U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics

December 2016, NCJ 250374

Bulletin

Correctional Populations in the United States, 2015

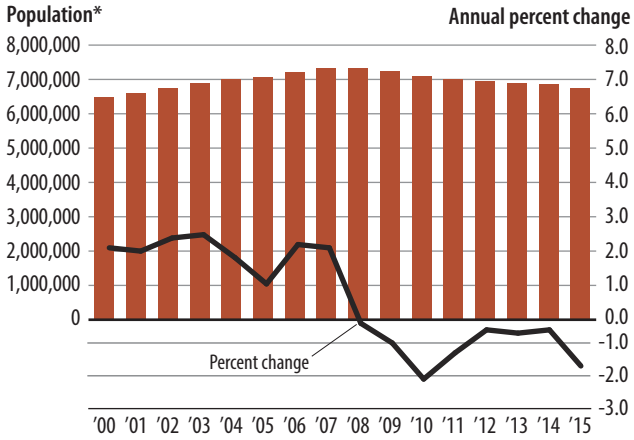
Danielle Kaeble and Lauren Glaze, *BJS Statisticians*

At yearend 2015, an estimated 6,741,400 persons were under the supervision of U.S. adult correctional systems, about 115,600 fewer persons than yearend 2014 (figure 1). This was the first time since 2002 (6,730,900) that the correctional population fell below 6.8 million. The population declined by 1.7% during 2015, which was the largest decline since 2010 (down 2.1%). Additionally, the decrease was a change from a 3-year trend of stable annual rate declines of about 0.6% between 2012 and 2014. About 1 in 37 adults in the United States was under some form of correctional supervision at the end of 2015. This was the lowest rate observed since 1994, when about 1 in 38 adults (1.6 million fewer persons) were under correctional supervision in the nation (not shown).[1]

This report summarizes data from several Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) correctional data collections to provide statistics on the total

[1] See the *Key Statistics* page on the BJS website for correctional population statistics prior to 2000 or other years not included in the tables and figures of this report.

FIGURE 1
Total population under the supervision of U.S. adult correctional systems and annual percent change, 2000–2015



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*. See the *Key Statistics* page on the BJS website for correctional population statistics prior to 2000.

*Estimates include offenders in the community under the jurisdiction of probation or parole agencies as of December 31, under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons as of December 31, or in the custody of local jails as of the last weekday in June.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, Annual Survey of Jails, Census of Jail Inmates, and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2000–2015.

HIGHLIGHTS

- At yearend 2015, an estimated 6,741,400 persons were supervised by U.S. adult correctional systems, a decrease of about 115,600 persons from yearend 2014.
- About 1 in 37 adults (or 2.7% of adults in the United States) was under some form of correctional supervision at yearend 2015, the lowest rate since 1994.
- The U.S. correctional population declined 1.7% during 2015 due to decreases in both the community supervision (down 1.3%) and incarcerated (down 2.3%) populations.
- By yearend 2015, the community supervision population (4,650,900) fell to the lowest level since 2000 (4,564,900).
- The incarcerated population in 2015 (2,173,800) fell to the lowest levels since 2004 (2,136,600).
- All of the decrease in the community supervision population during 2015 was due to a drop in the probation population (down 2.0%).
- The decline in the incarcerated population in 2015 (down 51,300) represented the largest annual decrease since 2009.
- In 2015, the majority (69%) of the decline in the incarcerated population resulted from the drop in the prison population (down 35,500).

population supervised by adult correctional systems in the United States. (See *Methodology*.) These systems include persons living in the community while supervised by probation or parole agencies and those under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons or in the custody of local jails. (See *Terms and definitions*.)

Community supervision and incarcerated populations declined to lowest levels in more than a decade

From 2014 (6,856,900) to 2015 (6,741,400), the U.S. correctional population declined by 1.7%, continuing a downward trend that began in 2008 **(table 1)**. Persons supervised in the community on either probation (3,789,800) or parole (870,500) continued to account for most of the U.S. correctional population in 2015.[2] About 7 in 10 persons under correctional supervision were supervised in the community at yearend 2015, compared to 3 in 10 incarcerated in state or federal prisons (1,526,800) or local jails (728,200).

The decrease in the number of persons under correctional supervision in 2015 was due to a reduction in both the community supervision (down 1.3%) and incarcerated (down 2.3%) populations. Because persons under community supervision accounted for most of the U.S. correctional population, the decrease in the community supervision population during 2015 accounted for more than half (54%) of the decline in the correctional population.

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

The number of persons under supervision in the community fell by 62,300 to 4,650,900 at yearend 2015. All of the decrease in the community supervision population resulted from a decline in the probation population (down 2.0%), as the parole population (up 1.5%) increased. Since 2007, the community supervision population decreased by an annual average of 1.2%. By yearend 2015, the number of offenders under community supervision declined to the lowest level observed since 2000 (4,564,900).

At yearend 2015, an estimated 2,173,800 persons were either under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons or in the custody of local jails in the United States, down about 51,300 persons compared to yearend 2014. This was the largest decline in the incarcerated population since it first decreased in 2009. By yearend 2015, the number of persons incarcerated in state or federal prisons or local jails fell to the lowest level observed since 2004 (2,136,600) (not shown).

Declines in both the U.S. prison (down 2.3%) and local jail (down 2.2%) populations contributed to the decrease in the incarcerated population during 2015. However, 69% of the decline in the incarcerated population was due to the drop in the number of persons incarcerated in state or federal prisons (down 35,500). One jurisdiction, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, accounted for 40% of the decrease in the U.S. prison population during the year. By the end of 2015 (1,526,800), the U.S. prison population fell to a level similar to 2005 (1,525,900).

TABLE 1

Number of persons supervised by U.S. adult correctional systems, by correctional status, 2000 and 2005–2015

Year	Total correctional population[a]	Community supervision			Incarcerated[b]		
		Total[a,c]	Probation	Parole	Total[a]	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	7,199,600	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	7,312,600	5,093,400	4,271,200	826,100	2,310,300	785,500	1,608,300
2009	7,239,100	5,019,900	4,199,800	824,600	2,297,700	767,400	1,615,500
2010	7,089,000	4,888,500	4,055,900	840,800	2,279,100	748,700	1,613,800
2011	6,994,500	4,818,300	3,973,800	855,500	2,252,500	735,600	1,599,000
2012	6,949,800	4,790,700	3,944,900	858,400	2,231,300	744,500	1,570,400
2013	6,899,700	4,749,800	3,912,900	849,500	2,222,500	731,200	1,577,000
2014	6,856,900	4,713,200	3,868,400	857,700	2,225,100	744,600	1,562,300
2015	6,741,400	4,650,900	3,789,800	870,500	2,173,800	728,200	1,526,800
Average annual percent change, 2007–2015	-1.1%	-1.2%	-1.6%	0.7%	-0.7%	-0.9%	-0.6%
Percent change, 2014–2015	-1.7%	-1.3%	-2.0%	1.5%	-2.3%	-2.2%	-2.3%

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*. See the *Key Statistics* page on the BJS website for correctional population statistics prior to 2000 or other years not included in this table.

