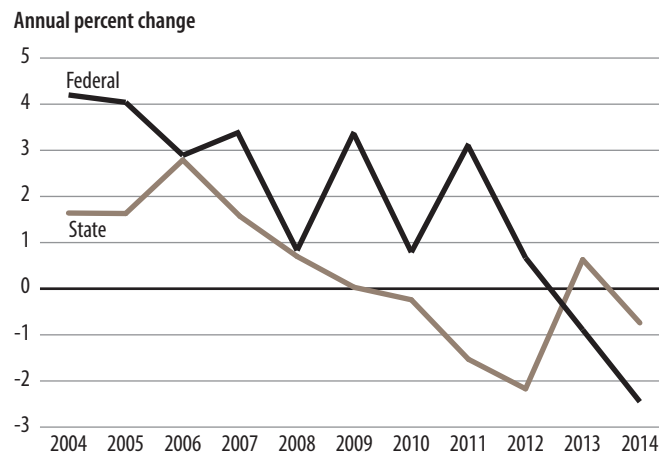
The total number of persons held under the jurisdiction of state and federal correctional authorities on December 31, 2014, decreased 1% (15,400 prisoners) from the count at yearend 2013 (table 1). The estimated 1,561,500 prisoners at yearend 2014 represent the smallest total prison population since 2005, and reverse the 0.4% increase that occurred from 2012 to 2013. Several states updated their 2013 counts, which resulted in an even larger increase than originally reported. The total prison population on December 31, 2013, was 1,577,000, an increase of 6,600 prisoners from 2012 (1,570,400).

The decrease observed in 2014 was the second largest decline in the number of prisoners in more than 35 years. The decline of 28,600 prisoners from 2011 to 2012 coincided with the enactment of California’s Public Safety Realignment policy, which diverted newly sentenced nonviolent, nonserious, nonsex offenders from state prison to serve time in local jails and under community supervision.

More than a third of the total decline in the number of prison inmates (34% or 5,300 prisoners) occurred in the federal prison population. This was the second straight year of decline in the federal system, which is the nation’s largest

prison jurisdiction followed by Texas and California (table 2, figure 2). The federal system held 13% of all prison inmates at yearend 2014. States held 10,100 fewer prisoners at yearend 2014 than in 2013.

FIGURE 2
Percent change in state and federal U.S. prison population, 2004–2014



Note: Percentages based on all prisoners under the jurisdiction of state and federal correctional authorities.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2004–2014.

TABLE 1
Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, December 31, 2004–2014

Year	Total	Federal ^a	State	Male	Female
2004	1,497,100	180,328	1,316,772	1,392,278	104,822
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 ^b	1,576,950	215,866	1,361,084	1,465,592	111,358
2014 ^c	1,561,525	210,567	1,350,958	1,448,564	112,961
Percent change					
Average annual, 2004–2013	0.5%	1.8%	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%
2013–2014	-1.0	-2.5	-0.7	-1.2	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 inmates held in nonsecure privately operated community corrections facilities and juveniles held in contract facilities.

^bNevada did not submit 2013 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data, and Alaska did not submit sex-specific jurisdiction counts to NPS in 2013, so data for these states were imputed. See *Methodology*.

^cTotal and state estimates include imputed counts for Alaska, which did not submit 2014 NPS data. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2004–2014.

TABLE 2**Prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by sex, December 31, 2013 and 2014**

Jurisdiction	2013			2014			Percent change, 2013–2014		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
U.S. total ^a	1,576,950	1,465,592	111,358	1,561,525	1,448,564	112,961	-1.0%	-1.2%	1.4%
Federal ^b	215,866	201,697	14,169	210,567	196,568	13,999	-2.5%	-2.5%	-1.2%
State ^a	1,361,084	1,263,895	97,189	1,350,958	1,251,996	98,962	-0.7%	-0.9%	1.8%
Alabama ^c	32,381	29,660	2,721	31,771	29,182	2,589	-1.9	-1.6	-4.9
Alaska ^{d,e,f}	5,081	4,450	631	5,216	4,568	648	:	:	:
Arizona ^c	41,177	37,402	3,775	42,259	38,295	3,964	2.6	2.4	5.0
Arkansas	17,235	15,904	1,331	17,874	16,476	1,398	3.7	3.6	5.0
California	135,981	129,684	6,297	136,088	129,706	6,382	0.1	0.0	1.3
Colorado	20,371	18,556	1,815	20,646	18,738	1,908	1.3	1.0	5.1
Connecticut ^{f,g}	17,563	16,328	1,235	16,636	15,510	1,126	:	:	:
Delaware ^f	7,004	6,405	599	6,955	6,361	594	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8
Florida	103,028	95,757	7,271	102,870	95,567	7,303	-0.2	-0.2	0.4
Georgia	54,004	50,445	3,559	52,949	49,438	3,511	-2.0	-2.0	-1.3
Hawaii ^f	5,632	4,972	660	5,866	5,198	668	4.2	4.5	1.2
Idaho ^c	8,242	7,176	1,066	8,117	7,080	1,037	-1.5	-1.3	-2.7
Illinois	48,653	45,737	2,916	48,278	45,390	2,888	-0.8	-0.8	-1.0
Indiana	29,913	27,078	2,835	29,271	26,396	2,875	-2.1	-2.5	1.4
Iowa	8,697	7,983	714	8,838	8,086	752	1.6	1.3	5.3
Kansas ^{c,g}	9,763	9,026	737	9,663	8,881	782	:	:	:
Kentucky	21,030	18,717	2,313	21,657	19,084	2,573	3.0	2.0	11.2
Louisiana	39,299	37,071	2,228	38,030	35,955	2,075	-3.2	-3.0	-6.9
Maine	2,173	2,013	160	2,242	2,063	179	3.2	2.5	11.9
Maryland	21,335	20,410	925	21,011	20,100	911	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5
Massachusetts	10,950	10,143	807	10,713	9,985	728	-2.2	-1.6	-9.8
Michigan	43,759	41,700	2,059	43,390	41,267	2,123	-0.8	-1.0	3.1
Minnesota	10,289	9,566	723	10,637	9,901	736	3.4	3.5	1.8
Mississippi	21,969	20,352	1,617	18,793	17,448	1,345	-14.5	-14.3	-16.8
Missouri	31,537	28,755	2,782	31,942	28,836	3,106	1.3	0.3	11.6
Montana	3,642	3,230	412	3,699	3,311	388	1.6	2.5	-5.8
Nebraska	5,026	4,656	370	5,441	5,001	440	8.3	7.4	18.9
Nevada ^h	/	/	/	12,537	11,452	1,085	:	:	:
New Hampshire	3,018	2,781	237	2,963	2,715	248	-1.8	-2.4	4.6
New Jersey	22,452	21,427	1,025	21,590	20,571	1,019	-3.8	-4.0	-0.6
New Mexico	6,931	6,276	655	7,021	6,348	673	1.3	1.1	2.7
New York	53,550	51,193	2,357	52,518	50,192	2,326	-1.9	-2.0	-1.3
North Carolina	36,922	34,430	2,492	37,096	34,455	2,641	0.5	0.1	6.0
North Dakota ^c	1,576	1,419	157	1,718	1,514	204	9.0	6.7	29.9
Ohio	51,729	47,579	4,150	51,519	47,311	4,208	-0.4	-0.6	1.4
Oklahoma	27,547	24,769	2,778	27,650	24,799	2,851	0.4	0.1	2.6
Oregon	15,517	14,212	1,305	15,075	13,799	1,276	-2.8	-2.9	-2.2
Pennsylvania ^c	51,422	48,760	2,662	50,694	47,936	2,758	-1.4	-1.7	3.6
Rhode Island ^f	3,361	3,169	192	3,359	3,201	158	-0.1	1.0	-17.7
South Carolina	22,060	20,669	1,391	21,401	20,032	1,369	-3.0	-3.1	-1.6
South Dakota ^c	3,682	3,240	442	3,608	3,199	409	-2.0	-1.3	-7.5
Tennessee	28,521	26,069	2,452	28,769	26,160	2,609	0.9	0.3	6.4
Texas	168,280	154,450	13,830	166,043	151,717	14,326	-1.3	-1.8	3.6
Utah ^c	7,077	6,415	662	7,026	6,364	662	-0.7	-0.8	0.0
Vermont ^f	2,078	1,924	154	1,979	1,823	156	-4.8	-5.2	1.3
Virginia	36,982	34,133	2,849	37,544	34,529	3,015	1.5	1.2	5.8
Washington	17,984	16,535	1,449	18,120	16,666	1,454	0.8	0.8	0.3
West Virginia	6,824	6,016	808	6,896	6,065	831	1.1	0.8	2.8
Wisconsin ^g	22,471	21,232	1,239	22,597	21,219	1,378	:	:	:
Wyoming	2,310	2,050	260	2,383	2,106	277	3.2	2.7	6.5

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

/Not reported. Estimated count added into state and U.S. jurisdictional totals. See *Methodology*.

: Not calculated.

^aIncludes imputed counts for Alaska, which did not submit 2014 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) Program data in time to be included in this report. See *Methodology*.

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

^cState has updated 2013 population counts.

^dAlaska did not submit sex-specific jurisdiction counts in NPS in 2013. See *Methodology*.

^eAlaska did not submit 2014 NPS data in time for this report, but jurisdiction totals were obtained from a report to the state legislature. See *Methodology* for details on imputation of 2014 data.

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

^gState has changed reporting methodology, so 2014 counts are not comparable to those published for earlier years. See *Jurisdiction notes*.

^hNevada did not submit 2013 NPS data in time for this report. See *Methodology* for details on imputation of 2013 data that were used in state and U.S. totals.

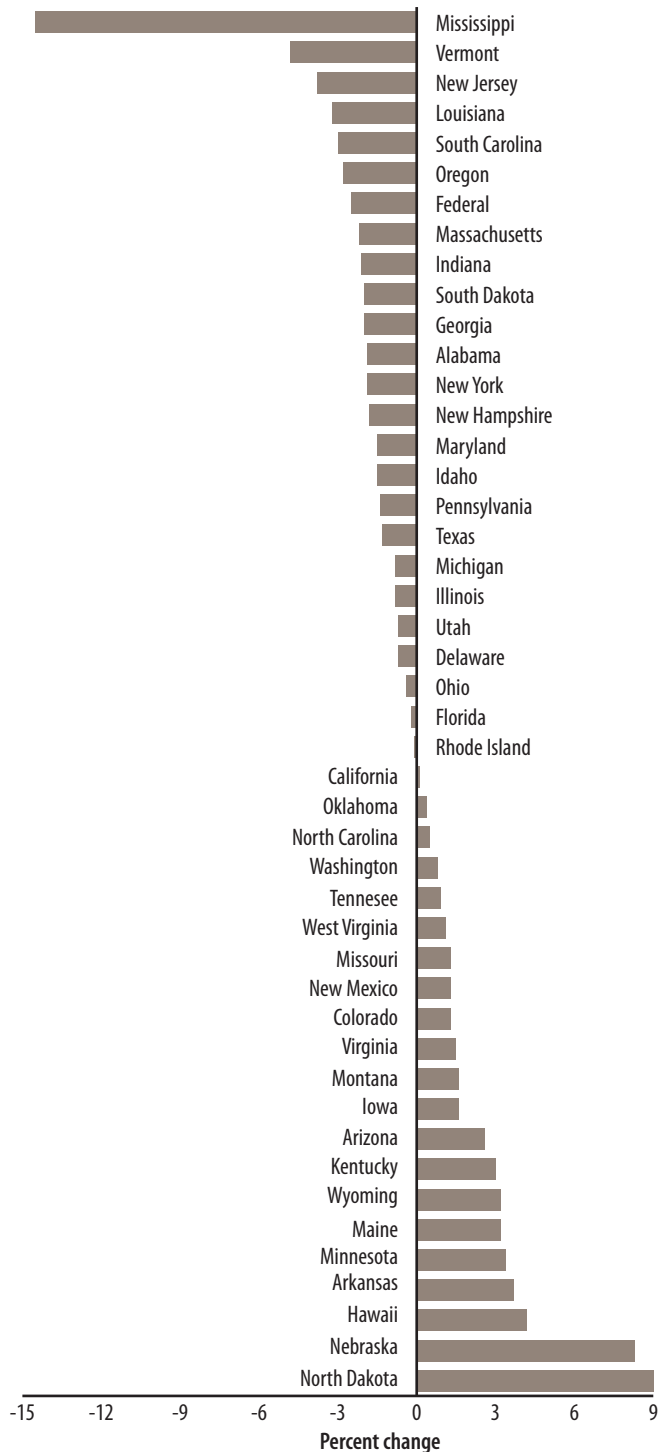
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2013–2014.

Twenty-four states and the federal BOP showed decreases in total prison populations between yearend 2013 and 2014 (figure 3). Mississippi held 3,200 fewer prison inmates at yearend 2014 (down 15% from 2013), which resulted from new policies that encourage supervision of nonviolent offenders in the community instead of in prison. The Texas prison population, the second largest in the United States with 166,000 inmates at yearend 2014, declined by 2,200 prisoners (down 1%) from yearend 2013 (168,300). Louisiana, Georgia, and New York also had modest declines that amounted to between 1,000 and 1,300 fewer prisoners for each jurisdiction in 2014 than in 2013.

Most states that observed growth in their prison populations had smaller prison systems, including North Dakota, which increased its yearend 2013 population by 140 (up 9%) to 1,700 on December 31, 2014. Nebraska experienced an 8% increase in its prison population, from 5,000 prisoners in 2013 to 5,400 in 2014.

