



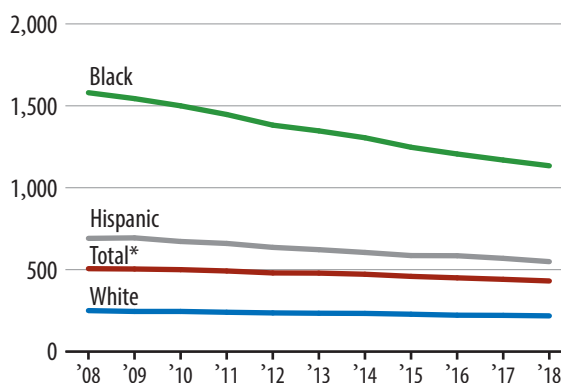
# Prisoners in 2018

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From the end of 2017 to the end of 2018, the total prison population in the United States declined from 1,489,200 to 1,465,200, a decrease of 24,000 prisoners. This was a 1.6% decline in the prison population and marked the fourth consecutive annual decrease of at least 1%.

The combined federal and state imprisonment rate, based on sentenced prisoners (those sentenced to more than one year), fell 2.4% from 2017 to 2018, declining from 441 to 431 prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents. Across a decade, the imprisonment rate—the proportion of U.S. residents who are in prison—fell 15%, from 506 sentenced prisoners in 2008 to 431 in 2018 per 100,000 U.S. residents (figure 1). During that time, the imprisonment rate dropped 28% among black residents, 21% among Hispanic residents, and 13% among white residents. It also dropped among both men (down 15%) and women (down 9%). The imprisonment rate overall was lower in 2018 (431 sentenced prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents) than at any time since 1996 (427).

**FIGURE 1**  
Combined state and federal imprisonment rate per 100,000 U.S. residents of a given race or ethnicity, 2008-2018



Note: Rates are based on prisoners sentenced to serve more than one year in state or federal prison. See table 5 for rates from 2008 to 2018.

\*Includes all races, including those not shown separately in the figure.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2008-2018.

## HIGHLIGHTS

- The number of prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction decreased by an estimated 24,000 (down 1.6%) from 2017 to 2018, and by 143,100 (down 9%) from 2008 to 2018.
- In 2018, the combined state and federal imprisonment rate (431 sentenced prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents) was the lowest since 1996 (427 per 100,000).
- The imprisonment rate fell 2% from 2017 to 2018 and 15% from 2008 to 2018.
- From 2008 to 2018, the imprisonment rate dropped 28% among blacks, 21% among Hispanics, and 13% among whites.
- In 2018, the imprisonment rate of black residents (1,134 sentenced black prisoners per 100,000 black residents) was the lowest since 1989 (1,050 per 100,000).
- In 2018, the imprisonment rate of black males was 5.8 times that of white males, while the imprisonment rate of black females was 1.8 times the rate of white females.
- Non-U.S. citizens made up a similar portion of the U.S. prison population (7.7%) as they did of the total U.S. population (6.9%, per the U.S. Census Bureau).
- Less than 15% of sentenced state prisoners were serving time for a drug offense at year-end 2017 (4% for possession), the most recent year for which data are available.
- Among sentenced state prisoners at year-end 2017, an estimated three-fifths of blacks and Hispanics (61% each) and nearly half of whites (48%) were serving time for a violent offense.

Findings in this report are based on the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program, administered by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). The program collects annual data from state departments of corrections (DOCs) and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) on prison capacity and prisoner

counts, characteristics, admissions, and releases. This report is the ninety-third in a series that began in 1926. Forty-eight states and the BOP reported NPS data for 2018. For New Hampshire and Oregon, BJS obtained data from other sources or imputed data. (See *Methodology*.)

## Terms and definitions

**Adult imprisonment rate**—The number of prisoners sentenced to more than one year under state or federal jurisdiction per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older.

**Capacity, design**—The number of prisoners a facility can hold, as set by the architect or planner.

**Capacity, highest**—The maximum number of beds across the three capacity measures: design, operational, and rated capacity.

**Capacity, lowest**—The minimum number of beds across the three capacity measures: design, operational, and rated capacity.

**Capacity, operational**—The number of prisoners a facility can hold based on staffing and services.

**Capacity, rated**—The number of prisoners or beds a facility can hold, as set by a rating official.

**Conditional releases**—Includes discretionary parole, mandatory parole, post-custody probation, and other unspecified conditional releases.

**Conditional-release violators**—Persons who returned to prison after being granted unspecified conditional release or being released to discretionary parole, mandatory parole, or post-custody probation.

**Custody count**—Prisoners held in the physical custody of state or federal prisons, regardless of sentence length or the authority with jurisdiction over the prisoner.

**Federal prison system**—Includes adult prisoners held under the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Prisons in secure federal prison facilities, non-secure community-corrections facilities, and privately operated facilities, and persons age 17 or younger, all of whom are held in privately operated facilities.

**Imprisonment rate**—The number of prisoners sentenced to more than one year under state or federal jurisdiction per 100,000 U.S. residents.

**Jail**—A confinement facility that is usually administered by a local law enforcement agency and is intended for adults but sometimes holds juveniles for confinement before or after adjudication. Such facilities include jails and city or county correctional centers; special jail facilities, such as medical treatment or release centers; halfway houses; work farms; and temporary holding or lockup facilities that are part of the jail's combined function. Prisoners sentenced to jail facilities usually have a sentence of one year or less and therefore are

not counted as sentenced prisoners for purposes of this report, although they are counted in the total prison population tables. Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont each operate an integrated system that combines prisons and jails.

**Jurisdiction**—The legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional officials can be held in publicly or privately operated secure or non-secure facilities, including boot camps, halfway houses, treatment facilities, hospitals, local jails, or another state's facilities.

**New court commitments**—Admissions into prison of offenders convicted and sentenced by a court, usually to a term of more than one year, including probation violators and persons with a split sentence of incarceration followed by court-ordered probation or parole.

**Parole violators**—Persons released from prison on discretionary or mandatory parole who were subsequently imprisoned either for violating conditions of release or for new crimes.

**Prison**—A long-term confinement facility that is run by a state or the federal government and typically holds felons, or offenders with sentences of more than one year imposed by state or federal courts. Sentence length may vary by state. Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont each operate an integrated system that combines prisons and jails.

**Prisoner**—An individual confined in a state or federal prison, or in a private facility under state or federal jurisdiction.

**Probation violators**—Persons on probation, sometimes following release from prison, who were subsequently imprisoned either for violating conditions of their probation or for new crimes.

**Sentenced prisoner**—A prisoner sentenced to more than one year, usually a felon.

**Supervised mandatory releases**—Conditional releases with post-custody supervision (generally occurring in jurisdictions using determinate sentencing statutes).

**Unconditional releases**—Expirations of sentences, commutations, and other unspecified releases that are not followed by probation, parole, or other supervision.

**Year-end**—December 31 of the calendar year.

## Total prison population

At year-end 2018, an estimated 1,465,200 prisoners were under state or federal jurisdiction. This was a decrease of more than 9% from 2009, when the U.S. prison population peaked at 1,615,500, and a decrease of 2% from the 1,489,200 prisoners in 2017 (**table 1**). State prisoners made up 88% of the total U.S. prison population at year-end 2018 and accounted for 87% of the decline in the total prison population from year-end 2017. The number of federal prisoners fell by 3,200, from 183,100 in 2017 to 179,900 in 2018. This was the sixth consecutive year that the federal prison population declined. Federal prisoners accounted for 13% of the decline in the total prisoner population from 2017 to 2018 (not shown in tables).

Thirty-two states showed decreases in their year-end prison populations from 2017 to 2018 (**table 2**). Four states had declines of at least 2,000 prisoners during that

period: New York (down 2,800), Tennessee (down 2,700), California (down 2,400), and Missouri (down 2,200). Twelve states showed increases from 2017 to 2018, with the largest increases in Texas (up 1,100), Indiana (up 850), and Colorado (up 430).

Overall, the number of male and female prisoners both declined from year-end 2017 to 2018. Male prisoners, who made up 93% of the total prison population at year-end 2018, declined by almost 23,500 (down 1.7%) from year-end 2017. Females, who made up 7.6% of the total prison population, decreased by almost 530 (down 0.5%). Twenty-four states and the BOP showed decreases in female prisoners from year-end 2017 to year-end 2018, with the largest declines being in Tennessee (down 330) and Missouri (down 280). Nineteen states had increases in female prisoners, with the largest increases occurring in Texas (up 480) and Indiana (up 150). Meanwhile, Vermont showed no change in the number of female prisoners.

**TABLE 1**  
Prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction and sex, 2008-2018

Year <sup>a</sup>	Total	Federal <sup>b</sup>	State	Male	Female
2008	1,608,282	201,280	1,407,002	1,493,670	114,612
2009	1,615,487	208,118	1,407,369	1,502,002	113,485
2010	1,613,803	209,771	1,404,032	1,500,936	112,867
2011	1,598,968	216,362	1,382,606	1,487,561	111,407
2012	1,570,397	217,815	1,352,582	1,461,625	108,772
2013	1,576,950	215,866	1,361,084	1,465,592	111,358
2014	1,562,319	210,567	1,351,752	1,449,291	113,028
2015	1,526,603	196,455	1,330,148	1,415,112	111,491
2016	1,508,129	189,192	1,318,937	1,396,296	111,833
2017	1,489,189	183,058	1,306,131	1,377,815	111,374
2018	1,465,158	179,898	1,285,260	1,354,313	110,845
<b>Percent change</b>					
2008-2018	-8.9%	-10.6%	-8.7%	-9.3%	-3.3%
2017-2018	-1.6	-1.7	-1.6	-1.7	-0.5

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts are for December 31 of each year. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

<sup>a</sup>Total and state counts for 2018 include imputed counts for New Hampshire and Oregon, which did not submit 2018 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data. See *Methodology*. Total and state estimates for 2017 include imputed counts for New Mexico and North Dakota, which did not submit 2017 NPS data. See *Methodology* in *Prisoners in 2017* (NCJ 252156, BJS, April 2019). For years prior to 2017, data for one to two states per year were imputed and included in total and state counts but have since been confirmed by state respondents. Counts for 2017 and earlier may have been revised based on updated reporting and may differ from numbers in past reports.

<sup>b</sup>Includes adult prisoners held in non-secure community-corrections facilities and adults and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2008-2018.

**TABLE 2****Prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction and sex, 2017 and 2018**

State/federal	2017			2018			Percent change, 2017-2018		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
U.S. total	1,489,189	1,377,815	111,374	1,465,158	1,354,313	110,845	-1.6%	-1.7%	-0.5%
Federal <sup>a</sup>	183,058	170,525	12,533	179,898	167,372	12,526	-1.7%	-1.8%	-0.1%
State <sup>b</sup>	1,306,131	1,207,290	98,841	1,285,260	1,186,941	98,319	-1.6%	-1.7%	-0.5%
Alabama	27,608	25,135	2,473	26,841	24,439	2,402	-2.8	-2.8	-2.9
Alaska <sup>c</sup>	4,399	4,011	388	4,380	4,001	379	-0.4	-0.2	-2.3
Arizona	42,030	37,971	4,059	42,005	37,820	4,185	-0.1	-0.4	3.1
Arkansas	18,070	16,651	1,419	17,799	16,396	1,403	-1.5	-1.5	-1.1
California	131,039	125,180	5,859	128,625	122,847	5,778	-1.8	-1.9	-1.4
Colorado	19,946	18,044	1,902	20,372	18,347	2,025	2.1	1.7	6.5
Connecticut <sup>c</sup>	14,040	13,069	971	13,681	12,679	1,002	-2.6	-3.0	3.2
Delaware <sup>c</sup>	6,443	5,931	512	6,067	5,646	421	-5.8	-4.8	-17.8
Florida	98,504	91,779	6,725	97,538	90,812	6,726	-1.0	-1.1	0.0
Georgia	53,667	49,839	3,828	53,647	49,708	3,939	0.0	-0.3	2.9
Hawaii <sup>c</sup>	5,630	5,006	624	5,375	4,716	659	-4.5	-5.8	5.6
Idaho	8,579	7,534	1,045	8,664	7,524	1,140	1.0	-0.1	9.1
Illinois	41,427	39,148	2,279	39,965	37,627	2,338	-3.5	-3.9	2.6
Indiana	26,024	23,608	2,416	26,877	24,310	2,567	3.3	3.0	6.3
Iowa	9,024	8,218	806	9,419	8,582	837	4.4	4.4	3.8
Kansas <sup>d</sup>	10,015	9,112	903	10,218	9,289	929	2.0	1.9	2.9
Kentucky	23,543	20,522	3,021	23,431	20,380	3,051	-0.5	-0.7	1.0
Louisiana	33,739	31,782	1,957	32,397	30,649	1,748	-4.0	-3.6	-10.7
Maine	2,404	2,177	227	2,425	2,188	237	0.9	0.5	4.4
Maryland	19,367	18,519	848	18,856	18,033	823	-2.6	-2.6	-2.9
Massachusetts	9,133	8,602	531	8,692	8,168	524	-4.8	-5.0	-1.3
Michigan	39,666	37,515	2,151	38,761	36,680	2,081	-2.3	-2.2	-3.3
Minnesota	10,708	9,974	734	10,101	9,402	699	-5.7	-5.7	-4.8
Mississippi	19,103	17,688	1,415	19,275	17,886	1,389	0.9	1.1	-1.8
Missouri	32,601	29,205	3,396	30,369	27,255	3,114	-6.8	-6.7	-8.3
Montana <sup>e</sup>	3,698	3,282	416	3,765	3,318	447	:	:	:
Nebraska	5,313	4,884	429	5,491	5,061	430	3.4	3.6	0.2
Nevada <sup>d</sup>	13,721	12,441	1,280	13,641	12,349	1,292	-0.6	-0.7	0.9
New Hampshire <sup>f</sup>	2,750	2,524	226	2,745	2,519	226	:	:	:
New Jersey	19,585	18,811	774	19,362	18,592	770	-1.1	-1.2	-0.5
New Mexico <sup>g</sup>	7,276	6,492	784	7,030	6,256	774	:	:	:
New York	49,461	47,184	2,277	46,636	44,544	2,092	-5.7	-5.6	-8.1
North Carolina	36,394	33,553	2,841	34,899	32,171	2,728	-4.1	-4.1	-4.0
North Dakota <sup>g</sup>	1,723	1,524	199	1,695	1,499	196	:	:	:
Ohio	51,478	47,052	4,426	50,431	46,153	4,278	-2.0	-1.9	-3.3
Oklahoma <sup>h</sup>	28,143	24,952	3,191	27,709	24,553	3,156	-1.5	-1.6	-1.1
Oregon <sup>f</sup>	15,218	13,891	1,327	15,268	14,022	1,246	:	:	:
Pennsylvania	48,333	45,482	2,851	47,239	44,305	2,934	-2.3	-2.6	2.9
Rhode Island <sup>c</sup>	2,861	2,690	171	2,767	2,613	154	-3.3	-2.9	-9.9
South Carolina	19,906	18,514	1,392	19,033	17,706	1,327	-4.4	-4.4	-4.7
South Dakota	3,970	3,430	540	3,948	3,377	571	-0.6	-1.5	5.7
Tennessee	28,980	25,969	3,011	26,321	23,642	2,679	-9.2	-9.0	-11.0
Texas	162,523	148,565	13,958	163,628	149,193	14,435	0.7	0.4	3.4
Utah <sup>d,i</sup>	6,219	5,726	493	6,648	6,073	575	:	:	:
Vermont <sup>c</sup>	1,546	1,406	140	1,659	1,519	140	7.3	8.0	0.0
Virginia	37,158	34,004	3,154	36,660	33,620	3,040	-1.3	-1.1	-3.6
Washington	19,656	17,914	1,742	19,523	17,803	1,720	-0.7	-0.6	-1.3

*Continued on next page*

**TABLE 2 (continued)****Prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction and sex, 2017 and 2018**

State/federal	2017			2018			Percent change, 2017-2018		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
West Virginia	7,092	6,274	818	6,775	5,989	786	-4.5	-4.5	-3.9
Wisconsin	23,945	22,325	1,620	24,064	22,473	1,591	0.5	0.7	-1.8
Wyoming	2,473	2,181	292	2,543	2,207	336	2.8	1.2	15.1

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. For jurisdiction-level information, see *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website. Counts are for December 31 of each year. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

:Not calculated. Counts and rates for 2017 and 2018 are not comparable.