[a]Total was adjusted to account for offenders with multiple correctional statuses. See *Methodology*.

[b]Includes offenders held in local jails or under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons.

[c]Includes some offenders held in a prison or jail but who remained under the jurisdiction of a probation or parole agency.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, Annual Survey of Jails, Census of Jail Inmates, and National Prisoner Statistics Program, 2000 and 2005–2015.

Drop in the number of probationers accounted for most of the decrease in the correctional population during 2015

After a peak in 2007, the U.S. correctional population declined annually through 2015. However, the composition of the population remained stable despite the decreasing size of the population during that time. Between 2007 (58%) and 2015 (56%), probationers accounted for the majority of offenders under correctional supervision (table 2). Prisoners represented slightly less than a quarter of the U.S. correctional population in 2007 (22%) and 2015 (23%). Parolees (11% in 2007 and 13% in 2015) and jail inmates (11% in both 2007 and 2015) remained the smallest shares of the correctional population during the 8-year period.

During 2015, decreases in the probation (down 78,700), prison (down 35,500), and local jail (down 16,300) populations led to the overall decline in the U.S. correctional population (table 3). The decrease in the probation population accounted for 68% of the total decline in the correctional population, as probationers represented the largest share of offenders under correctional supervision. The parole population (up 12,800) was the only correctional population to increase during the year, slightly offsetting the overall decline in the correctional population.

Between 2007 and 2015, the U.S. correctional population declined by 598,300 persons. The number of persons on probation in the United States fell by 503,200, representing 84% of the total decrease in the correctional population between 2007 and 2015. While the prison (12%) and local jail (9%) populations also declined during the last 8 years, their contribution to the overall decrease in the correctional population was less than a quarter (20%) combined. In comparison, the parole population (up 44,400) was the only correctional system to increase between 2007 and 2015.

TABLE 2

Number of persons supervised by U.S. adult correctional systems, by correctional status, 2007 and 2015

	2007		2015	
Correctional populations	Population	Percent of total population	Population	Percent of total population
Total[a]	7,339,600	100%	6,741,400	100%
Probation[b]	4,293,000	58.5	3,789,800	56.2
Prison[b]	1,596,800	21.8	1,526,800	22.6
Parole[b]	826,100	11.3	870,500	12.9
Local jail[c]	780,200	10.6	728,200	10.8
Offenders with multiple correctional statuses[d]	156,400	:	174,000	:

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.

[a]Total was adjusted to exclude offenders with multiple correctional statuses to avoid double counting. See *Methodology*.

[b]Population as of December 31.

[c]Population as of the last weekday in June.

[d]Some probationers and parolees on December 31 were held in a prison or 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 being held in jail. They were excluded from the total correctional population to avoid double counting. See table 5 and *Methodology*.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, Annual Survey of Jails, and National Prisoner Statistics Program, 2007 and 2015.

TABLE 3

Change in the number of persons supervised by U.S. adult correctional systems, 2007–2015

	2007–2015		2014–2015	
Correctional population	Change in population	Percent of total change	Change in population	Percent of total change
Total change[a]	-598,300	100%	-115,600	100%
Probation	-503,200	84.1	-78,700	68.1
Prison	-70,000	11.7	-35,500	30.7
Local jail	-51,900	8.7	-16,300	14.1
Parole	44,400	-7.4	12,800	-11.1
Offenders with multiple correctional statuses[b]	17,600	:	-2,100	:

Note: Estimates were rounded to the nearest 100 and include adjustments for nonresponding jurisdictions. See *Methodology*. Detail may not sum to total due to adjustments to exclude offenders with multiple correctional statuses from the total to avoid double counting. See table 5 and *Methodology*.

: Not calculated.

[a]Includes the change in the number of offenders with multiple correctional statuses. See table 5 and *Methodology*.

[b]Some probationers and parolees on December 31 were held in a prison or 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 jail on December 31. These offenders were excluded from the total correctional population prior to calculating change to avoid double counting. See table 5 and *Methodology*.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, Annual Survey of Jails, and National Prisoner Statistics Program, 2007–2015.

By yearend 2015, the correctional supervision rate dropped to the lowest rate since 1994

After peaking at 3,210 offenders per 100,000 U.S. adult residents in 2007, the correctional supervision rate trended downward, falling to a low of 2,710 per 100,000 by yearend 2015 (table 4). The drop in the correctional supervision rate was attributed equally to the decline in the U.S. correctional population and the increase in the U.S. adult resident population. By yearend 2015, the correctional supervision rate fell to the lowest rate since 1994 (2,650 per 100,000), when about 1.6 million fewer persons were supervised by U.S. adult correctional systems (not shown).

There were 1,870 offenders per 100,000 U.S. adult residents on either probation or parole at yearend 2015. This represented the lowest rate of offenders under community supervision since 1993 (1,830 per 100,000), when the population was smaller by about 1.1 million offenders (not shown). The community supervision rate reached a high in 2007 (2,240 per 100,000) before declining each year through 2015.

At yearend 2015, 870 persons per 100,000 U.S. adult residents were under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons or in the custody of local jails. The incarceration rate has been declining since 2009 (980 per 100,000). By yearend 2015, the incarceration rate dropped to the same rate as 1997 (870 per 100,000) (not shown).

TABLE 4

Rate of persons supervised by U.S. adult correctional systems, by correctional status, 2000 and 2005–2015

	Total correctional population[a]			Community supervision population		Incarcerated population[b]	
Year	Number supervised per 100,000 U.S. adult residents[c]	U.S. adult residents under correctional supervision	Number supervised per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages[d]	Number on probation or parole per 100,000 U.S. adult residents[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. adult residents[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	2,240	2,020	1,540	940	720
2012	2,880	1 in 35	2,210	1,980	1,520	920	710
2013	2,830	1 in 35	2,170	1,950	1,490	910	700
2014	2,780	1 in 36	2,140	1,910	1,470	900	690
2015	2,710	1 in 37	2,090	1,870	1,440	870	670

Note: Rates were estimated to the nearest 10. Estimates may not be comparable to previously published BJS reports due to updated information or rounding. See the *Key Statistics* page on the BJS website for correctional population statistics prior to 2000 or other years not included in this table.

[a]Includes offenders in the community under the authority of probation or parole agencies, under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons, or held in local jails.

[b]Includes offenders under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons or held in local jails.

[c]Rates were computed using the estimates of the U.S. resident population of persons age 18 or older from the U.S. Census Bureau for January 1 of the following year.

[d]Rates were computed using the estimates of the U.S. resident population of persons of all ages from the U.S. Census Bureau for January 1 of the following year.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, Annual Survey of Jails, Census of Jail Inmates, and National Prisoner Statistics Program, 2000, and 2005–2015; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal resident populations for January of the following year 2001, and 2006–2016.

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 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 persons 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 persons 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). This statistic does not appear in this report; see *Prisoners in 2015* (NCJ 250229, BJS web, December 2016).

