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Bulletin

Correctional Populations in the United States, 2016

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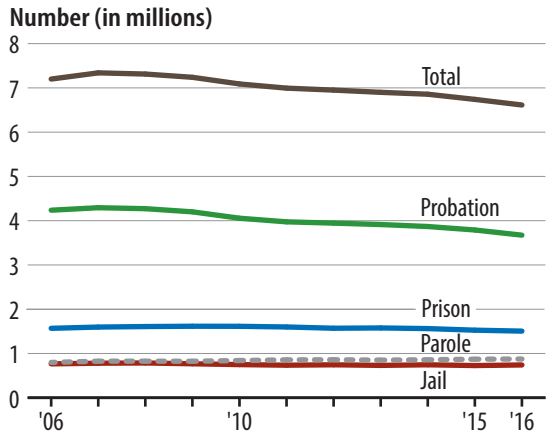
An estimated 6,613,500 persons were under the supervision of U.S. adult correctional systems on December 31, 2016 **(figure 1)**. The adult correctional population consists of persons held in prisons and jails and persons on probation and parole. The correctional population decreased 0.9% from January 1, 2016, to December 31, 2016. From 2007 to 2016, the correctional population declined by an average of 1.2% annually, ranging from a decrease of 0.4% in 2008 to 2.1% in 2010. At year-end 2016, about 1 in 38 persons in the United States were under correctional supervision.

This report summarizes data from several Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) collections on populations supervised by adult correctional systems in the United States. (See *Methodology*.)

FIGURE 1
Total population under the supervision of U.S. adult correctional systems, 2006–2016



Note: Estimates may not be comparable to previously published BJS reports because of updated information or rounding. See *Methodology* for details.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, Annual Survey of Jails, and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2006–2016.

HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2016, the number of persons supervised by U.S. adult correctional systems dropped for the ninth consecutive year.
- From 2007 to 2016, the portion of the adult population under supervision of U.S. correctional systems decreased by 18%, from 3,210 to 2,640 per 100,000 adult residents.
- The percentage of adults supervised by the U.S. correctional system was lower in 2016 than at any time since 1993.
- The incarceration rate has declined since 2009 and is currently at its lowest rate since 1996.
- On December 31, 2016, an estimated 6,613,500 persons were supervised by U.S. adult correctional systems, about 62,700 fewer persons than on January 1, 2016.
- About 1 in 38 adults (or 2.6% of persons age 18 or older in the United States) were under some form of correctional supervision at year-end 2016.
- The correctional population declined 0.9% during 2016 due to decreases in both the community supervision (down 1.1%) and incarcerated (down 0.5%) populations.
- The community supervision population fell from 4,586,900 on January 1, 2016, to 4,537,100 on December 31, 2016.
- All of the decrease in the community supervision population in 2016 was due to a decline in the probation population (down 52,500).
- The incarcerated population decreased slightly from 2,172,800 in 2015 to 2,162,400 in 2016.
- All of the decrease in the incarcerated population was due to a decline in the prison population (down 21,200), while the jail population remained relatively stable.

For more information on the individual components included in the total correctional population, see *Prisoners in 2016* (NCJ 251149, BJS web, January 2018), *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2016* (NCJ 251148, BJS web, March 2018), and *Jail Inmates in 2016* (NCJ 251210, BJS web, February 2018). These systems include persons living in the community while supervised by probation or parole agencies, and those incarcerated under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons or in the custody of local jails. (See *Terms and definitions*.)

Community supervision and incarcerated populations continued a steady decline

The decline in the U.S. correctional population from January 1, 2016 (6,676,200 persons), to December 31, 2016 (6,613,500), continued a downward trend that began in 2008 (table 1). Persons supervised in the community on either probation (3,673,100 persons) or parole (874,800) continued to account for the majority of the U.S. correctional population at year-end 2016. Nearly 7 in 10 persons under correctional supervision were supervised in the community (4,537,100) on December 31, 2016, and 3 in 10 (2,162,400) were incarcerated in state or federal prisons or local jails.[1]

