



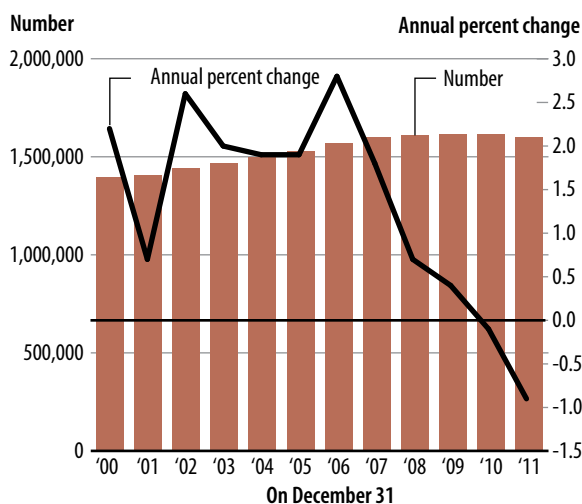
Prisoners in 2011

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During 2011, the number of prisoners under the jurisdiction of state and federal correctional authorities declined by 0.9%, from 1,613,803 to 1,598,780 (figure 1). This decline represented the second consecutive year the prison population in the United States decreased. At yearend 2011, 492 sentenced prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents were incarcerated, a decrease of 1.7% from the rate in 2010 (500 per 100,000). Both admissions into and releases from prison declined during 2011. Admissions of prisoners sentenced to more than one year in state or federal prison declined by 5.0% from 2010 to 2011, or nearly twice the rate of the decrease (down 2.9%) in releases of sentenced prisoners.

The statistics in this report are drawn from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program, which collects annual data from all 50 states and the Federal Bureau of Prisons on prisoner counts, characteristics, admissions, releases, and prison capacity. The 2011 NPS collection is number 87 in a series that began in 1925.

FIGURE 1
Prisoners under state and federal jurisdiction at yearend, 2000–2011



Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner regardless of where the prisoner is held.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program, 2000–2011.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Declining for the second consecutive year, state and federal prison populations totaled 1,598,780 at yearend 2011, a decrease of 0.9% (15,023 prisoners) from yearend 2010.
- State correctional authorities had jurisdiction over 21,663 fewer sentenced inmates in 2011 than in 2010. Seventy percent of this decrease was due to California's Public Safety Realignment program.
- The number of state and federal prisoners sentenced to more than one year declined by 15,254 individuals, from 1,552,669 in 2010 to 1,537,415 in 2011.
- The number of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Prisons in 2011 increased by 6,409 inmates (up 3.4%) from 2010.
- At yearend 2011, 492 out of every 100,000 U.S. residents were sentenced to more than one year in prison.
- During 2011, the number of releases from state and federal prisons (688,384) exceeded the number of admissions (668,800).
- In 2010, 53% of prisoners incarcerated under state jurisdiction (725,000) were serving time for violent offenses.
- Nearly half (48%) of inmates in federal prison were serving time for drug offenses in 2011, while slightly more than a third (35%) were incarcerated for public-order crimes.
- At yearend 2011, 39% of sentenced state and federal prisoners were age 40 or older.

The decline of prisoners in California contributed to the overall prison population decline

For the second year in a row, the number of prisoners under the jurisdiction of state and federal correctional authorities at yearend declined, as the U.S. prison population decreased by 0.9% in 2011 (table 1). The rate of decline during 2011 was larger than in 2010, when the prison population declined by 0.1%. From its peak in 2009 of 1,615,487 prisoners, the U.S. prison population declined by 16,707 prisoners to reach 1,598,780 at yearend 2011.

The number of state prisoners decreased by 21,614 (down 1.5%), while the federal prison population increased by 6,591 (up 3.1%). This marked the second straight year in which the state prison population declined while the federal prison population increased. During 2011, the divergence in growth between state and federal prison populations was larger than in 2010, when the state prison population declined by 0.2% and the federal prison population increased by 0.8%.

Twenty-four states had increases in their prison population during 2011 (table 2). Among the 24 states and federal prison system with increases in their prison populations, the total increase amounted to 13,559 prisoners. Tennessee

and Kentucky each observed increases of more than 1,000 prisoners. In Illinois and Minnesota, the increase in 2011 was minimal (i.e., less than 10 prisoners).