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

Incarceration rate—estimated number of persons 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 5.)

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 5.)

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 prisoners incarcerated in a long-term confinement facility, run by a state or the federal government, which 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 (fewer than 30 days), in court or on work release, housed in privately operated facilities, local jails, or other state or federal facilities, and serving concurrent sentences for more than one correctional authority.

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, those held in other jurisdictions, those 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 6.)

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 5.)

Methodology

Sources of data

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

Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey. The Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey, which began in 1980, collects data from U.S. probation and parole agencies that supervise adults. These data collections define adults as persons subject to the jurisdiction of an adult court or correctional agency. Juveniles sentenced as adults in a criminal court are considered adults. Juveniles under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court or correctional agency are excluded from these data. The National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, BJS's predecessor agency, began a statistical series on parole in 1976 and on probation in 1979.

The two surveys collect data on the number of adults supervised in the community on January 1 and December 31 each year, the number of entries and exits to supervision during the reporting year, and characteristics of the population at yearend. See appendix tables for detailed data. Both surveys cover all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the federal system. BJS depends on the voluntary participation of state central reporters and separate state, county, and court agencies for these data.

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 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 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 3,500 persons at yearend 2015).

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 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 another BJS source, specifically the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program. (See Deaths in Custody Reporting Program on the BJS website.)

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.

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 and 2015 to generate jurisdiction-level estimates of the total incarcerated population and total correctional population that appear in appendix tables 1, 2, 3, and 4. Because they include the 2015 local jail estimates as of December 31, the national totals of the correctional and incarcerated populations reported in them 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 prisoners in custody and prisoners under the jurisdiction of correctional authorities. To have custody of a prisoner, a state or the BOP must hold that prisoner in one of its facilities. To have jurisdiction over a prisoner, the state or BOP must have legal authority over

that prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is incarcerated or supervised. Some states were unable to provide counts that distinguish between custody and jurisdiction.[3]

With the exception of appendix table 6, the NPS prisoner counts in all tables and figures of this report are consistent with the jurisdiction counts and findings reported in *Prisoners in 2015* (NCJ 250229, BJS web, December 2016). The jurisdiction counts represent BJS's official measure of the prison population and include persons held in prisons, penitentiaries, correctional facilities, halfway houses, boot camps, farms, training or treatment centers, and hospitals. They also include prisoners who were temporarily absent (fewer than 30 days), in court, or on work release; housed in privately operated facilities, local jails, or other state or federal facilities; and serving concurrent sentences for more than one correctional authority.

The NPS prisoner custody counts are only reported in appendix table 6 and include all prisoners held within state and federal facilities, including those housed for other correctional facilities, prisoners held in privately operated facilities, prisoners 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 2015), and those in the six states in which prisons and jails form one integrated system, including persons age 17 or younger who may have been held before or after adjudication.

Through the annual NPS collection, since 1994 BJS has obtained yearend counts of prisoners in the custody of U.S. military authorities from the Department of Defense Corrections Council. In 1994, the council, comprising representatives from each branch of military service, adopted a standardized report (DD Form 2720) that obtains data on prisoners held in U.S. military confinement facilities inside and outside of the continental United States. These data are only included in appendix table 5 of this report. See *Prisoners in 2015* (NCJ 250229, BJS web, December 2016) for more statistics and information.

Since 1995, through the annual NPS collection, BJS has collected yearend counts of prisoners from the departments of corrections in the 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 only included in appendix table 5 of this report and represent all prisoners in the custody of prison facilities in the U.S. territories or commonwealths. See *Prisoners in 2015* (NCJ 250229, BJS web, December 2016) for more statistics and information, including nonresponse.

Survey of Jails in Indian Country. The Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country (SJIC) has been conducted annually since 1998, except in 2005 and 2006. The SJIC collects detailed information on all adult and juvenile confinement facilities, detention centers, jails, and other facilities operated by tribal authorities or the U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs. These data are only included in appendix table 5 of this report. See *Jails in Indian Country, 2015* (NCJ 250117, BJS web, November 2016) for more statistics and information.

[3] See *Jurisdiction notes* in *Prisoners in 2015* (NCJ 250229, BJS web, December 2016) to determine which states did not distinguish between custody and jurisdiction counts.

Counts adjusted for offenders with multiple correctional statuses

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

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

In 1998, through the Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey, BJS began collecting data on the number of probationers and parolees with multiple correctional statuses and has since expanded on the information collected. In 1999, through the NPS, BJS began collecting data on the number of prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons who were held in county facilities or local jails **(table 5)**. This table 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 2005 and 2015.

Due to these adjustments, the sum of correctional statuses in figure 1, tables 1 through 4, and appendix tables 1, 2, 3, and 4 will not equal the total correctional population. In addition, the sum of the probation and parole populations for 2008 through 2015 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 2005 through 2015 will not equal the total incarcerated population because prisoners held in local jails were excluded from the total.

TABLE 5
Number of offenders with multiple correctional statuses at yearend, by correctional status, 2000–2015

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	81,800	23,500	24,600	21,800	11,600	12,900
2015	174,000	81,200	24,400	28,200	19,600	11,200	9,400

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 calculated 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 discussed in this report, the following formula was used:

$\Delta R = [P1 * (1/GP1)] - [P0 * (1/GP0)]$

$= [P1 * ((1/GP1) - (1/GP0))] + [(1/GP0) * (P1 - P0)]$

$= [(1/GP1) * (P1 - P0)] + [P0 * ((1/GP1) - (1/GP0)]$

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 the following reports: *Prisoners in 2015* (NCJ 250229, BJS web, December 2016) and *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2015* (NCJ 250230, BJS web, December 2016). 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 in 2015* (NCJ 250394, BJS web, December 2016).

Jail population—jurisdiction-level estimates

Nonresponse in the 2014 and 2015 DCRP was minimal. The unit response rate to the 2014 DCRP was 96.6% and 96.9% for the 2015 collection at the time of this report. The item response rate for the December 31 confined jail population was 98.9% in the 2014 DCRP and 99.6% in the 2015 DCRP. For jails that were unable to provide the 2014 and 2015 yearend count by sex, a carry-forward imputation procedure was used to impute values. This procedure used the specific

nonrespondent's data from a prior collection as a substitute for missing values in the 2014 or 2015 collection. These prior data were adjusted by the state-level rate of change between the year that the data were reported and the year the data were missing (e.g., data carried forward from 2012 were adjusted to account for the growth/decline in the confined population between 2012 and 2015 within the state where the jail was located). In the event that no prior years of reported data were available to carry forward, the imputed value from the 2013 Census of Jails that was used for weighting was carried forward as a proxy, subject to the same state-level adjustment for change in the confined population. For more information on the imputation method implemented in the 2013 Census of Jails, see *Census of Jails: Population Changes, 1999–2013* (NDJ 248627, BJS web, November 2015).

Because the DCRP data collection 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 and 2015 DCRP is described using 2015 as the example.