<sup>a</sup>Includes adult prisoners held in non-secure community-corrections facilities and adults and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities.

<sup>b</sup>Total and state estimates for 2018 include imputed counts for New Hampshire and Oregon, which did not submit 2018 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data. See *Methodology*. Total and state estimates for 2017 include imputed data for New Mexico and North Dakota, which did not submit 2017 NPS data. See *Methodology in Prisoners in 2017* (NCJ 252156, BJS, April 2019).

<sup>c</sup>Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations. Data for these states are not reported in BJS's annual *Jail Inmates* bulletins.

<sup>d</sup>State submitted updated 2017 population counts.

<sup>e</sup>State converted offender data to a new system in 2018. Data from 2018 are not comparable to data for previous years.

<sup>f</sup>State did not submit 2018 NPS data. Counts were imputed for 2018 and should not be compared to 2017 counts. See *Methodology*.

<sup>g</sup>State did not submit 2017 NPS data. Counts were imputed for 2017 and should not be compared to 2018 counts. See *Methodology in Prisoners in 2017* (NCJ 252156, BJS, April 2019).

<sup>h</sup>Includes persons who were waiting in county jails to be moved to state prison.

<sup>i</sup>Data for 2018 are not comparable to data for previous years. Total counts of the prisoner population from 2018 include an undetermined number of offenders excluded from counts in 2017 due to a change in legal-status requirements for a program for parole violators that was instituted in 2018.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2017 and 2018.

## Counting prisoners

In this report, counts of prisoners may vary depending on the type of population.

- **Most totals and trends** are based on jurisdiction counts, which include all prisoners under the authority of state or federal correctional officials, regardless of where the prisoner is held.
- **Imprisonment rates** are based on sentenced prisoners who have received a court-ordered term of imprisonment of more than one year. (In all, 97% of prisoners are sentenced prisoners.)
- **Admissions and releases** are based on prisoners sentenced to more than one year, except where noted.
- **Prisoners age 17 or younger** are based on physical custody populations and include persons held in private prisons, but exclude persons held in local jails or facilities of other jurisdictions. Prior to the collection of the 2017 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data,

the counts of prisoners age 17 or younger excluded persons held in private prisons, local jails, and facilities of other jurisdictions. As such, NPS data from 2017 or later years should not be compared to previously published statistics on prisoners age 17 or younger.

- **Non-U.S. citizen** counts are provided by jurisdictions and include the number of non-U.S. citizens in both state-operated and privately operated facilities. Unless otherwise noted, counts exclude non-U.S. citizens held in the custody of local jails or facilities of other jurisdictions. Prior to the collection of 2017 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data, the counts of non-U.S. citizens excluded state and federal prisoners held in private prisons, local jails, and facilities of other jurisdictions. As such, NPS data from 2017 or later years should not be compared to previously published statistics on non-U.S. citizens.



## Population of sentenced prisoners

Prisoners sentenced to more than one year made up 97% of the total prison population at year-end 2018. (See *Terms and definitions*.) The remaining prisoners either were not sentenced for an offense or had a sentence of one year or less.

### *The number of prisoners sentenced to more than one year declined almost 2%*

From year-end 2017 to year-end 2018, the number of state and federal prisoners with a sentence of more than one year declined from 1,439,900 to 1,414,200 (down 1.8%) (table 3). This was the fifth consecutive year that the number declined.

On December 31, 2018, state prisons held 1,250,500 prisoners sentenced to more than one year, 23,200 fewer than at year-end 2017 (down 1.8%). At year-end 2018, federal prisons had 163,700 sentenced prisoners, 2,600 fewer than at year-end 2017 (down 1.5%).

From year-end 2017 to year-end 2018, the number of prisoners sentenced to more than one year declined

in 30 states (table 4). Alabama had the largest decline in sentenced prisoners, down 3,300 from 2017 to 2018. Other jurisdictions with declines of 2,000 or more sentenced prisoners from 2017 to 2018 included New York (down 2,800), Tennessee (down 2,660), California (down 2,500), and Missouri (down 2,230). During that time, 12 states had increases in sentenced prisoners, with the largest increases occurring in Texas (up 1,030) and Indiana (up 850).

From year-end 2017 to year-end 2018, the number of female prisoners sentenced to more than one year decreased by 810 (down 0.8%), while the number of male prisoners sentenced to more than one year decreased by 24,900 (down 1.9%). The number of male prisoners sentenced to more than one year decreased in 30 states and at the federal level, while the number of female prisoners sentenced to more than one year decreased in 25 states and at the federal level. Alabama had the largest decrease in female prisoner population among sentenced prisoners, down 22% from 2017 to 2018. Large percentage increases in the number of sentenced female prisoners occurred in states with small female prisoner populations, including Wyoming (up 15%) and Alaska (up 13%).

**TABLE 3**  
Sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, sex, and race or ethnicity, 2008-2018

Year <sup>a</sup>	Total <sup>b</sup>	Federal <sup>c</sup>	State	Male	Female	White <sup>d,e</sup>	Black <sup>d,e</sup>	Hispanic <sup>e</sup>
2008	1,547,742	182,333	1,365,409	1,441,384	106,358	499,900	592,800	329,800
2009	1,553,574	187,886	1,365,688	1,448,239	105,335	490,000	584,800	341,200
2010	1,552,669	190,641	1,362,028	1,447,766	104,903	484,400	572,700	345,800
2011	1,538,847	197,050	1,341,797	1,435,141	103,706	474,300	557,100	347,800
2012	1,512,430	196,574	1,315,856	1,411,076	101,354	466,600	537,800	340,300
2013	1,520,403	195,098	1,325,305	1,416,102	104,301	463,900	529,900	341,200
2014	1,507,781	191,374	1,316,407	1,401,685	106,096	461,500	518,700	338,900
2015	1,476,847	178,688	1,298,159	1,371,879	104,968	450,200	499,400	333,200
2016	1,459,948	171,482	1,288,466	1,354,109	105,839	440,200	487,300	339,600
2017	1,439,877	166,203	1,273,674	1,334,828	105,049	436,500	475,900	336,500
2018	1,414,162	163,653	1,250,509	1,309,925	104,237	430,500	465,200	330,200
<b>Percent change</b>								
2008-2018	-8.6%	-10.2%	-8.4%	-9.1%	-2.0%	-13.9%	-21.5%	0.1%
2017-2018	-1.8	-1.5	-1.8	-1.9	-0.8	-1.4	-2.2	-1.9

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts are for December 31 of each year and are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than one year. Data for 2017 have been updated with changes to the population counts for several states. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

<sup>a</sup>Estimates for 2018 include imputed counts for New Hampshire and Oregon, which did not submit 2018 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data. See *Methodology*. Total and state counts for 2017 include imputed counts for New Mexico and North Dakota, which did not submit 2017 NPS data. See *Methodology in Prisoners in 2017* (NCJ 252156, BJS, April 2019). For years prior to 2017, data for one to two states per year were imputed and included in total and state counts but have since been confirmed by state respondents.

<sup>b</sup>Also includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and persons of two or more races.

<sup>c</sup>Includes adult prisoners held in non-secure community-corrections facilities and adults and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities.

<sup>d</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black). See *Methodology*.

<sup>e</sup>Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2018 (preliminary); National Corrections Reporting Program, 2017; National Prisoner Statistics, 2008-2018; Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2004; and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

**TABLE 4****Sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction and sex, 2017 and 2018**

State/federal	2017			2018			Percent change, 2017-2018		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
U.S. total	1,439,877	1,334,828	105,049	1,414,162	1,309,925	104,237	-1.8%	-1.9%	-0.8%
Federal <sup>a</sup>	166,203	154,931	11,272	163,653	152,411	11,242	-1.5%	-1.6%	-0.3%
State <sup>b</sup>	1,273,674	1,179,897	93,777	1,250,509	1,157,514	92,995	-1.8%	-1.9%	-0.8%
Alabama	23,724	21,968	1,756	20,473	19,097	1,376	-13.7	-13.1	-21.6
Alaska <sup>c</sup>	1,905	1,828	77	1,939	1,852	87	1.8	1.3	13.0
Arizona	40,263	36,543	3,720	40,426	36,558	3,868	0.4	0.0	4.0
Arkansas	18,028	16,617	1,411	17,795	16,393	1,402	-1.3	-1.3	-0.6
California	129,920	124,127	5,793	127,417	121,700	5,717	-1.9	-2.0	-1.3
Colorado <sup>d</sup>	19,824	17,925	1,899	20,254	18,230	2,024	2.2	1.7	6.6
Connecticut <sup>c</sup>	9,626	9,142	484	9,008	8,526	482	-6.4	-6.7	-0.4
Delaware <sup>c</sup>	4,066	3,882	184	3,985	3,796	189	-2.0	-2.2	2.7
Florida	98,504	91,779	6,725	97,538	90,812	6,726	-1.0	-1.1	0.0
Georgia	53,094	49,315	3,779	53,015	49,140	3,875	-0.1	-0.4	2.5
Hawaii <sup>c</sup>	3,425	3,154	271	3,264	2,963	301	-4.7	-6.1	11.1
Idaho	7,752	6,761	991	7,864	6,776	1,088	1.4	0.2	9.8
Illinois	41,427	39,148	2,279	39,915	37,580	2,335	-3.6	-4.0	2.5
Indiana	26,001	23,587	2,414	26,847	24,282	2,565	3.3	2.9	6.3
Iowa	8,999	8,197	802	9,399	8,563	836	4.4	4.5	4.2
Kansas <sup>e</sup>	9,731	8,889	842	9,957	9,089	868	2.3	2.2	3.1
Kentucky	23,539	20,518	3,021	23,427	20,376	3,051	-0.5	-0.7	1.0
Louisiana	33,706	31,749	1,957	32,364	30,616	1,748	-4.0	-3.6	-10.7
Maine	1,795	1,643	152	1,812	1,650	162	0.9	0.4	6.6
Maryland	19,232	18,399	833	18,741	17,927	814	-2.6	-2.6	-2.3
Massachusetts	8,286	7,976	310	7,907	7,614	293	-4.6	-4.5	-5.5
Michigan	39,666	37,515	2,151	38,761	36,680	2,081	-2.3	-2.2	-3.3
Minnesota	10,708	9,974	734	10,101	9,402	699	-5.7	-5.7	-4.8
Mississippi	18,471	17,184	1,287	18,678	17,416	1,262	1.1	1.4	-1.9
Missouri	32,592	29,197	3,395	30,366	27,253	3,113	-6.8	-6.7	-8.3
Montana <sup>f</sup>	3,698	3,282	416	3,765	3,318	447	:	:	:
Nebraska	5,257	4,837	420	5,413	5,000	413	3.0	3.4	-1.7
Nevada <sup>e</sup>	13,721	12,441	1,280	13,641	12,349	1,292	-0.6	-0.7	0.9
New Hampshire <sup>g</sup>	2,750	2,524	226	2,745	2,519	226	:	:	:
New Jersey	19,585	18,811	774	19,362	18,592	770	-1.1	-1.2	-0.5
New Mexico <sup>h</sup>	7,189	6,422	767	6,938	6,186	752	:	:	:
New York	49,360	47,103	2,257	46,566	44,485	2,081	-5.7	-5.6	-7.8
North Carolina	35,283	32,649	2,634	33,883	31,337	2,546	-4.0	-4.0	-3.3
North Dakota <sup>h</sup>	1,711	1,514	197	1,686	1,491	195	:	:	:
Ohio	51,478	47,052	4,426	50,431	46,153	4,278	-2.0	-1.9	-3.3
Oklahoma	27,729	24,615	3,114	27,371	24,290	3,081	-1.3	-1.3	-1.1
Oregon <sup>g</sup>	15,200	13,877	1,323	15,250	14,008	1,242	:	:	:
Pennsylvania	48,074	45,281	2,793	46,954	44,080	2,874	-2.3	-2.7	2.9
Rhode Island <sup>c</sup>	1,808	1,739	69	1,671	1,612	59	-7.6	-7.3	-14.5
South Carolina	19,541	18,233	1,308	18,712	17,433	1,279	-4.2	-4.4	-2.2
South Dakota	3,959	3,424	535	3,942	3,373	569	-0.4	-1.5	6.4
Tennessee	28,980	25,969	3,011	26,321	23,642	2,679	-9.2	-9.0	-11.0
Texas	157,584	144,750	12,834	158,611	145,407	13,204	0.7	0.5	2.9
Utah <sup>e,i</sup>	6,412	5,919	493	6,641	6,066	575	:	:	:
Vermont <sup>c</sup>	1,126	1,021	105	1,173	1,077	96	4.2	5.5	-8.6
Virginia	37,158	34,004	3,154	36,660	33,620	3,040	-1.3	-1.1	-3.6

*Continued on next page*

**TABLE 4 (continued)****Sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction and sex, 2017 and 2018**

State/federal	2017			2018			Percent change, 2017-2018		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Washington	19,540	17,811	1,729	19,408	17,702	1,706	-0.7	-0.6	-1.3
West Virginia	7,092	6,274	818	6,775	5,989	786	-4.5	-4.5	-3.9
Wisconsin	22,682	21,147	1,535	22,794	21,287	1,507	0.5	0.7	-1.8
Wyoming	2,473	2,181	292	2,543	2,207	336	2.8	1.2	15.1

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. For jurisdiction-level information, see *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website. Counts are for December 31 of each year and are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than one year. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

:Not calculated. Counts and rates for 2017 and 2018 are not comparable.

<sup>a</sup>Includes prisoners held in community corrections facilities that are non-secure and privately operated facilities and juveniles held in privately operated facilities.

<sup>b</sup>Total and state estimates for 2017 include imputed counts for New Mexico and North Dakota, which did not submit 2017 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data. Total and state estimates for 2018 include imputed counts for New Hampshire and Oregon, which did not submit 2018 NPS data. See *Methodology* in this report and in *Prisoners in 2017* (NCJ 252156, BJS, April 2019).

<sup>c</sup>Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

<sup>d</sup>Includes a small number of prisoners sentenced to one year or less.

<sup>e</sup>State submitted updated 2017 population counts.

<sup>f</sup>State converted offender data to a new system in 2018. Data from 2018 are not comparable to data from previous years.

<sup>g</sup>State did not submit 2018 NPS data. Counts were imputed for 2018 and should not be compared to 2017 counts. See *Methodology*.

<sup>h</sup>State did not submit 2017 NPS data. Counts were imputed for 2017 and should not be compared to 2018 counts. See *Methodology* in *Prisoners in 2017* (NCJ 252156, BJS, April 2019).

<sup>i</sup>Data for 2018 are not comparable to data for previous years. Total counts of the prisoner population from 2018 include an undetermined number of offenders excluded from counts in 2017 due to a change in legal-status requirements for a program for parole violators that was instituted in 2018.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2017 and 2018.



**The number of sentenced black prisoners fell more from 2017 to 2018 than the number of sentenced white or Hispanic prisoners**

The number of black prisoners sentenced to more than one year decreased 2.2% from year-end 2017 to year-end 2018 (down 10,700). (See table 3.) During that time, the number of white prisoners sentenced to more than one year declined 1.4% (down 6,000) and the number of Hispanic prisoners sentenced to more than one year decreased 1.9% (down 6,300). From year-end 2008 to year-end 2018, the number of sentenced black prisoners (down 21.5%) and sentenced white prisoners (down 13.9%) declined, while there was virtually no change in the number of sentenced Hispanic prisoners.

**Imprisonment rates**

**431 persons per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages were imprisoned at year-end 2018**

There were 431 prisoners sentenced to more than one year in state or federal prison per 100,000 U.S. residents at year-end 2018, a decrease from 441 per 100,000 at year-end 2017 (table 5). The state imprisonment rate was 381 sentenced prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages, and the federal rate was 50 per 100,000.