While females have represented approximately 7% of the total prison population over the past decade, the number of females under state or federal correctional jurisdiction increased by 1,600 inmates (up more than 1%) to 113,000 in 2014, the largest number of female prisoners since 2009. Sixteen states and the BOP observed decreases among their female prison populations, compared to 23 states and the BOP for males. Much of the growth took place in states with smaller prison systems so that modest increases in the number of imprisoned females caused large state-specific percent changes between 2013 and 2014. Missouri held 300 more women at yearend 2014 than in 2013 (up 12%), and Kentucky had an additional 260 female prisoners (up 11%). In comparison, from yearend 2013 to 2014, Texas held 500 additional women, an increase of almost 4%.

FIGURE 3
Percent change decline or increase in prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by state, 2013–2014



Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts based on all prisoners under the jurisdiction of state and federal correctional authorities. Alaska, Connecticut, Kansas, Nevada, and Wisconsin could not be calculated. See table 2 for detail.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2013–2014.

97% of prisoners under the jurisdiction of state and federal authorities were sentenced to more than 1 year in prison

From yearend 2013 to 2014, the number of persons in state or federal prison who were sentenced to more than 1 year declined by 11,800 (down slightly less than 1%) to 1,509,000 prisoners (table 3). Prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year made up 97% of the total prison population, while unsentenced inmates and those with terms of 1 year or less accounted for the remaining 3% (53,000 prisoners). The decreasing number of sentenced prisoners accounted for 76% of the change in the total jurisdictional population. State prisons housed 8,000 fewer sentenced inmates on December 31, 2014, for a total of 1,317,300 prisoners. The BOP had 191,400 sentenced prisoners at yearend 2014, 2% fewer than in 2013 (195,100).

The number of females in state or federal prison who were sentenced to more than 1 year increased by 1,900 prisoners (up nearly 2%) from 2013 (104,300 female prisoners) to 2014 (106,200). Sentenced female prisoners reached their

highest count in 2014 since 2008, when states and the BOP imprisoned 106,400 females sentenced to at least 1 year under correctional authority.

Twenty-two states and the BOP saw a decline in the number of prison inmates who had been sentenced to more than 1 year under correctional authority (table 4). The BOP (down 3,700 prisoners), Mississippi (down 2,900 prisoners), Texas (down 1,700), and Louisiana (down 1,300) had the largest decreases in the number of these prisoners in 2014. Among states with an increase in prison populations, Arizona imprisoned 40,200 sentenced inmates at yearend 2014, an increase of 1,100 prisoners from 2013. No other jurisdictions had increases of more than 1,000 sentenced prisoners during 2014.

As with the total jurisdiction population, 17 states and the BOP showed declines among sentenced female prisoners. Among states with an increase in sentenced female prisoners, Texas (up 700 females), Missouri (up 300), and Kentucky and North Carolina (up 200 each) made up 75% of the total change in the number of sentenced females from yearend 2013 to 2014.

TABLE 3
Sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, December 31, 2004–2014

Year	Total	Federal ^a	State	Male	Female
2004	1,433,728	159,137	1,274,591	1,337,730	95,998
2005	1,462,866	166,173	1,296,693	1,364,178	98,688
2006	1,504,598	173,533	1,331,065	1,401,261	103,337
2007	1,532,851	179,204	1,353,647	1,427,088	105,763
2008	1,547,742	182,333	1,365,409	1,441,384	106,358
2009	1,553,574	187,886	1,365,688	1,448,239	105,335
2010	1,552,669	190,641	1,362,028	1,447,766	104,903
2011	1,538,847	197,050	1,341,797	1,435,141	103,706
2012	1,512,430	196,574	1,315,856	1,411,076	101,354
2013 ^b	1,520,403	195,098	1,325,305	1,416,102	104,301
2014 ^c	1,508,636	191,374	1,317,262	1,402,404	106,232
Percent change					
Average annual, 2004–2013	0.6%	2.0%	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%
2013–2014	-0.8	-1.9	-0.6	-1.0	1.9

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

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

^bNevada did not submit 2013 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data, and Alaska did not submit sex-specific jurisdiction counts to NPS in 2013, so data for these states were imputed. See *Methodology* for imputation strategy.

^cTotal and state estimates include imputed counts for Alaska, which did not submit 2014 NPS data. See *Methodology* for imputation strategy.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2004–2014.

TABLE 4**Sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by sex, December 31, 2013 and 2014**

Jurisdiction	2013			2014			Percent change, 2013–2014		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
U.S. total^a	1,520,403	1,416,102	104,301	1,508,636	1,402,404	106,232	-0.8%	-1.0%	1.9%
Federal^b	195,098	182,378	12,720	191,374	178,814	12,560	-1.9%	-2.0%	-1.3%
State^a	1,325,305	1,233,724	91,581	1,317,262	1,223,590	93,672	-0.6%	-0.8%	2.3%
Alabama ^c	31,354	28,787	2,567	30,766	28,324	2,442	-1.9	-1.6	-4.9
Alaska ^{d,e,f}	2,682	2,426	256	2,754	2,491	263	:	:	:
Arizona ^c	39,062	35,675	3,387	40,175	36,625	3,550	2.8	2.7	4.8
Arkansas	17,159	15,840	1,319	17,819	16,426	1,393	3.8	3.7	5.6
California	135,981	129,684	6,297	136,088	129,706	6,382	0.1	0.0	1.3
Colorado	20,371	18,556	1,815	20,646	18,738	1,908	1.3	1.0	5.1
Connecticut ^{f,g}	12,162	11,494	668	11,735	11,098	637	:	:	:
Delaware ^f	4,112	3,879	233	4,141	3,927	214	0.7	1.2	-8.2
Florida	103,028	95,757	7,271	102,870	95,567	7,303	-0.2	-0.2	0.4
Georgia	53,478	49,953	3,525	52,485	49,010	3,475	-1.9	-1.9	-1.4
Hawaii ^f	3,618	3,271	347	3,663	3,354	309	1.2	2.5	-11.0
Idaho ^c	8,242	7,176	1,066	8,039	7,013	1,026	-2.5	-2.3	-3.8
Illinois	48,653	45,737	2,916	48,278	45,390	2,888	-0.8	-0.8	-1.0
Indiana	29,905	27,070	2,835	29,261	26,386	2,875	-2.2	-2.5	1.4
Iowa	8,654	7,951	703	8,798	8,058	740	1.7	1.3	5.3
Kansas ^{c,g}	9,506	8,815	691	9,365	8,644	721	:	:	:
Kentucky	20,330	18,147	2,183	20,969	18,549	2,420	3.1	2.2	10.9
Louisiana	39,298	37,070	2,228	38,022	35,947	2,075	-3.2	-3.0	-6.9
Maine	1,972	1,836	136	2,030	1,888	142	2.9	2.8	4.4
Maryland	20,988	20,101	887	20,733	19,843	890	-1.2	-1.3	0.3
Massachusetts	9,643	9,200	443	9,486	9,060	426	-1.6	-1.5	-3.8
Michigan	43,704	41,645	2,059	43,359	41,236	2,123	-0.8	-1.0	3.1
Minnesota	10,289	9,566	723	10,637	9,901	736	3.4	3.5	1.8
Mississippi	20,742	19,337	1,405	17,876	16,679	1,197	-13.8	-13.7	-14.8
Missouri	31,537	28,755	2,782	31,938	28,832	3,106	1.3	0.3	11.6
Montana	3,642	3,230	412	3,699	3,311	388	1.6	2.5	-5.8
Nebraska	4,929	4,569	360	5,347	4,919	428	8.5	7.7	18.9
Nevada ^h	/	/	/	12,415	11,330	1,085	:	:	:
New Hampshire	2,848	2,636	212	2,915	2,671	244	2.4	1.3	15.1
New Jersey	22,452	21,427	1,025	21,590	20,571	1,019	-3.8	-4.0	-0.6
New Mexico	6,687	6,047	640	6,860	6,201	659	2.6	2.5	3.0
New York	53,428	51,091	2,337	52,399	50,091	2,308	-1.9	-2.0	-1.2
North Carolina	35,181	32,942	2,239	35,769	33,325	2,444	1.7	1.2	9.2
North Dakota ^c	1,507	1,358	149	1,603	1,416	187	6.4	4.3	25.5
Ohio	51,729	47,579	4,150	51,519	47,311	4,208	-0.4	-0.6	1.4
Oklahoma	27,173	24,431	2,742	27,261	24,460	2,801	0.3	0.1	2.2
Oregon	15,180	13,895	1,285	15,060	13,784	1,276	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7
Pennsylvania ^c	51,211	48,556	2,655	50,423	47,730	2,693	-1.5	-1.7	1.4
Rhode Island ^f	2,039	1,960	79	1,880	1,812	68	-7.8	-7.6	-13.9
South Carolina	21,443	20,147	1,296	20,830	19,545	1,285	-2.9	-3.0	-0.8
South Dakota ^c	3,672	3,231	441	3,605	3,197	408	-1.8	-1.1	-7.5
Tennessee	28,521	26,069	2,452	28,769	26,160	2,609	0.9	0.3	6.4
Texas	160,295	148,294	12,001	158,589	145,899	12,690	-1.1	-1.6	5.7
Utah ^c	7,072	6,410	662	7,024	6,362	662	-0.7	-0.7	0.0
Vermont ^f	1,575	1,479	96	1,508	1,403	105	-4.3	-5.1	9.4
Virginia	36,982	34,133	2,849	37,544	34,529	3,015	1.5	1.2	5.8
Washington	17,947	16,505	1,442	18,052	16,613	1,439	0.6	0.7	-0.2
West Virginia	6,812	6,011	801	6,881	6,053	828	1.0	0.7	3.4
Wisconsin ^g	21,285	20,116	1,169	21,404	20,099	1,305	:	:	:
Wyoming	2,310	2,050	260	2,383	2,106	277	3.2	2.7	6.5

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

/Not reported. Estimated count added into state and U.S. jurisdictional totals. See *Methodology*.

: Not calculated.

^aIncludes imputed counts for Alaska, which did not submit 2014 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data. See *Methodology*.

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

^cState updated 2013 population counts.

^dAlaska did not submit sex-specific jurisdiction counts in NPS in 2013. See *Methodology*.

^eAlaska did not submit 2014 NPS data, but jurisdiction totals were obtained from a report to the state legislature. See *Methodology*.

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

^gState has changed reporting methodology, so 2014 counts are not comparable to those published for earlier years. See *Jurisdiction notes*.

^hNevada did not submit 2013 NPS data. See *Methodology* for details on imputation of 2013 data that were included in state and U.S. totals.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2013–2014.

The imprisonment rate in the United States continued to decline in 2014

At yearend 2014, the United States imprisoned 471 persons per 100,000 residents of all ages and 612 persons per 100,000 residents age 18 or older (table 5). Both statistics represent the lowest rate of imprisonment in more than a decade, and continue decreases that began in 2007 and 2008. More than 1% of adult U.S. males were in state or federal prison on December 31, 2014. The male imprisonment rate in 2014 (1,169 per 100,000 adult males) was lower than in 2013 (1,189 per 100,000). While the imprisonment rate for females was lower (65 per 100,000 female residents of all ages and 84 per 100,000 adult females), the rates for women increased from 2013.

Louisiana had the highest imprisonment rate for persons of all ages (816 per 100,000 state residents) and adults (1,072 inmates per 100,000 state residents age 18 or older) (table 6).

Oklahoma (928 per 100,000), Alabama (820 per 100,000), Texas (792 per 100,000), and Mississippi (788 per 100,000) had the next highest rates of imprisonment among persons age 18 or older. Maine imprisoned the fewest state residents per capita at yearend 2014 (153 per 100,000 residents of all ages or 189 per 100,000 adults), followed by Massachusetts (188 per 100,000 residents of all ages or 237 per 100,000 adult residents).

Although Louisiana imprisoned males at a higher rate than any other state on December 31, 2014 (1,577 per 100,000 male state residents of all ages), its imprisonment rate for females (87 per 100,000 female residents of all ages) was low compared to all other states. Oklahoma (142 per 100,000), Idaho (125 per 100,000), and Kentucky (108 per 100,000) had the highest female imprisonment rates at yearend 2014.

TABLE 5
Imprisonment rate of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, December 31, 2004–2014

Year	Per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages					Per 100,000 adult U.S. residents		
	Total ^a	Federal ^{a,b}	State ^a	Male ^a	Female ^a	Total ^c	Male ^c	Female ^c
2004	487	54	433	923	64	649	1,248	84
2005	492	56	436	932	65	655	1,257	86
2006	501	58	443	948	68	666	1,275	89
2007	506	59	447	955	69	670	1,282	90
2008	506	60	447	956	69	669	1,279	90
2009	504	61	443	952	67	665	1,271	88
2010	500	61	439	948	66	656	1,260	86
2011	492	63	429	932	65	644	1,236	84
2012	480	62	417	909	63	626	1,201	82
2013 ^d	477	61	416	903	65	621	1,189	83
2014 ^e	471	60	412	890	65	612	1,169	84
Percent change								
Average annual, 2004–2013	-0.2%	1.3%	-0.4%	-0.2%	0.1%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.2%
2013–2014	-1.3	-2.6	-1.1	-1.5	1.3	-1.5	-1.7	1.1

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

^aImprisonment rate per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages.

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

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

^dNevada did not submit 2013 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data, and Alaska did not submit sex-specific jurisdiction counts to NPS in 2013, so data for these states were imputed. See *Methodology*.

^eTotal and state estimates include imputed counts for Alaska, which did not submit 2014 NPS data. See *Methodology*.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2004–2014; U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal resident population estimates for January 1 of the following calendar year.

