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Bulletin

Correctional Populations in the United States, 2014

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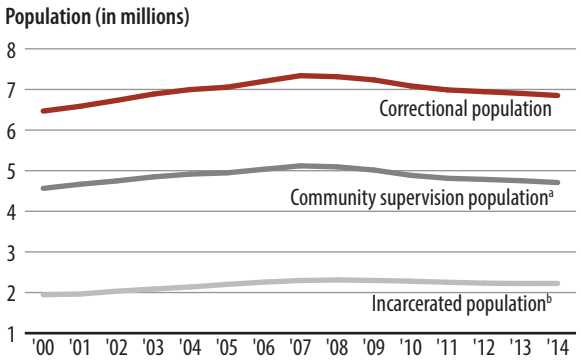
At yearend 2014, an estimated 6,851,000 persons were under the supervision of U.S. adult correctional systems, a decline of about 52,200 from 6,903,200 at yearend 2013 (figure 1). After peaking at 7,339,600 in 2007, the correctional population decreased each year by an average of 1.0%. By yearend 2014,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

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

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



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

[a]Includes persons living in the community while supervised on probation or parole.

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

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

HIGHLIGHTS

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

BJS Celebrating 35 years

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

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

The 52,200 decrease in the number of persons under correctional supervision during 2014 was attributed to a decline in the community supervision population (down 1.0%), as the change in the incarcerated population during the year was small (up 0.1%). All of the decrease in the community supervision population during 2014 was accounted for by the decline in the probation population (down 46,500), as the parole population increased slightly during the year (up 1,700).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[d]May differ from estimates reported elsewhere in this report. See *Terms and definitions*.

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

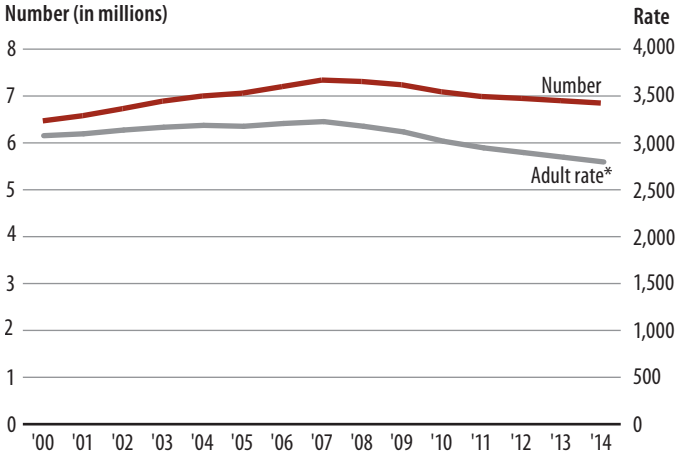
During 2014, the correctional supervision rate fell for the seventh consecutive year

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

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

From 2013 to 2014, the rate of offenders under community supervision declined from 1,950 to 1,910 per 100,000 adults, continuing a downward trend since 2007 (table 2). The decrease in the community supervision rate over the past 7 years accounted for about three-quarters of the decline in the correctional supervision rate during the period. The incarceration rate also dropped slightly by yearend 2014, from 910 per 100,000 at yearend 2013 to 900 per 100,000. The incarceration rate has declined steadily each year since 2008.

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[d]Rates were computed using estimates of the U.S. resident population for persons of all ages.

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

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

The incarceration rate and the imprisonment rate are two different statistics that BJS reports, depending on the correctional population of interest. The incarceration rate describes the incarcerated population that consists of inmates under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons and inmates held in local jails. In comparison, the imprisonment rate describes the prison population under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons and sentenced to more than 1 year. The imprisonment rate excludes prisoners who are unsentenced, those with sentences of less than 1 year, and all local jail inmates. Given these differences, the incarceration rate will always be higher than the imprisonment rate because the imprisonment rate includes only a subset of the population accounted for in the incarceration rate **(table 3)**.

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

TABLE 3

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

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

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

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

[b]Rates were computed using estimates of the U.S. resident population for persons of all ages.