**TABLE 5**  
**Imprisonment rates of U.S. residents, based on sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, sex, and race or ethnicity, 2008-2018**

Year <sup>a</sup>	Per 100,000 U.S. residents			Per 100,000 U.S. residents within each demographic group				
	Total <sup>b</sup>	Federal <sup>c</sup>	State	Male	Female	White <sup>d</sup>	Black <sup>d</sup>	Hispanic
2008	506	60	447	956	69	250	1,580	691
2009	504	61	443	952	67	245	1,544	694
2010	500	61	439	948	66	245	1,500	672
2011	492	63	429	932	65	240	1,447	660
2012	480	62	418	910	63	236	1,382	636
2013	479	61	418	907	65	234	1,347	622
2014	472	60	412	891	65	233	1,305	605
2015	459	55	403	865	64	228	1,247	586
2016	450	53	397	848	64	222	1,206	585
2017	441	51	390	831	63	221	1,169	569
2018	431	50	381	810	63	218	1,134	549
<b>Percent change</b>								
2008-2018	-14.9%	-16.4%	-14.7%	-15.2%	-8.8%	-12.8%	-28.2%	-20.5%
2017-2018	-2.4	-2.1	-2.4	-2.5	-1.4	-1.4	-3.0	-3.5

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Imprisonment rate is the number of prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction with a sentence of more than one year per 100,000 U.S. residents, or per 100,000 U.S. residents in a given category. Resident population estimates are from the U.S. Census Bureau for January 1, 2019. Rates are for December 31 of each year and are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than one year. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

<sup>a</sup>Total and state counts for 2018 include imputed counts for New Hampshire and Oregon, which did not submit 2018 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data. See *Methodology*. Total and state counts for 2017 include imputed counts for New Mexico and North Dakota, which did not submit 2017 NPS data. See *Methodology in Prisoners in 2017* (NCJ 252156, BJS, April 2019). For years prior to 2017, data for one to two states per year were imputed and included in total and state counts but have since been confirmed by state respondents.

<sup>b</sup>Also includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and persons of two or more races.

<sup>c</sup>Includes adult prisoners held in non-secure community-corrections facilities and adults and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities.

<sup>d</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black). See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2018 (preliminary), National Corrections Reporting Program, 2017, National Prisoner Statistics, 2008-2018, Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2004, and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016; and U.S. Census Bureau, post-censal resident population estimates for January 1 of the following calendar year.

Among U.S. residents age 18 or older, there were 555 prisoners sentenced to more than one year in state or federal prison per 100,000 adult U.S. residents as of December 31, 2018 (table 6). More than 1% of adult males living in the U.S. were serving a prison sentence of more than one year (1,055 per 100,000), representing a decrease of 2.7% from year-end 2017 (1,084 per 100,000). At year-end 2018, the imprisonment rate for adult females was 80 per 100,000 female U.S. residents age 18 or older.

From 2017 to 2018, the imprisonment rate for Hispanic adults declined 3.7%, from 823 per 100,000 Hispanic U.S. residents age 18 or older in 2017 to 792 per 100,000 in 2018. The imprisonment rate for black adults declined

3.2%, from 1,549 per 100,000 black adult residents at year-end 2017 to 1,500 per 100,000 at year-end 2018. Meanwhile, the imprisonment rate for white adults decreased 1.4%, from 272 per 100,000 white adult residents in 2017 to 268 per 100,000 in 2018.

From year-end 2008 to year-end 2018, the imprisonment rate declined 15.2% for white adults (from 316 to 268 per 100,000) and 31.7% for black adults (from 2,196 to 1,501 per 100,000). The number of sentenced Hispanic prisoners remained relatively steady between 2008 and 2018, while the number of Hispanic adult residents increased 33%. As a result, the imprisonment rate for Hispanics declined 25.1% over the decade.

**TABLE 6**  
**Imprisonment rates of U.S. adults, based on sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, sex, and race or ethnicity, 2008-2018**

Year <sup>a</sup>	Per 100,000 U.S. adults			Per 100,000 U.S. adults within each demographic group				
	Total <sup>b</sup>	Federal <sup>c</sup>	State	Male	Female	White <sup>d</sup>	Black <sup>d</sup>	Hispanic
2008	669	79	590	1,279	90	316	2,196	1,057
2009	665	80	584	1,271	88	308	2,134	1,060
2010	656	81	576	1,260	86	307	2,059	1,014
2011	644	82	562	1,236	84	299	1,973	990
2012	626	81	545	1,202	82	293	1,873	949
2013	624	80	544	1,194	83	291	1,817	923
2014	613	78	535	1,170	84	289	1,754	893
2015	595	72	523	1,135	82	281	1,670	863
2016	583	68	514	1,110	82	275	1,609	858
2017	570	66	504	1,084	81	272	1,553	830
2018	555	64	491	1,055	80	268	1,501	797
<b>Percent change</b>								
2008-2018	-17.1%	-18.6%	-16.9%	-17.5%	-11.1%	-15.1%	-31.6%	-24.7%
2017-2018	-2.6	-2.4	-2.7	-2.7	-1.6	-1.4	-3.4	-4.0

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Imprisonment rate is the number of prisoners age 18 or older under state or federal jurisdiction with a sentence of more than one year per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older, or per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older in a given category. Resident population estimates are from the U.S. Census Bureau for January 1, 2019. Rates are for December 31 of each year and are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than one year. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

<sup>a</sup>Total and state estimates for 2018 include imputed counts for New Hampshire and Oregon, which did not submit 2018 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data. See *Methodology*. Total and state estimates for 2017 include imputed counts for New Mexico and North Dakota, which did not submit 2017 NPS data. See *Methodology in Prisoners in 2017* (NCJ 252156, BJS, April 2019). For years prior to 2017, data for one to two states per year were imputed and included in total and state counts but have since been confirmed by state respondents.

<sup>b</sup>Also includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and persons of two or more races.

<sup>c</sup>Includes adult prisoners held in non-secure community-corrections facilities and adults and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities.

<sup>d</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black). See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2018 (preliminary), National Corrections Reporting Program, 2017, National Prisoner Statistics, 2008-2018, Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2004, and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016; and U.S. Census Bureau, post-censal resident population estimates for January 1 of the following calendar year.

At year-end 2018, a total of 22 states had imprisonment rates that were higher than the nationwide average (table 7). Louisiana had the highest rate (695 per 100,000 state residents), followed by Oklahoma (693 per 100,000), Mississippi (626 per 100,000), Arkansas (589 per 100,000), and Arizona (559 per 100,000). Minnesota, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont had the lowest imprisonment rates in the U.S. at year-end 2018, with each having fewer than 200 sentenced prisoners per 100,000 residents.

Twenty-four states had higher imprisonment rates for females than the nationwide average (56 sentenced prisoners per 100,000 female residents) at year-end 2018. The female imprisonment rate was highest in Oklahoma (155 sentenced prisoners per 100,000 female state residents), Kentucky (134 per 100,000), South Dakota (130 per 100,000), and Idaho (123 per 100,000). Meanwhile, in six states more than 1% of male residents were imprisoned: Louisiana (1,348 per 100,000 male residents), Oklahoma (1,242 per 100,000), Mississippi (1,204 per 100,000), Arkansas (1,106 per 100,000), Arizona (1,017 per 100,000), and Texas (1,013 per 100,000).

**TABLE 7**  
**Imprisonment rates of U.S. residents, based on sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, sex, and age, 2017 and 2018**

State/federal	Per 100,000 U.S. residents in a given category in 2017				Per 100,000 U.S. residents in a given category in 2018			
	Total	All ages		Age 18 or older	Total	All ages		Age 18 or older
		Male	Female			Male	Female	
U.S. total <sup>a</sup>	441	831	63	570	431	810	63	555
Federal <sup>b</sup>	51	96	7	66	50	94	7	64
State <sup>a</sup>	390	734	57	504	381	716	56	491
Alabama	486	930	70	626	418	807	54	538
Alaska <sup>c</sup>	258	474	22	344	263	482	25	350
Arizona	566	1,034	104	736	559	1,017	106	723
Arkansas	599	1,124	92	782	589	1,106	91	768
California	329	632	29	426	321	618	29	415
Colorado <sup>d</sup>	350	629	68	451	353	631	71	453
Connecticut <sup>c</sup>	269	524	26	340	252	489	26	317
Delaware <sup>c</sup>	422	834	37	536	410	807	38	518
Florida	466	888	62	582	454	866	61	566
Georgia	507	969	70	667	501	956	71	657
Hawaii <sup>c</sup>	241	443	38	306	230	417	42	292
Idaho	446	777	114	600	444	763	123	594
Illinois	325	624	35	419	314	601	36	404
Indiana	389	716	71	509	400	734	75	522
Iowa	286	523	51	372	297	544	53	386
Kansas <sup>e</sup>	334	613	58	442	342	626	59	451
Kentucky	528	933	133	682	523	924	134	675
Louisiana	722	1,393	82	946	695	1,348	73	908
Maine	134	251	22	165	135	251	24	166
Maryland	319	629	27	410	310	611	26	398
Massachusetts	151	300	11	189	145	288	10	181
Michigan	397	763	42	508	387	744	41	494
Minnesota	192	358	26	250	179	335	25	233
Mississippi	618	1,186	84	811	626	1,204	82	818
Missouri	533	972	109	688	495	905	100	638
Montana <sup>f</sup>	350	616	79	446	353	618	84	450
Nebraska	273	504	44	363	280	517	43	371
Nevada <sup>e</sup>	457	826	85	592	445	803	84	575
New Hampshire <sup>g</sup>	203	376	33	251	202	374	33	249
New Jersey	220	433	17	282	217	427	17	278
New Mexico <sup>h</sup>	343	619	73	447	331	596	71	429
New York	252	496	22	319	239	469	21	301

*Continued on next page*

**TABLE 7 (continued)****Imprisonment rates of U.S. residents, based on sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, sex, and age, 2017 and 2018**

State/federal	Per 100,000 U.S. residents in a given category in 2017				Per 100,000 U.S. residents in a given category in 2018			
	All ages			Age 18 or older	All ages			Age 18 or older
	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female	
North Carolina	342	650	50	440	324	617	47	416
North Dakota <sup>h</sup>	226	390	53	295	221	382	52	289
Ohio	441	822	74	567	431	804	72	553
Oklahoma	704	1,262	157	931	693	1,242	155	914
Oregon <sup>g</sup>	365	671	63	461	362	671	58	457
Pennsylvania	376	722	43	474	366	702	44	462
Rhode Island <sup>c</sup>	171	338	13	212	158	313	11	196
South Carolina	387	744	50	495	366	703	48	467
South Dakota	451	772	123	599	444	753	130	590
Tennessee	430	790	87	554	387	712	77	497
Texas	553	1,022	89	746	549	1,013	91	738
Utah <sup>e,i</sup>	205	375	32	291	208	377	36	294
Vermont <sup>c</sup>	180	331	33	221	187	348	30	229
Virginia	438	814	73	561	429	800	70	549
Washington	261	476	46	336	256	466	45	328
West Virginia	391	699	89	491	376	671	87	471
Wisconsin	391	733	53	501	391	734	51	501
Wyoming	428	739	103	559	441	750	119	574

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. For jurisdiction-level information, see *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website. Imprisonment rate is the number of prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction with a sentence of more than one year per 100,000 U.S. residents, or per 100,000 U.S. residents in a given category. Resident population estimates are from the U.S. Census Bureau for January 1, 2019. Rates are for December 31 of each year and are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than one year. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

<sup>a</sup>Total and state estimates for 2017 include imputed counts for New Mexico and North Dakota, which did not submit 2017 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data. Total and state estimates for 2018 include imputed counts for New Hampshire and Oregon, which did not submit 2018 NPS data. See *Methodology* in this report and in *Prisoners in 2017* (NCJ 252156, BJS, April 2019).

<sup>b</sup>Includes adult prisoners held in non-secure community-corrections facilities and adults and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities.

<sup>c</sup>Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

<sup>d</sup>Includes a small number of prisoners sentenced to one year or less.

<sup>e</sup>State submitted updated 2017 prisoner counts.

<sup>f</sup>State converted offender data to a new system in 2018. Data from 2018 are not comparable to data for previous years.

<sup>g</sup>State did not submit 2018 NPS data. Counts were imputed for 2018 and should not be compared to 2017 counts. See *Methodology*.

<sup>h</sup>State did not submit 2017 NPS data. Counts were imputed for 2017 and should not be compared to 2018 counts. See *Methodology* in *Prisoners in 2017* (NCJ 252156, BJS, April 2019).

<sup>i</sup>Data for 2018 are not comparable to data for previous years. Total counts of the prisoner population from 2018 include an undetermined number of offenders excluded from counts in 2017 due to a change in legal-status requirements for a program for parole violators that was instituted in 2018.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2017 and 2018; and U.S. Census Bureau, post-censal resident population estimates for January 1 of the following calendar year.

## Prison admissions and releases

### Federal and state correctional authorities admitted 10,200 fewer prisoners in 2018 than in 2017

In 2018, federal and state correctional authorities admitted 596,400 prisoners who were sentenced to more than one year, the fewest admissions since 1997 (table 8).<sup>1</sup> Federal authorities had 200 fewer admissions in 2018 (44,500) than in 2017 (44,700). Larger decreases occurred in admissions to state prisons from 2017 to

2018 in California (down 1,800 admissions), Illinois (down 1,600), and New York (down 1,500), while larger increases occurred in Texas (up 1,900), Tennessee (up 1,200), and Georgia (up 1,000).

Sixty-seven percent of admissions to state prisons and 90% of admissions to federal prisons in 2018 were on new court commitments. Thirty percent of state and 10% of federal admissions were due to post-custody supervision violations. Five states admitted more than half of their prisoners for violating conditions of post-custody supervision: Washington (75%), Idaho (65%), Vermont (65%), Utah (52%), and New Hampshire (52%).

<sup>1</sup>See *Prisoners in 2012: Trends in Admissions and Releases, 1991-2012* (NCJ 243920, BJS, December 2013). See also *Terms and definitions*.

**TABLE 8**  
Admissions and releases of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, 2017 and 2018

State/federal	Admissions <sup>a</sup>					Releases <sup>b</sup>				
	2017 total	2018 total	Percent change, 2017-2018	2018 new court commitments	2018 conditional supervision violations <sup>c</sup>	2017 total	2018 total	Percent change, 2017-2018	2018 unconditional <sup>d</sup>	2018 conditional <sup>e</sup>
U.S. total <sup>g</sup>	606,596	596,389	-1.7%	410,867	169,663	623,069	614,844	-1.3%	157,000	443,342
Federal <sup>f</sup>	44,708	44,514	-0.4%	39,943	4,571	49,461	47,208	-4.6%	46,440	270
State <sup>g</sup>	561,888	551,875	-1.8%	370,924	165,092	573,608	567,636	-1.0%	110,560	443,072
Alabama	12,170	13,160	8.1	8,141	1,839	13,624	14,015	2.9	2,973	9,192
Alaska <sup>h</sup>	1,580	1,765	11.7	1,561	204	1,941	1,735	-10.6	312	1,418
Arizona	13,423	13,753	2.5	11,339	2,340	14,075	13,683	-2.8	2,132	11,422
Arkansas	8,971	9,572	6.7	5,209	4,363	8,443	9,805	16.1	792	8,933
California	37,091	35,330	-4.7	30,957	4,373	36,894	34,461	-6.6	57	33,854
Colorado	9,638	10,155	5.4	6,349	3,806	9,669	9,774	1.1	1,106	8,512
Connecticut <sup>h</sup>	4,401	4,162	-5.4	3,441	577	5,169	4,843	-6.3	2,263	2,559
Delaware <sup>h,i</sup>	2,897	2,505	-13.5	1,832	655	2,736	2,504	-8.5	248	2,112
Florida <sup>j</sup>	28,189	28,495	1.1	27,687	77	30,467	30,132	-1.1	18,423	11,245
Georgia	16,699	17,736	6.2	15,574	2,155	15,210	16,348	7.5	7,649	8,520
Hawaii <sup>h</sup>	1,528	1,784	16.8	1,081	703	1,834	1,816	-1.0	345	713
Idaho	5,747	5,003	-12.9	1,746	3,257	5,395	5,444	0.9	445	4,977
Illinois	24,468	22,835	-6.7	14,459	8,373	26,850	24,415	-9.1	4,129	20,197
Indiana	12,249	12,005	-2.0	9,250	2,640	11,708	11,075	-5.4	1,001	10,007
Iowa	5,619	5,342	-4.9	3,685	1,635	5,632	5,434	-3.5	1,151	4,232
Kansas	6,453	6,506	0.8	3,934	1,390	6,406	6,411	0.1	1,587	4,791
Kentucky	21,239	20,152	-5.1	12,379	7,605	20,555	20,014	-2.6	4,600	15,032
Louisiana	16,337	15,646	-4.2	10,345	5,301	17,868	16,759	-6.2	1,482	15,145
Maine <sup>k</sup>	960	892	:	466	426	684	757	:	362	395
Maryland <sup>l</sup>	8,243	7,661	-7.1	5,727	1,925	8,850	8,141	-8.0	2,512	5,561
Massachusetts	2,141	1,983	-7.4	1,775	205	2,309	2,316	0.3	1,663	613
Michigan	12,013	11,307	-5.9	6,608	2,581	13,470	12,212	-9.3	510	9,699
Minnesota	8,195	7,317	-10.7	4,345	2,972	8,092	7,838	-3.1	810	6,997
Mississippi	7,553	7,439	-1.5	5,267	2,172	7,748	7,502	-3.2	450	6,712
Missouri	18,551	17,299	-6.7	9,078	8,219	18,431	19,493	5.8	1,366	17,997
Montana	2,644	2,772	4.8	1,870	902	2,770	2,841	2.6	567	2,259
Nebraska	2,436	2,385	-2.1	1,924	440	2,387	2,239	-6.2	471	1,756
Nevada <sup>m</sup>	5,873	6,334	7.8	4,829	1,094	6,549	6,434	-1.8	2,049	4,339
New Hampshire <sup>n</sup>	1,338	1,309	:	626	683	1,409	1,335	:	128	1,207
New Jersey	8,611	7,808	-9.3	5,595	2,213	8,959	8,159	-8.9	4,681	3,284