TABLE 6**Imprisonment rates for sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities per 100,000 U.S. residents, by sex, December 31, 2013 and 2014**

Jurisdiction	2013				2014			
	Total ^a	Male ^a	Female ^a	Total adult ^b	Total ^a	Male ^a	Female ^a	Total adult ^b
U.S. total ^c	477	903	65	621	471	890	65	612
Federal ^d	61	117	8	80	60	113	8	78
State ^c	416	787	57	541	412	777	58	534
Alabama ^e	647	1,226	103	840	633	1,203	97	820
Alaska ^{f,g,h}	364	626	73	488	374	644	75	501
Arizona ^e	584	1,074	101	771	593	1,089	104	780
Arkansas	579	1,088	87	761	599	1,125	92	786
California	352	676	32	462	349	670	33	456
Colorado	383	695	69	500	383	691	71	499
Connecticut ^{h,i}	338	655	36	432	326	632	35	415
Delaware ^h	442	861	49	566	440	863	44	563
Florida	522	992	72	656	513	976	71	644
Georgia	532	1,018	69	708	517	991	67	686
Hawaii ^h	256	457	50	327	257	466	44	328
Idaho ^e	507	882	131	690	489	852	125	663
Illinois	377	723	44	492	375	718	44	487
Indiana	454	835	85	598	442	810	86	581
Iowa	279	517	45	364	282	520	47	368
Kansas ^{e,i}	328	610	47	437	322	596	49	428
Kentucky	461	836	98	599	474	852	108	615
Louisiana	847	1,633	94	1,114	816	1,577	87	1,072
Maine	148	282	20	184	153	290	21	189
Maryland	352	696	29	455	346	683	29	447
Massachusetts	192	380	15	242	188	373	15	237
Michigan	441	856	41	570	437	846	42	563
Minnesota	189	354	26	247	194	364	27	254
Mississippi	693	1,329	91	918	597	1,146	78	788
Missouri	521	968	90	677	526	967	100	682
Montana	357	631	81	458	360	641	76	461
Nebraska	263	489	38	350	283	523	45	376
Nevada ^l	459	835	77	599	434	789	76	566
New Hampshire	215	403	32	270	219	407	36	274
New Jersey	252	492	22	325	241	470	22	311
New Mexico	320	585	61	423	329	601	63	433
New York	271	534	23	345	265	522	23	337
North Carolina	355	683	44	462	358	685	48	465
North Dakota ^e	206	362	42	266	214	369	51	278
Ohio	446	839	70	579	444	832	71	574
Oklahoma	703	1,276	140	932	700	1,269	142	928
Oregon	384	711	64	491	378	698	63	481
Pennsylvania ^e	400	777	41	508	394	762	41	499
Rhode Island ^h	193	384	15	243	178	354	12	223
South Carolina	446	863	53	576	429	828	51	552
South Dakota ^e	432	756	104	574	421	741	96	558
Tennessee	437	820	73	567	437	816	77	566
Texas	600	1,117	89	816	584	1,081	93	792
Utah ^e	242	436	46	350	237	427	45	342
Vermont ^h	251	479	30	312	241	454	33	298
Virginia	446	836	68	575	449	840	71	579
Washington	256	471	41	331	254	468	41	329
West Virginia	368	657	85	463	372	662	88	468
Wisconsin ⁱ	370	704	40	479	371	702	45	479
Wyoming	396	688	91	518	408	706	97	534

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

^a Imprisonment rate per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages.

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

^c Includes imputed counts for Alaska, which did not submit 2014 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data. See *Methodology*.

^d Includes inmates held in nonsecure privately operated community corrections facilities and juveniles held in contract facilities.

^e State has updated 2013 population counts.

^f Alaska did not submit sex-specific jurisdiction counts in NPS in 2013. See *Methodology*.

^g Alaska did not submit 2014 NPS data, but jurisdiction totals were obtained from a report to the state legislature. See *Methodology*.

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

ⁱ State has changed reporting methodology, so 2014 rates are not comparable to those published for earlier years. See *Jurisdiction notes*.

^l Nevada did not submit 2013 NPS data in time for this report. See *Methodology* for details on imputation of 2013 data that were used in state and U.S. totals.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2013–2014; U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal resident population estimates for January 1 of the following calendar year.

A decline in admissions during 2014 led to the smaller federal prison population

The decrease in the federal prison population from yearend 2013 to yearend 2014 was driven by declining admissions rather than an increase in releases. The BOP admitted 2,800 fewer prisoners in 2014, a 5% decrease from admissions during 2013. During the same period, the number of releases from the BOP was nearly stable, with 300 fewer released prisoners in 2014 compared to 2013 (table 7). In comparison, state prisons admitted 500 fewer persons in 2014 than in 2013, but released 12,600 more prisoners (up 2%). In total, state and federal prisons admitted 626,600 persons during 2014, including 449,000 entries for newly convicted offenders. They released 636,300 inmates overall (figure 4, figure 5).

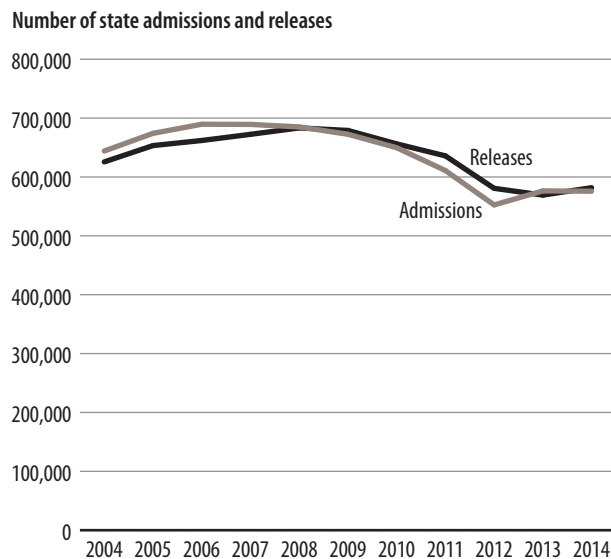
Admissions increased in 18 states, including a 34% rise in Hawaii, 26% in Oklahoma, 16% in Kentucky, and 14% in North Carolina. With the exception of Hawaii, these states also saw smaller increases in the number of persons released during 2014. After the BOP, Indiana had the largest decline in admissions during 2014, admitting 1,800 fewer inmates than in 2013 (down 10%). Mississippi admitted 19% fewer prisoners in 2014, a decline of 1,500 prison admissions from the previous year.

In 2014, new court commitments accounted for 91% of the BOP's total admissions, compared to 70% for state prisons. Parole violation admissions, which include all conditional release violators, made up the majority of the remaining admissions. Of states with the largest prison populations, Texas admitted 66% (50,000) of its inmates in 2014 on new court commitments, compared to 86% (33,500) for California and 97% (31,000) in Florida. Vermont, Washington, Idaho, and Arkansas admitted more than 50% of prisoners during 2014 on violations of post-custody supervision programs.

Twenty-one states increased the number of prison releases from 2013 to 2014, led by Texas (up 4%), Arkansas (up 35%), and California (up 6%). These three leading states accounted for 61% of the total increase in state prison releases. Seventy percent of all prison inmates released from state prisons in 2014 had post-custody community supervision conditions to fulfill. Maine, Massachusetts, Florida, Rhode Island, and New Jersey placed no post-custody supervision conditions on the majority of prisoners they released during 2014.*

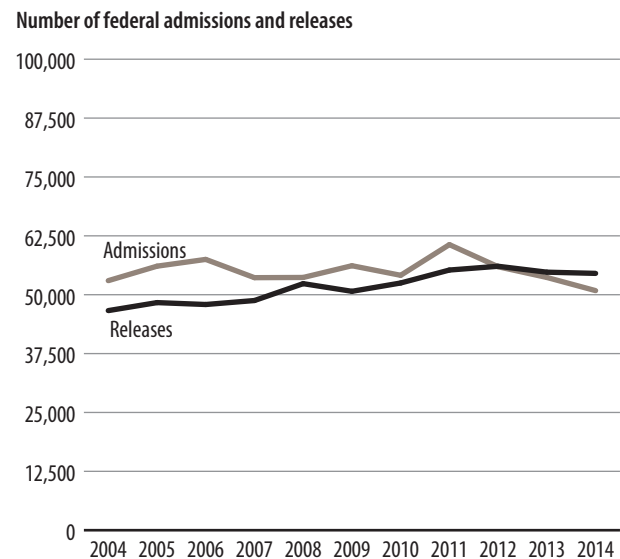
*The majority of releases from the federal prison population are reported as unconditional. Under the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, the federal parole system was eliminated, but federal courts were allowed to impose a term of supervised release after imprisonment as part of an inmate's sentence. Because this supervised release term is not implemented under the jurisdiction of the federal prison system, the BOP reports prison releases as unconditional even though inmates may serve post-custody community supervision.

FIGURE 4
Admissions to and releases from state prison, 2004–2014



Note: Counts based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Excludes transfers, escapes, and those absent without leave (AWOL), and includes other conditional release violators, returns from appeal or bond, and other admissions. See *Methodology*. See appendix table 1 for counts.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2004–2014.

FIGURE 5
Admissions to and releases from federal prison, 2004–2014



Note: Counts based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Excludes transfers, escapes, and those absent without leave (AWOL), and includes other conditional release violators, returns from appeal or bond, and other admissions. See *Methodology*. See appendix table 2 for counts.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2004–2014.

TABLE 7**Admissions and releases of sentenced prisoners, 2013 and 2014**

Jurisdiction	Admissions ^a					Releases ^b				
	2013 Total	2014 Total	Percent change, 2013-2014	2014 New court commitments ^c	2014 Parole violations ^{c,d}	2013 Total	2014 Total	Percent change, 2013-2014	2014 Unconditional ^{e,f}	2014 Conditional ^{e,g}
U.S. total^c	629,962	626,644	-0.5%	448,993	164,225	623,990	636,346	2.0%	177,967	405,924
Federal^h	53,664	50,865	-5.2%	46,145	4,719	54,785	54,529	-0.5%	53,245	431
State	576,298	575,779	-0.1%	402,848	159,506	569,205	581,817	2.2%	124,722	405,493
Alabama	11,265	10,912	-3.1	8,827	1,137	11,488	11,585	0.8	4,002	7,428
Alaska ^{c,i,j,k}	3,906	3,846	-1.5	/	/	3,774	3,774	:	2,004	1,744
Arizona	13,538	14,439	6.7	11,989	2,449	12,931	13,513	4.5	2,229	10,300
Arkansas ^l	8,987	9,435	5.0	4,218	5,217	6,541	8,812	34.7	597	8,156
California ^e	38,295	38,765	1.2	33,497	5,268	36,353	38,559	6.1	/	/
Colorado	10,137	10,144	0.1	5,275	4,867	10,220	9,869	-3.4	1,585	8,152
Connecticut ^{i,k}	5,492	5,487	:	4,532	879	5,177	5,968	:	2,936	3,017
Delaware ⁱ	3,142	3,349	6.6	2,711	610	4,251	4,222	-0.7	282	3,866
Florida	33,613	32,014	-4.8	30,984	114	32,855	32,754	-0.3	20,699	11,673
Georgia	19,478	18,455	-5.3	16,614	1,838	18,226	17,124	-6.0	7,157	9,847
Hawaii ⁱ	1,380	1,845	33.7	1,116	729	1,615	1,242	-23.1	306	635
Idaho ^l	3,719	4,597	:	1,570	3,012	3,761	4,501	19.7	513	3,962
Illinois	30,959	29,678	-4.1	20,769	8,835	31,370	30,055	-4.2	4,406	25,517
Indiana	18,881	17,086	-9.5	14,442	2,347	17,959	17,866	-0.5	2,351	15,445
Iowa	5,159	5,153	-0.1	3,711	1,423	5,202	5,005	-3.8	1,121	3,835
Kansas	5,220	5,683	8.9	4,278	1,338	5,133	5,554	8.2	1,707	3,826
Kentucky	15,834	18,385	16.1	10,613	7,657	16,871	17,731	5.1	3,282	14,337
Louisiana	16,770	16,376	-2.3	11,639	4,737	17,646	17,882	1.3	1,267	16,472
Maine	929	774	-16.7	586	188	971	1,031	6.2	620	409
Maryland ^m	9,223	9,223	:	5,579	3,640	9,504	9,466	:	1,306	8,075
Massachusetts	2,567	2,526	-1.6	2,268	224	2,855	2,654	-7.0	1,885	727
Michigan	14,417	13,834	-4.0	7,702	3,472	14,307	14,177	-0.9	873	11,155
Minnesota	7,687	7,866	2.3	5,095	2,771	7,808	7,642	-2.1	916	6,702
Mississippi	8,105	6,570	-18.9	5,075	1,367	8,201	9,442	15.1	1,173	8,162
Missouri	18,983	19,000	0.1	10,080	8,914	18,790	18,767	-0.1	1,525	17,115
Montana	2,382	2,448	2.8	1,888	560	2,347	2,387	1.7	272	2,099
Nebraska	2,922	2,705	-7.4	2,130	495	2,583	2,284	-11.6	793	1,475
Nevada ⁿ	/	5,876	:	4,488	925	/	5,838	:	2,107	3,330
New Hampshire	1,659	1,611	-2.9	658	770	1,633	1,562	-4.3	68	1,489
New Jersey	9,802	9,257	-5.6	6,827	2,430	10,766	10,275	-4.6	6,095	3,931
New Mexico	3,567	3,798	6.5	2,500	1,298	3,345	3,515	5.1	918	2,573
New York	22,740	21,572	-5.1	13,054	8,427	23,382	22,927	-1.9	2,435	20,206
North Carolina	14,077	16,016	13.8	13,671	2,345	13,829	15,264	10.4	4,406	10,771
North Dakota	1,222	1,142	-6.5	953	189	1,173	1,046	-10.8	139	901
Ohio	21,998	22,189	0.9	18,301	3,868	21,235	22,399	5.5	10,062	12,209
Oklahoma	8,019	10,095	25.9	6,943	3,152	7,374	8,654	17.4	4,195	4,349
Oregon	5,532	5,330	-3.7	3,701	1,461	5,048	5,432	7.6	13	5,240
Pennsylvania	20,455	20,084	-1.8	10,252	9,074	19,632	20,555	4.7	3,268	17,138
Rhode Island ^l	810	821	1.4	699	122	885	867	-2.0	638	224
South Carolina	6,431	6,283	-2.3	5,049	1,224	6,716	6,897	2.7	2,524	4,295
South Dakota ^k	1,842	2,266	:	1,073	539	1,820	2,413	:	303	1,648
Tennessee	13,803	14,987	8.6	8,911	6,055	16,348	15,556	-4.8	4,974	10,500
Texas	76,488	75,571	-1.2	49,825	24,482	74,093	77,277	4.3	10,661	61,933
Utah	3,094	2,922	-5.6	1,596	1,326	2,988	2,979	-0.3	988	1,967
Vermont ^l	1,858	1,715	-7.7	601	1,114	1,752	1,740	-0.7	274	1,459
Virginia	11,636	12,237	5.2	12,150	87	11,880	12,094	1.8	1,094	10,898
Washington	21,426	20,797	-2.9	7,642	13,153	20,861	20,898	0.2	2,233	18,609

Continued on the next page

TABLE 7 (continued)**Admissions and releases of sentenced prisoners, by jurisdiction, 2013 and 2014**

Jurisdiction	Admissions ^a					Releases ^b				
	2013 Total	2014 Total	Percent change, 2013–2014	2014 New court commitments ^c	2014 Parole violations ^{c,d}	2013 Total	2014 Total	Percent change, 2013–2014	2014 Unconditional ^{e,f}	2014 Conditional ^{e,g}
West Virginia	3,573	3,544	-0.8%	1,885	1,217	3,780	3,468	-8.3%	1,004	2,001
Wisconsin ^k	7,343	6,134	:	4,129	1,975	5,475	5,433	:	252	5,105
Wyoming	1,004	937	-6.7	752	185	895	862	-3.7	264	586

Note: Counts based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year.