[c]Includes inmates under the jurisdiction or legal authority of state or federal prisons or held in local jails.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The prison and local jail populations also declined between 2007 and 2014. However, they accounted for a significantly smaller portion of the decrease in the correctional population compared to probationers. From 2007 to 2014, the number of inmates in prison declined by 35,300 offenders and the number in local jails fell by 35,600, accounting for equal shares of the decline in the correctional population (down 7% each).

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

TABLE 4

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

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

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

:Not calculated.

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

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

TABLE 5

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

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

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

: Not calculated.

[a]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 6 and *Methodology*.

[b]Includes the change in the number of offenders with multiple correctional statuses. See table 6 and *Methodology*.

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

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

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

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

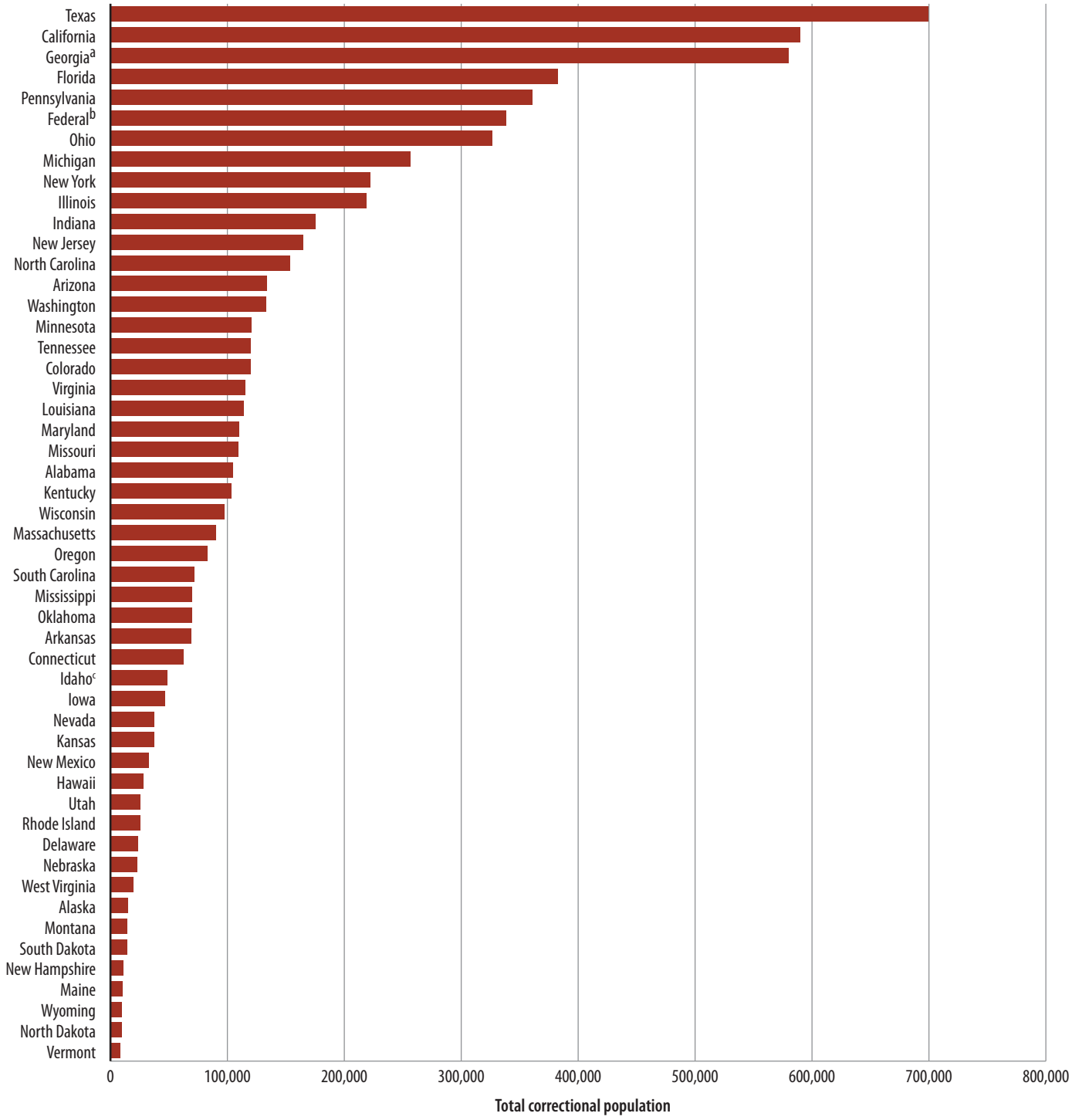
Excluding the federal system, four of the same six jurisdictions had more than 3,000 per 100,000 U.S. adult residents under some form of correctional supervision at yearend 2014 **(figure 4)**. The other two states, Florida (2,390 per 100,000 U.S. adult residents) and California (1,980 per 100,000),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