Continued on next page



**TABLE 8 (continued)**

**Admissions and releases of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, 2017 and 2018**

State/federal	Admissions <sup>a</sup>					Releases <sup>b</sup>				
	2017 total	2018 total	Percent change, 2017-2018	2018 new court commitments	2018 conditional supervision violations <sup>c</sup>	2017 total	2018 total	Percent change, 2017-2018	2018 unconditional <sup>d</sup>	2018 conditional <sup>e</sup>
New Mexico <sup>o,p</sup>	3,848	3,585	:	2,133	1,207	3,631	3,598	:	938	2,397
New York	20,421	18,954	-7.2	11,429	7,452	21,667	21,691	0.1	2,072	19,270
North Carolina	18,242	17,251	-5.4	12,614	4,636	17,244	18,111	5.0	2,556	15,442
North Dakota <sup>q</sup>	1,570	1,527	:	/	/	1,627	1,555	:	/	/
Ohio <sup>p</sup>	21,602	20,727	-4.1	15,456	4,701	22,299	21,774	-2.4	8,221	13,398
Oklahoma	10,228	9,318	-8.9	7,176	2,092	9,682	9,111	-5.9	2,137	6,862
Oregon <sup>n</sup>	5,566	5,580	:	3,716	1,722	5,428	5,529	:	34	5,285
Pennsylvania	19,297	17,954	-7.0	8,526	8,551	19,673	18,550	-5.7	3,159	15,199
Rhode Island <sup>h</sup>	572	613	7.2	486	127	875	768	-12.2	512	252
South Carolina	6,017	5,769	-4.1	4,662	1,099	6,847	6,598	-3.6	1,780	4,714
South Dakota	3,896	4,116	5.6	1,481	631	3,859	4,298	11.4	286	2,787
Tennessee	11,541	12,726	10.3	7,775	4,951	13,307	13,718	3.1	5,249	8,348
Texas	76,877	78,741	2.4	48,695	26,640	77,196	77,714	0.7	10,008	65,069
Utah	4,047	3,733	-7.8	1,777	1,956	3,781	3,514	-7.1	614	2,882
Vermont <sup>h,r</sup>	1,737	2,469	42.1	876	1,593	1,795	2,476	37.9	396	2,070
Virginia <sup>s</sup>	12,163	11,657	-4.2	11,616	41	12,698	12,862	1.3	1,070	11,669
Washington <sup>p</sup>	25,483	24,829	-2.6	6,224	18,602	25,658	26,861	4.7	2,335	24,480
West Virginia	3,590	3,831	6.7	2,316	1,281	3,652	4,148	13.6	910	2,977
Wisconsin	6,865	7,021	2.3	4,555	2,428	5,592	5,836	4.4	270	5,502
Wyoming	1,069	1,062	-0.7	805	257	963	989	2.7	194	789

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. For jurisdiction-level information, see *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website. Counts cover January 1 through December 31 for each year and are based on prisoners admitted to or released from state or federal correctional authorities with a sentence of more than one year. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

:Not calculated. Counts and rates for 2017 and 2018 are not comparable.

/Not reported.

<sup>a</sup>Excludes transfers, escapes, and absences without leave. Includes other conditional-release violators, returns from appeal or bond, and other admissions. In 2018, 15,859 (2.7%) of total admissions were due to other conditional-release violations, returns from appeal or bond, and other types of admissions not included among new court commitments or conditional-supervision violations. See *Methodology*.

<sup>b</sup>Excludes transfers, escapes, and absences without leave. Includes deaths, releases to appeal or bond, and other releases. In 2018, 14,502 (2.4%) of total releases were due to death, releases to appeal or bond, releases to treatment facilities, and other types of releases not included among unconditional or conditional releases. See *Methodology*.

<sup>c</sup>Includes all conditional-release violators returned to prison from post-custody community supervision, including parole and probation, either for violations of conditions of release or for new crimes.

<sup>d</sup>Includes expirations of sentence, commutations, and other unconditional releases.

<sup>e</sup>Includes releases to probation, supervised mandatory releases, and other unspecified conditional releases.

<sup>f</sup>Includes adult prisoners held in non-secure community-corrections facilities and adults and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities. The 270 conditional releases from federal correctional facilities are persons who were sentenced before the 1984 Sentencing Reform Act, which eliminated federal parole.

<sup>g</sup>U.S. total and state estimates for 2017 include imputed counts for New Mexico, North Dakota, and Vermont, which did not submit 2017 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data on admissions and releases. U.S. total and state estimates for 2018 include imputed counts for New Hampshire, Oregon, and Vermont, which did not submit 2018 NPS data on admissions or releases. See *Methodology* in this report and in *Prisoners in 2017* (NCJ 252156, BJS, April 2019).

<sup>h</sup>Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

<sup>i</sup>Releases include offenders who received a combined sentence of prison and probation of more than one year.

<sup>j</sup>Florida does not report prison admissions for technical violations. All admissions represent new sentences. The 77 admissions due to supervision violations represent persons who committed new crimes while on post-custody community supervision.

<sup>k</sup>Due to errors in an undetermined number of admission and release records, Maine's counts of admissions and releases for 2018 should be regarded as preliminary.

<sup>l</sup>Due to implementation concerns with a new information system, Maryland's counts of admissions and releases for 2017 and 2018 are estimates.

<sup>m</sup>Admissions include local jail inmates admitted to the Nevada Department of Corrections due to medical, behavioral, protective, or local staffing issues and persons ordered by judges to serve 6 months or less in prison prior to actual sentencing for felonies.

<sup>n</sup>State did not submit 2018 NPS data on admissions or releases. Total and detailed types of admissions and releases were imputed. Estimates of admissions and releases in 2018 are not comparable to data for previous years. See *Methodology* and *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website.

<sup>o</sup>State did not submit 2017 NPS data on admissions and releases. Total and detailed types of admissions and releases were imputed and included in U.S. and state totals. See *Methodology* and *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website.

<sup>p</sup>Includes all admissions and releases from state prison, regardless of sentence length. See *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website.

<sup>q</sup>State did not report 2017 NPS data on admissions or releases and reported only the total number of admissions and releases in 2018 without detail.

<sup>r</sup>State did not submit 2017 or 2018 NPS data on admissions or releases. Total and detailed types of admissions and releases were imputed and included in U.S. and state totals. See *Methodology* in this report and in *Prisoners in 2017* (NCJ 252156, BJS, April 2019), as well as 2017 and 2018 *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website.

<sup>s</sup>Admission and release data are based on fiscal year and are preliminary.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2017 and 2018.

## Releases from federal prison declined almost 5% in 2018

State and federal correctional authorities released 8,200 fewer prisoners in 2018 (614,800) than in 2017 (623,100). The BOP accounted for 27% of this decline, with 2,300 fewer releases. States had almost 6,000 fewer releases in 2018. From 2017 to 2018, Illinois and California had the largest declines in prison releases (down 2,400 each), and Washington had the largest increase (up 1,200).

Nationally, 72% of the prison releases in 2018 were to post-custody community supervision (443,300). The BOP reported that most releases from the federal prison system were unconditional. The Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 eliminated federal parole for new court commitments and required federal courts to impose a term of supervised release after imprisonment as part of the original sentence to prison. Because the courts, not the BOP, impose and administer this term of supervised release, the BOP reports prison releases as unconditional even if released prisoners serve community supervision after their imprisonment.

Among states that reported the type of release from prison, four states discharged more than half of their released prisoners unconditionally in 2018: Massachusetts (72% of releases), Rhode Island (67%), Florida (61%), and New Jersey (57%).

## Other selected findings

The remainder of this report presents characteristics of prisoner demographics, offenses, facilities, and other institutional correctional systems. These statistics are presented in a series of tables, with bulleted highlights.

## Demographic characteristics among sentenced prisoners

- At year-end 2018, an estimated 6% of sentenced white males in state and federal prisons were ages 18 to 24, compared to 12% of black and 10% of Hispanic male prisoners (table 9).
- Three percent of male prisoners and 1.5% of female prisoners sentenced to more than one year in state or federal prison were age 65 or older at year-end 2018.

**TABLE 9**

**Percent of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by sex, race or ethnicity, and age, December 31, 2018**

Age	Total	Male					Female				
		All male	White <sup>a</sup>	Black <sup>a</sup>	Hispanic	Other <sup>a,b</sup>	All female	White <sup>a</sup>	Black <sup>a</sup>	Hispanic	Other <sup>a,b</sup>
Total <sup>c</sup>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
18-19	0.7	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6
20-24	8.8	8.8	5.9	10.6	9.7	8.1	7.9	6.1	10.1	10.3	7.6
25-29	15.8	15.6	12.7	17.1	16.9	15.3	17.6	16.4	18.0	19.1	17.1
30-34	16.1	15.8	15.1	15.3	17.5	17.0	19.6	20.0	16.9	20.6	20.0
35-39	15.7	15.5	15.4	14.9	17.0	16.4	17.7	18.2	15.3	18.0	18.8
40-44	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.7	12.9	12.7	11.9	12.3	11.6	11.9	11.8
45-49	10.2	10.2	11.3	9.7	9.7	10.5	9.7	10.4	9.5	8.2	9.4
50-54	8.2	8.3	9.8	8.1	6.7	7.8	7.3	7.6	8.5	5.7	6.5
55-59	6.1	6.2	7.9	6.0	4.5	5.5	4.5	4.7	5.3	3.1	4.7
60-64	3.4	3.5	4.6	3.2	2.4	3.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.8
65 or older	3.0	3.1	4.8	2.1	2.0	2.9	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.0	1.8
Number of sentenced prisoners <sup>d</sup>	1,414,200	1,309,900	381,600	446,300	310,800	171,100	104,200	48,900	18,900	19,400	17,000

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts and percentages are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than one year under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional officials. Federal data include adult prisoners held in non-secure community-corrections facilities and adults and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities. Totals include imputed counts for New Hampshire and Oregon, which did not submit 2018 National Prisoner Statistics data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See *Methodology*.

<sup>a</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black). See *Methodology*.

<sup>b</sup>Includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and persons of two or more races.

<sup>c</sup>Includes persons of all ages, including those age 17 or younger.

<sup>d</sup>Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100. Includes prisoners age 17 or younger.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2018 (preliminary); National Corrections Reporting Program, 2017; National Prisoner Statistics, 2018; and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

- Seventeen percent of white males sentenced to more than one year in prison were age 55 or older as of year-end 2018, compared to 11% of black and 9% of Hispanic male prisoners.
- The age group most likely to be imprisoned is those in their 30s (over 1,000 men or women imprisoned per 100,000 U.S. residents).
- Together, state and federal correctional authorities held more than 1% of all male U.S. residents ages 20 to 54 (more than 1,000 per 100,000 residents) at year-end 2018 (table 10).
- In 2018, the imprisonment rate of black residents (1,134 sentenced black prisoners per 100,000 black residents) was the lowest since 1989 (1,050 per 100,000).
- The imprisonment rate for black females (88 per 100,000 black female residents) was 1.8 times as high as for white females (49 per 100,000 white female residents), while the imprisonment rate for black males (2,272 per 100,000 black male residents) was 5.8 times as high as for white males (392 per 100,000 white male residents).

**TABLE 10**  
**Imprisonment rates of U.S. residents, based on sentenced prisoners under jurisdictions of state and federal correctional authorities, by demographic characteristics, December 31, 2018**

Age	Per 100,000 U.S. residents in a given category										
	Total	Male					Female				
		All male	White <sup>a</sup>	Black <sup>a</sup>	Hispanic	Other <sup>a,b</sup>	All female	White <sup>a</sup>	Black <sup>a</sup>	Hispanic	Other <sup>a,b</sup>
Total <sup>c</sup>	431	810	392	2,272	1,018	1,215	63	49	88	65	113
18-19	121	226	64	811	213	216	11	7	24	11	14
20-24	570	1,039	377	3,011	1,213	1,245	77	53	126	84	121
25-29	945	1,700	745	4,325	2,052	2,160	158	129	197	158	240
30-34	1,019	1,834	917	4,712	2,247	2,588	185	160	213	186	288
35-39	1,022	1,872	956	5,008	2,251	2,738	170	146	199	160	278
40-44	855	1,595	808	4,430	1,894	2,408	125	108	164	112	197
45-49	698	1,313	699	3,605	1,563	2,058	97	82	133	87	161
50-54	562	1,067	570	3,013	1,262	1,779	72	55	116	68	125
55-59	392	763	408	2,213	1,000	1,319	41	31	71	40	92
60-64	235	470	247	1,366	708	860	20	14	34	23	45
65 or older	80	173	101	468	317	359	5	4	9	6	15
Number of sentenced prisoners	1,414,200	1,309,900	381,600	446,300	310,800	171,100	104,200	48,900	18,900	19,400	17,000

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Rates and counts are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than one year under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional officials. Imprisonment rate is the number of prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction with a sentence of more than one year per 100,000 U.S. residents, or per 100,000 U.S. residents in a given category. Resident population estimates are from the U.S. Census Bureau for January 1, 2019. Totals include imputed counts for New Hampshire and Oregon, which did not submit 2018 National Prisoner Statistics data. See *Methodology*.

<sup>a</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black). See *Methodology*.

<sup>b</sup>Includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and persons of two or more races.

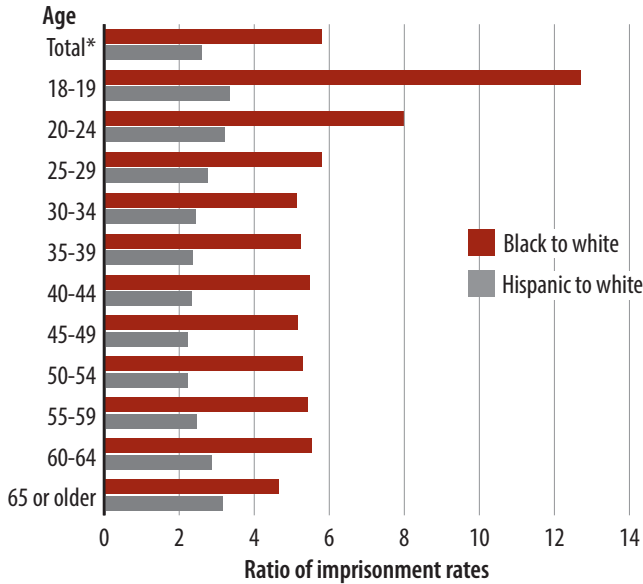
<sup>c</sup>Includes persons of all ages, including those age 17 or younger.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2018 (preliminary), National Corrections Reporting Program, 2017, National Prisoner Statistics, 2018, and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016; and U.S. Census Bureau, post-censal resident population estimates for January 1, 2019.

- Black males ages 18 to 19 were 12.7 times as likely to be imprisoned as white males of the same ages (figure 2), the highest black-to-white racial disparity of any age group in 2018.
- Hispanic males ages 18 to 19 were 3.3 times as likely as white males of the same ages to be imprisoned at year-end 2018.