The 0.9% decrease in the correctional population from January 1, 2016, to December 31, 2016, was due to a 1.1% decline in the number of persons supervised in the community and a 0.5% decline in the incarcerated population. The decrease in the community supervision population during 2016 accounted for nearly 80% of the decline in the total correctional population. The number of persons under supervision in the

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

TABLE 1
Number of persons supervised by U.S. adult correctional systems, by correctional status, 2000 and 2006–2016

Year	Total correctional population[a]	Community supervision			Incarcerated[b]		
		Total[a,c]	Probation	Parole	Total[a]	Local jail[d]	Prison
2000	6,467,800	4,564,900	3,839,400	725,500	1,945,400	621,100**	1,394,200
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	6,740,300	4,650,900	3,789,800	870,500	2,172,800	727,400	1,526,600
2016*							
January 1[e]	6,676,200	4,586,900	3,725,600	870,700	~	~	~
December 31	6,613,500	4,537,100	3,673,100	874,800	2,162,400	740,700	1,505,400
Average annual percent change, 2007–2016	-1.2%	-1.3%	-1.7%	0.6%	-0.7%	-0.6%	-0.7%
Percent change, January 1, 2016–December 31, 2016[f]	-0.9%	-1.1%	-1.4%	0.5%	-0.5%	1.8%	-1.4%

Note: Estimates are 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, except where noted; 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 dual correctional statuses. See *Methodology*. See the *Key Statistics* page on the BJS website for correctional population statistics prior to 2000 or other years excluded in this table.

*Comparison year.

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

~Not applicable.

[a]Adjusted to account for offenders with dual 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.

[d]The Annual Survey of Jails is a nationally representative sample of jails rather than a full census.

[e]The total correctional population for January 1, 2016, is the sum of the total community supervision population for January 1, 2016, and the total incarcerated population for December 31, 2015, adjusted for the number of persons in 2015 on dual correctional statuses.

[f]Within-year change for the prison population is calculated as the difference between December 31, 2015, and 2016, while change for the jail population is calculated as the difference between the last weekday of June 2015 and June 2016.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, Annual Survey of Jails, and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2000 and 2006–2016.

community decreased by 49,800 from January 1, 2016, to December 31, 2016, to 4,537,100. During 2016, the probation population decreased by 1.4%, while the parole population increased by 0.5%, resulting in an overall decline in the community supervision population. From 2007 to 2016, the community supervision population decreased by an annual average of 1.3%. At year-end 2016, the number of persons under community supervision was the lowest observed since 1999 (4,485,300) (not shown).

On December 31, 2016, an estimated 2,162,400 persons were either under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons or in the custody of local jails—10,400 fewer persons than in 2015. By year-end 2016, 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).

During 2016, the prison population decreased 1.4%, while the jail population remained relatively stable. The U.S. prison population on December 31, 2016 (1,505,400), was at its lowest level since 2004 (1,497,100) (not shown). The total incarcerated population in 2016 was 0.5% lower than in 2015.

Probation and prison populations decreased, while parole population increased

After peaking in 2007, the total U.S. correctional population declined annually through 2016. The composition of the population remained generally unchanged despite the decreasing size of the probation population during that time. Probationers accounted for the majority of offenders under correctional supervision in 2007 (59%) and 2016 (56%) **(table 2)**. Prisoners represented less than a quarter of the U.S. correctional population in 2007 (22%) and 2016 (23%). Parolees (11% in 2007 and 13% in 2016) and jail inmates (11% in both 2007 and 2016) remained the smallest percentage of the correctional population during the 9-year period.

From 2007 to 2016, decreases in the probation (down 619,800 persons), prison (down 91,400), and jail (down 39,500) populations accounted for the overall decline in the U.S. correctional population **(table 3)**. The decrease in the probation population accounted for 85% of the total decline in the correctional population,

TABLE 2
Number of persons supervised by U.S. adult correctional systems, by correctional status, 2007 and 2016

	2007		2016	
Correctional population	Population	Percent of total population	Population	Percent of total population
Total[a]	7,339,600	100%	6,613,500	100%
Probation[b]	4,293,000	58.5	3,673,100	55.5
Prison[b]	1,596,800	21.8	1,505,400	22.8
Parole[b]	826,100	11.3	874,800	13.2
Local jail[c]	780,200	10.6	740,700	11.2
Offenders with dual correctional statuses[d]	156,400	:	180,500	:

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

: Not calculated.