/Not reported.

:Not calculated.

^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. See *Jurisdiction notes*.

^dIncludes all conditional release violators returned to prison for either violations of conditions of release or for new crimes.

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

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

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

^hThe Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 eliminated the federal parole system but allowed courts to impose a term of supervised release after imprisonment as part of an inmate's sentence. Some persons with unconditional releases from the Bureau of Prisons may be released to community supervision.

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

^jAlaska did not submit 2014 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) admission or release data. Release-type data for 2014 were obtained from data submitted by Alaska to the National Corrections Reporting Program.

^kCounts for 2014 admissions and releases are not comparable to earlier years due to a change in reporting methodology.

^lCounts for 2014 admissions are not comparable to earlier years due to a change in reporting methodology.

^mState did not submit admissions or release data in 2014 to NPS. See *Methodology*.

ⁿState did not submit 2013 NPS data. See *Methodology* for details on imputation of 2013 data.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2013–2014.

Nineteen jurisdictions were operating their prison facilities at more than 100% maximum capacity in 2014

The yearend 2014 custody populations of the BOP and 18 states exceeded the maximum measure of their prison facilities' capacity. The BOP and 28 states had more prisoners in custody than their minimum number of beds (**table 8**). BJS reports three different measures of capacity: the operational capacity, which is based on the ability of the staff, programs, and services to accommodate a certain size population; the rated capacity, which measures the number of beds assigned by a rating official to each facility; and the design capacity, which is the number of beds that the facility was originally designed to hold. Although many jurisdictions cannot report all three

types of capacity, most provide at least two types. Based on these data, BJS calculates the percent capacity of facilities based on the custody population for the largest (maximum) and smallest (minimum) capacity measures.

Prison facilities in Illinois held 48,300 inmates at yearend 2014, 150% of the rated capacity of 32,100 (maximum), and 171% of the design capacity of 28,200 (minimum). BOP facilities were officially rated to house 132,700 inmates, but 170,000 prisoners were in custody at yearend 2014, which was 128% of the maximum capacity reported. Other jurisdictions with more inmates housed than the maximum number of beds for which their facilities were designed, rated, or intended include Ohio (132%), Massachusetts (130%), and Nebraska (128%).

TABLE 8**Prison facility capacity, custody population, and percent capacity, December 31, 2014**

Jurisdiction	Type of capacity measure			Custody population	Custody population as a percent of—	
	Rated	Operational	Design		Lowest capacity ^a	Highest capacity ^a
Federal ^b	132,731	...	...	169,840	128.0%	128.0%
State						
Alabama ^c	...	26,145	13,318	25,664	192.7	98.2
Alaska ^d	...	5,352	...	5,188	96.9	96.9
Arizona	37,681	42,961	37,681	35,181	93.4	81.9
Arkansas	15,450	15,429	15,529	15,250	98.8	98.2
California ^c	...	127,594	87,187	119,071	136.6	93.3
Colorado	...	14,502	14,502	16,687	115.1	115.1
Connecticut	/	/	/	16,167	/	/
Delaware ^c	5,649	5,210	4,161	6,730	161.7	119.1
Florida ^e	...	109,191	...	100,873	92.4	92.4
Georgia ^e	59,566	53,418	...	52,719	98.7	88.5
Hawaii	...	3,527	2,491	3,965	159.2	112.4
Idaho ^{c,e}	7,010	6,858	6,858	7,497	109.3	106.9
Illinois	32,095	32,095	28,212	48,278	171.1	150.4
Indiana	...	30,517	...	28,073	92.0	92.0
Iowa ^f	7,276	7,276	7,276	8,209	112.8	112.8
Kansas	9,180	9,233	9,164	9,539	104.1	103.3
Kentucky	12,164	11,590	11,925	12,114	104.5	99.6
Louisiana ^e	18,121	15,686	16,764	18,710	119.3	103.3
Maine	2,339	2,133	2,339	2,199	103.1	94.0
Maryland ^g	...	23,465	...	21,236	90.5	90.5
Massachusetts	...	...	8,029	10,447	130.1	130.1
Michigan ^{c,h}	44,919	43,939	...	43,359	98.7	96.5
Minnesota	...	9,454	...	9,576	101.3	101.3
Mississippi ^e	...	26,008	...	13,069	50.2	50.2
Missouri ^c	...	31,673	...	31,903	100.7	100.7
Montana	1,679	...	...	1,687	100.5	100.5
Nebraska ^c	...	4,094	3,275	5,228	159.6	127.7
Nevada	/	/	/	12,693	/	/
New Hampshire ^c	...	2,723	2,190	2,723	124.3	100.0
New Jersey	18,584	19,958	23,108	18,633	100.3	80.6
New Mexico	6,840	7,708	7,708	3,876	56.7	50.3
New York	51,480	51,868	50,960	52,362	102.8	101.0
North Carolina	...	43,815	37,503	37,348	99.6	85.2
North Dakota	1,479	1,479	1,479	1,325	89.6	89.6
Ohio	34,986	...	...	46,151	131.9	131.9
Oklahoma	16,529	18,638	16,529	19,126	115.7	102.6
Oregon	...	...	14,997	14,492	96.6	96.6
Pennsylvania	47,945	47,945	47,945	48,538	101.2	101.2
Rhode Island	3,989	3,774	3,973	3,133	83.0	78.5
South Carolina	...	23,269	...	20,948	90.0	90.0
South Dakota ^c	...	3,622	...	3,497	96.5	96.5
Tennessee	16,844	16,403	...	15,699	95.7	93.2
Texas ^c	159,583	153,331	159,583	139,879	91.2	87.7
Utah	...	7,191	7,431	5,307	73.8	71.4
Vermont	1,681	1,681	1,322	1,548	117.1	92.1
Virginia ⁱ	...	30,514	24,219	28,480	117.6	93.3
Washington ⁱ	...	16,744	...	17,180	102.6	102.6
West Virginia	4,647	5,923	5,097	5,867	126.3	99.1
Wisconsin ^c	...	22,918	17,181	22,572	131.4	98.5
Wyoming	2,288	2,288	2,407	2,114	92.4	87.8

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

/Not reported.

^aPopulation counts are based on the number of inmates held in custody of facilities operated by the jurisdiction. Excludes inmates held in local jails, other states, or private facilities unless noted.

^bDue to differences in the dates when data were extracted, the federal custody count reported for the calculation of capacity excludes 3,990 inmates compared to the yearend custody data reported in the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS).

^cState defines capacity in a way that differs from BJS's definition. See *Jurisdiction notes*.

^dAlaska did not report 2014 capacity or custody population data to NPS. Estimates derived from a report to the state legislature. See *Methodology*.

^ePrivate facilities included in capacity and custody counts.

^fBoth capacity and custody counts exclude inmates in community-based work release facilities.

^gState did not report 2014 capacity counts to NPS. Data are from 2013.

^hCapacity counts include institution and camp net operating capacities and the population of community programs on December 31 because these programs do not have a fixed capacity.

ⁱState has changed reporting methodology, so 2014 capacity counts are not comparable to those published for earlier years. See *Jurisdiction notes*.

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

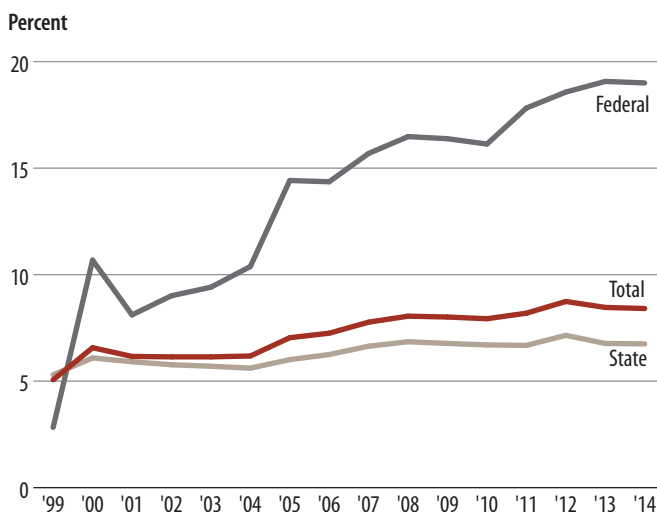
The number of prisoners held in private facilities declined in 2014

Of states with prison facilities operating at more than 100% maximum capacity, both Ohio and the BOP decreased the number of inmates held in private facilities. Illinois, Nebraska, and Massachusetts do not house any prisoners in private facilities. In 2014, 131,300 inmates were held in private prison facilities under the jurisdiction of 30 states and the BOP, a decrease of 2,100 prisoners from yearend 2013 (table 9). The federal prison system held 1,100 fewer prisoners in private prisons (down 3%), for a total of 40,000 or 19% of the BOP population. Idaho had the largest decline (down 77%) in private prisoners during 2014, as operations at a prison facility formerly run by a private entity were taken over by the state DOC.

Seven states housed at least 20% of their inmate population in private facilities at yearend 2014, including New Mexico (44% of the total state prison population), Montana (39%), Oklahoma (26%), and Hawaii (24%). Since 1999, when BJS began tracking the number of prisoners in private facilities at yearend on an annual basis through the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS), the size of this population has grown 90%, from 69,000 prisoners at yearend 1999 to 131,300 in 2014. The use of private prisons was at a maximum in 2012, when 137,200 (almost 9%) of the total U.S. prison population were housed in private facilities (figure 6).

Between 5% and 7% of state prison inmates were held in private facilities each year, while the BOP increasingly relied on facilities not managed by a state, federal, or local government to house inmates in recent years, including both secure and nonsecure facilities, and home confinement. In 1999, almost 3% of federal prison inmates were held in secure private facilities. This grew to more than 13% in 2012 and 2013, before declining in 2014 to slightly less than 13%. In 2014, 13,000 (32%) of the BOP's 40,000 privately supervised inmates were in nonsecure community corrections facilities or on home confinement, up from 6,100 in 2000, the first year the BOP reported this population to BJS (not shown).

FIGURE 6
Percent of total prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction in the custody of private prison facilities, December 31, 1999–2014



Note: Counts of private prisoners in the federal prison system include inmates held in nonsecure privately operated facilities, and prisoners on home confinement.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 1999–2014.

In 2014, states held 4,100 fewer prisoners in local jails than in 2013

At yearend 2014, almost 82,000 prisoners were held in the custody of local jails for 35 states and the BOP. This represented a 5% decline (down 3,900) from the 85,700 prisoners held in jail facilities in 2013. Fourteen states and the BOP increased the number of prisoners housed in local jails during 2014, while Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Texas held at least 1,000 fewer prison inmates in jail facilities than in 2013. Louisiana housed the most prisoners in local facilities, with 19,300 (51%) of the state's yearend 2014 prison population residing in jails.