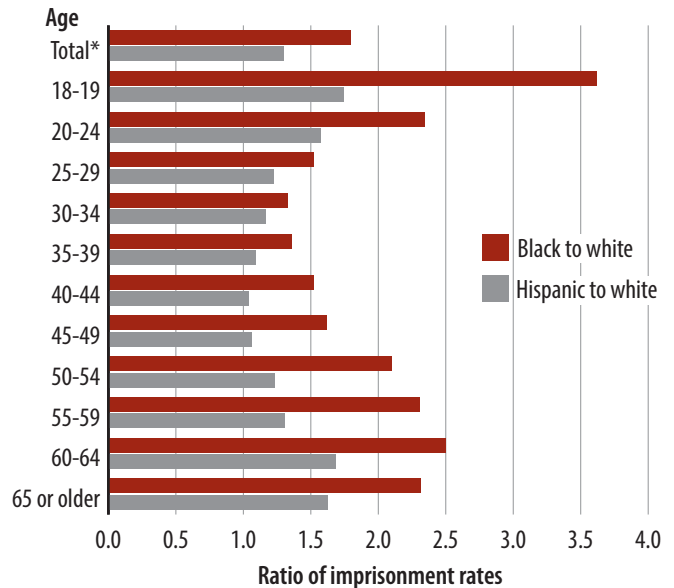
- In 2018, the disparities in imprisonment rates between sentenced black and white females and between sentenced Hispanic and white females were lowest for those ages 25 to 49 (figure 3).

**FIGURE 2**  
Ratio of imprisonment rates of black and Hispanic males to white males under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by age, 2018



Note: Based on sentenced prisoners. See table 10 for rates.  
 \*Includes prisoners of all ages, including those age 17 or younger.  
 Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2018 (preliminary), National Corrections Reporting Program, 2017, National Prisoner Statistics, 2018, and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016; and U.S. Census Bureau, post-censal resident population estimates for January 1, 2019.

**FIGURE 3**  
Ratio of imprisonment rates of black and Hispanic females to white females under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by age, 2018



Note: Based on sentenced prisoners. See table 10 for rates.  
 \*Includes prisoners of all ages, including those age 17 or younger.  
 Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2018 (preliminary), National Corrections Reporting Program, 2017, National Prisoner Statistics, 2018, and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016; and U.S. Census Bureau, post-censal resident population estimates for January 1, 2019.

### Non-U.S. citizens

- Non-U.S. citizens made up a similar portion of the prison population (7.7%) as they did of the general U.S. population (6.9%, per the U.S. Census Bureau) (table 11).
- An estimated 70,900 non-U.S. citizens were in public and private state prison facilities at year-end 2018.
- Excluding persons detained by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 19% of federal prisoners (33,400 of 179,900) at year-end 2018 were non-U.S. citizens.
- At year-end 2018, 99% of non-U.S. citizens in state public and private prisons and 88% of non-U.S. citizens in federal public and private prisons had sentences of more than one year.
- About 4% of sentenced non-U.S. citizens in state or federal prison were female.

**TABLE 11**  
**Non-U.S. citizen prisoners in the custody of publicly or privately operated federal or state prisons, not including jails, by jurisdiction and sex, December 31, 2018**

State/federal	Non-U.S. citizen prisoners <sup>a,b</sup>				Non-U.S. citizen prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year <sup>a</sup>			
	Total	Male <sup>c</sup>	Female <sup>c</sup>	Percent of prison population <sup>d</sup>	Total	Male <sup>c</sup>	Female <sup>c</sup>	Percent of sentenced population <sup>d</sup>
U.S. total <sup>e</sup>	104,273	75,842	2,953	7.7%	99,294	71,301	2,719	7.5%
Federal <sup>f</sup>	33,420	31,899	1,521	18.6%	29,498	28,156	1,342	17.8%
State <sup>e</sup>	70,853	43,943	1,432	6.0%	69,796	43,145	1,377	6.1%
Alabama	934	874	60	4.4	934	874	60	5.2
Alaska <sup>g</sup>	85	81	4	2.0	38	36	2	2.0
Arizona <sup>f</sup>	3,434	3,293	141	8.2	3,374	3,241	133	8.3
Arkansas	281	267	14	1.8	281	267	14	1.8
California <sup>h</sup>	23,895	/	/	19.0	23,691	/	/	18.8
Colorado <sup>f</sup>	1,458	1,400	58	7.3	1,458	1,400	58	7.3
Connecticut <sup>g</sup>	367	351	16	2.8	255	245	10	2.9
Delaware <sup>g</sup>	182	170	12	3.3	150	146	4	4.1
Florida <sup>f</sup>	5,773	5,601	172	6.0	5,773	5,601	172	6.0
Georgia <sup>f</sup>	2,684	2,554	130	5.5	2,671	2,542	129	5.6
Hawaii <sup>g</sup>	368	359	9	7.3	123	119	4	3.8
Idaho	286	280	6	3.6	248	242	6	3.4
Illinois <sup>f</sup>	1,501	1,463	38	3.8	1,501	1,463	38	3.8
Indiana <sup>f</sup>	547	531	16	2.1	547	531	16	2.1
Iowa <sup>f</sup>	200	196	4	2.1	200	196	4	2.1
Kansas <sup>f</sup>	336	328	8	3.4	332	324	8	3.4
Kentucky	151	149	2	7.6	151	149	2	7.6
Louisiana	116	115	1	0.8	116	115	1	0.8
Maine	18	18	0	0.8	18	18	0	1.0
Maryland <sup>f</sup>	675	661	14	3.6	673	659	14	3.7
Massachusetts	920	878	42	11.0	838	812	26	10.9
Michigan <sup>f</sup>	543	528	15	1.4	543	528	15	1.4
Minnesota <sup>f</sup>	384	374	10	4.3	384	374	10	4.1
Mississippi <sup>f</sup>	17	17	0	0.1	17	17	0	0.1
Missouri <sup>i</sup>	218	211	7	0.7	218	211	7	0.7
Montana <sup>f</sup>	11	10	1	0.3	11	10	1	0.3
Nebraska <sup>f</sup>	225	224	1	4.3	223	222	1	4.3
Nevada <sup>f</sup>	1,221	1,167	54	9.1	1,217	1,163	54	9.1
New Hampshire <sup>j</sup>	110	/	/	4.3	110	/	/	4.3

*Continued on next page*



**TABLE 11 (continued)****Non-U.S. citizen prisoners in the custody of publicly or privately operated federal or state prisons, by jurisdiction and sex, December 31, 2018**

State/federal	Non-U.S. citizen prisoners <sup>a,b</sup>				Non-U.S. citizen prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year <sup>a</sup>			
	Total	Male <sup>c</sup>	Female <sup>c</sup>	Percent of prison population <sup>d</sup>	Total	Male <sup>c</sup>	Female <sup>c</sup>	Percent of sentenced population <sup>d</sup>
New Jersey <sup>f</sup>	1,263	1,237	26	6.6	1,263	1,237	26	6.6
New Mexico	143	141	2	2.2	141	139	2	2.2
New York <sup>f</sup>	4,164	4,022	142	8.9	4,164	4,022	142	9.0
North Carolina	1,199	1,165	34	3.4	1,187	1,153	34	3.5
North Dakota	16	16	0	1.0	16	16	0	1.0
Ohio <sup>f,k</sup>	499	482	17	1.0	499	482	17	1.0
Oklahoma <sup>i</sup>	137	134	3	0.5	126	123	3	0.5
Oregon <sup>j</sup>	1,473	/	/	10.0	1,473	/	/	10.0
Pennsylvania <sup>f,l</sup>	3,077	3,018	59	6.6	3,004	2,946	58	6.5
Rhode Island <sup>g</sup>	0	/	/	0.0	0	/	/	0.0
South Carolina <sup>f</sup>	420	403	17	2.3	419	402	17	2.3
South Dakota <sup>f</sup>	81	79	2	2.1	81	79	2	2.1
Tennessee	201	189	12	1.0	201	189	12	1.0
Texas <sup>f</sup>	8,693	8,474	219	5.8	8,608	8,397	211	5.9
Utah <sup>f</sup>	360	351	9	6.9	360	351	9	6.9
Vermont <sup>g</sup>	3	2	1	0.2	1	0	1	0.1
Virginia <sup>f</sup>	906	884	22	3.1	906	884	22	3.1
Washington	736	718	18	4.2	736	718	18	4.2
West Virginia	18	17	1	0.3	18	17	1	0.3
Wisconsin	469	457	12	2.0	443	431	12	2.0
Wyoming <sup>f</sup>	55	54	1	2.3	55	54	1	2.3

Note: Use caution when interpreting these statistics. Unless otherwise noted, citizenship status is based on the prisoner's self-report upon admission to prison. Some jurisdictions use a prisoner's reported country of birth to determine current citizenship. BJS changed the way it measured citizenship for the 2016 reference year, requesting that National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) respondents include all non-U.S. citizens held in the physical custody of state and federal correctional authorities and in private prisons, excluding prisoners held in local jails, with the exception of states with an integrated prison and jail system, and in the custody of other jurisdictions. For jurisdiction-level information, see *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website. Data collected after 2016 should not be compared to data for previous years. See *Methodology*. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

:Not calculated. Counts and percentages for 2017 and 2018 are not comparable.

/Not reported.

<sup>a</sup>Unless otherwise noted, citizenship status is based on self-report by prisoners at the time of admission.

<sup>b</sup>Includes unsentenced prisoners and those of all sentence lengths.

<sup>c</sup>U.S. and state totals for non-U.S. citizens by sex exclude California, New Hampshire, and Oregon, which did not report citizenship counts by sex.

<sup>d</sup>Prison population count is the sum of persons held in the custody of state and federally operated prisons and each jurisdiction's private prison facilities. In 2018, the total custody population in publicly and privately operated state and federal correctional facilities was 1,357,723 (1,178,510 state and 179,213 federal), and the sentenced custody population in those same facilities was 1,317,444 (1,151,578 state and 165,866 federal). These counts exclude custody populations for Rhode Island, which did not provide counts of non-U.S. citizens and whose numbers could not be imputed.

<sup>e</sup>Total U.S. and state counts of non-U.S. citizen prisoners for 2018 include estimated counts for three states (California, New Hampshire and Oregon) that did not report statistics on non-U.S. citizens. The 92.3% of prisoners who are not counted as non-U.S. citizens may not be U.S. citizens, as some may have an unknown citizenship status.

<sup>f</sup>Citizenship data were subject to verification by an external data source (e.g., comparison to official records from U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) or other relevant government agencies).

<sup>g</sup>Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

<sup>h</sup>California did not submit accurate, verifiable figures on citizenship status. Citizenship data for the state are included in U.S. and state totals. They were estimated based on published counts from a state report ([https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/research/wp-content/uploads/sites/174/2019/08/DataPoints\\_122017.pdf](https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/research/wp-content/uploads/sites/174/2019/08/DataPoints_122017.pdf)) and represented the country of birth as reported by prisoners.

<sup>i</sup>Estimate based on the number of offenders with ICE detainees.

<sup>j</sup>State did not provide 2018 NPS data. Counts of non-U.S. citizens were imputed based on data for previous years. See *Methodology*.

<sup>k</sup>Counts of non-U.S. citizens exclude those held in privately operated halfway houses.

<sup>l</sup>Non-U.S. citizen count includes persons of unknown place of birth.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2018.

**Prisoners age 17 or younger**

- On December 31, 2018, states held 699 prisoners age 17 or younger in adult facilities ([table 12](#)).

- The BOP held 36 prisoners age 17 or younger in privately operated facilities at year-end 2018.

**TABLE 12**  
**Prisoners age 17 or younger in the custody of publicly or privately operated federal or state prisons, by jurisdiction and sex, December 31, 2018**

State/federal	Total	Male	Female	State/federal	Total	Male	Female
U.S. total	735	708	27	Missouri	3	3	0
Federal <sup>a</sup>	36	33	3	Montana	0	0	0
State	699	675	24	Nebraska	3	2	1
Alabama	9	9	0	Nevada	21	20	1
Alaska <sup>b</sup>	2	2	0	New Hampshire <sup>c</sup>	/	/	/
Arizona	51	48	3	New Jersey	0	0	0
Arkansas	8	8	0	New Mexico	0	0	0
California	/	/	/	New York	64	64	0
Colorado	9	9	0	North Carolina	60	55	5
Connecticut <sup>b</sup>	46	44	2	North Dakota	0	0	0
Delaware <sup>b</sup>	11	11	0	Ohio	40	40	0
Florida	91	90	1	Oklahoma	14	14	0
Georgia	33	30	3	Oregon <sup>c</sup>	/	/	/
Hawaii <sup>b</sup>	0	0	0	Pennsylvania	14	13	1
Idaho	0	0	0	Rhode Island	1	1	0
Illinois	0	0	0	South Carolina	26	25	1
Indiana	28	28	0	South Dakota	0	0	0
Iowa	3	3	0	Tennessee	13	13	0
Kansas	0	0	0	Texas	22	18	4
Kentucky	0	0	0	Utah	1	1	0
Louisiana	14	14	0	Vermont <sup>b</sup>	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	Virginia	11	11	0
Maryland	16	16	0	Washington	10	10	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	West Virginia	0	0	0
Michigan	35	34	1	Wisconsin	21	20	1
Minnesota	5	5	0	Wyoming	0	0	0
Mississippi	14	14	0				

Note: In 2017, BJS began requesting that National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) respondents include all persons age 17 or younger held in the physical custody of state and federal correctional authorities and in private prisons, excluding prisoners held in local jails and in the custody of other jurisdictions. For jurisdiction-level information, see *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website. Data collected after 2016 should not be compared to data for previous years. See *Methodology*. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP).

/Not reported.

<sup>a</sup>The BOP holds prisoners age 17 or younger in privately operated facilities.

<sup>b</sup>Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

<sup>c</sup>State did not provide any 2018 NPS data. Counts of prisoners age 17 or younger were imputed based on data for previous years and included in the state and U.S. totals. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2018.

### Offense characteristics of state prisoners

- More than half (56%) of state prisoners sentenced to more than one year were serving a sentence for a violent offense at year-end 2017 (the most recent year for which data are available) (tables 13 and 14).
- At year-end 2017, an estimated 14% of sentenced state prisoners were serving time for murder or non-negligent manslaughter (182,200), and another 13% were serving time for rape or sexual assault (167,000).
- On December 31, 2017, about 14% of sentenced state prisoners had been convicted of a drug offense as their most serious crime (183,900).
- Among sentenced state prisoners at year-end 2017, an estimated three-fifths of blacks and Hispanics (61% each) and nearly half of whites (48%) were serving time for a violent offense.
- Among prisoners serving more than one year in state prison at year-end 2017, a larger proportion of blacks (17%) than Hispanics (15%) or whites (11%) were serving time for murder or non-negligent manslaughter.
- Among sentenced prisoners serving in state prison at year-end 2017, a larger portion of whites (17%) than Hispanics (14%) or blacks (8%) were serving time for rape or sexual assault.
- At year-end 2017, 57% of male and 38% of female sentenced state prisoners were serving a sentence for a violent offense.

**TABLE 13**  
**Sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state correctional authorities, percentages by most serious offense, sex, and race or ethnicity, December 31, 2017**

Most serious offense	All prisoners <sup>a</sup>	Male	Female	White <sup>b</sup>	Black <sup>b</sup>	Hispanic
<b>Total</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Violent</b>	55.7%	57.1%	37.8%	47.8%	61.1%	60.8%
Murder <sup>c</sup>	14.3	14.5	11.9	10.7	17.0	15.5
Negligent manslaughter	1.5	1.4	2.7	1.4	0.9	1.1
Rape/sexual assault	13.1	13.9	2.5	16.6	8.4	14.3
Robbery	12.8	13.2	7.8	7.1	19.2	12.5
Aggravated/simple assault	10.8	10.9	8.7	9.1	12.1	13.5
Other	3.2	3.2	4.1	3.0	3.4	3.8
<b>Property</b>	16.8%	16.2%	25.0%	22.5%	13.6%	12.0%
Burglary	9.1	9.2	7.1	11.1	8.4	7.0
Larceny/theft	3.0	2.6	7.0	4.6	2.4	2.0
Motor-vehicle theft	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.0
Fraud	2.0	1.6	7.0	2.8	1.2	1.0
Other	2.0	1.9	3.0	3.0	1.1	1.1
<b>Drug</b>	14.4%	13.6%	25.4%	15.9%	12.9%	13.5%
Possession	3.7	3.3	7.9	4.5	3.2	3.1
Other <sup>d</sup>	10.8	10.2	17.5	11.4	9.7	10.5
<b>Public order</b>	12.4%	12.5%	10.8%	13.0%	12.1%	13.2%
Weapons	4.5	4.7	1.9	2.8	6.0	5.5
DUI/DWI	1.8	1.7	2.5	2.6	0.7	2.5
Other <sup>e</sup>	6.0	6.0	6.3	7.6	5.3	5.3
<b>Other/unspecified<sup>f</sup></b>	0.7%	0.6%	1.0%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%
<b>Total number of sentenced prisoners<sup>g</sup></b>	1,273,674	1,179,900	93,800	394,800	409,600	274,300

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

<sup>a</sup>Also includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and persons of two or more races.