[a]To avoid double counting, the total represents the combined probation, prison, parole, and jail counts minus those who have dual correctional statuses. 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. See table 5 and *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, Annual Survey of Jails, and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2007 and 2016.

TABLE 3
Change in the number of persons supervised by U.S. adult correctional systems, 2007–2016

	2007–2016	
Correctional population	Change in population	Percent of total change
Total change[a]	-726,200	100%
Probation[b]	-619,800	85.3
Prison[b]	-91,400	12.6
Local jail[c]	-39,500	5.4
Parole[b]	48,700	-6.7
Offenders with dual correctional statuses[d]	24,100	:

Note: Estimates are 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 dual correctional statuses from the total to avoid double counting. See table 5 and *Methodology*.

: Not calculated.

[a]To avoid double counting, the total represents the combined probation, prison, parole, and jail counts minus those who have dual correctional statuses. See table 5 and *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 held in a jail on December 31. See table 5 and *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, Annual Survey of Jails, and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2007–2016.

as probationers represented the largest share of offenders under correctional supervision. The parole (up 48,700) population was the only population to increase during this time, slightly offsetting the overall decline.

Correctional supervision rate decreased for the ninth consecutive year

After peaking at 3,210 offenders per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older in 2007, the correctional supervision rate trended downward, falling to a low of 2,640 per 100,000 by year-end 2016 **(table 4)**. The percentage of adults supervised by U.S. correctional system was lower in 2016 than at any time since 1993 (2,550 per 100,000) (not shown). Both the change in the correctional population and change in the U.S population had an impact on the rate. More than half (53%) of the decrease in the correctional supervision rate from 2007 to 2016 was attributed to the decrease in the number of offenders under correctional supervision (not shown). The remaining 47% resulted from the increase in the U.S. resident population age 18 or older from 2007 to 2015, which is used to calculate the rates. By year-end 2016, the correctional supervision rate fell to the lowest rate since 1993 (2,550 per 100,000), when almost 1.9 million fewer persons were supervised by U.S. adult correctional systems (not shown).

On December 31, 2016, 1,810 offenders per 100,000 U.S. adult residents were on probation or parole. This was the same rate as in 1992 when the community supervision population was smaller by about 1.1 million offenders and the U.S. resident population was smaller by about 63 million people (not shown). The community corrections rate has declined for nine consecutive years since reaching a high in 2007 (2,240 per 100,000).

In 2016, 860 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 declined since 2009 (980 per 100,000) after reaching a high of 1,000 per 100,000 U.S. adult residents from 2006 to 2008. The incarceration rate had declined since 2009 and is currently at its lowest rate since 1996 (830 per 100,000) (not shown).

TABLE 4
Rate of persons supervised by U.S. adult correctional systems, by correctional status, 2000 and 2006–2016

	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
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	680
2016	2,640	1 in 38	2,040	1,810	1,400	860	670

Note: Rates are 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 excluded 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 in the custody of local jails.

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

[c]Rates are based on U.S. Census Bureau estimates of the U.S. resident population, age 18 or older, for January 1 of the following year.

[d]Rates are based on U.S. Census Bureau estimates of the U.S. resident population, all ages, for January 1 of the following year.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, Annual Survey of Jails, and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2000 and 2006–2016; 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 prisoners 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 in the custody of 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 in the custody of local jails per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages (i.e., total correctional supervision rate) or U.S. residents age 18 or older (i.e., adult correctional supervision rate).

Imprisonment rate—estimated number of prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction sentenced to more than one year per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages (i.e., total imprisonment rate) or U.S. residents age 18 or older (i.e., adult imprisonment rate). This statistic does not appear in this report; see *Prisoners in 2016* (NCJ 251149, BJS web, January 2018).

Incarcerated population—estimated number of persons under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons, and those in the custody of local jails.

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

Indian country jail population—estimated number of inmates held in correctional facilities operated by tribal authorities or the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), U.S. Department of the Interior. These facilities include confinement facilities, detention centers, jails, and other facilities operated by tribal authorities or the BIA. (See Jails in *Indian Country, 2016*, NCJ 250981, BJS web, November 2017.)