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

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

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

FIGURE 3
Estimated total population supervised by U.S. adult correctional systems, by jurisdiction, 2014



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

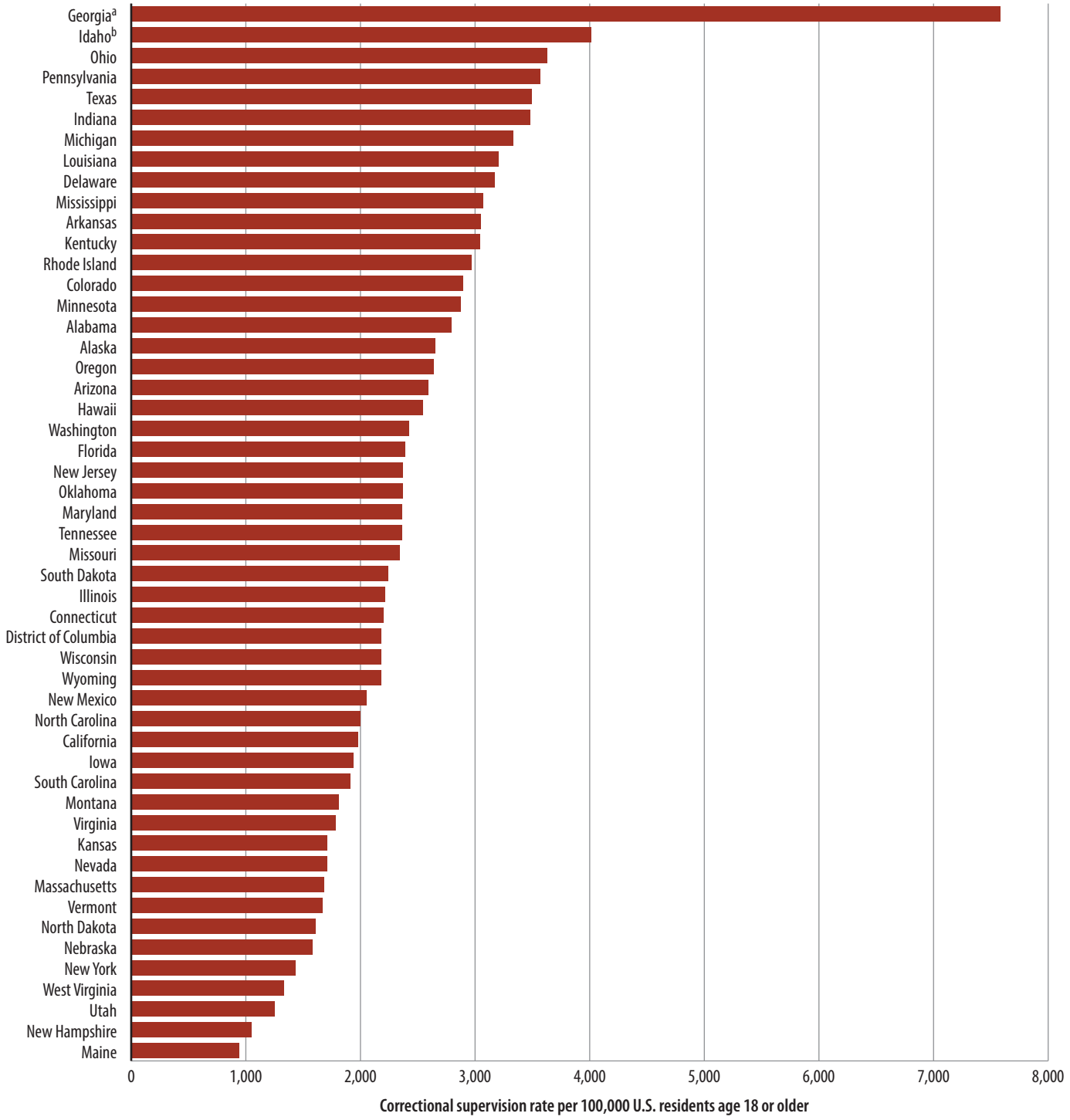
[a]Includes misdemeanant probation cases, not individuals, supervised by private companies and may overstate the number of offenders under supervision.