<sup>b</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black). See *Methodology*.

<sup>c</sup>Includes non-negligent manslaughter.

<sup>d</sup>Includes trafficking, other drug offenses, and unspecified drug offenses.

<sup>e</sup>Includes court offenses; commercialized vice, morals, and decency offenses; liquor-law violations; probation and parole violations; and other public-order offenses.

<sup>f</sup>Includes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

<sup>g</sup>Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Corrections Reporting Program, 2017; National Prisoner Statistics, 2017; and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

**TABLE 14****Number of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state correctional authorities, by most serious offense, sex, and race or ethnicity, December 31, 2017**

Most serious offense	All prisoners <sup>a</sup>	Male	Female	White <sup>b</sup>	Black <sup>b</sup>	Hispanic
<b>Total</b>	1,273,674	1,179,900	93,800	394,800	409,600	274,300
<b>Violent</b>	709,700	674,100	35,400	188,700	250,100	166,800
Murder <sup>c</sup>	182,200	171,000	11,200	42,100	69,500	42,600
Negligent manslaughter	18,800	16,300	2,500	5,600	3,500	3,000
Rape/sexual assault	167,000	164,600	2,300	65,400	34,600	39,200
Robbery	163,300	155,900	7,400	27,900	78,800	34,300
Aggravated/simple assault	137,100	128,800	8,200	35,900	49,500	37,100
Other	41,200	37,400	3,800	11,900	14,100	10,600
<b>Property</b>	214,100	190,700	23,500	88,800	55,800	33,000
Burglary	115,800	109,000	6,700	43,900	34,400	19,100
Larceny/theft	37,600	31,100	6,500	18,200	9,700	5,400
Motor-vehicle theft	10,800	9,900	900	3,900	2,400	2,700
Fraud	25,000	18,500	6,600	11,100	5,000	2,700
Other	24,900	22,100	2,800	11,600	4,300	3,100
<b>Drug</b>	183,900	160,200	23,800	62,600	52,800	37,100
Possession	46,800	39,500	7,400	17,800	13,200	8,400
Other <sup>d</sup>	137,100	120,800	16,400	44,800	39,600	28,700
<b>Public order</b>	157,600	147,500	10,100	51,300	49,400	36,300
Weapons	57,800	56,000	1,800	11,200	24,700	15,000
DUI/DWI	22,800	20,500	2,400	10,300	2,900	6,900
Other <sup>e</sup>	77,000	71,000	5,900	29,800	21,800	14,500
<b>Other/unspecified<sup>f</sup></b>	8,300	7,300	1,000	3,300	1,500	1,100

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Estimates are based on state prisoners with a sentence of more than one year. Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and missing offense data. See *Methodology*.

<sup>a</sup>Also includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and persons of two or more races.

<sup>b</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black). See *Methodology*.

<sup>c</sup>Includes non-negligent manslaughter.

<sup>d</sup>Includes trafficking, other drug offenses, and unspecified drug offenses.

<sup>e</sup>Includes court offenses; commercialized vice, morals, and decency offenses; liquor-law violations; probation and parole violations; and other public-order offenses.

<sup>f</sup>Includes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Corrections Reporting Program, 2017; National Prisoner Statistics, 2017; and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

## Offense characteristics of federal prisoners

- Almost half of prisoners sentenced to federal prison were serving time for a drug offense (almost all for drug trafficking) on September 30, 2018, the most recent date for which data are available (tables 15 and 16).
- About two-fifths of federal prisoners in 2018 were in prison for a public-order offense (39%, or 63,600), including 18% (28,800) for a weapons offense and 6% (9,200) for a convicted immigration offense.
- Fewer than 1 in 10 federal prisoners (8%) were serving time for a violent offense on September 30, 2018.
- About 10% of black, 7% of white, and 3% of Hispanic federal prisoners were serving time for a violent offense in 2018.
- About 47% of white, 38% of black, and 35% of Hispanic federal prisoners were serving time for a public-order offense in 2018.
- Almost 60% of Hispanic federal prisoners in 2018 were serving time for a drug offense (almost always for drug trafficking), and 17% were serving time for an adjudicated immigration offense.

**TABLE 15**

**Percent of sentenced prisoners held in publicly or privately operated federal correctional facilities, by most serious offense, sex, and race or ethnicity, September 30, 2018**

Most serious offense	All prisoners <sup>a</sup>	Male	Female	White <sup>b,c</sup>	Black <sup>b,c</sup>	Hispanic <sup>c</sup>
<b>Total</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Violent</b>	7.8%	8.1%	4.6%	6.8%	10.3%	2.6%
Homicide <sup>d</sup>	1.7	1.7	1.4	0.7	2.6	0.4
Robbery	3.7	3.8	1.7	4.3	5.6	1.0
Sexual abuse	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.2
Other	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.0
<b>Property</b>	5.7%	4.9%	15.9%	8.0%	6.0%	2.9%
Burglary	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0
Fraud <sup>e</sup>	4.5	3.8	13.4	6.4	4.6	2.4
Other <sup>f</sup>	1.0	0.9	2.4	1.5	1.0	0.4
<b>Drug<sup>g</sup></b>	47.1%	46.3%	57.9%	37.8%	45.4%	59.7%
<b>Public order</b>	39.0%	40.3%	21.2%	46.7%	38.1%	34.6%
Immigration <sup>h</sup>	5.7	5.8	2.9	0.5	0.3	17.3
Weapons	17.7	18.6	4.6	14.3	28.1	9.0
Other <sup>i</sup>	15.7	15.9	13.7	31.9	9.7	8.3
<b>Other/unspecified<sup>j</sup></b>	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%
<b>Total number of sentenced prisoners<sup>k</sup></b>	162,904	151,900	11,000	46,100	60,500	50,800

Note: Counts and percentages are based on prisoners who were convicted, sentenced to one year or more, and in the custody of publicly or privately operated federal correctional facilities on September 30, 2018. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See *Methodology*. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

<sup>a</sup>Also includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and persons of two or more races.

<sup>b</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic whites and “black” refers to non-Hispanic blacks). See *Methodology*.

<sup>c</sup>Data on race or ethnicity are based on administrative data and self-reports from BJS surveys.

<sup>d</sup>Includes murder and both negligent and non-negligent manslaughter.

<sup>e</sup>Includes embezzlement, fraud, forgery, and counterfeiting.

<sup>f</sup>Includes larceny, motor-vehicle theft, arson and explosives, transportation of stolen property, and other property offenses.

<sup>g</sup>Includes trafficking, possession, and other drug offenses. More than 99% of federal drug offenders were sentenced for trafficking.

<sup>h</sup>Includes illegal entry, smuggling and importing non-U.S. citizens, and holds for immigration officials.

<sup>i</sup>Includes regulatory offenses; tax-law violations; bribery; perjury, contempt, and intimidation in U.S. courts; national-defense offenses; escape; racketeering and extortion; gambling; sexual offenses, excluding sexual abuse; offenses involving liquor, traffic, wildlife, and environmental matters; and all other public-order offenses.

<sup>j</sup>Includes offenses not classified.

<sup>k</sup>Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2018 (preliminary).



**TABLE 16****Number of sentenced prisoners held in publicly or privately operated federal correctional facilities, by most serious offense, sex, and race or ethnicity, September 30, 2018**

Most serious offense	All prisoners <sup>a</sup>	Male	Female	White <sup>b,c</sup>	Black <sup>b,c</sup>	Hispanic <sup>c</sup>
<b>Total<sup>d</sup></b>	162,904	151,900	11,000	46,100	60,500	50,800
<b>Violent</b>	12,800	12,200	500	3,100	6,200	1,300
Homicide <sup>e</sup>	2,700	2,600	200	300	1,600	200
Robbery	6,000	5,800	200	2,000	3,400	500
Sexual abuse	1,300	1,300	0	300	300	100
Other	2,700	2,600	200	500	1,100	500
<b>Property</b>	9,200	7,500	1,800	3,700	3,600	1,500
Burglary	300	300	0	0	200	0
Fraud <sup>f</sup>	7,300	5,800	1,500	2,900	2,800	1,200
Other <sup>g</sup>	1,700	1,400	300	700	600	200
<b>Drug<sup>h</sup></b>	76,700	70,300	6,400	17,400	27,400	30,300
<b>Public order</b>	63,600	61,200	2,300	21,500	23,000	17,500
Immigration <sup>i</sup>	9,200	8,900	300	200	200	8,800
Weapons	28,800	28,300	500	6,600	17,000	4,600
Other <sup>j</sup>	25,600	24,100	1,500	14,700	5,900	4,200
<b>Other/unspecified<sup>k</sup></b>	600	600	0	300	200	100

Note: Counts are based on prisoners who were convicted, sentenced to one year or more, and in the custody of publicly or privately operated federal correctional facilities on September 30, 2018. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See *Methodology*. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

<sup>a</sup>Also includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and persons of two or more races.

<sup>b</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic whites and “black” refers to non-Hispanic blacks). See *Methodology*.

<sup>c</sup>Data on race or ethnicity are not adjusted to self-reported data.

<sup>d</sup>Totals for race or ethnicity are rounded to the nearest 100 to accommodate differences in data-collection techniques between jurisdictions.

<sup>e</sup>Includes murder and both negligent and non-negligent manslaughter.

<sup>f</sup>Includes embezzlement, fraud, forgery, and counterfeiting.

<sup>g</sup>Includes larceny, motor-vehicle theft, arson and explosives, transportation of stolen property, and other property offenses.

<sup>h</sup>Includes trafficking, possession, and other drug offenses. More than 99% of federal drug offenders were sentenced for trafficking.

<sup>i</sup>Includes illegal entry, smuggling and importing non-U.S. citizens, and holds for immigration officials.

<sup>j</sup>Includes regulatory offenses; tax-law violations; bribery; perjury, contempt, and intimidation in U.S. courts; national-defense offenses; escape; racketeering and extortion; gambling; sexual offenses, excluding sexual abuse; offenses involving liquor, traffic, wildlife, and environmental matters; and all other public-order offenses.

<sup>k</sup>Includes offenses not classified.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2018 (preliminary).

## Prison capacity

- At year-end 2018, the prison custody population in 12 states and the BOP was equal to or greater than their prisons' maximum rated, operational, and design capacity, and 25 states and the BOP had a total number of prisoners in custody that met or exceeded their minimum number of beds across the three capacity measures: design, operational, and rated capacity (table 17).

- The jurisdictions with the highest custody populations compared to their maximum rated, operational, or design capacity included Nebraska (130%), Iowa (125%), New Mexico (115%), the BOP (112%), Idaho (111%), Colorado (109%), and Washington (104%).

**TABLE 17**  
Prison facility capacity, custody population, and percent of capacity, December 31, 2018

State/federal	Type of capacity			Custody population	Custody population as a percent of—	
	Rated	Operational	Design		Lowest capacity	Highest capacity
Federal <sup>a</sup>	135,424	/	/	151,865	112.1%	112.1%
<b>State</b>						
Alabama <sup>b</sup>	...	22,176	12,412	20,875	168.2%	94.1%
Alaska <sup>c</sup>	4,838	/	4,664	4,235	90.8	87.5
Arizona <sup>d</sup>	39,714	41,447	39,714	41,937	105.6	101.2
Arkansas	16,081	16,120	15,297	15,578	101.8	96.6
California	/	122,302	89,763	117,937	131.4	96.4
Colorado	...	14,738	13,115	16,086	122.7	109.1
Connecticut	/	/	/	13,228	/	/
Delaware <sup>b</sup>	5,514	5,566	4,092	5,582	136.4	100.3
Florida	...	87,103	...	85,169	97.8	97.8
Georgia <sup>d</sup>	59,935	54,358	/	53,268	98.0	88.9
Hawaii	...	3,527	3,527	3,527	100.0	100.0
Idaho <sup>d</sup>	...	7,288	...	8,069	110.7	110.7
Illinois <sup>e</sup>	51,329	51,329	...	39,392	76.7	76.7
Indiana <sup>f</sup>	...	29,140	...	26,562	91.2	91.2
Iowa	6,934	6,934	6,934	8,559	123.4	123.4
Kansas	9,974	9,916	9,164	9,938	108.4	99.6
Kentucky	12,784	12,784	12,764	12,290	96.3	96.1
Louisiana	17,956	16,344	16,764	14,880	91.0	82.9
Maine	2,365	2,591	3,481	2,384	100.8	68.5
Maryland <sup>g</sup>	/	21,072	/	19,180	91.0	91.0
Massachusetts	...	10,208	7,492	8,454	112.8	82.8
Michigan	40,454	39,702	...	38,761	97.6	95.8
Minnesota	...	9,504	...	9,314	98.0	98.0
Mississippi	/	11,839	/	10,061	85.0	85.0
Missouri <sup>b</sup>	...	31,320	/	30,335	96.9	96.9
Montana	1,236	1,818	1,916	1,837	148.6	95.9
Nebraska <sup>b</sup>	/	4,094	3,375	5,340	158.2	130.4
Nevada	13,803	12,328	9,567	13,182	137.8	95.5
New Hampshire <sup>h</sup>	2,760	2,760	1,810	2,561	141.5	92.8
New Jersey	16,424	17,753	23,072	16,393	99.8	71.1
New Mexico	/	3,986	3,986	4,572	114.7	114.7
New York	50,955	51,149	50,417	46,778	92.8	91.5
North Carolina	...	35,138	40,237	35,157	100.1	87.4
North Dakota	1,403	1,403	1,403	1,336	95.2	95.2
Ohio	/	/	/	43,870	/	/
Oklahoma	17,549	19,614	17,549	19,968	113.8	101.8
Oregon <sup>h</sup>	14,712	15,612	14,712	14,707	100.0	94.2
Pennsylvania	54,531	48,961	...	45,941	93.8	84.2
Rhode Island	3,989	3,774	3,975	2,580	68.4	64.7

Continued on next page

**TABLE 17 (continued)****Prison facility capacity, custody population, and percent of capacity, December 31, 2018**

State/federal	Type of capacity			Custody population	Custody population as a percent of—	
	Rated	Operational	Design		Lowest capacity	Highest capacity
South Carolina	...	21,312	...	18,559	87.1	87.1
South Dakota <sup>b,d</sup>	...	4,406	...	3,847	87.3	87.3
Tennessee	16,009	15,585	/	11,937	76.6	74.6
Texas <sup>b</sup>	157,375	151,284	157,375	137,286	90.7	87.2
Utah	/	6,771	7,127	5,202	76.8	73.0
Vermont	1,461	1,561	1,561	1,492	102.1	95.6
Virginia	...	29,197	...	29,577	101.3	101.3
Washington	/	16,775	/	17,415	103.8	103.8
West Virginia	5,829	6,108	5,829	5,829	100.0	95.4
Wisconsin	...	23,386	17,031	23,576	138.4	100.8
Wyoming	2,427	2,116	2,437	2,053	97.0	84.2

Note: Excludes prisoners held in local jails, other states, or private facilities, unless otherwise noted. Rated capacity is the number of prisoners or beds that a facility can hold as set by a rating official. Operational capacity is the number of prisoners that a facility can hold based on staffing and services. Design capacity is the number of prisoners that a facility can hold as set by the architect or planner. Lowest capacity represents the minimum estimate of capacity submitted by the jurisdiction, while highest capacity represents the maximum estimate of capacity. When a jurisdiction could provide only a single estimate of capacity, it was used as both the lowest and highest capacity. For jurisdiction-level information, see *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

...Not available. State does not measure this type of capacity.

/Not reported.

<sup>a</sup>Due to differences in the dates when data were extracted, the federal custody count reported for the calculation of capacity differs slightly from the year-end custody count reported in the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS). The count includes all federal prisoners, regardless of conviction status or sentence length.

<sup>b</sup>State defines capacity differently than BJS does. See *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website.

<sup>c</sup>Alaska's capacity excludes non-traditional confinement such as halfway houses and electronic monitoring.

<sup>d</sup>Private facilities are included in capacity and custody counts.

<sup>e</sup>Illinois' rated capacity is under revision, and these numbers are the ceiling operational capacity. Numbers are not comparable to prior reports.

<sup>f</sup>Indiana's capacity includes state-owned facilities that are staffed with employees of a private correctional company.