In 2011, 26 states had decreases in their prison population totaling 28,582 prisoners. California's decline of 15,493 prisoners accounted for more than half of the total decrease (see text box on page 4). New Jersey, New York, Michigan, Florida, and Texas had decreases of more than 1,000 prisoners, and Connecticut and North Carolina had declines of more than 900.

California's prison population declined by 9.4% in 2011, which was the largest percent change among the 51 jurisdictions. New Hampshire (5.3%), Connecticut (5.2%), and New Jersey (4.7%) experienced declines of about 5%.

In several states, prison populations declined during 2011 after increasing during 2010. The prison population in Iowa declined by 3.6% in 2011 after increasing by 7.3% in 2010. In Arkansas, the prison population declined by 0.6% in 2011 after increasing by 6.5% in 2010. In comparison, the prison population in Kentucky increased 4.9% in 2011, which offset the 5.1% decline in 2010.

TABLE 1
Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, December 31, 2000–2011

Year	Total	Federal*	State	Male	Female
2000	1,394,231	145,416	1,248,815	1,303,421	93,504
2001	1,404,032	156,993	1,247,039	1,311,053	92,979
2002	1,440,144	163,528	1,276,616	1,342,513	97,631
2003	1,468,601	173,059	1,295,542	1,367,755	100,846
2004	1,497,100	180,328	1,316,772	1,392,278	104,822
2005	1,525,910	187,618	1,338,292	1,418,392	107,518
2006	1,568,674	193,046	1,375,628	1,456,366	112,308
2007	1,596,835	199,618	1,397,217	1,482,524	114,311
2008	1,608,282	201,280	1,407,002	1,493,670	114,612
2009	1,615,487	208,118	1,407,369	1,502,002	113,485
2010	1,613,803	209,771	1,404,032	1,500,936	112,867
2011	1,598,780	216,362	1,382,418	1,487,393	111,387
Percent change					
Average annual, 2000–2010	1.3%	3.3%	1.1%	1.3%	1.7%
2010–2011	-0.9	3.1	-1.5	-0.9	-1.3

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program, 2000–2011.

TABLE 2

Lowest to highest change in prison populations, by jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, December 31, 2009, 2010, and 2011