TABLE 9**Prisoners held in the custody of private prisons and local jails, December 31, 2013 and 2014**

Jurisdiction	Inmates held in private prisons ^a				Inmates held in local jails			
	2013	2014	Percent change 2013–2014	Percent of total jurisdiction, 2014	2013	2014	Percent change 2013–2014	Percent of total jurisdiction, 2014
U.S. total^a	133,363	131,261	-1.6%	8.4%	85,662	81,738	-4.6%	5.2%
Federal^b	41,159	40,017	-2.8%	19.0%	788	939	19.2%	0.4%
State^a	92,204	91,244	-1.0%	6.8%	84,874	80,799	-4.8%	6.0%
Alabama	554	481	-13.2	1.5	2,090	1,702	-18.6	5.4
Alaska ^{c,d}	27	28	3.7	:	0	0	~	~
Arizona	6,405	6,955	8.6	16.5	0	0	~	~
Arkansas	0	0	~	~	2,916	2,600	-10.8	14.5
California	2,026	2,376	17.3	1.7	0	0	~	~
Colorado	3,898	3,782	-3.0	18.3	187	176	-5.9	0.9
Connecticut ^c	725	647	-10.8	3.9	0	0	~	~
Delaware ^c	0	0	~	~	0	0	~	~
Florida	11,801	12,395	5.0	12.0	1,175	1,104	-6.0	1.1
Georgia	7,900	7,901	0.0	14.9	4,887	4,946	1.2	9.3
Hawaii ^c	1,421	1,425	0.3	24.3	0	0	~	~
Idaho	2,745	639	-76.7	7.9	662	620	-6.3	7.6
Illinois	0	0	~	~	0	0	~	~
Indiana	4,438	4,420	-0.4	15.1	1,418	1,198	-15.5	4.1
Iowa	0	0	~	~	0	0	~	~
Kansas	95	105	10.5	1.1	3	90	2,900.0	0.9
Kentucky	0	0	~	~	8,213	8,966	9.2	41.4
Louisiana	3,158	3,142	-0.5	8.3	20,505	19,320	-5.8	50.8
Maine	0	0	~	~	65	26	-60.0	1.2
Maryland	29	30	3.4	0.1	130	95	-26.9	0.5
Massachusetts	0	0	~	~	329	279	-15.2	2.6
Michigan	0	0	~	~	55	31	-43.6	0.1
Minnesota	0	0	~	~	963	997	3.5	9.4
Mississippi	4,394	4,114	-6.4	21.9	6,378	5,568	-12.7	29.6
Missouri	0	0	~	~	0	0	~	~
Montana	1,459	1,432	-1.9	38.7	497	515	3.6	13.9
Nebraska	0	0	~	~	47	212	351.1	3.9
Nevada ^e	/	0	:	~	/	97	:	0.8
New Hampshire	0	0	~	~	41	69	68.3	2.3
New Jersey	2,735	2,761	1.0	12.8	119	110	-7.6	0.5
New Mexico	2,984	3,072	2.9	43.8	0	0	~	~
New York	0	0	~	~	10	8	-20.0	0.0
North Carolina	30	30	0.0	0.1	0	0	~	~
North Dakota	319	371	16.3	21.6	9	12	33.3	0.7
Ohio	5,487	5,370	-2.1	10.4	0	0	~	~
Oklahoma	7,051	7,367	4.5	26.3	2,406	1,079	-55.2	3.8
Oregon	0	0	~	~	5	0	-100.0	0.0
Pennsylvania	546	636	16.5	1.3	857	894	4.3	1.8
Rhode Island ^c	0	0	~	~	0	0	~	~
South Carolina	15	15	0.0	0.1	364	298	-18.1	1.4
South Dakota	16	10	-37.5	0.3	53	76	43.4	2.1
Tennessee	5,103	5,116	0.3	17.8	7,790	7,987	2.5	27.8
Texas	14,538	14,368	-1.2	8.7	12,527	11,395	-9.0	6.9
Utah	0	0	~	~	1,626	1,668	2.6	23.7
Vermont ^c	499	431	-13.6	21.8	0	0	~	~
Virginia	1,554	1,570	1.0	4.2	6,974	7,449	6.8	19.8
Washington	0	0	~	~	163	167	2.5	0.9
West Virginia	0	0	~	~	1,116	1,029	-7.8	14.9
Wisconsin	0	0	~	~	11	7	-36.4	0.0
Wyoming	252	255	1.2%	10.7%	16	9	-43.8	0.4

:Not calculated.

~Not applicable.

/Not reported.

^aIncludes prisoners held in the jurisdiction's own private facilities, as well as private facilities in another state.^bIncludes federal prisoners held in nonsecure privately operated facilities (9,480), as well as prisoners on home confinement (3,473).^cPrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.^dState did not submit 2014 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data. See *Methodology*.^eState did not submit 2013 NPS data. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2013–2014.

2.7% of black males and 1.1% of Hispanic males were sentenced to more than 1 year in state or federal prison at yearend 2014

An estimated 516,900 black males were in state or federal prison at yearend 2014, accounting for 37% of the male prison population (table 10, appendix table 3). White males made up 32% of the male prison population (453,500 prison inmates), followed by Hispanics (308,700 inmates or 22%). White females (53,100 prisoners) in state or federal prison at yearend 2014 outnumbered both black (22,600) and Hispanic (17,800) females.

As a percentage of residents of all ages at yearend 2014, 2.7% of black males (or 2,724 per 100,000 black male residents) and 1.1% of Hispanic males (1,090 per 100,000 Hispanic males) were serving sentences of at least 1 year in prison, compared to less than 0.5% of white males (465 per 100,000 white male residents). On December 31, 2014, black males had higher imprisonment rates than prisoners of other races or Hispanic origin within every age group. Imprisonment rates for black males were 3.8 to 10.5 times greater at each age group than

white males and 1.4 to 3.1 times greater than rates for Hispanic males. The largest disparity between white and black male prisoners occurred among inmates ages 18 to 19. Black males (1,072 prisoners per 100,000 black male residents ages 18 to 19) were more than 10 times more likely to be in state or federal prison than whites (102 per 100,000).

Imprisonment rates by race and Hispanic origin were highest for males ages 30 to 34 (6,412 per 100,000 black males, 2,457 per 100,000 Hispanic males, and 1,111 per 100,000 white males). More than 1% of white male residents ages 30 to 39 were in state or federal prison at yearend 2014. Black males exceeded 6% of their total U.S. population in prison for persons ages 30 to 39.

Female prisoners ages 30 to 34 had the highest imprisonment rates among black (264 per 100,000 black females of the same age), white (163 per 100,000), and Hispanic inmates (174 per 100,000). Black females were between 1.6 and 4.1 times more likely to be imprisoned than white females of any age group.

TABLE 10
Imprisonment rate of sentenced state and federal prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents, by demographic characteristics, December 31, 2014

Age group	Total ^a	Male					Female				
		All male ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Other ^b	All female ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Other ^b
Total ^c	471	890	465	2,724	1,091	968	65	53	109	64	93
18-19	169	317	102	1,072	349	542	14	8	32	17	12
20-24	746	1,365	584	3,868	1,521	1,755	96	72	152	94	109
25-29	1,055	1,912	958	5,434	2,245	2,022	170	150	244	165	208
30-34	1,161	2,129	1,111	6,412	2,457	2,193	185	163	264	174	225
35-39	1,067	1,982	1,029	6,122	2,272	1,878	155	138	229	137	189
40-44	904	1,689	942	5,105	1,933	1,619	132	119	213	107	174
45-49	758	1,417	815	4,352	1,602	1,444	111	90	203	94	161
50-54	567	1,081	633	3,331	1,320	1,112	72	57	128	67	124
55-59	358	698	400	2,178	978	832	37	27	72	42	63
60-64	212	422	252	1,265	680	483	20	15	37	25	37
65 or older	72	158	109	418	299	208	5	4	8	7	12
Number of sentenced prisoners ^d	1,508,636	1,402,404	453,500	516,900	308,700	123,300	106,232	53,100	22,600	17,800	12,800

Note: Counts based on prisoners with sentences of more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities. 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, 2015. Alaska did not submit 2014 data to the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS), so totals include imputed counts for this state. 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 totals are rounded to the nearest 100 to accommodate differences in data collection techniques between jurisdictions.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2014; Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2014; National Corrections Reporting Program, 2013; Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2004; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal resident population estimates for January 1, 2015.

Compared to violent and property offenders, inmates serving time for drug offenses in state prisons showed little racial disparity

More than half of all state prisoners on December 31, 2013 (the most recent date for which offense data are available) were serving sentences of at least 1 year for violent offenses on their current term of imprisonment (704,800 prisoners or 53%), including 165,600 persons for murder or nonnegligent manslaughter and 166,200 for rape or sexual assault (table 11, appendix table 4). A smaller percentage of females were sentenced for violent offenses (37%) than males (54%), although the proportion of those sentenced for murder was similar for males (13%) and females (11%) in state prisons. Almost 16% of state prisoners were convicted drug offenders (208,000 inmates), including 24% of all females in state prison (22,000 inmates) and 15% of all males in state prison (186,000 inmates).

The percentage of white (15%), black (16%), and Hispanic (15%) state prisoners sentenced for drug offenses were similar, but a smaller percentage of whites were in prison for violent offenses (48%) than blacks (57%) and Hispanics (59%). The number of whites (78,500 prisoners) serving time for rape or another sexual offense at yearend 2013 was more than the total of both blacks (39,700 prisoners) and Hispanics (37,300 prisoners) in state prison for these crimes. Twenty-five percent of all white prisoners under state jurisdiction were serving time for property offenses, compared to 16% of black prisoners and 14% of Hispanic prisoners. Almost half (48% or 24,400 prisoners) of blacks imprisoned in state facilities for public order offenses were sentenced for weapons crimes, which include carrying, exhibiting, firing, possessing, or selling a weapon. State prisons held an additional 13,900 Hispanic and 11,200 white prisoners sentenced for weapons crimes.

TABLE 11
Estimated percent of sentenced prisoners under state jurisdiction, by offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, December 31, 2013

Most serious offense	All inmates ^a	Male	Female	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent	53.2%	54.4%	37.1%	47.8%	56.8%	59.2%
Murder ^c	12.5	12.6	11.2	9.6	13.7	14.2
Manslaughter	1.4	1.3	2.5	1.5	0.8	1.1
Rape/sexual assault	12.5	13.3	2.4	16.7	8.0	13.6
Robbery	13.7	14.0	8.8	8.0	19.9	13.5
Aggravated/simple assault	10.0	10.1	8.5	8.8	10.9	13.0
Other	3.1	3.1	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.7
Property	19.3%	18.6%	28.4%	25.1%	16.4%	13.5%
Burglary	10.5	10.7	7.6	12.4	9.7	8.3
Larceny-theft	3.8	3.4	9.0	5.7	3.5	2.1
Motor vehicle theft	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.0
Fraud	2.1	1.6	8.0	3.1	1.5	0.9
Other	2.1	2.0	3.0	2.9	1.3	1.2
Drug	15.7%	15.1%	24.0%	14.5%	16.1%	14.5%
Drug possession	3.6	3.4	6.2	3.8	3.8	4.2
Other ^d	12.1	11.7	17.8	10.7	12.3	10.4
Public order	11.0%	11.2%	9.2%	11.9%	10.3%	12.2%
Weapons	3.8	4.0	1.7	2.4	4.9	5.1
Driving under the influence	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.9	0.7	2.4
Other ^e	5.3	5.3	5.1	6.7	4.7	4.7
Other/unspecified^f	0.8%	0.8%	1.3%	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%
Total number of sentenced inmates^g	1,325,305	1,233,724	91,581	468,600	497,000	274,200

Note: Estimates are based on state prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state correctional officials. 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 totals are rounded to the nearest 100 to accommodate differences in data collection techniques between jurisdictions.

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

59% of females in federal prison were serving time for drug crimes

Fifty percent (95,800) of sentenced inmates in federal prison on September 30, 2014 (the most recent date for which federal offense data are available) were serving time for drug offenses (table 12, appendix table 5). In comparison to the 53% in state prisons, violent offenders represented 7% of the federal prison population (14,000 prisoners). Among female federal prisoners, 4% were convicted of violent

crimes in 2014. Public order offenders made up 36% of the BOP population, and 9% of federal prisoners (17,000) were serving time for immigration offenses. Among Hispanics in federal prisons, 26% were sentenced for immigration offenses (16,100 inmates), and 57% were sentenced for drug crimes (36,000 inmates). Fifty-three percent of black federal prisoners were convicted drug offenders in 2014, and 25% served sentences for weapons offenses.

TABLE 12
Estimated percent of sentenced prisoners under federal correctional authority, by most serious offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, September 30, 2014

Most serious offense	All inmates ^a	Male	Female	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
Violent	7.3%	7.5%	4.4%	7.1%	9.9%	2.0%
Homicide ^c	1.5	1.5	1.3	0.7	2.4	0.3
Robbery	3.8	3.9	1.7	5.0	5.6	0.9
Other violent	2.1	2.2	1.4	1.5	2.0	0.8
Property	6.0%	5.2%	18.3%	10.0%	5.9%	2.7%
Burglary	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0
Fraud	4.7	3.9	15.5	7.8	4.4	2.3
Other property	1.1	1.0	2.7	2.0	1.1	0.4
Drug^d	50.1%	49.5%	58.8%	40.3%	52.5%	56.9%
Public order	35.9%	37.1%	17.9%	41.2%	31.2%	38.0%
Immigration	8.9	9.3	3.7	1.2	0.4	25.5
Weapons	15.8	16.6	4.3	14.8	24.8	7.1
Other	11.1	11.2	9.8	25.3	6.1	5.4
Other/unspecified^e	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	1.4%	0.5%	0.4%
Total number of sentenced inmates^f	192,663	180,140	12,523	51,600	71,300	63,700

Note: Counts are based on sentenced prisoners under federal jurisdiction, regardless of sentence length. 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, and nonnegligent manslaughter.

^dIncludes trafficking, possession, and other drug offenses.

^eIncludes offenses not classified.

^fIncludes sentenced inmates under federal jurisdiction, regardless of sentence length.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2014.

More than 40% of personnel held under military jurisdiction had committed violent offenses

The U.S. military held 1,100 persons sentenced to at least 1 year or 1,400 persons of all sentence lengths under the jurisdiction of military correctional authorities at yearend 2014 (table 13). The sentenced population increased by slightly more than 1% from 2013. More than half (54% or 580) of the

prisoners had served in the U.S. Army before imprisonment. U.S. Air Force personnel made up an additional 18% of the sentenced military confined population (200 persons). The Army had custody of 67% of all military personnel sentenced to more than 1 year on December 31, 2014, with an additional 32% held in the custody of the U.S. Navy.