Local jail population—estimated number of inmates held in confinement facilities operated under the authority of a sheriff, police chief, or city or county administrator. They are intended for adults but may hold juveniles before or after they are adjudicated. Facilities include jails, detention centers, city or county correctional centers, special jail facilities (such as medical or treatment centers and pre-release centers) and temporary holding or lockup facilities that are part of the jail's combined function. Inmates sentenced to jail facilities usually have a sentence of one year or less. (See *Jail Inmates in 2016,* NCJ 251210, BJS web, February 2018.)

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

Parole population—estimated number of persons who are on conditional release in the community following a prison term while under the control, supervision, or care of a state or federal correctional agency. Violations of the conditions of supervision during this period may result in a new sentence of confinement or a return to confinement for a technical violation. 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 one 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 public or private prisons,

penitentiaries, correctional facilities, halfway houses, boot camps, farms, training or treatment centers, and hospitals. Counts also include prisoners who were temporarily absent (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, held in other jurisdictions, out to court, or in transit from one jurisdiction of legal authority to the custody of a confinement facility outside that jurisdiction. Prisoners based in private facilities are excluded from custody counts unless otherwise specified (see appendix table 3).

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 to remain in the community, generally in lieu of incarceration. In some cases, probation may be a combined sentence of incarceration followed by a period of community supervision.

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

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

Methodology

Sources of data

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

Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey. BJS's Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey (ASPP), which began in 1980, collect 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.

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 year-end. See appendix table 1 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. They may also hold youth age 17 or younger before or after they are adjudicated. The 2016 ASJ was a stratified probability sample of 875 active jail jurisdictions nationwide. The ASJ data used in this report include inmates age 17 or younger who were held either before or after they were adjudicated (about 3,700 persons at year-end 2016).

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-level 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 the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program. The Deaths in Custody Reporting Program provides the population of jail inmates confined as of December 31.

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 form to act as the 2013 Census of Jails. 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 (DOCs) or the approximately 2,900 local adult jail jurisdictions nationwide. In an attempt 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 in response to the Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-297) and 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 facility admissions. All jails, including those with no deaths to report (about 80% of jails in any given year), are asked to complete the annual summary form.

In appendix table 1, BJS uses the local jail counts from the 2016 DCRP to generate jurisdiction-level estimates of the total incarcerated and correctional populations. Because of this, the total correctional and incarcerated populations in appendix table 1 do not match the totals reported in other tables and figures in this report.

National Prisoner Statistics Program. The National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program began in 1926 under a mandate from Congress and is conducted annually. It collects data from the nation's 50 state DOCs and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP). The NPS distinguishes between prisoners in custody and prisoners under the jurisdiction of correctional authorities. To have custody of a prisoner, a state or the BOP must physically hold that prisoner in one of its facilities. To have jurisdiction over a prisoner, the state or 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.[2]

Except for appendix table 3, the NPS prisoner counts in all tables and figures of this report are consistent with the jurisdiction counts and findings reported in *Prisoners in 2016* (NCJ 251149, BJS web, January 2018). 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 3 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 2016), and those in the six states in which prisons and jails form an integrated system, including persons age 17 or younger who may have been held before or after adjudication.

Through the annual NPS collection, BJS has obtained year-end counts of prisoners in the custody of U.S. military authorities from the Department of Defense Corrections Council since 1994. In 1994, the council, 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 (see appendix table 2).

[2]See *Jurisdiction notes* in *Prisoners in 2016* (NCJ 251149, BJS web, January 2018) to determine which states did not distinguish between custody and jurisdiction counts.

Since 1995, through the annual NPS collection, BJS has collected year-end counts of prisoners from DOCs in the U.S. territories (American Samoa, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) and U.S. commonwealths (Northern Mariana Islands and Puerto Rico). These data represent all prisoners in the custody of prison facilities in the U.S. territories or commonwealths (see appendix table 2). See *Prisoners in 2016* (NCJ 251149, BJS web, January 2018) 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 (see appendix table 2). See *Jails in Indian Country, 2016* (NCJ 250981, BJS web, December 2017) for more statistics and information.