Jurisdiction	Population difference		Percent change		Population counts		
	2010–2011	2009–2010	2010–2011	2009–2010	2009	2010	2011
U.S. total	-15,023	-1,684	-0.9%	-0.1%	1,615,487	1,613,803	1,598,780
California	-15,493	-6,213	-9.4	-3.6	171,275	165,062	149,569
Texas	-1,425	2,400	-0.8	1.4	171,249	173,649	172,224
Florida	-1,251	391	-1.2	0.4	103,915	104,306	103,055
Michigan	-1,225	-1,313	-2.8	-2.9	45,478	44,165	42,940
New York	-1,220	-2,031	-2.2	-3.5	58,687	56,656	55,436
New Jersey	-1,173	-375	-4.7	-1.5	25,382	25,007	23,834
Connecticut ^b	-997	-395	-5.2	-2.0	19,716	19,321	18,324
North Carolina	-942	522	-2.3	1.3	39,860	40,382	39,440
Colorado	-837	20	-3.7	0.1	22,795	22,815	21,978
Ohio	-748	106	-1.4	0.2	51,606	51,712	50,964
South Carolina	-664	-710	-2.8	-2.9	24,288	23,578	22,914
Georgia	-488	-554	-0.9	-1.0	56,986	56,432	55,944
Washington	-388	2	-2.1	0.0	18,233	18,235	17,847
Oregon	-366	473	-2.5	3.3	14,403	14,876	14,510
Iowa	-339	642	-3.6	7.3	8,813	9,455	9,116
Oklahoma	-275	1,449	-1.0	5.8	24,803	26,252	25,977
Arizona ^c	-189	-335	-0.5	-0.8	40,544	40,209	40,020
New Hampshire	-147	30	-5.3	1.1	2,731	2,761	2,614
Arkansas	-96	996	-0.6	6.5	15,208	16,204	16,108
Maryland	-87	390	-0.4	1.8	22,255	22,645	22,558
Wisconsin	-75	-436	-0.3	-1.9	23,165	22,729	22,654
North Dakota	-64	1	-4.3	0.1	1,486	1,487	1,423
Montana	-38	111	-1.0	3.1	3,605	3,716	3,678
Vermont ^b	-26	-141	-1.3	-6.4	2,220	2,079	2,053
Rhode Island ^{b,d}	-20	-317	-0.6	-8.6	3,674	3,357	3,337
Maine	-9	-52	-0.4	-2.4	2,206	2,154	2,145
Minnesota	4	-190	0.0	-1.9	9,986	9,796	9,800
Illinois	9	3,257	0.0	7.2	45,161	48,418	48,427
Alaska ^b	21	106	0.4	2.0	5,285	5,391	5,412
Nebraska	29	113	0.6	2.5	4,474	4,587	4,616
Wyoming	71	37	3.4	1.8	2,075	2,112	2,183
Utah	72	269	1.1	4.1	6,538	6,807	6,879
South Dakota	101	0	2.9	0.0	3,434	3,434	3,535
Delaware ^{b,c}	124	-160	1.9	-2.4	6,775	6,615	6,739
Hawaii ^{b,d}	125	21	2.1	0.4	5,891	5,912	6,037
Nevada	125	171	1.0	1.4	12,482	12,653	12,778
West Virginia	145	314	2.2	4.9	6,367	6,681	6,826
Missouri	210	60	0.7	0.2	30,563	30,623	30,833
New Mexico	235	400	3.5	6.3	6,363	6,763	6,998
Louisiana	265	-335	0.7	-0.8	39,780	39,445	39,710
Kansas	276	410	3.0	4.7	8,641	9,051	9,327
Idaho	308	31	4.1	0.4	7,400	7,431	7,739
Massachusetts	310	-3	2.7	0.0	11,316	11,313	11,623
Pennsylvania	314	-165	0.6	-0.3	51,429	51,264	51,578
Mississippi	319	-415	1.5	-1.9	21,482	21,067	21,386
Virginia	492	-421	1.3	-1.1	38,059	37,638	38,130
Alabama	506	-110	1.6	-0.3	31,874	31,764	32,270
Indiana	878	-780	3.1	-2.7	28,808	28,028	28,906
Kentucky	1,001	-1,094	4.9	-5.1	21,638	20,544	21,545
Tennessee	1,028	486	3.7	1.8	26,965	27,451	28,479
Federal ^a	6,591	1,653	3.1	0.8	208,118	209,771	216,362

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

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

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

^cPrison jurisdiction population based on custody counts.

^dCounts include dual jurisdiction cases where the inmate is currently housed in another jurisdiction's facilities.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program, 2000–2011.

California Public Safety Realignment

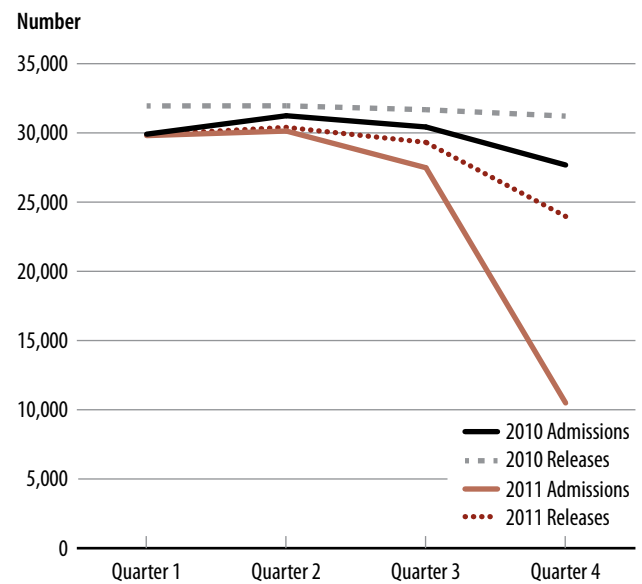
On May 23, 2011, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the ruling by a lower three-judge court that the State of California must reduce its prison population to 137.5% of design capacity (approximately 110,000 prisoners) within two years to alleviate overcrowding. In response, the California State Legislature and governor enacted two laws—AB 109 and AB 117—to reduce the number of inmates housed in state prisons starting October 1, 2011.