TABLE 13
Prisoners under military jurisdiction, by branch of service, December 31, 2013 and 2014

	Total population ^a			Sentenced population ^b		
	2013	2014	Percent change, 2013–2014	2013	2014	Percent change, 2013–2014
Total number of prisoners	1,421	1,409	-0.8%	1,056	1,070	1.3%
Military branch of service						
Air Force	287	246	-14.3%	215	194	-9.8%
Army	685	692	1.0	552	576	4.3
Marine Corps	241	230	-4.6	139	134	-3.6
Navy	195	218	11.8	145	152	4.8
Coast Guard	13	23	76.9	5	14	:
In custody of—						
Air Force	37	34	-8.1%	4	5	:
Army	817	825	1.0	690	714	3.5%
Marine Corps	65	78	20.0	2	13	:
Navy	502	472	-6.0	360	338	-6.1

: 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 for Defense for Personnel and Readiness, U.S. Department of Defense, 2013–2014.

Of military personnel with known offense data sentenced to any term of imprisonment under military jurisdiction, 43% had committed violent offenses, including 24% for violent sexual offenses and 8% each for murder and assault (table 14). An additional 37% had committed nonviolent sexual offenses, including sexual misconduct. The Navy had

the highest percentage of violent offenders (including violent sexual offenders), making up 47% of all its convicted and imprisoned personnel, compared to 45% for the Army, 39% for the Air Force, and 31% for U.S. Marine personnel. More than 75% of convicted naval personnel were serving time for sexual offenses, including 34% for rape or sexual assault.

TABLE 14
Percent of prisoners under military correctional authority with sentences of any length, by most serious offense and military branch of service, December 31, 2014

Most serious offense	Total ^a	Air Force	Army	Marine Corps	Navy
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sexual	61.7%	68.6%	56.7%	55.5%	75.8%
Violent	24.4	27.1	22.0	18.9	33.5
Nonviolent ^b	37.2	41.5	34.6	36.6	42.3
Other violent	18.2%	12.3%	23.4%	12.2%	13.2%
Murder ^c	7.8	3.8	10.2	6.7	6.0
Manslaughter	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.1
Robbery	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Aggravated/simple assault	8.0	7.6	9.9	4.3	4.9
Other violent	1.4	0.4	2.1	0.6	1.1
Property	5.0%	2.5%	4.9%	14.0%	0.5%
Burglary	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0
Larceny-theft	3.1	1.7	2.8	8.5	0.5
Motor vehicle theft	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fraud	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Other property	1.2	0.4	0.7	5.5	0.0
Drug^d	6.5%	13.6%	4.2%	11.0%	1.6%
Public order	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Military offenses	2.8%	0.4%	2.4%	3.7%	6.0%
Other/unspecified	5.6%	2.5%	8.1%	3.7%	2.7%
Total number of prisoners	1,268	236	667	164	182

Note: Counts 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 harrasment, 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, 2014.

National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) Program jurisdiction notes

Alabama—Prisons have not been rated recently for official capacity, but the majority of Alabama prisons are operating in a state of overcrowding. Currently, 26,145 beds are in operation. This number represents the physical capacity for inmates but is not based on staffing, programs, and services. Operational capacity differs from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) definition.

Alaska—Alaska did not submit 2014 NPS data. BJS based 2014 jurisdiction and custody counts on a state report, *2015 Recidivism Reduction Plan: Cost-Effective Solutions to Slow Prison Population Growth and Reduce Recidivism* (http://www.legis.state.ak.us/basis/get_documents.asp?session=29&docid=1372), which indicated that the prison population on January 23, 2015, was 5,216 prisoners, which was 2.65% higher than the reported 2013 NPS total jurisdiction population.

Alaska submitted total custody and jurisdiction counts and total admissions and releases for 2013 NPS data. None of the 2013 counts were broken down by sex, so the sex distribution from the 2012 NPS data submitted by Alaska was used in 2013. BJS assumed that the distribution of inmates under custody and jurisdiction across sentence lengths (e.g., more than 1 year, 1 year or less, or unsentenced) was the same in 2014 as in 2013. BJS assumed that the percentage of inmates in privately operated facilities, local facilities, federal facilities, and out-of-state facilities was the same in 2014 as in 2013. BJS applied the racial distribution of offenders from the 2013 National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP) custody records submitted by Alaska to 2014 counts to obtain the 2014 offender racial distribution. BJS assumed that the increase in the 2014 jurisdiction counts was due to an increase in admissions and that there was no change in the number of releases from 2013 to 2014.

No information was available on the distribution by admission type, so BJS categorized all admissions as *Other admissions*. BJS assumed that the distribution by release type in 2014 was the same distribution that Alaska reported in the 2013 NCRP release records. BJS based 2014 operational capacity on the same 2015 state report, which indicated that the Department of Corrections (DOC) has 5,352 beds. BJS assumed that the percentage of beds for males and females in 2014 was the same as previously reported in the 2012 NPS survey. BJS also assumed that the percentages of offenders age 17 or younger and those who were not U.S. citizens were the same in 2014 as in 2013.

Arizona—Jurisdiction counts are based on custody data and inmates in contracted beds, but do not include inmates held in other jurisdictions because Arizona receives an equal number of inmates to house from other jurisdictions. In 2014, Arizona classified persons returned to prison from deportation as transfer admissions. In 2013, these persons had been included in the *Other admissions* category. Other admissions include the return of an inmate erroneously released. Other unconditional

releases include inmates released by the court. Other conditional releases include releases onto other community supervision programs. Other releases include persons released to deportation.

Arkansas—Other conditional releases include those made 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's publication. 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 include California out-of-state correctional facility contracted beds (COCF), community correctional facility (CCF) private contract beds, and private work furlough inmates. Jurisdiction counts for inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year include felons who are temporarily absent, such as in court, in jail, or in a hospital. The majority of temporarily absent inmates are absent for fewer than 30 days. Jurisdiction counts for unsentenced inmates include civil addicts who are enrolled for treatment and are not serving a criminal conviction sentence, but are under the jurisdiction of CDCR. California is unable to differentiate between inmates held in federal facilities and those held in other states' facilities. The sum of offenders by race reported by California in 2014 does not match the total jurisdiction count because of differences in the data systems from which the data were extracted. Changes in design capacity are based on information from an annual facilities planning and management report.

Colorado—Jurisdiction and custody counts include a small, undetermined number of inmates with a maximum sentence of 1 year or less, as well as 225 males and 8 females who are part of the Youthful Offender System. Admission and release data for inmates who are absent without leave (AWOL) or who have escaped are estimated. Other admissions include returns from the Colorado State Hospital. Other releases include discharges from both the probation and youthful offender systems. Design and operational capacities do not include the privately run facilities in Colorado.

Connecticut—Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations. Connecticut changed the way it reports inmates under jurisdiction in 2014, excluding parolees who were counted in previous NPS data and including Connecticut inmates in the custody of another state. Jurisdiction, admission, and release counts from earlier years are not comparable to 2014 data. New court commitment admissions include inmates admitted on accused status, but who received a sentence later in 2014. Counts of other types of admissions and releases include persons with legitimate types of prison entries and exits that do 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 are dictated by security issues, populations, court decrees, legal mandates, staffing, and physical plant areas of facilities that serve other purposes or have been decommissioned. The actual capacity of a facility is subject to change.

Delaware—Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations. Capacity counts include the halfway houses under the DOC.

Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP)—Data reflect inmates under BOP jurisdiction on December 27, 2014. Jurisdiction counts include inmates housed in secure private facilities where the BOP had a direct contract with a private operator, and inmates housed in secure facilities where there was a subcontract with a private provider at a local government facility. Jurisdiction counts also include inmates housed in jail or short-term detention and others held in state-operated or other nonfederal secure facilities.

Counts include 9,480 inmates (8,181 males and 1,299 females) held in nonsecure privately operated community corrections centers or halfway houses and 3,473 offenders on home confinement (3,006 males and 467 females). A total of 63 male and 4 female juveniles were held in contract facilities; these inmates were included in the jurisdiction totals but excluded from the counts of private, locally operated, or federally operated facilities. Some of these juveniles are under the jurisdiction of U.S. probation but are being housed in the custody of the BOP in contract facilities. Due to information system configuration, Asians and Native Hawaiians or other Pacific Islanders are combined, and inmates of Hispanic origin are included in the race categories. On December 27, 2014, the BOP held 68,128 male and 4,363 female inmates of Hispanic origin. Other admissions include hospitalization and treatment. Parole violation counts combine those with and without a new sentence. Expirations of sentence include good-conduct releases that usually have a separate and distinct term of supervision, and releases from the residential drug abuse treatment program. Other releases include court-ordered terminations, compassionate release, and releases based on the amount of time served. The BOP population on December 31, 2014, was 169,840 inmates (excluding contracted and private facilities), and the rated capacity on that date was 132,731. The crowding rate was 28%.

Florida—In 2014, three inmates received other unconditional releases through vacated sentences. Other conditional releases include provisional release supervision, conditional medical release, program supervision, mandatory conditional, and parole reinstatement. Other releases include exits due to fraudulent court orders. Because the count of noncitizen inmates is based on citizenship status, as opposed to the method employed prior to 2013 which made the determination based on country of birth, 2014 statistics are comparable only to 2013.

Georgia—Females are not housed in privately operated correctional facilities in Georgia. 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, 2014, and December 31, 2014.

Hawaii—Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations. In custody and jurisdiction counts, sentenced felon probationers and probation violators are included with the counts of prisoners with a total maximum sentence of 1 year or less. Jurisdiction counts include dual-jurisdiction (state of Hawaii or federal) inmates currently housed in federal facilities and in contracted federal detention center beds. Hawaii does 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 inmates.

Idaho—Due to improvements in data extraction methods, Idaho shows substantial changes in the counts of new court commitment, parole violation, and other conditional release violation admissions from previous years. Idaho defines rated capacity as 100% of maximum capacity. In 2014, the Idaho DOC took over operation of a prison that had previously been operated by a private corporation.

Illinois—All population counts are based on jurisdiction. Jurisdiction and custody population and admission and release counts for inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a 1-year sentence. Counts of escape admissions and releases include one escape from a minimum security facility, with the remaining escapes occurring at adult transition centers. Other admission and release types include 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.

Indiana—Other types of admissions include inmates on active supervision or who were admitted for prior charges. Indiana reported changes to its 2013 admissions counts during 2014. See the CSAT-Prisoners web tool (<http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nps>) for updated information.

Iowa—In 2009, the Iowa DOC began including offenders on work release, the operating while intoxicated population, and Iowa inmates housed in out-of-state prisons in its jurisdiction counts. Iowa data included in BJS reports prior to 2009 were custody counts only. The admission and release data quality and methodology were updated in 2013; therefore, changes from previous years' counts may reflect these updates. Counts of AWOL admissions and releases are of the work release and operating while intoxicated populations. Escape admissions and releases are of the prison population only. Transfer admissions include those entering from other jurisdictions with an Iowa prison sentence. Other conditional releases include sex offenders released to special sentences.

Kansas—Custody and jurisdiction counts reported for 2014 are not comparable to previous years' counts. Prior to 2014, actual time of incarceration, instead of sentence length, was used to differentiate persons sentenced to 1 year or less from those sentenced to serve more than 1 year. The number of conditional releases will fluctuate from year to year. Kansas DOC considers releases to be any time an individual leaves a facility to return to the community, enter another program, or make a court appearance.

Kentucky—Other types of admissions include special admissions. Other types of conditional prison releases include exits to home incarceration.

Louisiana—Jurisdiction and capacity counts are correct as of December 30, 2014. Other types of unconditional releases include court orders and releases for good time with no supervision. Other conditional release types include reinstatement to probation. Other types of release include supervised and compassionate releases.

Maine—Counts of inmates age 17 or younger reflect only those held in adult correctional facilities.

Maryland—Due to an information systems upgrade, Maryland was able to provide only custody, jurisdiction, private prison, and local facility counts to BJS in 2014. BJS assumed that the percentage of offenders in federal facilities and in other states' facilities was the same in 2014 as in 2013. Likewise, BJS assumed that the offender distribution by race, prison capacity, percentage of offenders age 17 or younger, and the percentage of non-U.S. citizens were the same in 2014 as in 2013. Because the system used to report Maryland data in 2013 did not capture Hispanic origin, BJS could not impute the number of Hispanics under state jurisdiction. Based on the decrease in the jurisdiction population from 2013 to 2014, BJS assumed that the total number of admissions was the same in 2014 as in 2013 and adjusted the number of releases for 2014 to balance the population size change. The distribution of admission and release types were assumed to be the same in 2014 as in 2013. Because the system used to report Maryland data in 2013 did not distinguish between AWOL and escape releases, BJS could only impute the total of AWOL and escape releases for 2014.

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 is excluded from the state count but is included in published population counts and rates for local jails and correctional institutions. Jurisdiction counts exclude approximately 2,630 inmates (2,511 males and 119 females) in the county system (local jails and houses of correction) who are serving a sentence of more than 1 year, but these inmates are included in imprisonment rate calculations at the request of the Massachusetts DOC. Jurisdiction and custody counts may include a small but undetermined number of inmates who were remanded to court; transferred to the custody of another state, federal, or

locally operated system; or subsequently released. In 2014, there was a continued increase in inmates transferred to local jails prior to their release from prison as part of a step-down initiative for reentry. Other types of admissions include returns from court release. Other unconditional releases include court releases.

Michigan—Due to an information systems upgrade, the Michigan DOC had to modify its statistical techniques to obtain much of the data reported in this survey. The numbers reported are solidly in line with previous trends which have remained stable over several years, but some detailed measures, including type of admission and race, were estimated based on previous trends. Michigan's database system treats Hispanic as an ethnicity rather than a race. Because this is currently an optional field, the numbers for Hispanics are significantly underreported, and the state included them in the white race category. Releases to appeal or bond, and admissions of inmates returning from appeal or bond, are not disaggregated by length of time out to court. These counts represent the net difference between all movements to and from court. Operational capacity is institutional net capacity.