Control totals for the 2015 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 2014 and 2015 DCRP was computed within the state.
- Estimated 2015 values were calculated by multiplying the yearly change rate and the 2014 DCRP estimate of confined population for jails that did not respond to the 2015 DCRP.
- The sum of reported, item-imputed, and DCRP-estimated values for the 2015 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 2015 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 females on probation or parole in 2014 and 2015 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 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 2014 and 2015 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 2015* (NCJ 250229, BJS web, December 2016).

For jails that were unable to report the number of males and females confined at yearend 2014 or 2015, a carry-forward imputation procedure was used to impute values. This procedure used the nonrespondent's data from a prior collection as a substitute for missing values in the 2014 or 2015 collection. These prior data were adjusted by the state-level rate of change between the year that the data were reported and the year that the data were missing. For example, data carried forward from 2014 were adjusted to account for the growth/decline in the confined population from 2014 to 2015 (i.e., the year the data were missing) within the state where the jail was located. In the event that no prior years of reported data were available to carry forward, the imputed value from the 2013 Census of Jails that was used for weighting was carried forward as a proxy, subject to the same state-level adjustment for change in the confined population. For more information on the imputation method implemented in the 2013 Census of Jails, see *Census of Jails: Population Changes, 1999–2013* (NCJ 248627, BJS web, November 2015).

To generate estimates of the total correctional population in 2014 and 2015 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 female prisoners held in local jails was then subtracted from the total number of females under correctional supervision by jurisdiction. This same method was used to adjust the number of males 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 2014 and 2015, 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 and females 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 due to administrative changes (such as consolidating databases or implementing new information systems that result 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 jurisdiction and correctional status, 2015

	Total correction population			Community supervision			Incarcerated		
Jurisdiction	Total correctional population, 12/31/2015[a]	Correctional supervision rate per 100,000 U.S. residents ages 18 or older[b]	Correctional supervision rate per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages[b]	Number on probation or parole, 12/31/2015[c]	Community supervision rate per 100,000 U.S. residents ages 18 or older[b]	Community supervision rate per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages[b]	Number in prison or local jail, 12/31/2015[d]	Incarceration rate per 100,000 U.S. residents ages 18 or older[b]	Incarceration rate per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages
U.S. total[e]	6,712,600	2,700	2,080	4,650,900	1,870	1,441	2,145,100	860	660
Federal[f]	328,500	130	102	132,800	50	40	195,700	80	60
State	6,384,100	2,560	1,978	4,518,100	1,810	1,400	1,949,400	780	600
Alabama	107,500	2,850	2,210	64,600	1,710	1,330	42,900	1,140	880
Alaska	13,900	2,520	1,890	8,500	1,550	1,160	5,400	970	730
Arizona	136,300	2,600	1,980	83,300	1,590	1,210	54,900	1,050	800
Arkansas	73,200	3,210	2,450	51,500	2,260	1,720	24,000	1,050	800
California	550,600	1,820	1,400	349,600	1,160	890	201,000	670	510
Colorado	120,000	2,830	2,180	89,200	2,100	1,620	31,800	750	580
Connecticut	61,000	2,150	1,700	45,300	1,600	1,260	15,800	560	440
Delaware	22,700	3,050	2,390	16,100	2,150	1,690	6,700	890	700
District of Columbia	10,600	1,900	1,570	9,900	1,780	1,460	1,800	320	270
Florida	375,800	2,300	1,840	225,400	1,380	1,100	153,000	940	750
Georgia[g]	540,000	6,960	5,260	451,800	5,820	4,400	88,500	1,140	860
Hawaii	28,300	2,520	1,970	22,500	2,000	1,560	5,900	520	410
Idaho	48,700	3,960	2,930	37,800	3,070	2,270	10,900	890	660
Illinois	215,100	2,170	1,670	151,300	1,530	1,180	63,900	640	500
Indiana	166,000	3,280	2,500	122,500	2,420	1,850	43,500	860	650
Iowa	46,700	1,940	1,490	35,600	1,480	1,140	12,900	540	410
Kansas	37,400	1,700	1,280	20,900	950	720	16,600	760	570
Kentucky	103,700	3,030	2,340	70,600	2,060	1,590	33,800	990	760
Louisiana	114,600	3,210	2,450	71,900	2,010	1,530	49,000	1,370	1,050
Maine	10,100	940	760	6,700	630	510	4,000	370	300
Maryland	104,500	2,240	1,740	87,400	1,870	1,450	29,700	640	490
Massachusetts	86,900	1,600	1,270	66,900	1,230	980	20,100	370	300
Michigan	250,200	3,240	2,520	193,900	2,510	1,950	57,700	750	580
Minnesota	121,600	2,880	2,210	105,100	2,490	1,910	16,500	390	300
Mississippi	71,900	3,170	2,400	44,800	1,970	1,490	28,000	1,230	940
Missouri	106,000	2,250	1,740	62,600	1,330	1,030	43,400	920	710
Montana	14,700	1,810	1,410	9,700	1,200	940	5,600	690	540
Nebraska	22,300	1,560	1,170	13,700	950	720	8,600	600	450
Nevada	38,300	1,710	1,310	19,200	860	660	19,100	850	650
New Hampshire	10,900	1,020	820	6,300	590	470	4,600	430	340
New Jersey	183,500	2,630	2,040	151,300	2,170	1,690	33,900	490	380
New Mexico	25,000	1,570	1,200	16,800	1,050	800	15,100	950	720
New York	216,700	1,390	1,090	145,600	930	730	75,900	490	380
North Carolina	151,200	1,940	1,500	97,400	1,250	960	53,800	690	530
North Dakota	10,100	1,710	1,320	6,900	1,180	910	3,200	540	410
Ohio	331,500	3,680	2,850	262,000	2,910	2,250	70,700	790	610
Oklahoma[g]	73,100	2,460	1,860	33,400	1,130	850	39,700	1,340	1,010
Oregon	82,900	2,600	2,040	61,900	1,940	1,530	21,000	660	520
Pennsylvania	374,200	3,690	2,920	296,200	2,920	2,310	83,900	830	650
Rhode Island	25,300	2,990	2,390	24,400	2,870	2,300	3,200	380	310
South Carolina	70,100	1,830	1,420	38,500	1,010	780	31,600	820	640
South Dakota	15,000	2,310	1,740	9,800	1,500	1,130	5,300	820	620
Tennessee	119,900	2,340	1,810	75,400	1,470	1,140	48,000	940	720
Texas	687,300	3,360	2,480	488,800	2,390	1,760	214,800	1,050	780
Utah	25,500	1,210	840	15,700	750	520	11,700	560	390
Vermont	8,000	1,580	1,280	6,300	1,240	1,000	1,800	350	280
Virginia	114,400	1,750	1,360	57,000	870	680	57,300	880	680
Washington	130,600	2,330	1,810	104,700	1,870	1,450	29,700	530	410

Continued on next page

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Estimated number and rate of persons supervised by U.S. adult correctional systems, by jurisdiction and correctional status, 2015

	Total correction population			Community supervision			Incarcerated		
Jurisdiction	Total correctional population, 12/31/2015[a]	Correctional supervision rate per 100,000 U.S. residents ages 18 or older[b]	Correctional supervision rate per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages[b]	Number on probation or parole, 12/31/2015[c]	Community supervision rate per 100,000 U.S. residents ages 18 or older[b]	Community supervision rate per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages[b]	Number in prison or local jail, 12/31/2015[d]	Incarceration rate per 100,000 U.S. residents ages 18 or older[b]	Incarceration rate per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages
West Virginia	20,100	1,370	1,090	10,100	690	550	10,100	690	550
Wisconsin	100,600	2,240	1,740	65,600	1,460	1,130	35,000	780	610
Wyoming	9,900	2,200	1,680	5,900	1,320	1,010	3,900	880	670

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*.