<sup>g</sup>Maryland's operational capacity may include some pre-trial detainee beds excluded from the custody count.

<sup>h</sup>State did not submit 2018 NPS data on custody or capacity. Custody count was imputed, and capacities were assumed to have not changed from the most recent year the state submitted NPS data. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2018.

## Private prisons

- At year-end 2018, privately operated facilities held an estimated 8% of state or federal prisoners, down 2% from year-end 2017 (table 18).
- States held 90,700 prisoners in private facilities, while the BOP housed 27,700 in private facilities on December 31, 2018.
- Private prison facilities, including non-secure community-corrections facilities and home confinement, held 15% of the federal prison population on December 31, 2018.
- Seventeen states that reported data to the NPS did not hold prisoners in privately operated facilities at year-end 2018.
- Five states housed more than 20% of their prison population in privately operated facilities at year-end 2018: Montana (53%), New Mexico (29%), Tennessee (29%), Hawaii (28%), and Oklahoma (26%).

- Idaho reported a large increase in the number of prisoners held in private facilities between 2017 (430 prisoners) and 2018 (1,130), but the state held those additional prisoners in out-of-state private facilities, so the total housed in Idaho's private prisons remained the same.

## Prisoners held in local jails

- At year-end 2018, a total of 80,500 prisoners (5% of the total state and federal prisoner population) were in the custody of local jails for 33 states or the BOP.
- The number of prisoners held in local jails at year-end 2018 was virtually unchanged from year-end 2017 (down 250).
- Five states held more than 20% of their state prisoners in local jail facilities at year-end 2018: Louisiana (54%), Kentucky (47%), Mississippi (29%), Tennessee (26%), and Utah (21%).

**TABLE 18**

**Prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities and held in the custody of private prisons or local jails, by jurisdiction, 2017 and 2018**

State/federal	Prisoners held in private prisons <sup>a</sup>				Prisoners held in local jails			
	2017	2018	Percent change, 2017-2018	Percent of total jurisdiction population, 2018	2017	2018	Percent change, 2017-2018	Percent of total jurisdiction population, 2018
<b>U.S. total</b>	121,044	118,444	-2.1%	8.1%	80,762	80,513	-0.3%	5.5%
<b>Federal<sup>b</sup></b>	27,569	27,747	0.6%	15.4%	869	649	-25.3%	0.4%
<b>State</b>	93,475	90,697	-3.0%	7.1%	79,893	79,864	0.0%	6.2%
Alabama	264	369	39.8	1.4	2,021	2,061	2.0	7.7
Alaska <sup>c</sup>	248	209	-15.7	4.8	39	35	-10.3	0.8
Arizona	8,283	8,231	-0.6	19.6	0	0	:	0.0
Arkansas	0	0	:	0.0	1,837	1,866	1.6	10.5
California	6,359	3,952	-37.9	3.1	1,762	1,667	-5.4	1.3
Colorado	3,760	3,909	4.0	19.2	164	259	57.9	1.3
Connecticut <sup>c</sup>	515	507	-1.6	3.7	0	0	:	0.0
Delaware <sup>c</sup>	~	~	:	0.0	0	0	:	0.0
Florida	11,676	10,524	-9.9	10.8	1,119	1,123	0.4	1.2
Georgia	7,880	7,801	-1.0	14.5	4,752	4,689	-1.3	8.7
Hawaii <sup>c</sup>	1,602	1,483	-7.4	27.6	0	0	:	0.0
Idaho <sup>d</sup>	432	1,126	160.6	13.0	680	595	-12.5	6.9
Illinois	362	523	44.5	1.3	0	0	:	0.0
Indiana <sup>e</sup>	4,061	4,034	-0.7	15.0	251	315	25.5	1.2
Iowa	0	0	:	0.0	0	0	:	0.0
Kansas	0	0	:	0.0	97	91	-6.2	0.9
Kentucky	~	839	:	3.6	11,531	11,137	-3.4	47.5
Louisiana	0	0	:	0.0	18,587	17,517	-5.8	54.1
Maine	0	0	:	0.0	17	15	-11.8	0.6
Maryland	32	29	-9.4	0.2	58	107	84.5	0.6
Massachusetts	~	~	:	0.0	261	226	-13.4	2.6

*Continued on next page*

**TABLE 18 (continued)****Prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities and held in the custody of private prisons or local jails, by jurisdiction, 2017 and 2018**

State/federal	Prisoners held in private prisons <sup>a</sup>				Prisoners held in local jails			
	2017	2018	Percent change, 2017-2018	Percent of total jurisdiction population, 2018	2017	2018	Percent change, 2017-2018	Percent of total jurisdiction population, 2018
Michigan	0	0	:	0.0	0	0	:	0.0
Minnesota	0	0	:	0.0	1,007	804	-20.2	8.0
Mississippi	3,121	3,217	3.1	16.7	5,133	5,545	8.0	28.8
Missouri	0	0	:	0.0	0	0	:	0.0
Montana <sup>f</sup>	1,409	2,011	:	53.4	503	33	-93.4	0.9
Nebraska	0	0	:	0.0	151	146	-3.3	2.7
Nevada <sup>g</sup>	199	200	0.5	1.5	19	15	-21.1	0.1
New Hampshire <sup>h</sup>	/	/	:	0.0	/	/	:	0.0
New Jersey	2,659	2,652	-0.3	13.7	87	211	142.5	1.1
New Mexico <sup>h,i</sup>	/	2,051	:	29.2	0	0	:	0.0
New York	0	0	:	:	2	2	0.0	0.0
North Carolina	30	30	0.0	0.1	0	0	:	0.0
North Dakota <sup>h</sup>	/	337	:	19.9	0	0	:	0.0
Ohio	7,224	6,567	-9.1	13.0	0	0	:	0.0
Oklahoma	7,353	7,277	-1.0	26.3	13	13	0.0	0.0
Oregon <sup>h</sup>	/	/	:	:	/	/	:	:
Pennsylvania	407	431	5.9	0.9	382	359	-6.0	0.8
Rhode Island <sup>c</sup>	~	~	:	0.0	0	0	:	0.0
South Carolina <sup>d</sup>	24	73	204.2	0.4	341	314	-7.9	1.6
South Dakota	34	38	11.8	1.0	0	0	:	0.0
Tennessee	7,608	7,615	0.1	28.9	7,038	6,828	-3.0	25.9
Texas	12,728	12,491	-1.9	7.6	11,549	13,504	16.9	8.3
Utah <sup>f</sup>	0	0	:	0.0	1,404	1,383	-1.5	20.8
Vermont <sup>c,e</sup>	0	221	:	13.3	0	0	:	0.0
Virginia	1,553	1,559	0.4	4.3	7,370	7,206	-2.2	19.7
Washington	0	0	:	0.0	42	194	361.9	1.0
West Virginia	0	0	:	0.0	1,170	946	-19.1	14.0
Wisconsin	~	~	:	0.0	412	507	23.1	2.1
Wyoming	237	391	65.0	15.4	21	87	314.3	3.4

Note: For jurisdiction-level information, see *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website. Counts are for December 31 of each year. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

:Not calculated. Counts and rates for 2017 and 2018 are not comparable.

~Not applicable.

/Not reported.

<sup>a</sup>Includes prisoners held in private facilities in the jurisdiction of another state.

<sup>b</sup>Includes federal prisoners held in facilities that are non-secure and privately operated (9,597) and prisoners on home confinement (1,832). Excludes persons held in immigration-detention facilities pending adjudication.

<sup>c</sup>Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

<sup>d</sup>Prisoners held in private prisons outside the state account for the increases in private prison populations in Idaho and South Carolina.

<sup>e</sup>Includes prisoners in facilities owned by the state but staffed by employees of a private correctional company.

<sup>f</sup>Due to changes in reporting methods, 2017 and 2018 counts are not comparable.

<sup>g</sup>State submitted updated 2017 population counts for private prisons and local jails.

<sup>h</sup>Totals for 2017 include imputed counts for New Mexico and North Dakota, which did not submit 2017 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data. Totals for 2018 include imputed counts for New Hampshire and Oregon, which did not submit 2018 NPS data. BJS estimated counts of prisoners held in local jails and private facilities and included these estimates in the state and U.S. totals. See *Methodology* in this report and in *Prisoners in 2017* (NCJ 252156, BJS, April 2019).

<sup>i</sup>In 2018, New Mexico moved all female prisoners who had been housed in private facilities to state-run correctional facilities.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2017 and 2018.

## U.S. military and territories

- At year-end 2018, the U.S. military held 1,000 persons sentenced to more than one year under its correctional authority, up almost 1% from year-end 2017 (table 19).
- Almost half of sentenced offenders under military correctional authority had served in the U.S. Army before imprisonment (48%), while 20% had served in the U.S. Air Force and 18% in the U.S. Marine Corps.
- At year-end 2018, the U.S. Army held in its custody 64% of the sentenced population under military jurisdiction, and the U.S. Navy held 25%.
- Of military prisoners with a known offense sentenced to any term of imprisonment, 64% had committed a violent offense, including 49% incarcerated for a violent sexual offense, 7% for murder, and 6% for assault (table 20).
- Almost three-quarters of military prisoners were serving time for committing a violent or non-violent sex offense (71%), including sexual misconduct.
- Among military prisoners who served in the U.S. Air Force, 76% were in prison for a sexual offense and 46% for a violent sexual offense, similar to the percentages for prisoners who served in the U.S. Navy (75% for a sexual offense and 43% for a violent sexual offense).
- Compared to offenders who had served in the U.S. Air Force or U.S. Navy prior to military imprisonment, those who had served in the U.S. Army prior to imprisonment had a lower overall percentage of sexual offenses (71%) but a higher percentage of violent sexual offenses (53%).
- A smaller percentage of prisoners who had served in the U.S. Army prior to imprisonment were serving time for a drug offense (3%) than the percentages of prisoners who had served in the U.S. Marines (10%), U.S. Navy (8%), or U.S. Air Force (7%).
- The five permanently inhabited U.S. territories and commonwealths held a total of 10,200 persons in the custody of correctional authorities at year-end 2018 (table 21).

**TABLE 19**  
Prisoners under military jurisdiction, by branch of service, 2017 and 2018

Jurisdiction	Total population <sup>a</sup>			Sentenced population <sup>b</sup>		
	2017	2018	Percent change 2017-2018	2017	2018	Percent change 2017-2018
All prisoners	1,268	1,287	1.5%	996	1,005	0.9%
<b>Branch of service</b>						
U.S. Air Force	231	243	5.2%	184	197	7.1%
U.S. Army	571	574	0.5	502	483	-3.8
U.S. Marine Corps	241	275	14.1	151	183	21.2
U.S. Navy	210	182	-13.3	146	130	-11.0
U.S. Coast Guard	15	13	-13.3	13	12	-7.7
<b>In custody of—</b>						
U.S. Air Force	30	30	0.0%	4	3	-25.0%
U.S. Army	730	710	-2.7	659	641	-2.7
U.S. Marine Corps	140	197	40.7	62	110	77.4
U.S. Navy	368	350	-4.9	271	251	-7.4

Note: Counts are for December 31 of each year.

<sup>a</sup>Includes all prisoners under military jurisdiction, regardless of conviction status or sentence length.

<sup>b</sup>Includes prisoners sentenced to more than one year under military jurisdiction.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, U.S. Department of Defense, 2017 and 2018.



**TABLE 20****Percent of prisoners under jurisdiction of military correctional authority with any sentence length, by most serious offense and branch of service, December 31, 2018**

Most serious offense	Total <sup>a</sup>	U.S. Air Force	U.S. Army	U.S. Marine Corps	U.S. Navy
<b>Total</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Violent offenses</b>	63.6%	57.4%	70.9%	61.3%	51.0%
<b>Non-violent offenses</b>	36.4%	42.6%	29.1%	38.7%	49.0%
<b>Total</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Sexual</b>	71.0%	75.8%	71.4%	61.8%	75.2%
Violent	48.8	46.2	52.7	45.8	42.8
Non-violent <sup>b</sup>	22.2	29.6	18.7	16.0	32.4
<b>Other violent</b>	14.9%	11.2%	18.1%	15.6%	8.3%
Murder <sup>c</sup>	6.9	7.6	8.6	3.8	4.1
Negligent manslaughter	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.7
Robbery	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Aggravated/simple assault	6.3	3.1	7.3	9.9	2.8
Other	1.2	0.0	1.8	1.4	0.7
<b>Property</b>	3.9%	2.2%	3.5%	8.5%	1.4%
Burglary	0.6	0.0	0.5	1.9	0.0
Larceny/theft	2.5	1.8	2.6	4.7	0.7
Motor-vehicle theft	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Fraud	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Other	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.7
<b>Drug<sup>d</sup></b>	6.0%	7.2%	3.1%	9.9%	8.3%
<b>Public order</b>	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%	0.5%	0.0%
<b>Military</b>	2.5%	1.3%	1.6%	3.8%	5.5%
<b>Other/unspecified</b>	1.2%	1.8%	1.5%	0.0%	1.4%
<b>Total number of prisoners</b>	1,138	223	546	212	145

Note: Counts and percentages are based on prisoners sentenced to any length of time under military correctional authority. Excludes pre-trial detainees. U.S. Coast Guard offense distribution is not shown due to too few cases. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

<sup>a</sup>Includes prisoners who served in the U.S. Coast Guard.

<sup>b</sup>Includes sexual harassment, indecent exposure, prostitution, stalking, and other non-violent sexual offenses.

<sup>c</sup>Includes non-negligent manslaughter.

<sup>d</sup>Includes possession, use, trafficking, and other drug offenses.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, U.S. Department of Defense, 2018.

**TABLE 21****Prisoners under jurisdiction or in custody of correctional authorities in U.S. territories and commonwealths, by prison facility capacity, December 31, 2018**

U.S. territory/ U.S. commonwealth	Jurisdiction population		Total custody population	Type of capacity		
	Total <sup>a</sup>	Sentenced to more than 1 year <sup>b</sup>		Rated	Operational	Design
Total	7,652	6,890	10,225	/	/	/
American Samoa <sup>c</sup>	/	/	196	/	/	/
Guam	559	313	559	443	/	443
Northern Mariana Islands	178	144	178	559	325	559
Puerto Rico	6,544	6,433	9,100	11,987	10,694	14,632
U.S. Virgin Islands <sup>d</sup>	371	/	192	/	/	/

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of U.S. territorial or commonwealth correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Custody refers to the physical location where the prisoner is held. Rated capacity is the number of prisoners or beds a facility can hold as set by a rating official. Operational capacity is the number of prisoners a facility can hold based on staffing and services. Design capacity is the number of prisoners a facility can hold as set by the architect or planner.

/Not reported.

<sup>a</sup>Excludes American Samoa.

<sup>b</sup>Excludes American Samoa and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

<sup>c</sup>American Samoa has not submitted National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data since 2011. Custody data were located in the American Samoa Statistical Yearbook 2017 (<http://doc.as.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/2017-Statistical-Yearbook.pdf>) and represent the number of persons in custody as of December 2017.

<sup>d</sup>The U.S. Virgin Islands has not submitted NPS data since 2013. Data are taken from the March 27, 2019, testimony of Virgin Islands Bureau of Corrections Director-designee Wynnie Testamark to the Virgin Islands Committee on Homeland Security, Justice, and Public Safety found at [www.legvi.org](http://www.legvi.org) and represent the number of prisoners in the custody and under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Virgin Islands at the end of March 2019.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2018.

## Methodology

The National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program started in 1926. The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) sponsors the survey, and Abt Associates, Inc. currently serves as the data-collection agent. BJS depends on voluntary participation by state departments of corrections (DOCs) and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) for NPS data.

The NPS distinguishes between prisoners in custody and prisoners under jurisdiction. To have custody of a prisoner, a state or the BOP must hold the prisoner in one of its facilities. To have jurisdiction over a prisoner, the state or the 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 distinguished between custody and jurisdiction.

The jurisdiction notes previously published as part of the *Prisoners* bulletin series are available separately on the BJS website. These notes detail which states did not distinguish between jurisdiction and custody, as well as those that used alternative counting rules or had policy changes during the year that affected the prisoner population counts.

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

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

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

Admissions in this report include new court commitments; returned prisoners for parole, probation,

or other conditional-release violations; returned prisoners from appeal or bond; and other admissions. They exclude transfers from other jurisdictions, returned prisoners who were absent without leave, and returned escapees, because these persons have not officially left the jurisdiction.