Counts adjusted for offenders with dual correctional statuses

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

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

In 1998, through the Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey, BJS began collecting data on the number of probationers and parolees with dual correctional statuses and has since expanded on the information collected. In 1999, 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 in the NPS **(table 5)**. Table 5 includes adjustments that were made to the total correctional

TABLE 5

Number of offenders with dual correctional statuses at year-end, by correctional status, 2000–2016

Year	Total	Prisoners held in local jail	Probationers in—		Parolees—		
			Local jail	State or federal prison	In local jail	In 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
2016	180,500	83,700	24,400	24,000	24,500	13,000	10,800

Note: Estimates are 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.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2000–2016.

population, total community supervision population, and all total incarcerated population estimates presented in this report to exclude offenders with dual 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 on individuals with dual statuses each year, the numbers may underestimate the total number of offenders who had dual correctional statuses from 2000 to 2016.

Due to these adjustments, the sum of correctional statuses in figure 1, tables 1 through 4, and appendix table 1 do not equal the total correctional population. In addition, the sum of the probation and parole populations for 2008 through 2016 do 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 2016 do not equal the total incarcerated population because prisoners held in local jails were excluded from the total.

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:

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

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

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

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 $[(1/GP0) \times (P1 - P0)]$ and $[(1/GP1) \times (P1 - P0)]$ 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 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 2016* (NCJ 251149, BJS web, January 2018) and *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2016* (NCJ 251148, BJS web, March 2018). For more information on the nonresponse adjustments implemented to generate national counts of the jail population in the tables and figures of this report that include national estimates, see *Jail Inmates in 2016* (NCJ 251210, BJS web, February 2018).

Jail population—jurisdiction-level estimates

Nonresponse in the 2015 and 2016 DCRP was minimal. The unit response rate to the 2015 DCRP was 98.5% and 97.4% for the 2016 collection at the time of this report. 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 2015 and 2016 DCRP is described using 2016 as the example.

Control totals for the 2016 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 2015 and 2016 DCRP was computed within the state.
- Estimated 2016 values were calculated by multiplying the yearly change rate and the 2015 DCRP estimate of confined population for jails that did not respond to the 2016 DCRP.
- The sum of reported, item-imputed, and DCRP-estimated values for the 2016 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 2016 DCRP confined jail population values for state *i*:

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

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.

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 year-end.

Also, some jurisdictions have experienced reporting changes for one correctional population collection or more over time. These changes may result due to making 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 may be found in the source reports for each of the four correctional populations, such as the *Probation and Parole in the United States* 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, 2016