[a]Excludes, by jurisdiction, an estimated 81,200 prisoners held in jail, 28,200 probationers in prison, 24,400 probationers in jail, 19,600 parolees in jail, 11,200 parolees in prison, and 9,400 parolees on probation. See table 5.

[b]Rates were computed using estimates of the U.S adult resident population of persons age 18 or older and persons of all ages on January 1, 2016, within jurisdiction.

[c]Excludes, by jurisdiction, an estimated 9,400 parolees on probation. See table 5.

[d]Excludes, by jurisdiction, an estimated 81,200 prisoners held in jail. See table 5.

[e]Total correctional population and total number in prison and jail include local jail counts that are based on December 31, 2015 in order to produce jurisdiction-level estimates. For this reason, excluding appendix tables 2, 3, and 4, the estimates in this table differ from the national estimates presented in other tables and figures in this report. See *Methodology*.

[f]Excludes about 11,000 inmates that were not held in locally operated jails but rather facilities that were operated by the Federal Bureau of Prisons and functioned as jails.

[g]Total correctional population and community supervision population estimates include misdemeanant probation cases, not individuals, supervised by private companies and may overstate the number of offenders under supervision.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Surveys of Probation and Parole, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, and National Prisoner Statistics Program, 2015; and U.S. Census Bureau, unpublished U.S. restident population estimates within jurisdiction on January 1, 2016.

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Number and rate of persons supervised by U.S. adult correctional systems, by sex and jurisdiction, 2014 and 2015

	Total correctional population, 12/31/2014					Total correctional population, 12/31/2015				
	Number			Rate per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages[a]		Number			Rate per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages[a]	
Jurisdiction	Total[b]	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total[b]	Male	Female	Male	Female
U.S. total[c]	6,810,800	5,560,100	1,250,600	3,530	770	6,712,600	5,462,700	1,249,900	3,440	760
Federal	338,000	300,600	37,400	190	20	328,500	292,000	36,500	180	20
State	6,472,700	5,259,500	1,213,200	3,340	750	6,384,100	5,170,700	1,213,400	3,250	740
Alabama	103,400	86,400	17,100	3,670	680	107,500	89,200	18,300	3,780	730
Alaska[d]	14,600	12,100	2,400	3,120	700	13,900	11,400	2,500	2,930	720
Arizona	133,600	111,900	21,700	3,320	640	136,300	114,100	22,200	3,340	640
Arkansas	69,400	55,800	13,600	3,820	900	73,200	58,300	14,900	3,980	980
California[d]	592,500	497,900	94,600	2,570	480	550,600	463,400	87,200	2,370	440
Colorado	119,800	94,000	25,800	3,460	960	120,000	93,900	26,000	3,390	950
Connecticut	62,300	51,500	10,700	2,940	580	61,000	50,300	10,700	2,870	580
Delaware	23,300	18,800	4,500	4,130	920	22,700	18,500	4,200	4,020	870
District of Columbia	11,900	10,200	1,800	3,210	500	10,600	9,800	800	3,050	230
Florida	382,800	308,900	73,900	3,150	720	375,800	302,600	73,200	3,030	700
Georgia[e]	578,000	462,300	115,800	9,330	2,220	540,000	432,900	107,100	8,650	2,030
Hawaii	28,300	22,300	6,000	3,090	860	28,300	22,400	6,000	3,070	840
Idaho	48,700	37,700	10,900	4,580	1,330	48,700	37,400	11,200	4,490	1,350
Illinois	219,000	181,000	38,000	2,860	580	215,100	177,700	37,500	2,810	570
Indiana[d]	172,500	136,900	35,600	4,200	1,060	166,000	131,300	34,700	4,020	1,030
Iowa	46,500	36,600	9,900	2,360	630	46,700	36,900	9,900	2,370	630
Kansas[d]	37,200	31,000	6,200	2,130	420	37,400	31,000	6,400	2,130	440
Kentucky	103,600	77,900	25,800	3,580	1,150	103,700	77,500	26,200	3,550	1,160
Louisiana	113,700	96,300	17,400	4,220	730	114,600	97,100	17,500	4,240	730
Maine	10,100	8,400	1,700	1,290	250	10,100	8,400	1,700	1,290	260
Maryland	109,700	92,100	17,700	3,170	570	104,500	87,600	16,900	3,000	550
Massachusetts	90,300	75,900	14,400	2,310	410	86,900	71,400	15,500	2,160	440
Michigan	256,700	203,200	53,400	4,170	1,060	250,200	199,600	50,600	4,090	1,000
Minnesota	120,500	95,500	25,000	3,510	910	121,600	95,900	25,700	3,500	930
Mississippi	69,700	58,200	11,500	4,000	750	71,900	60,400	11,500	4,160	740
Missouri	108,500	88,700	19,800	2,980	640	106,000	86,100	19,900	2,880	640
Montana	14,600	11,700	2,800	2,270	550	14,700	11,700	3,000	2,240	570
Nebraska	22,500	17,800	4,700	1,890	490	22,300	17,600	4,600	1,860	480
Nevada	37,200	31,200	6,000	2,170	420	38,300	32,100	6,200	2,190	430
New Hampshire	11,200	9,300	1,900	1,420	280	10,900	9,000	1,900	1,370	280
New Jersey	164,500	137,300	27,200	3,140	590	183,500	147,800	35,700	3,370	780
New Mexico	32,400	25,900	6,500	2,510	620	25,000	19,800	5,200	1,910	490
New York	222,100	192,200	29,800	2,000	290	216,700	187,300	29,400	1,940	290
North Carolina	153,300	123,800	29,500	2,540	580	151,200	122,200	29,000	2,490	560
North Dakota	9,300	7,300	2,000	1,900	560	10,100	7,800	2,300	1,990	610
Ohio	324,200	249,400	74,800	4,390	1,260	331,500	251,500	80,000	4,420	1,350
Oklahoma	69,500	57,600	11,900	2,990	600	73,100	60,200	12,900	3,090	650
Oregon	82,700	68,200	14,500	3,450	720	82,900	68,200	14,700	3,400	720
Pennsylvania	360,900	284,800	76,100	4,550	1,160	374,200	294,300	79,900	4,690	1,220
Rhode Island	25,100	21,300	3,800	4,160	700	25,300	21,500	3,800	4,190	700
South Carolina	71,800	61,000	10,900	2,580	430	70,100	59,400	10,800	2,480	430
South Dakota[d]	14,500	11,600	2,800	2,700	660	15,000	11,900	3,100	2,750	720
Tennessee	119,800	95,800	24,000	2,990	710	119,900	95,700	24,200	2,960	710
Texas	697,100	562,300	134,900	4,160	980	687,300	553,500	133,800	4,020	960
Utah	25,800	20,700	5,100	1,390	340	25,500	20,500	5,000	1,350	330
Vermont	8,400	6,700	1,700	2,180	530	8,000	6,400	1,600	2,070	520
Virginia	115,300	95,900	19,400	2,330	460	114,400	94,800	19,600	2,290	460
Washington	137,200	110,500	26,700	3,100	750	130,600	104,500	26,100	2,890	720
West Virginia	19,600	15,500	4,100	1,700	440	20,100	15,900	4,200	1,740	450
Wisconsin[d]	97,300	82,300	15,000	2,870	520	100,600	84,500	16,100	2,940	550
Wyoming	9,700	7,700	2,000	2,570	710	9,900	7,700	2,100	2,580	750