Minnesota—Jurisdiction counts include inmates temporarily housed in local jails, on work release, or on community work crew programs. The count of inmates under the jurisdiction of the Minnesota DOC in the custody of federal and other states' facilities increased from 2013 to 2014 due to database upgrades. Admissions and releases due to AWOL or escape, returns from or releases to appeal or bond, and releases because of transfer are not included in Minnesota's database file. Minnesota measures only operational capacity.

Mississippi—Mississippi's prison population decreased in 2014 because the state parole board released more nonviolent offenders and placed some on house arrest. These actions demonstrate that the Mississippi DOC is moving more toward community-based supervision rather than imprisonment. Jurisdiction counts of local facilities include both local county jails and county regional facilities. Violators of parole and conditional release are not distinguished by their sentence status in the Mississippi file. Other types of admission and release data include corrections to data because of a lag in processing. Total operational capacity on December 31, 2014, was 26,008.

Missouri—Offenders reported to have a total maximum sentence of 1 year or less have a sentence of exactly 1 year. Other types of unconditional releases include resentenced completions, court-ordered discharges, and compensation. Other types of conditional releases include parole board holdover returns. The Missouri DOC does not have the design capacity of its older prisons, nor does it update design capacity for prison extensions or improvements. Missouri does not use a rated capacity. The state defines operational capacity as the number of beds available, including those temporarily offline. Noncitizen data are based on self-reported place of birth.

Nebraska—By statute, inmates are housed where they are sentenced by the judge and are not housed in local jails or by another state to ease prison crowding. Other admissions and other conditional releases reflect movements in the population of the reentry furlough program. Nebraska defines operational capacity as its stress capacity, which is 125% of design capacity for designated facilities. The total design and operational capacities for institutions that house females include one female multicustody facility. The department operates two coed facilities that represent a design capacity of 290 and are counted in the male design and operational capacities.

Nevada—Other admission types in 2014 included safekeepers and inmates located out of state serving concurrent sentences for Nevada and another state. Nevada did not submit NPS data in 2013. See *Methodology* in *Prisoners in 2013* (BJS web, September 2014, NCJ 247282) for a description of the 2013 data imputation procedure.

New Hampshire—Other admission types include admissions from probation. Other conditional releases include releases to home confinement. New Hampshire's operating capacity is defined as the inmate population on any given day.

New Jersey—Population counts for inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year include inmates with sentences of a year. The New Jersey DOC has no jurisdiction over inmates with sentences of less than 1 year or over unsentenced inmates. Reporting of other conditional releases includes those to an intensive supervision program, while other types of unconditional releases include vacated and amended sentences ordered by the courts. New Jersey data for escapes do not differentiate between inmates disappeared from confined walls and those who disappear while out of institutions. Other releases include inmates brought too soon from the county jails into the state prison system then released back to the county jails, and other transfers.

New Mexico—New Mexico does not include its inmates housed in other states under the interstate compact agreement in its total jurisdiction count. According to BJS definitions, these inmates should be included in the total state jurisdiction and were in this report. The count of noncitizens includes inmates in both state-run and private facilities.

New York—Other admissions include the return to prison of persons erroneously discharged.

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

North Dakota—In 2013, North Dakota erroneously added females housed in private facilities into their custody count. Data presented in this report have been updated.

Ohio—Population counts for inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less. Admissions of parole violators without a new sentence include only formally revoked violators. Other unconditional releases include vacated sentences. Escapes include nonconfinement escapes. Returns and conditional releases involving transitional-control inmates are reported only after movement from confinement to a terminal release status occurs. The count of noncitizens excludes inmates housed in privately operated facilities.

Oklahoma—In March 2014, an initiative was made to relieve county jail backups and to house the offenders in DOC facilities, which has resulted in increases to the number of admissions and releases and to the prison population. Jurisdiction counts include 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. Prior to 2013, those not yet in custody were not included in the counts. Most inmates with sentences of less than 1 year were part of the Oklahoma Delayed Sentencing Program for Young Adults. Offenders in the custody of other states are mostly escapees. Only DOC facilities are included in the capacity counts. Noncitizen status is determined by country of birth.

Oregon—Most offenders with a maximum sentence of less than 1 year remain under the custody of local counties rather than the Oregon DOC. Oregon does not recognize rated capacity.

Pennsylvania—Other types of unconditional releases include vacated sentences and convictions. Other releases include releases to the state hospital.

Rhode Island—Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations. Jurisdiction counts include inmates who have dual jurisdiction, or those serving Rhode Island sentences out of state while also serving that state's sentence. The Rhode Island data system records Hispanic origin as a race rather than an ethnicity and does not capture Native Hawaiian and 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 include admissions under home confinement, serving out of state, and minimum-security facilities. Rhode Island DOC's data system cannot differentiate between parole violation admissions with and without new sentences. Other types of unconditional releases consist of court-ordered discharges, while other types of conditional releases include discharge to the Institute for Mental Health.

South Carolina—The December 31, 2014, custody count of unsentenced individuals includes Interstate Compact Commission inmates. As of July 1, 2003, the South Carolina Department of Corrections (SCDC) began releasing inmates due for release and housed in SCDC institutions on the first day of each month. Since January 1, 2015, was a holiday, inmates eligible for release on January 1 were released on December 31, 2014. Therefore, the inmate count was at its lowest point for the month on December 31, 2014. All inmates in private facilities in South Carolina were housed in private medical facilities. The local facilities holding inmates on December 31, 2014, included designated facilities and persons AWOL to county or local facilities. South Carolina does not have a specific race code to designate persons identifying as two or more races. These individuals are included in other specific race groups or labeled as other race. Other types of unconditional releases consist of remands. Conditional release counts include inmates released under community supervision after serving 85% of their sentence under truth in sentencing. Other release types include persons who are resentenced. There are two paroling authorities within the adult correctional system in South Carolina. The Intensive Supervision Administrative Release Authority of SCDC assumed Youthful Offender Act (YOA) Parole Board duties on February 1, 2013; prior to that, the Youthful Offender Branch of SCDC handled YOA paroles. SCDC paroled 1,098 offenders sentenced under the YOA, and the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services paroled 628 non-YOA sentenced offenders. South Carolina uses the operational capacity concept in its management reports and other requested surveys.

South Dakota—Custody and jurisdiction counts of inmates serving a maximum sentence of 1 year or less include those under the sentence of probation who, as a condition of probation, must serve up to 180 days in state prison. In 2014, South Dakota updated its 2013 jurisdiction counts to include offenders serving concurrent sentences elsewhere. South Dakota does not separate discretionary and presumptive parole releases. Parole detainees are now included in the counts of other admission and other release types. Prior to 2014, these persons had not been included. The operational capacity reported is planned capacity. South Dakota does not have rated or design capacities. The reporting system for the South Dakota DOC does not have a category for inmates of two or more races. These inmates are included in the counts of other race prisoners.

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 include 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 less than 30 days; and offenders awaiting paperwork for transfer to state-funded custody. Capacities exclude county jail beds because they do not have a minimum or maximum number of beds available for paper-ready and bench-warrant inmates.

Admissions and releases include offenders received into an intermediate-sanction facility, which is a sanction in lieu of revocation. These offenders were counted in the parole violator category, although these were not revocations. Other conditional releases include discretionary mandatory releases. Other admission and other release types include transfers between divisions and adjustments. Executions are included in other releases.

Utah—Other types of unconditional release include discharges of cases or inmate holds.

Vermont—Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations. Vermont does not have the ability to record persons identifying as two or more races. Other types of conditional releases include furlough reintegration. Other releases include vacated sentences.

Virginia—Jurisdiction counts were for December 31, 2014. As of September 1, 1998, the state is responsible for inmates 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 less. Prior to 2013, the count of inmates housed in local facilities was taken from Compensation Board reports. Starting in 2013, these counts were obtained from DOC data. Pacific Islanders are included in the Asian race category. Admissions and releases are preliminary fiscal year 2014 figures. Other types of conditional releases include conditional pardons or clemency, conditional release of a sexually violent predator, and geriatric parole. Other releases include authorized temporary and court-ordered releases. In prior years, the Virginia DOC reported capacity under its definition of authorized capacity, which included aspects of both the BJS definition of rated capacity and took into account the number of inmates that could be accommodated based on staff, programs, services, and design. In 2014, the agency reviewed how it was reporting capacity and determined that for this survey, it would report capacity under the definitions of operational and design to be consistent with capacity figures reported in other documents. The figures do not include 35 beds assigned to institutional hospitals that cannot be designated as only male or only female and does not include Detention and Diversion Centers.

Washington—The counting rule for offenders under Washington DOC custody changed in 2014 with the addition of several different facility codes that had previously been excluded, including those in violator facilities and work release programs. Jurisdiction counting methods did not change. Offenders sentenced to 1 year or less and unsentenced offenders generally reside in county jails, but revisions to law allow certain inmates with sentences of less than 1 year to be housed in prison. These inmates are included in the total jurisdiction counts. Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders are included in the Asian race category. Admissions and releases increased due to the implementation of swift and certain sanctions for violation behavior, where an offender is arrested

on the spot for violations and is sanctioned to 1 to 3 days of confinement. Other unconditional releases include 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—Custody measures include inmates without Wisconsin sentences who were physically housed in a Wisconsin prison. Jurisdiction measures include inmates with Wisconsin sentences, regardless of where they are physically located. Counts for 2014 were calculated using the same methodology as in 2013, but because the data were extracted in January 2015 (compared to April 2014 for the 2013 data), the values are not comparable because there were more inmates with unknown sentence lengths earlier in the year. Sentence length for custody and jurisdiction counts was determined by calculating the time between an inmate's admission date and the inmate's maximum discharge date. If the maximum discharge date was not recorded, the inmate's mandatory release date was used. This may not accurately reflect whether the inmate was initially sentenced to 1 year

or less or more than 1 year. Unsentenced inmates were those who had not yet had data entered reflecting their mandatory release date and maximum discharge date. Some of these unsentenced inmates may have been sentenced, but the DOC was unable to determine the sentence length at the time they responded to NPS. This mainly affected probation offenders in the Milwaukee facility on temporary hold. Sentence length for admissions was calculated as the time between an inmate's admission date and the inmate's maximum discharge date, or mandatory release date if the maximum discharge date was not available. Other admissions include temporary holds, alternatives to revocation, persons admitted under the corrections compact, and erroneous releases. Sentence length for prison releases was calculated as the time between an inmate's admission date and the actual release date, so this may not accurately reflect whether the inmate was sentenced to more than 1 year. As with the custody and jurisdiction counts, the early extraction of the 2014 data compared to the 2013 data resulted in fewer inmates admitted and released with known sentence lengths; therefore, the numbers are not comparable between years. Other releases include temporary holds and release after erroneous admissions. Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander inmates are included in the Asian category.

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.

Average annual change—Average (mean) annual change across a specific period.

Capacity, design—The number of inmates 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 inmates that can be accommodated based on a facility's staff, existing programs, and services.

Capacity, rated—The number of beds or inmates 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—Re-admission 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 the authority having jurisdiction.

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.

Inmate—A person incarcerated in a local jail, state prison, federal prison, or a private facility under contract to federal, state, or local authorities.

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. Inmates 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. However, 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 correctional facility under the legal authority (jurisdiction) of state or federal correctional officials.

Sentenced prisoner—A prisoner sentenced to more than 1 year. This excludes persons sentenced to 1 year or less and unsentenced inmates.

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.

Methodology

Started in 1926 under a mandate from Congress, the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) Program collects 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 inmates in custody and prisoners under jurisdiction. To have custody of a prisoner, a state or the BOP must hold that inmate 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 (less than 30 days), in court, or on work release; housed in privately operated facilities, local jails, or other state or federal facilities; and serving concurrent sentences for more than one correctional authority.

The NPS custody counts include all inmates held within a respondent's facilities, including inmates housed for other correctional facilities. The custody counts exclude inmates held in local jails and in other jurisdictions. With a few exceptions, the NPS custody counts exclude inmates 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 violator returns, and 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 inmates 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 inmates 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 is collected separately from the state and federal NPS data, and U.S. totals in this report do not include territorial counts. Two territories, American Samoa and the U.S. Virgin Islands, did not provide 2014 data for NPS, so older years' data are shown in appendix table 7.

Nonreporting states

The Alaska state DOC did not respond to the 2014 NPS survey. BJS based 2014 jurisdiction and custody counts on a state report—*2015 Recidivism Reduction Plan: Cost-Effective Solutions to Slow Prison Population Growth and Reduce Recidivism* (http://www.legis.state.ak.us/basis/get_documents.asp?session=29&docid=1372)—that indicated that the January 23, 2015, prison population was 5,216 prisoners. BJS assumed that the increase in the 2014 jurisdiction counts was due to an increase in admissions and that there was no change in the number of releases from 2013 to 2014. For more details, see *Jurisdiction notes*.

Military correctional data

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

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

National-level estimates of the number of persons by race under the jurisdiction of state prisons on December 31, 2014, 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. Race 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 time 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 inmate 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 2014. 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.

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

BJS calculated age-specific imprisonment rates for each age and sex and race group by dividing the estimated number of sentenced prisoners within each age group under jurisdiction on December 31, 2014, by the estimated number of U.S. residents in each age group on January 1, 2015. 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, and race or 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. Inmates 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 12 and appendix table 5 are drawn from FJSP and are limited to inmates sentenced to more than 1 year in federal custody. The data are further limited to inmates 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 12 and appendix table 5 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 (<http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=tp&tid=6>). Since FJSP is a custody collection, the total count of prisoners in table 12 and appendix table 5 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 inmates 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 inmates held in the states' private facilities.

Noncitizen inmates

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. While the intention is for jurisdictions to report based on inmates' 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 6. 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**Admissions to and releases from state prison, 2004-2014**

Year	Admissions	Releases
2004	644,084	625,578
2005	674,084	653,309
2006	689,536	661,954
2007	689,257	672,397
2008	684,987	683,303
2009	672,533	679,029
2010	649,677	656,190
2011	610,917	635,833
2012	552,504	580,679
2013	576,298	569,205
2014	575,779	581,817

Note: Counts based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Excludes transfers, escapes, and those absent without leave (AWOL), and includes other conditional release violators, returns from appeal or bond, and other admissions. See *Methodology*.