	Total correction population			Community supervision			Incarcerated		
Jurisdiction	Total correctional population, 12/31/2016[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, 12/31/2016[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, 12/31/2016[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]	6,582,100	2,630	2,030	4,537,100	1,810	1,400	2,131,000	850	660
Federal[f]	320,000	130	100	131,700	50	40	188,400	80	60
State	6,262,000	2,500	1,930	4,405,400	1,760	1,360	1,942,600	780	600
Alabama	99,800	2,640	2,050	60,700	1,610	1,250	40,900	1,080	840
Alaska	12,900	2,320	1,730	8,400	1,520	1,140	4,400	800	600
Arizona	137,500	2,570	1,970	84,800	1,590	1,220	55,000	1,030	790
Arkansas	72,100	3,150	2,410	51,500	2,250	1,720	24,000	1,050	800
California	536,100	1,770	1,360	333,300	1,100	850	202,700	670	510
Colorado	121,900	2,820	2,180	90,900	2,110	1,630	32,100	740	580
Connecticut	59,600	2,110	1,670	44,700	1,580	1,250	15,000	530	420
Delaware	22,400	2,980	2,340	15,800	2,100	1,650	6,600	880	690
District of Columbia	10,400	1,840	1,510	9,600	1,710	1,400	1,800	320	270
Florida	366,000	2,200	1,760	218,600	1,320	1,050	149,800	900	720
Georgia[g]	..	..	..	..	..	..	91,400	1,160	880
Hawaii	27,500	2,450	1,920	21,900	1,950	1,530	5,600	500	390
Idaho	48,800	3,880	2,870	37,500	2,980	2,210	11,300	900	670
Illinois	204,200	2,070	1,600	143,400	1,450	1,120	60,800	620	480
Indiana	159,900	3,150	2,400	116,700	2,300	1,760	43,200	850	650
Iowa	46,700	1,940	1,490	35,100	1,460	1,120	13,400	560	430
Kansas	38,500	1,750	1,320	21,500	980	740	17,200	780	590
Kentucky	97,900	2,850	2,200	63,800	1,860	1,440	34,700	1,010	780
Louisiana	111,000	3,110	2,370	71,000	1,980	1,510	45,400	1,270	970
Maine	10,300	960	780	6,800	630	510	4,100	380	300
Maryland	99,000	2,120	1,640	82,800	1,770	1,370	28,400	610	470
Massachusetts	82,900	1,520	1,210	63,600	1,170	930	19,400	360	280
Michigan	..	..	..	..	..	..	56,500	730	570
Minnesota	119,500	2,810	2,160	103,900	2,450	1,880	16,300	380	290
Mississippi	65,300	2,880	2,180	37,700	1,660	1,260	28,700	1,260	960
Missouri	105,900	2,240	1,730	61,600	1,300	1,010	44,300	940	730
Montana	15,200	1,860	1,460	10,200	1,250	970	5,700	700	550
Nebraska	23,300	1,620	1,220	14,600	1,010	760	8,800	610	460
Nevada	39,200	1,720	1,320	19,000	830	640	20,200	890	680
New Hampshire	10,800	1,010	810	6,400	590	480	4,500	410	330
New Jersey	186,300	2,670	2,080	155,700	2,230	1,740	32,000	460	360
New Mexico	30,200	1,900	1,450	15,500	970	740	14,700	930	710
New York	212,100	1,360	1,070	142,400	910	720	74,400	480	380
North Carolina	149,300	1,890	1,460	95,200	1,210	930	54,100	680	530
North Dakota	10,300	1,770	1,350	7,100	1,230	940	3,100	540	410
Ohio	326,200	3,620	2,810	256,400	2,840	2,200	71,000	790	610
Oklahoma[g]	74,500	2,510	1,890	35,500	1,190	900	39,000	1,310	990
Oregon	82,000	2,520	1,990	61,400	1,890	1,490	20,700	640	500
Pennsylvania	368,100	3,640	2,880	291,600	2,880	2,280	82,400	810	640
Rhode Island	24,300	2,850	2,290	23,200	2,730	2,200	3,100	370	290
South Carolina	68,800	1,770	1,380	36,700	940	740	32,100	820	640

Continued on next page

APPENDIX TABLE 1 (continued)

Estimated number and rate of persons supervised by U.S. adult correctional systems, by jurisdiction and correctional status, 2016

	Total correction population			Community supervision			Incarcerated		
Jurisdiction	Total correctional population, 12/31/2016[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, 12/31/2016[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, 12/31/2016[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
South Dakota	15,000	2,290	1,720	9,300	1,420	1,070	5,800	880	670
Tennessee	119,400	2,310	1,790	74,700	1,440	1,120	48,400	930	720
Texas	681,900	3,290	2,430	482,900	2,330	1,720	218,500	1,050	780
Utah	25,400	1,180	820	15,900	740	520	11,700	540	380
Vermont	7,400	1,450	1,180	5,800	1,150	940	1,700	340	280
Virginia	120,000	1,830	1,420	62,500	950	740	57,500	880	680
Washington	127,000	2,230	1,730	100,600	1,760	1,370	30,400	530	410
West Virginia	20,100	1,380	1,100	10,100	690	550	10,100	690	550
Wisconsin	100,500	2,230	1,740	64,900	1,440	1,120	35,600	790	620
Wyoming	9,400	2,100	1,600	5,500	1,230	940	3,900	870	660

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

..Not known.

[a]Excludes, by jurisdiction, an estimated 83,700 prisoners held in jail, 24,000 probationers in prison, 24,400 probationers in jail, 24,500 parolees in jail, 13,000 parolees in prison, and 10,800 parolees on probation. See table 5.