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*.

[a]Rates were computed using the U.S state resident population of all ages, by sex. U.S. resident populations of persons age 18 or older were not available by sex at the time this report was published. For this reason, jurisdiction-level rates in other tables of this report may not be comparable to this table.

[b]Excludes, by jurisdiction, an estimated 155,100 males and 18,900 females in 2015 and an estimated 154,100 males and 16,700 females in 2014 with multiple correctional statuses. See *Methodology*.

[c]Includes local jail counts that are based on December 31, 2015, to produce jurisdiction-level estimates. For this reason, excluding appendix tables 1, 3, and 4, the estimates in this table differ from the national estimates presented in other tables and figures in this report. See *Methodology*.

[d]Excludes about 11,00 inmates that were not held in locally operated jails but rather facilities that were operated by the Federal Bureau of Prisons and functioned as jails.

[e]Includes estimates due to nonresponse for sex. See *Methodology*.

[f]Estimates include misdemeanant probation cases, not individuals, supervised by private companies 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, 2014 and 2015, and U.S. Census Bureau, unpublished U.S. resident population estimates within jurisdiction, by sex, on January 1, 2015 and 2016.

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Number and rate of persons supervised by U.S. adult correctional systems, by sex, correctional status, and jurisdiction, 2015

Jurisdiction	Community supervision Number			Rate per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages[a]		Incarcerated[b] Number			Rate per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages[a]	
	Total[c]	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total[d]	Male	Female	Male	Female
U.S. total	4,650,900	3,594,300	1,056,700	2,260	640	2,145,100	1,942,500	202,600	1,600	160
Federal[e]	132,800	109,200	23,700	70	10	195,700	182,800	12,900	150	10
State	4,518,100	3,485,100	1,033,000	2,190	630	1,949,400	1,759,700	189,800	1,450	150
Alabama	64,600	50,600	14,000	2,140	560	42,900	38,600	4,300	1,640	170
Alaska[f]	8,500	6,600	1,900	1,700	550	5,400	4,800	600	1,230	170
Arizona	83,300	66,700	16,700	1,950	480	54,900	49,100	5,800	1,440	170
Arkansas	51,500	39,000	12,500	2,660	820	24,000	21,200	2,800	1,450	180
California[f]	349,600	277,500	72,100	1,420	360	201,000	186,000	15,100	950	80
Colorado	89,200	66,700	22,400	2,410	820	31,800	28,000	3,800	1,010	140
Connecticut	45,300	35,700	9,500	2,040	520	15,800	14,700	1,100	840	60
Delaware	16,100	12,400	3,700	2,690	760	6,700	6,100	500	1,330	110
District of Columbia	9,900	8,500	1,400	2,640	400	1,800	1,700	100	530	30
Florida	225,400	167,000	58,400	1,670	560	153,000	137,900	15,100	1,380	140
Georgia[g]	451,800	353,600	98,200	7,060	1,870	88,500	79,600	8,900	1,590	170
Hawaii	22,500	17,200	5,300	2,360	740	5,900	5,200	700	710	100
Idaho	37,800	28,100	9,700	3,370	1,160	10,900	9,300	1,600	1,120	190
Illinois[f]	151,300	118,200	33,100	1,870	510	63,900	59,500	4,400	940	70
Indiana[f]	122,500	93,100	29,400	2,850	870	43,500	38,200	5,200	1,170	160
Iowa	35,600	26,900	8,700	1,730	550	12,900	11,500	1,400	740	90
Kansas[f]	20,900	16,400	4,500	1,120	310	16,600	14,800	1,800	1,010	130
Kentucky	70,600	49,400	21,300	2,260	940	33,800	28,700	5,100	1,310	230
Louisiana	71,900	57,400	14,500	2,510	600	49,000	45,400	3,600	1,980	150
Maine	6,700	5,400	1,400	820	200	4,000	3,500	500	540	70
Maryland	87,400	71,800	15,600	2,460	500	29,700	27,800	1,900	950	60
Massachusetts	66,900	52,600	14,300	1,590	410	20,100	19,000	1,200	570	30
Michigan	193,900	147,700	46,100	3,020	910	57,700	53,100	4,600	1,090	90
Minnesota	105,100	81,000	24,000	2,960	870	16,500	14,800	1,600	540	60
Mississippi	44,800	35,500	9,300	2,440	600	28,000	25,800	2,300	1,770	150
Missouri	62,600	47,600	15,000	1,590	480	43,400	38,500	4,900	1,290	160
Montana	9,700	7,400	2,300	1,430	440	5,600	4,800	800	930	150
Nebraska	13,700	10,000	3,700	1,050	390	8,600	7,700	900	810	100
Nevada	19,200	15,200	4,000	1,040	270	19,100	16,800	2,300	1,150	160
New Hampshire	6,300	4,900	1,400	750	210	4,600	4,100	500	620	80
New Jersey	151,300	117,700	33,700	2,690	730	33,900	31,700	2,200	720	50
New Mexico	16,800	12,600	4,200	1,210	400	15,100	13,300	1,800	1,290	170
New York	145,600	120,500	25,000	1,250	250	75,900	71,100	4,800	740	50
North Carolina	97,400	73,400	24,000	1,490	460	53,800	48,800	5,000	990	100
North Dakota	6,900	5,100	1,800	1,300	490	3,200	2,700	400	690	120
Ohio	262,000	189,700	72,300	3,330	1,220	70,700	62,800	7,900	1,100	130
Oklahoma	33,400	25,700	7,700	1,320	390	39,700	34,400	5,300	1,770	270
Oregon[f]	61,900	49,600	12,300	2,470	600	21,000	18,600	2,400	930	120
Pennsylvania	296,200	223,500	72,700	3,560	1,110	83,900	76,300	7,600	1,220	120
Rhode Island	24,400	20,600	3,800	4,010	690	3,200	3,100	100	600	30
South Carolina	38,500	30,500	8,000	1,280	320	31,600	28,900	2,800	1,210	110
South Dakota[f]	9,800	7,500	2,300	1,720	540	5,300	4,600	800	1,050	180
Tennessee	75,400	57,100	18,300	1,770	540	48,000	41,600	6,500	1,290	190
Texas	488,800	375,200	113,600	2,730	810	214,800	192,500	22,300	1,400	160
Utah	15,700	12,000	3,700	790	240	11,700	10,100	1,600	660	110