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

APPENDIX TABLE 2**Admissions to and releases from federal prison, 2004-2014**

Year	Admissions	Releases
2004	52,982	46,624
2005	56,057	48,323
2006	57,495	47,920
2007	53,618	48,764
2008	53,662	52,348
2009	56,153	50,720
2010	54,121	52,487
2011	60,634	55,239
2012	55,938	56,037
2013	53,664	54,785
2014	50,865	54,529

Note: Counts based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Excludes transfers, escapes, and those absent without leave (AWOL), and includes other conditional release violators, returns from appeal or bond, and other admissions. See *Methodology*.

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

APPENDIX TABLE 3**Percent of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, December 31, 2014**

Age group	Total ^a	Male					Female				
		All male ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Other ^b	All female ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Other ^b
Total ^c	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
18–19	1.0%	1.0%	0.5%	1.3%	1.1%	1.7%	0.6%	0.4%	0.9%	1.1%	0.0%
20–24	11.3	11.4	8.3	13.0	12.3	14.8	10.0	8.3	11.5	12.4	8.6
25–29	15.5	15.4	13.5	15.8	17.2	16.9	17.5	17.3	16.8	19.7	18.0
30–34	16.6	16.5	15.2	16.4	18.5	17.4	18.6	18.8	16.8	20.8	18.8
35–39	14.2	14.2	13.1	14.4	15.8	13.5	14.7	14.7	13.7	15.7	14.8
40–44	12.2	12.2	12.6	11.9	12.4	11.4	12.8	13.4	12.8	11.2	13.3
45–49	10.5	10.4	11.8	10.3	9.1	9.1	10.9	11.1	12.4	9.0	10.9
50–54	8.5	8.5	10.5	8.2	6.4	6.7	7.7	8.1	8.4	5.6	7.8
55–59	5.1	5.2	6.6	4.9	3.7	4.4	3.9	4.0	4.4	2.8	3.9
60–64	2.7	2.7	3.7	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.1	1.6
65 or older	2.3	2.3	3.9	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.6	1.6
Number of sentenced prisoners ^d	1,508,636	1,402,404	453,500	516,900	308,700	123,300	106,232	53,100	22,600	17,800	12,800

Note: Counts based on prisoners with sentences of more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional officials. Alaska did not submit 2014 data to the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS), so totals include imputed counts for this state. 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 totals are rounded to the nearest 100 to accommodate differences in data collection techniques between jurisdictions.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2014; Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2014; National Corrections Reporting Program, 2013; and Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2004.

APPENDIX TABLE 4**Estimated number of sentenced prisoners under state jurisdiction, by offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, December 31, 2013**

Most serious offense	All inmates ^a	Male	Female	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
Total^c	1,325,305	1,233,724	91,581	468,600	497,000	274,200
Violent	704,800	670,900	34,000	223,900	282,100	162,300
Murder ^d	165,600	155,300	10,300	45,100	68,300	39,000
Manslaughter	18,000	15,700	2,300	6,800	3,800	3,100
Rape/sexual assault	166,200	164,100	2,200	78,500	39,700	37,300
Robbery	181,100	173,100	8,100	37,500	98,800	37,100
Aggravated or simple assault	132,400	124,600	7,800	41,100	54,300	35,700
Other violent	41,400	38,000	3,400	14,800	17,200	10,000
Property	255,600	229,500	26,000	117,700	81,700	37,100
Burglary	139,500	132,500	7,000	58,100	48,000	22,700
Larceny-theft	50,200	41,900	8,200	26,500	17,400	5,900
Motor vehicle theft	10,700	10,000	700	4,900	2,500	2,600
Fraud	27,300	19,900	7,300	14,400	7,600	2,500
Other property	28,000	25,200	2,800	13,800	6,300	3,400
Drug	208,000	186,000	22,000	67,800	79,900	39,900
Drug possession	47,400	41,700	5,700	17,700	18,800	11,400
Other drug ^e	160,500	144,300	16,300	50,000	61,100	28,400
Public order	146,300	137,900	8,400	56,000	51,100	33,400
Weapons	51,000	49,400	1,600	11,200	24,400	13,900
Driving under the influence	25,500	23,300	2,200	13,500	3,400	6,700
Other public order ^f	69,900	65,200	4,600	31,300	23,300	12,900
Other/unspecified^g	10,600	9,400	1,200	3,300	2,100	1,400

Note: Estimates are based on state prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state correctional officials. 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.

^cRace 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.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2014; National Corrections Reporting Program, 2013; and Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 2004.

APPENDIX TABLE 5**Estimated sentenced prisoners under federal correctional authority, by most serious offense, sex, and race, September 30, 2014**

Most serious offense	All inmates ^a	Male	Female	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
Total^{c,d}	192,663	180,140	12,523	51,600	71,300	63,700
Violent	14,100	13,600	600	3,700	7,100	1,300
Homicide ^e	2,800	2,600	200	400	1,700	200
Robbery	7,300	7,100	200	2,600	4,000	600
Other violent	4,000	3,900	200	800	1,400	500
Property	11,600	9,300	2,300	5,100	4,200	1,700
Burglary	400	400	0	100	300	0
Fraud	9,000	7,100	1,900	4,000	3,100	1,500
Other property	2,200	1,800	300	1,000	800	300
Drug^f	96,500	89,100	7,400	20,800	37,400	36,300
Public order	69,100	66,800	2,200	21,300	22,200	24,200
Immigration	17,200	16,700	500	600	300	16,300
Weapons	30,500	30,000	500	7,600	17,700	4,500
Other	21,400	20,200	1,200	13,000	4,300	3,400
Other/unspecified^g	1,400	1,300	100	700	300	200

Note: Counts are based on sentenced prisoners under federal jurisdiction regardless of sentence length. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding and missing 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 all sentenced inmates under federal jurisdiction regardless of sentence length.

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

^eIncludes murder, negligent, and nonnegligent manslaughter.

^fIncludes trafficking, possession, and other drug offenses.

^gIncludes offenses not classified.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2014.

APPENDIX TABLE 6
Reported state and federal noncitizen inmates and inmates age 17 or younger, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2014

Jurisdiction	Noncitizen inmates ^a			Inmates age 17 or younger		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
U.S. total ^b	67,837	64,565	3,272	1,035	1,005	30
Federal ^c	23,532	21,667	1,865	0	0	0
State ^b	44,305	42,898	1,407	1,035	1,005	30
Alabama	80	77	3	0	0	0
Alaska ^{d,e}	/	/	/	/	/	/
Arizona	4,743	4,609	134	56	55	1
Arkansas	118	114	4	11	11	0
California	/	/	/	0	0	0
Colorado ^f	1,525	1,473	52	3	3	0
Connecticut ^d	523	511	12	84	83	1
Delaware ^d	330	312	18	3	3	0
Florida	7,199	6,937	262	126	122	4
Georgia	2,450	2,335	115	96	94	2
Hawaii ^{d,g}	145	140	5	0	0	0
Idaho	216	210	6	0	0	0
Illinois	1,813	1,767	46	18	17	1
Indiana	633	623	10	42	40	2
Iowa	152	150	2	5	4	1
Kansas	337	331	6	1	1	0
Kentucky	255	237	18	0	0	0
Louisiana	149	143	6	18	18	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland ^{f,h}	623	600	23	22	18	4
Massachusetts ^g	699	672	27	0	0	0
Michigan	490	485	5	90	89	1
Minnesota	634	599	35	10	10	0
Mississippi	37	29	8	19	19	0
Missouri ^{f,g}	510	475	35	12	11	1
Montana	18	18	0	1	1	0
Nebraska	220	219	1	22	22	0
Nevada	0	0	0	9	9	0
New Hampshire	96	90	6	0	0	0
New Jersey	1,335	1,307	28	7	7	0
New Mexico	142	136	6	0	0	0
New York ^f	4,142	4,022	120	97	94	3
North Carolina	1,370	1,342	28	85	82	3
North Dakota	18	15	3	0	0	0
Ohio	495	480	15	24	23	1
Oklahoma ^f	0	0	0	7	7	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	1,051	1,025	26	29	29	0
Rhode Island ^d	65	64	1	2	2	0
South Carolina	484	465	19	24	23	1
South Dakota	80	77	3	0	0	0
Tennessee ^f	274	263	11	13	13	0
Texas	8,682	8,423	259	69	66	3
Utah	202	200	2	1	1	0
Vermont ^d	18	17	1	0	0	0
Virginia	601	582	19	9	9	0
Washington	775	760	15	1	1	0
West Virginia	23	22	1	0	0	0
Wisconsin	500	490	10	18	17	1
Wyoming	53	52	1	1	1	0

Note: The definition of non-U.S. citizen varies across jurisdictions. Use caution when interpreting these statistics. See *Methodology*.

/Not reported.

^aUnless otherwise noted, BJS assumes that noncitizens are identified by individual jurisdictions as persons with citizenship of a country other than the United States as of December 31, 2014.

^bTotal U.S. and state counts of noncitizen inmates for 2014 will be lower than expected due to the exclusion of California data. California was unable to report the number of noncitizen inmates in 2013 or 2014.

^cThe count of noncitizens for the federal Bureau of Prisons excludes noncitizen inmates housed in private contract facilities. The federal Bureau of Prisons holds inmates age 17 or younger in private contract facilities; 67 such inmates were housed in contract facilities in 2014.

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

^eState did not submit 2014 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data. Counts could not be imputed because state did not submit data for these measures to NPS in 2013.

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

^gCitizenship based on inmate self-report.

^hState did not submit 2014 NPS data for these measures. Counts imputed based on percentage of noncitizen inmates and inmates age 17 or younger in 2013. See *Methodology*.

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

APPENDIX TABLE 7**Prisoners under the jurisdiction or in the custody of U.S. territories and commonwealths and prison facility capacity, December 31, 2014**

Jurisdiction	Jurisdiction population		Custody population Total	Capacity		
	Total ^a	Sentenced to more than 1 year ^a		Rated	Operational	Design
Total	12,257	10,634	14,045			
American Samoa ^b	/	/	212	/	/	/
Guam	721	316	754	443	...	443
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	175	143	175	559	272	559
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	10,692	9,797	12,327	13,832	13,832	14,632
U.S. Virgin Islands ^c	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 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data 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.

^cThe 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, 2014.



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. William J. Sabol is director.

This report was written by E. Ann Carson. Todd Minton, Danielle Kaeble, Zhen Zeng, and Jennifer Bronson verified the report.

Lynne McConnell and Jill Thomas edited the report. Tina Dorsey produced the report.

September 2015, NCJ 248955



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EXHIBIT D

July 20, 2015

By Email Correspondence

Karen Humes, Chief
Population Division
U.S. Census Bureau, Room 5H174
Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20233

RE: 2020 Decennial Census Residence Rule and Residence Situations
Docket Number 150409353-5353-01

Dear Ms. Humes:

These comments are submitted in response to the Public Notice, dated May 20, 2015, regarding proposed changes to the Residence Rule and Residence Situations for the upcoming 2020 Census.¹ The Public Notice sought comment on the Residence Rule, and the undersigned seeks to provide comment on the Residence Rule as it relates to those who are incarcerated (Rule 13) and those in Juvenile Facilities (Rule 16) (collectively, the “Detainees”).

I have served as the *pro bono* counsel for the family members of those who have been incarcerated in a proceeding before the Federal Communications Commission since 2010. The proceeding relates to the telephone rates and other charges that are imposed on families to remain in contact with Detainees, and I have actively advocated before the FCC, Congress, and the US District Court for the establishment of rate caps and elimination of excessive fees. The telephone is uniquely important to the families I represent *because correctional facilities tend to be located very far away from their homes*. In this context, I have become uniquely aware of the economic and personal impact of the difficulties of family members to remain in contact with Detainees, especially with the 1.7 million children with at least one family member who are Detainees.

Rule 13 and Rule 16 count Detainees as being a resident at the facility, rather than their residence before being detained, i.e., their permanent residence. Not only is this determination different than many states’ laws which specifically do not change Detainees’ permanent residences, and actually permit Detainees to vote for candidates at their permanent residence. Thus, the rules are in conflict with state law, and do not reflect the reality of how states treat Detainees in connection with their right to vote.

Moreover, this rule incentivizes the construction of detention facilities at distant locations far away from the Detainees’ permanent residences. In particular, because Census figures are used to determine state legislative districts, these rules skew the population of districts by adding additional people to districts that do not actually have the ability to vote for candidates in those very same congressional districts.

¹ See *Notice and Request for Comment*, 80 Fed. Reg. 28950 (rel. May 20, 2015) (the “Public Notice”).

Because the current Census rules count Detainees as residents at the facility location, there is a strong incentive for communities to volunteer to construct detention facilities in order to increase their population without permitting the Detainees to vote in local elections. Studies have shown that more than 60% of those incarcerated are at facilities more than 100 miles from their permanent residence, and 10% of those incarcerated are located at facilities more than 500 miles from their permanent residence.²

The more reasonable approach would be for the Census Bureau to count Detainees at their permanent residence. This would lead to the accurate determination of the number of eligible voting residents for that particular district. Moreover, it would eliminate the perverse incentive to site detention facilities far distances from Detainees' permanent residences. If detention facilities are more easily accessible, then the recidivism rate will be reduced by increase contact between families and friends and Detainees, which will reduce the prison and jail costs.

Thank you this opportunity to provide comments on this very important criminal justice matter.

Respectfully submitted,

By: 

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² *Incarcerated Parents and Their Children*, Bureau of Justice Statistics (Aug. 2000) (www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/iptc.pdf).