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

[c]Includes estimates of probationers supervised for a misdemeanor based on admissions and may overstate the number of offenders under supervision.

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

FIGURE 4
Estimated adult correctional supervision rate, by jurisdiction, 2014



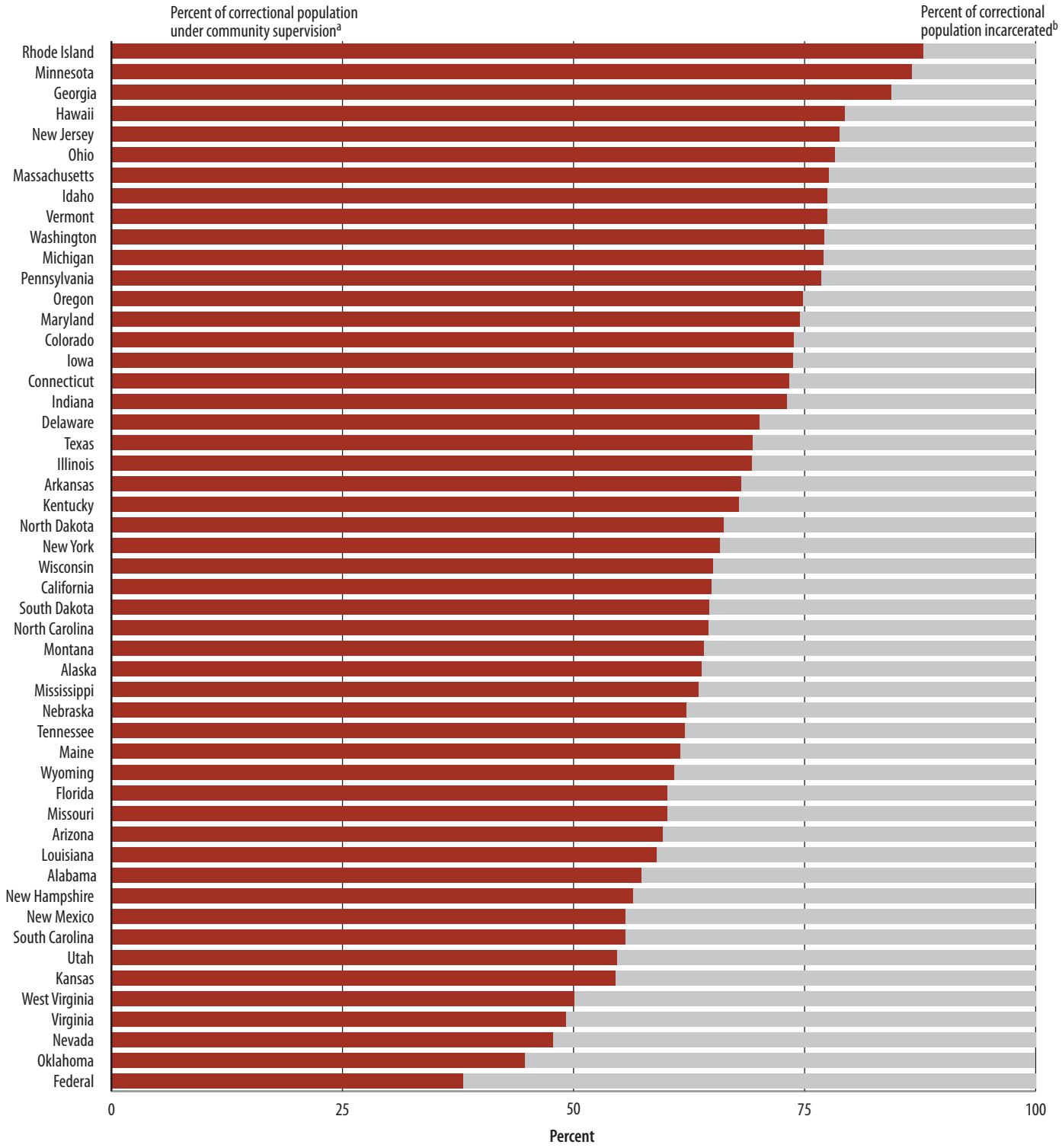
Note: Excludes the federal system and the District of Columbia. Rates were rounded to the nearest 10. Rates include estimates for nonresponding jusrisdicitons and exclude offenders with multiple correctional statuses to avoid double counting. See appendix table 1 for estimates. See *Methodology*.