Continued on next page

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Number and rate of persons supervised by U.S. adult correctional systems, by sex, correctional status, and jurisdiction, 2015

	Community supervision			Rate per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages[a]		Incarcerated[b]			Rate per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages[a]	
	Number					Number				
Jurisdiction	Total[c]	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total[d]	Male	Female	Male	Female
Vermont	6,300	4,800	1,500	1,550	470	1,800	1,600	200	520	50
Virginia	57,000	43,700	13,300	1,060	310	57,300	51,000	6,300	1,230	150
Washington	104,700	81,600	23,200	2,260	640	29,700	26,300	3,400	730	90
West Virginia	10,100	7,300	2,800	800	300	10,100	8,700	1,400	950	150
Wisconsin	65,600	52,700	12,900	1,830	440	35,000	31,800	3,100	1,110	110
Wyoming	5,900	4,300	1,600	1,450	550	3,900	3,400	600	1,130	200

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*.

[a]Rates were computed using the U.S state resident population of all ages, by sex. U.S. resident populations of persons age 18 or older were not available by sex at the time this report was published. For this reason, jurisdiction-level rates in other tables of this report may not be comparable to the rates in this table.

[b]Total correctional population and total number in prison and jail include local jail counts that are based on December 31, 2015 in order to produce jurisdiction-level estimates. For this reason, excluding appendix tables 1, 2, and 4, the estimates in this table differ from the national estimates presented in other tables and figures in this report. See *Methodology*.

[c]Excludes, by jurisdiction, an estimated 9,400 parolees on probation. See table 5.

[d]Excludes, by jurisdiction, an estimated 81,200 prisoners held in local jails. See table 5.

[e]Excludes about 11,000 inmates that were not held in locally operated jails but rather facilities that were operated by the Federal Bureau of Prisons and functioned as jails.

[f]Includes estimates due to nonresponse for sex. See *Methodology*.

[g]Estimates include misdemeanant probation cases, not individuals, supervised by private companies 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, 2015; and U.S. Census Bureau, unpublished U.S. resident population estimates within jurisdiction, by sex, on January 1, 2016.

APPENDIX TABLE 4

Number and rate of persons supervised by U.S. adult correctional systems, by sex and correctional status, 2014

Jurisdiction	Community supervision Number Total[c]	Male	Female	Rate per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages[a] Male	Female	Incarcerated[b] Number Total[d]	Male	Female	Rate per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages[a] Male	Female
U.S. total	4,713,200	3,655,300	1,057,900	2,320	650	2,179,900	1,978,700	201,200	1,260	120
Federal[e]	128,400	104,800	23,500	70	10	209,600	195,700	13,900	120	10
State	4,584,800	3,550,500	1,034,300	2,250	640	1,970,300	1,783,000	187,300	1,130	120
Alabama[f]	61,400	48,400	13,000	2,060	520	44,400	39,900	4,400	1,700	180
Alaska	9,300	7,500	1,800	1,930	510	5,300	4,600	700	1,190	190
Arizona	80,700	64,600	16,100	1,920	470	54,800	49,000	5,800	1,450	170
Arkansas	49,300	37,700	11,600	2,580	770	23,400	21,000	2,400	1,440	160
California[f]	382,600	303,900	78,700	1,570	400	210,000	194,000	15,900	1,000	80
Colorado	89,100	66,700	22,400	2,450	830	31,500	27,900	3,600	1,030	130
Connecticut	45,600	36,100	9,600	2,060	520	16,600	15,500	1,100	880	60
Delaware	16,300	12,500	3,900	2,740	790	7,000	6,400	600	1,400	120
District of Columbia	11,400	9,600	1,700	3,050	490	1,600	1,500	100	490	30
Florida	231,600	172,500	59,100	1,760	580	153,800	138,800	15,000	1,410	150
Georgia[g]	491,800	384,500	107,400	7,760	2,060	89,500	80,700	8,800	1,630	170
Hawaii	22,500	17,100	5,400	2,370	760	5,900	5,200	700	720	90
Idaho	37,700	28,300	9,300	3,440	1,140	11,000	9,400	1,600	1,140	190
Illinois	151,800	118,600	33,200	1,880	510	67,200	62,400	4,800	990	70
Indiana	128,100	97,700	30,400	3,000	910	44,500	39,300	5,200	1,210	150
Iowa	35,500	26,700	8,800	1,720	560	12,700	11,400	1,300	730	80
Kansas	20,400	16,000	4,400	1,100	300	16,800	15,000	1,800	1,030	120
Kentucky	70,800	49,800	21,000	2,290	940	33,500	28,600	4,900	1,320	220
Louisiana	70,600	56,400	14,200	2,470	600	49,100	45,400	3,700	1,990	150
Maine	6,600	5,300	1,300	810	190	4,100	3,700	500	560	70
Maryland[f]	91,100	74,900	16,200	2,580	520	31,100	29,100	2,000	1,000	70
Massachusetts	70,200	57,000	13,200	1,730	380	20,300	19,100	1,200	580	40
Michigan[f]	199,000	149,900	49,100	3,070	970	59,400	54,900	4,500	1,130	90
Minnesota	104,300	80,800	23,500	2,970	850	16,200	14,700	1,500	540	60
Mississippi	44,300	35,100	9,200	2,410	600	25,400	23,100	2,300	1,590	150
Missouri	65,800	50,700	15,100	1,700	490	42,700	38,000	4,700	1,280	150
Montana	9,700	7,500	2,200	1,460	430	5,500	4,800	700	920	140
Nebraska	14,000	10,200	3,800	1,090	400	8,500	7,600	900	810	100
Nevada	18,000	14,200	3,800	980	270	19,300	17,000	2,200	1,180	160
New Hampshire	6,300	5,000	1,300	760	190	4,900	4,300	600	660	80
New Jersey	130,800	105,800	25,000	2,420	550	35,200	32,900	2,300	750	50
New Mexico	18,100	13,400	4,700	1,290	450	14,300	12,600	1,800	1,210	170
New York	149,100	123,600	25,500	1,290	250	77,500	72,700	4,700	760	50
North Carolina	99,300	74,600	24,700	1,530	480	54,000	49,200	4,800	1,010	90
North Dakota	6,200	4,600	1,600	1,190	440	3,200	2,800	400	720	120
Ohio	256,200	188,500	67,700	3,320	1,140	69,100	61,800	7,300	1,090	120
Oklahoma	31,100	24,100	7,100	1,250	360	38,400	33,600	4,800	1,740	250
Oregon	61,900	49,600	12,300	2,510	610	20,900	18,600	2,200	940	110
Pennsylvania[f]	281,400	212,400	68,900	3,390	1,050	85,200	77,700	7,500	1,240	110
Rhode Island	24,100	20,300	3,800	3,960	700	3,400	3,200	200	630	30
South Carolina	40,000	31,900	8,100	1,350	320	31,900	29,100	2,800	1,230	110
South Dakota	9,400	7,200	2,200	1,680	520	5,100	4,500	600	1,040	150
Tennessee	76,400	57,900	18,600	1,810	550	46,800	40,900	6,000	1,270	180
Texas	496,900	381,700	115,100	2,820	840	217,000	195,200	21,800	1,440	160
Utah	15,300	11,700	3,600	780	250	12,700	10,900	1,800	730	120
Vermont	6,800	5,200	1,600	1,690	490	2,000	1,800	200	590	50