[b]Rates are computed using estimates of the U.S adult resident population of persons age 18 or older and persons of all ages on January 1, 2017, within jurisdiction.

[c]Excludes, by jurisdiction, an estimated 10,800 parolees on probation. See table 5.

[d]Excludes, by jurisdiction, an estimated 83,700 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, 2016, to produce jurisdiction-level estimates. For this reason, estimates in this table differ from national estimates presented in other tables and figures in this report. See *Methodology*.

[f]Excludes about 11,000 inmates who were not held in locally operated jails but rather facilities 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.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Surveys of Probation and Parole, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2016; and U.S. Census Bureau, unpublished U.S. resident population estimates within jurisdiction on January 1, 2017.

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Number of persons incarcerated by other adult correctional systems, 2000, 2010, and 2015–2016

	Number of persons				Average annual change, 2000–2015	Percent change, 2015–2016
Other adult correctional systems	2000	2010	2015	2016		
Total	20,400	17,600	16,800	16,100	-1.5%	-4.0%
Territorial prisons[a]	16,200	13,800	12,900	12,300	-1.7	-5.0
Military facilties[b]	2,400	1,400	1,400	1,300	-3.7	-4.3
Jails in Indian country[c]	1,800	2,400	2,510	2,540	2.2	1.2

Note: Estimates are 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 2015 and 2016 totals include population counts that were estimated for some territories due to nonresponse. See *Prisoners in 2016* (NCJ 251149, BJS web, January 2018) for detailed statistics of this population.

[b]See *Prisoners in 2016* (NCJ 251149, BJS web, January 2018) for detailed statistics of this population.

[c]Population counts are for the last weekday in June of each year. See *Jails in Indian Country, 2016* (NCJ 250981, BJS web, December 2017) for detailed statistics of this population.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program and Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2000, 2010, and 2015–2016.

APPENDIX TABLE 3
Persons held in custody in state or federal prisons or in local jails, 2000, 2010, and 2015–2016

Persons in custody	Number				Average annual change, 2000–2015	Percent change, 2015–2016
	2000	2010	2015	2016		
Total	1,938,500	1,517,800	2,166,600	2,157,800	0.7%	-0.4%
Federal prisoners[a]	140,100	207,000	195,600	188,300	1.8%	-3.7%
Prisons	133,900	198,300	186,500	179,100	1.8	-4.0
Federal facilities	124,500	173,100	160,700	154,200	1.3	-4.0
Privately operated facilities	9,400	25,200	25,800	24,900	6.1	-3.5
Community corrections centers[b]	6,100	8,600	9,200	9,200	2.6	0.0
State prisoners	1,177,200	1,310,800	1,243,500	1,228,800	0.3%	-1.2%
State facilities[c]	1,101,200	1,216,700	1,152,200	1,134,700	0.2	-1.5
Privately operated facilities	76,100	94,100	91,300	94,200	1.3	3.2
Local jails	621,100**	748,700	727,400	740,700*	1.1%	1.8%
Incarceration rate[d]	690	700	680	670	-0.2%	-1.5%
Adult incarceration rate[e]	920	910	870	860	-0.4	-1.1

Note: Estimates may not be comparable to previously published BJS reports due to updated information. Counts are rounded to the nearest 100 and include estimates for nonresponding jurisdictions. See *Methodology*. Rates are rounded to the nearest 10. Detail may not to sum to total due to rounding. Prison counts are for December 31, and 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. Excludes persons held in U.S. territories (appendix table 2), military facilities (appendix table 2), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement facilities, jails in Indian country (appendix table 2), or juvenile facilities. 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 jurisdiction prison population reported in all other tables and figures of this report.

*Comparison year.

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

[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, 2015, and 2016 to avoid double counting.

[d]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]Total number in custody per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2000, 2010, and 2015–2016; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal estimated resident populations for January 1 of the following year, 2001, 2011, 2016, and 2017.

APPENDIX TABLE 4
Standard errors for local jail inmates at midyear, 2006–2016

Year	Total	Standard error*
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	727,400	7,190
2016	740,700	5,940

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2006–2016.

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. Jeffrey H. Anderson is director.

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