[a]Includes misdemeanant probation cases, not individuals, supervised by private companies and may overstate the number of offenders under supervision. For this reason, the adult correctional supervision rate may not be comparable to other jurisdictions.

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

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

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



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

[a]Includes persons living in the community while supervised on probation or parole.

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

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

Terms and definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Local jail population—estimated number of inmates held in a confinement facility usually administered by a local law enforcement agency that is intended for adults, but sometimes holds juveniles, for confinement before and after adjudication. These facilities include jails and city or county correctional centers; special jail facilities, such as medical treatment or release centers; halfway houses; work farms; and temporary holding or lockup facilities that are part of the jail's combined function. Inmates sentenced to jail facilities usually have a sentence of 1 year or less.

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

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

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

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

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

Probation population—estimated number of persons who are on a court-ordered period of supervision in the community while under the control, supervision, or care of a correctional agency. The probation conditions form a contract with the court by which the person must abide in order to remain in the community, generally in lieu of incarceration. In some cases, probation can be a combined sentence of incarceration followed by a period of community supervision.

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

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

Methodology

Data sources

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

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

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

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

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

Census of Jails. The Census of Jails began in 1970 and was conducted in 1972, 1978, 1983, 1988, 1993, 1999, 2005, and 2006. In 2013, BJS expanded the 2013 Deaths in Custody Reporting Program—Annual Summary on Inmates under Jail Jurisdiction to act as the 2013 Census of Jails. (See Deaths in Custody Reporting Program.) The census is designed to produce a complete enumeration of jail facilities in the United States. It is part of a series of data collection efforts, including the Census of Jail Inmates and the Census of Jail Facilities, aimed at studying the nation's jails and their inmate populations. The reference date of the 2013 census was December 31, while the reference date for prior iterations was the last weekday in June within the reference year.

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

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

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

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

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

The NPS distinguishes between inmates in custody and prisoners under the jurisdiction of correctional authorities. To have custody of a prisoner, a state or the BOP must hold that inmate in one of its facilities. To have jurisdiction over a prisoner, the state or BOP must have legal authority over that

prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is incarcerated or supervised. Some states were unable to provide counts that distinguish between custody and jurisdiction. See *Jurisdiction notes* in *Prisoners in 2014* (NCJ 248955, BJS web, September 2015) to determine which states did not distinguish between custody and jurisdiction counts.

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

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

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

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

Survey of Jails in Indian Country. The Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country (SJIC) has been conducted annually since 1998 with the exception of 2005 and 2006. The SJIC collects detailed information on all adult and juvenile confinement facilities, detention centers, jails, and other facilities operated by tribal authorities or the U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs. The SJIC data in this report includes inmates age 17 or younger who are in the custody of Indian country jails (about 200 persons in 2014). These data are presented in appendix table 4. See *Jails in Indian Country, 2014* (NCJ 248974, BJS web, October 2015) for more information.