Continued on next page

APPENDIX TABLE 4

Number and rate of persons supervised by U.S. adult correctional systems, by sex and correctional status, 2014

Jurisdiction	Community supervision Number Total[c]	Community supervision Number Male	Community supervision Number Female	Rate per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages[a] Male	Rate per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages[a] Female	Incarcerated[b] Number Total[d]	Incarcerated[b] Number Male	Incarcerated[b] Number Female	Rate per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages[a] Male	Rate per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages[a] Female
Virginia	56,700	43,500	13,200	1,060	310	58,600	52,400	6,200	1,270	150
Washington[f]	109,100	85,400	23,700	2,400	670	30,900	27,400	3,500	770	100
West Virginia[f]	9,900	7,200	2,800	790	290	9,900	8,500	1,400	930	150
Wisconsin	64,500	52,500	12,000	1,830	410	34,600	31,500	3,100	1,100	110
Wyoming	5,900	4,400	1,500	1,470	530	3,800	3,300	500	1,100	180

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*.

[a]Rates were computed using the U.S state resident population of all ages, by sex. U.S. resident populations of persons age 18 or older were not available by sex at the time this report was published. For this reason, jurisdiction-level rates in other tables of this report may not be comparable to the rates in this table.

[b]Total correctional population and total number in prison and jail include local jail counts that are based on December 31, 2015 in order to produce jurisdiction-level estimates. For this reason, excluding appendix tables 1, 2, and 3, the estimates in this table differ from the national estimates presented in other tables and figures in this report. See *Methodology.*

[c]Excludes, by jurisdiction, an estimated 12,900 parolees on probation. See table 5.

[d]Excludes, by jurisdiction, an estimated 81,700 prisoners held in local jails. See table 5.

[e]Excludes about 11,000 inmates that were not held in locally operated jails but rather facilities that were operated by the Federal Bureau of Prisons and functioned as jails.

[f]Includes estimates due to nonresponse for sex. See *Methodology*.

[g]Estimates include misdemeanant probation cases, not individuals, supervised by private companies 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, by sex, on January 1, 2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Number of persons incarcerated by other adult correctional systems, 2000, 2010, and 2014–2015

Other adult correctional systems	Number of persons 2000	2010	2014	2015	Average annual change, 2000–2014	Percent change, 2014–2015
Total	20,400	17,600	17,800	16,800	-0.9%	-5.7%
Territorial prisons[a]	16,200	13,800	14,000	12,900	-1.0	-8.1
Military facilties[b]	2,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	-3.9	-0.8
Jails in Indian country[c]	1,800	2,400	2,400	2,500	2.1	5.5

Note: Estimates were rounded to the nearest 100 and are for December 31. Total excludes persons held in local jails, under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons, in U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement facilities, or held in juvenile facilities.

[a]The 2014 and 2015 totals include population counts that were estimated for some territories due to nonresponse. See *Prisoners in 2015* (NCJ 250229, BJS web, December 2016) for detailed statistics of this population.

[b]See *Prisoners in 2015* (NCJ 250229, BJS web, December 2016) for detailed statistics of this population.

[c]Population counts are for the last weekday in June of each year. See *Jails in Indian Country, 2015* (NCJ 250117, BJS web, November 2016) for detailed statistics of this population.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program, and Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2000, 2010, and 2014–2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 6
Persons held in custody in state or federal prisons or in local jails, 2000, 2010, and 2014–2015

Persons in custody	Number				Average annual change, 2000–2014	Percent change, 2014–2015
	2000	2010	2014	2015		
Total	1,938,500	2,266,500	2,217,900	2,168,400	1.0%	-2.2%
Federal prisoners[a]	140,100	207,000	209,600	195,800	2.9%	-6.6%
Prisons	133,900	198,300	200,100	186,700	2.9	-6.7
Federal facilities	124,500	173,100	169,500	160,700	2.2	-5.2
Privately operated facilities	9,400	25,200	30,500	26,000	8.4	-14.8
Community corrections centers[b]	6,100	8,600	9,500	9,200	3.2	-3.2
State prisoners	1,177,200	1,310,800	1,264,800	1,244,400	0.5%	-1.6%
State facilities[c]	1,101,200	1,216,700	1,173,100	1,153,100	0.5	-1.7
Privately operated facilities	76,100	94,100	91,700	91,300	1.3	-0.4
Local jails	621,100	748,700	744,600	728,200	1.3%	-2.2%
Incarceration rate[d]	690	700	690	670	--	-2.9%
Adult incarceration rate[e]	920	910	900	870	-0.2%	-3.3

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 to sum to total due to rounding. Prison counts are for December 31; jail counts are for the last weekday in June. Total includes all persons held in local jails, state or federal prisons, or privately operated facilities. It does not include persons held in U.S. territories (appendix table 5), military facilities (appendix table 5), in U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement facilities, in jails in Indian country (appendix table 5), or in 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 only and the jurisdiction prison population reported in all other tables and figures of this report.

-- Less than 0.05%.

[a]After 2001, responsibility for sentenced prisoners from the District of Columbia was transferred to the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

[b]Nonsecure, privately operated community corrections centers.

[c]Excludes prisoners held in local jails in Georgia for 2010, 2014, and 2015 to avoid double counting.

[d]The total number in the custody of local jails, state or federal prisons, or privately operated facilities within the year per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages.

[e]The 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, 2010, and 2014–2015; and U.S. Census bureau, postcensal estimated restident populations for January 1 of the following year, 2001, 2011, 2015, and 2016.

APPENDIX TABLE 7
Standard errors for local jail inmates at midyear, 2005–2015

Year	Total	Standard error[a]
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
2015	728,200	7,380

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.

[a]Unless noted for a specific year, data are based on the number of inmates confined on the last weekday in June.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, and Census of Jail Inmates, 2005–2015.

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

This report was written by Danielle Kaeble and Lauren Glaze. Laura Maruschak and Todd Minton verified the report.

Monika Potemra and Jill Thomas edited the report. Tina Dorsey produced the report.

December 2016, NCJ 250374

BJS

Office of Justice Programs
Building Solutions • Supporting Communities • Advancing Justice
www.ojp.usdoj.gov