The NPS collects data on the following types of releases: unconditional releases (e.g., expirations of sentence and commutations), conditional releases (e.g., probations, supervised mandatory releases, and discretionary paroles), deaths, absences without leave (AWOLs), escapes from confinement, transfers to other jurisdictions, releases to appeal or bond, and other releases. For reporting purposes, BJS release counts exclude AWOLs, escapes, and transfers to other jurisdictions, because these persons have not officially left the jurisdiction.

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

### Non-reporting states

The New Hampshire and Oregon DOCs did not respond to the 2018 NPS survey. BJS imputed 2018 figures for New Hampshire's custody, jurisdiction, admission, and release counts using a state report.<sup>2</sup> This report also provided the distribution of admission and release types in 2018. Sentence-length distributions of custody and jurisdiction populations were obtained from a second state report.<sup>3</sup> The distribution of race and ethnicity in the prison population and the number of non-U.S. citizens were obtained from a third state report.<sup>4</sup> BJS assumed

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<sup>2</sup>See New Hampshire Department of Corrections. (n.d.). *NH DOC Monthly Facility Population Summary Report—All—*. Retrieved July 2019 from <https://www.nh.gov/nhdoc/government.html>

<sup>3</sup>See New Hampshire Department of Corrections. (n.d.). *NH DOC Monthly Facility Crime Summary Report—All—*. Retrieved July 2019 from <https://www.nh.gov/nhdoc/government.html>

<sup>4</sup>See New Hampshire Department of Corrections. (n.d.). *NH DOC Monthly Facility Demographics Summary Report—All—*. Retrieved July 2019 from <https://www.nh.gov/nhdoc/government.html>

that New Hampshire's prison capacity in 2018 was the same as in 2017.

Jurisdiction and custody counts for Oregon in 2018 were imputed based on a state report.<sup>5</sup> BJS assumed that Oregon's distribution of prisoners by race or ethnicity, number of prisoners age 17 or younger, and prison capacity estimate had not changed from the numbers reported in the 2017 NPS. The number of female admissions and male releases were assumed to be unchanged from 2017, and male admissions and female releases were calculated to explain the difference between the 2017 and 2018 jurisdiction counts. BJS assumed that the types of prison admission and release did not change between 2017 and 2018 in Oregon.

### **Estimating year-end counts of the prison population by sex, race or ethnicity, and age**

National-level estimates of the number of persons by race and ethnicity under the jurisdiction of state prisons on December 31, 2018, were based on an adjustment of NPS counts to comply with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of race and ethnicity. OMB defines ethnicity (Hispanic) as a separate category, and race categories are defined exclusive of ethnicity. OMB adopted guidelines for collecting these data in 1997.

Not all NPS providers' information systems categorize race and ethnicity in this way. In addition, these data are administrative in nature and may not reflect prisoners' self-identification of race and ethnicity. BJS adjusted reported NPS race and ethnicity data separately for state and federal prisoners. For state prisoners, BJS calculated the ratio of the distribution of state prisoners by race and ethnicity in BJS's self-reported prisoner surveys, which use OMB categories for race and ethnicity, to the distribution of prisoners by race and ethnicity in NPS data for the year closest to the fielding of the survey. BJS then multiplied this ratio by the distribution of state prisoners' race and ethnicity using the current year's NPS. The percentage of persons self-reporting to the NPS as non-Hispanic and as two or more races was assumed to be equal to that of the self-reported prisoner survey. The final percentage distribution of race and ethnicity was multiplied by the total of sentenced state prisoners to obtain counts for each category.

The same adjustment methodology was used for the distribution of race and ethnicity among federal prisoners, as BJS used data from in-person surveys of federal prisoners. BJS summed state and federal estimates

for race and ethnicity to produce the total counts published in table 3 and for detailed counts of prisoners by sex, age, and offense.

Prior to the *Prisoners in 2016* report, BJS used the race and ethnicity data from the 2004 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities (SISCF) to calculate the ratio for the adjusted state distribution while the federal data were not adjusted. Starting in 2016, BJS conducted the Survey of Prison Inmates (SPI), which allowed for adjustments to be updated with more recent data from both state and federal prisoners. To obtain 10-year estimates of race and ethnicity for both federal and state prisoners, BJS calculated ratio adjustments for each year twice, once using the 2004 SISCF and once using the 2016 SPI. BJS then weighted the ratios to reflect the number of years between the survey and estimate year. The ratios calculated using SISCF data received higher weights for years closer to 2004, while those calculated using SPI data had higher weights for years closer to 2016. BJS then used the average of these weighted ratios.

For federal estimates, the SPI-adjusted NPS data were multiplied by the ratio of the age-category count within the sex and race or ethnicity combination in the Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP) to the FJSP total count within the sex and race or ethnicity combination (e.g., FJSP white males ages 18 to 19 divided by FJSP white males). The resulting product yielded FJSP-adjusted NPS counts for each sex and race or ethnicity combination by age group (e.g., white male prisoners ages 18 to 19 in the federal prison system). The NPS used a similar sex and race or ethnicity ratio adjustment for age distributions in state prisons, based on individual-level data from the National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP). State and federal estimates were added together to obtain national estimates for year-end prison populations.

BJS provides the unadjusted jurisdiction-level counts of prisoners by race and ethnicity. Historical adjusted counts of prisoners by race are archived through the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data.<sup>6</sup>

### **Estimating imprisonment rates by sex, race or ethnicity, and age**

BJS calculated age-specific imprisonment rates for each sex, adjusted race and ethnicity group, and age group, by dividing the estimated number of sentenced prisoners within each age group under jurisdiction on December 31, 2018, by the estimated number of

<sup>5</sup>See <https://www.oregon.gov/doc/Documents/prison-population-trends.pdf>.

<sup>6</sup>See <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/NACJD/studies/36281>.

U.S. residents in each age group on January 1, 2019. BJS multiplied the result by 100,000 and rounded to the nearest whole number. Totals by sex include all prisoners and U.S. residents, regardless of race or ethnicity.

### **Non-U.S. citizens in prison**

The BOP and some DOCs reported the number of non-U.S. citizens under their jurisdiction or in their custody on December 31, 2018, to the NPS. While the intention is for jurisdictions to report based on prisoners' current citizenship status, some jurisdictions may have instead reported country of birth to the NPS.

Starting in 2017, states and the BOP were asked to include the citizenship status of prisoners held in private facilities. In 2017, the BOP provided counts of non-U.S. citizens based on the country of current citizenship. In previous years, BOP counts were based on the country of birth.

Non-U.S. citizens held in local jails under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities were excluded from totals, unless otherwise noted. Total U.S. and state counts of non-U.S. citizen prisoners for 2018 include estimated counts for three states (California, New Hampshire, and Oregon) that did not report statistics on non-U.S. citizens. Nationally, the 92.3% of prisoners who are not counted as non-U.S. citizens may not be U.S. citizens, as some may have an unknown citizenship status.

### **Estimating offense distribution in the state and federal prison populations by sex, race or ethnicity, and age**

BJS employed a ratio-adjustment method to weight the individual-level offense data from the NCRP to the state prison control totals for sex and the estimated race or ethnicity from the NPS, which yielded a national offense distribution for state prisoners. Prisoners missing offense data in the NCRP were excluded from the analysis prior to the weighting. Because data submission for the NCRP typically lags behind that of the NPS, state estimates of offense distributions are published for the previous calendar year.

Federal estimates presented in tables 14 and 15 are obtained from the FJSP, and counts are based on prisoners who were convicted and sentenced to any length of time, including those sentenced to one year or less, and who were under federal jurisdiction on September 30, 2018. Data are limited to prisoners sentenced on U.S. district court commitments or District of Columbia Superior Court commitments and to prisoners returned to federal custody following violations

of probation (both federal and District of Columbia), parole, supervised release, or mandatory release. Estimates in tables 14 and 15 differ from previously published federal offense distributions presented in the FJSP web tool or Federal Justice Statistics bulletins and statistical tables on the BJS website because the FJSP publications exclude District of Columbia prisoners.<sup>7</sup> Because the FJSP is a custody collection, the total count of prisoners in tables 14 and 15 differs from the jurisdiction count of prisoners reported to the NPS. The distributions of race and ethnicity for tables 14 and 15 have not been adjusted to self-report distributions because the adjustment to the total population made in earlier tables is based on prisoners sentenced to more than one year.

### **Prison capacities**

State and federal correctional authorities provide three measures of their facilities' capacity: design, operational, and rated capacity. Prison population estimates as a percentage of capacity are based on a state or federal custody population. In general, state capacity and custody counts exclude prisoners held in private facilities, although four states include prisoners held in private or local facilities as part of the capacity of their prison systems: Arizona, Georgia, Idaho, and South Dakota. For these states, prison population as a percentage of capacity includes prisoners held in the states' private facilities or local facilities.

### **Military correctional data**

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

### **U.S. territories**

Data on prisoners under the jurisdiction of U.S. territorial correctional authorities are collected separately from state and federal NPS data, and U.S. totals in this report exclude territorial counts. Two territories (American Samoa and the U.S. Virgin Islands) did not provide 2018 NPS data. Data from prior years and alternate sources are shown in table 20.

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<sup>7</sup>For the FJSP web tool, see <https://www.bjs.gov/fjsrc/>.

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**APPENDIX TABLE 1****Imprisonment rates, based on sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, per 100,000 U.S. residents and 100,000 U.S. adults, 1978-2018**

Year	All ages	Age 18 or older
1978	131	183
1979	133	185
1980	138	191
1981	153	211
1982	170	232
1983	179	243
1984	187	254
1985	201	272
1986	216	293
1987	230	311
1988	246	331
1989	274	369
1990	295	398
1991	311	420
1992	330	446
1993	360	486
1994	389	526
1995	411	556
1996	427	577
1997	444	599
1998	463	623
1999	476	640
2000	470	632
2001	470	630
2002	477	639
2003	483	645
2004	487	649
2005	492	655
2006	501	666
2007	506	670
2008	506	669
2009	504	665
2010	500	656
2011	492	644
2012	480	626
2013	479	624
2014	472	613
2015	459	595
2016	450	583
2017	441	570
2018	431	555

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 1978-2018; and U.S. Census Bureau, post-censal resident population estimates for January 1 of the following calendar year.

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**APPENDIX TABLE 2**

**Prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction and race or ethnicity, December 31, 2018**

Jurisdiction	Total	White <sup>a</sup>	Black <sup>a</sup>	Hispanic	Asian <sup>a</sup>	Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander <sup>a</sup>	American Indian/Alaska Native	Two or more races <sup>a</sup>	Other <sup>a</sup>	Unknown	Did not report
Federal <sup>b,c</sup>	179,898	50,946	66,714	56,056	2,416	/	3,765	~	0	0	0
<b>State</b>											
Alabama	26,841	12,566	14,080	/	2	0	1	/	0	192	0
Alaska	4,380	1,877	447	125	139	85	1,679	~	0	28	0
Arizona	42,005	16,379	6,119	16,274	210	0	2,249	0	679	27	68
Arkansas	17,799	9,802	7,277	569	69	6	53	0	17	6	0
California	128,625	26,921	36,491	56,731	1,423	381	1,463	0	5,215	0	0
Colorado	20,372	9,339	3,517	6,411	255	/	729	/	/	3	118
Connecticut	13,681	4,153	5,770	3,649	65	0	42	0	0	2	0
Delaware	6,067	2,144	3,618	293	6	0	2	0	~	4	0
Florida	97,538	39,167	45,735	12,239	20	10	87	/	275	5	0
Georgia	53,647	19,123	32,133	2,120	184	1	21	/	52	13	0
Hawaii	5,375	1,294	240	247	979	2,365	22	197	~	31	0
Idaho	8,664	6,318	237	1,326	48	1	310	~	~	424	0
Illinois	39,965	12,367	22,085	5,147	145	0	66	62	~	43	50
Indiana	26,877	16,670	8,850	1,075	66	11	50	98	0	57	0
Iowa	9,419	6,164	2,398	601	82	0	174	0	0	0	0
Kansas	10,218	5,851	2,773	1,266	97	0	230	0	1	0	0
Kentucky	23,431	17,844	4,929	320	37	0	16	266	~	15	4
Louisiana	32,397	10,547	21,700	34	38	53	24	0	1	~	0
Maine	2,425	1,911	234	126	14	2	71	27	0	40	0
Maryland <sup>d</sup>	18,856	4,587	13,215	700	48	15	98	/	165	28	0
Massachusetts	8,692	3,766	2,377	2,291	120	0	46	0	92	0	0
Michigan <sup>d</sup>	38,761	17,061	20,718	373	101	5	360	0	0	143	0
Minnesota	10,101	4,654	3,620	601	277	/	944	/	/	5	0
Mississippi	19,275	7,012	12,008	177	37	0	30	0	0	11	0
Missouri	30,369	19,442	10,125	551	72	/	110	/	/	69	0
Montana	3,765	2,772	97	74	~	~	805	~	17	0	0
Nebraska	5,491	2,877	1,523	767	44	6	225	/	45	4	0
Nevada	13,641	5,873	4,234	2,845	402	0	235	~	0	52	0
New Hampshire <sup>e</sup>	2,745	2,300	179	173	11	~	11	~	33	38	0
New Jersey	19,362	4,125	11,847	3,031	124	~	13	/	/	222	0
New Mexico	7,030	1,786	496	4,193	17	21	474	0	0	43	0
New York	46,636	11,248	22,513	11,322	282	/	394	/	613	264	0
North Carolina	34,899	13,801	18,009	1,894	110	21	929	/	~	135	0
North Dakota	1,695	1,054	188	104	5	3	336	5	~	~	0
Ohio	50,431	25,887	22,662	1,420	66	/	86	/	310	/	0
Oklahoma	27,709	14,537	6,981	2,064	97	27	3,175	~	75	~	753
Oregon <sup>e</sup>	15,268	11,329	1,393	1,871	228	7	434	~	~	6	0
Pennsylvania	47,239	20,389	21,882	4,574	127	~	42	0	0	225	0
Rhode Island <sup>c</sup>	2,767	1,195	803	663	43	/	25	/	38	0	0
South Carolina	19,033	7,057	11,335	455	20	1	33	/	132	0	0
South Dakota	3,948	2,128	305	146	16	1	1,345	~	7	0	0
Tennessee	26,321	14,514	11,125	559	84	/	39	/	/	0	0
Texas	163,628	54,983	53,424	54,325	573	0	94	0	229	0	0
Utah	6,648	4,217	448	1,327	74	135	330	0	0	117	0
Vermont	1,659	1,418	174	4	7	0	15	/	0	41	0
Virginia <sup>c</sup>	36,660	15,121	20,326	1,006	159	0	27	0	0	21	0
Washington	19,523	11,547	3,440	2,542	771	/	998	/	87	138	0

*Continued on next page*

**APPENDIX TABLE 2 (continued)**

**Prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction and race or ethnicity, December 31, 2018**

Jurisdiction	Total	White <sup>a</sup>	Black <sup>a</sup>	Hispanic	Asian <sup>a</sup>	Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander <sup>a</sup>	American Indian/Alaska Native	Two or more races <sup>a</sup>	Other <sup>a</sup>	Unknown	Did not report
West Virginia	6,775	5,827	861	26	5	1	6	0	49	0	0
Wisconsin	24,064	10,899	10,065	1,887	271	~	928	/	/	14	0
Wyoming	2,543	1,917	127	327	11	9	148	0	3	1	0

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. For jurisdiction-level information, see *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website. Estimates were provided by state and federal departments of corrections' administrative record systems and may not reflect prisoners' self-identification of race or ethnicity. State, federal, and national totals by race or ethnicity differ from other tables in this report due to adjustments that BJS made in other tables to correct for differences between administrative records and prisoner self-reported data on race or ethnicity. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP).

~Not applicable. State does not track this race or ethnicity.

/Not reported.

<sup>a</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic whites and "black" refers to non-Hispanic blacks). See *Methodology*.

<sup>b</sup>The BOP does not separate persons of Hispanic origin from the individual race categories when reporting to the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS). To do so, BJS used data from the 2018 Federal Justice Statistics Program (preliminary).

<sup>c</sup>Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders were combined into a single category and reported as Asian.

<sup>d</sup>Persons of Hispanic origin may be undercounted due to ongoing changes in information systems.

<sup>e</sup>State did not submit 2018 NPS data on race or ethnicity. Counts were imputed. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2018 (preliminary); and National Prisoner Statistics, 2018.



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 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 the director.

This report was written by E. Ann Carson. Laura Maruschak, Lauren Glaze Beatty, and Stephanie Mueller verified the report.

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