Counts adjusted for offenders with multiple correctional statuses

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

:Not collected or excluded from total correctional population.

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

Decomposing the decline in the correctional supervision rate

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

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

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

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

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 *Prisoners in 2014* (NCJ 248955, BJS web, September 2015) and *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2014* (NCJ 249057, BJS web, November 2015). For more information on the nonresponse adjustments implemented to generate national counts of the jail population that are included in the tables and figures of this report that include only national estimates, see *Jail Inmates at Midyear 2014* (NCJ 248629, BJS web, June 2015).

Jail population—jurisdiction-level estimates

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Nonresponse adjustments to estimate males and females under correctional supervision

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

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

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

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

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

- To estimate the number of male and female prisoners held in local jails, the distribution of the prison population by sex within the reference year was applied to the number of prisoners in local jails by jurisdiction. The estimated number of male prisoners held in local jails was then subtracted from the total number of males under correctional supervision by jurisdiction. This same method was used to adjust the number of females under correctional supervision by jurisdiction.
- The correctional population estimates in each jurisdiction were also adjusted to account for the number of males and females on probation who were held in prisons or local jails. The distribution of the local jail population by sex was applied to the number of probationers in local jails by jurisdiction within the reference year to estimate the number of males and females with both correctional statuses. In addition, the distribution of the prison population by sex was applied to the total number of probationers in prison within the reference year to estimate the number of males and females with both correctional statuses. The estimated number of male probationers in prisons and local jails was then subtracted from the number of males under correctional supervision within the reference year by jurisdiction, and this same method was used to adjust the number of females under correctional supervision by jurisdiction. This method was also employed to account for parolees held in prisons or local jails and the totals, by sex, were excluded from the number of males and females under correctional supervision in each jurisdiction.
- To estimate the number of males and females on parole who were also on probation in 2013 and 2014, the distribution of the parole population by sex within the reference year was applied to the number of parolees on probation in each jurisdiction. The estimated number of males with dual community supervision statuses was then subtracted from the number of males under correctional supervision by jurisdiction. This same method was used to adjust the number of females under correctional supervision.

Comparability of jurisdiction-level estimates over time

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

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

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

APPENDIX TABLE 1

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

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

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APPENDIX TABLE 1 (continued)

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

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

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

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

[b]Rates were computed using estimates of the U.S. resident population of persons age 18 or older within jurisdiction.

[c]Excludes an estimated 12,900 parolees on probation. See table 6.

[d]Excludes an estimated 81,700 prisoners held in local jails. See table 6.

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

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

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

[h]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.

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

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

APPENDIX TABLE 2

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

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

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

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

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

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

[d]Estimates may not be comparable between years due to updated information or changes in reporting. See *Methodology*.

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

[f]Estimates include misdemeanant probation cases, not individuals, supervised by private companies and may overstate the number of offenders under supervision.

[g]Includes estimates of probationers supervised for a misdemeanor based on admissions and may overstate the number of offenders under supervision.

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

APPENDIX TABLE 3

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

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

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APPENDIX TABLE 3 (continued)

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

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

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

¨Not known.

[a]Includes persons living in the community while supervised on probation or parole.

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

[c]Estimates may not be comparable between years due to updated information or changes in reporting. See *Methodology*.

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

[e]The 2005 and 2013 total correctional and community supervision population estimates include misdemeanant probation cases, not individuals, supervised by private companies and may overstate the number of offenders under supervision.

[f]Includes estimates of probationers supervised for a misdemeanor based on admissions and may overstate the number of offenders under supervision.

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

APPENDIX TABLE 4

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

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

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

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

[b]Population counts are for December 31. See *Prisoners in 2014* (NCJ 248955, BJS web, September 2015).

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

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

APPENDIX TABLE 5

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

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

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

[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 2013 and 2014 to avoid double counting.

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

[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 and 2013–2014; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal estimated resident populations for January 1 of the following year, 2001, 2014, and 2015.

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

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

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

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

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

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