The Public Safety Realignment (PSR) policy is designed to reduce the prison population through normal attrition of the existing population while placing new nonviolent, nonserious, nonsexual offenders under county jurisdiction for incarceration in local jail facilities. Inmates released from local jails will be placed under a county-directed post-release community supervision program (PRCS) instead of the state's parole system. The state is giving additional funding to the 58 counties in California to deal with the increased correctional population and responsibility, but each county must develop a plan for custody and post-custody that best serves the needs of the county.

Since California incarcerates more individuals than any other state except Texas (10.8% of the U.S. state prison population), changes in California's prison population will have national implications. In 2011, the sentenced U.S. state prison population decreased by 21,663 inmates. California contributed 15,188 inmates (70%) to the total decrease. On December 31, 2010, California reported a total jurisdictional population of 165,062. On the same day in 2011, the population was 149,569. Between 2010 and 2011, the number of sentenced female inmates in the California state prison population decreased at a faster rate (down 17.5%) than did males (down 8.7%).

A total of 96,669 inmates were admitted to California state prisons during 2011. Admissions during the first three quarters of 2011 accounted for 89% (about 86,000) of all state prison admissions, compared to 11% (about 10,600) during the fourth quarter (**figure 2**). Fourth quarter releases also declined from 25% in 2010 to 21% in 2011, and the types of release changed significantly. During the first three quarters of 2011, 98% of releases were conditional mandatory releases to parole, compared to 1.5% for unconditional releases due to expiration of prison sentences (not shown). In quarter 4, only 46% of releases were conditional, while 52% were unconditional without

FIGURE 2
Admissions and releases from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, by quarter, 2010–2011



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

Continued on next page

post-release stipulations. Overall, unconditional releases increased by 691% from 2010 to 2011, while conditional releases decreased 20% (table 3). All types of admissions to California state prisons decreased in 2011, with readmissions of parole violators down 22%.

The offense distribution of admissions to California state prisons changed after October 1, 2011 (table 4). The percentage of inmates admitted for violent offenses increased from 30% on September 30, 2011, to 41% on December 31, 2011. Decreases

in property and drug offenders contributed to the change.

BJS will continue to monitor the change in the California state prison population, including the demographic and criminal characteristics, as low-level offenders are diverted from state prison to incarceration in local facilities. The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation publishes weekly updates on the progress of PSR on their website: http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Reports_Research/Offender_Information_Services_Branch/Population_Reports.html.

TABLE 3
Admissions, releases, and yearend sentenced population in California state prisons, December 31, 2000–2011

Year	Admissions			Releases			Yearend sentenced population		
	Total ^a	New court commitments	Parole violators ^b	Total ^c	Conditional ^d	Unconditional ^e	Total	Male	Female
2000	129,640	40,277	89,363	129,621	122,393	3,145	160,412	149,815	10,597
2001	126,895	37,923	88,972	129,982	122,887	3,522	157,295	147,758	9,537
2002	124,179	38,605	85,574	119,683	114,211	3,444	159,984	150,374	9,610
2003	125,312	43,413	81,899	118,646	112,445	3,110	162,678	152,385	10,293
2004	123,537	46,812	76,725	117,762	114,860	2,705	164,933	154,051	10,882
2005	129,559	48,597	80,962	121,730	119,485	2,030	168,982	157,704	11,278
2006	138,523	48,640	89,883	130,060	127,817	1,994	173,942	162,361	11,581
2007	139,608	46,980	92,628	135,920	133,776	1,925	172,856	161,551	11,305
2008	140,827	46,380	94,447	136,925	134,974	1,759	172,583	161,220	11,363
2009	129,705	44,926	84,779	128,869	126,841	1,796	170,131	159,396	10,735
2010	118,943	41,521	77,422	121,918	119,941	1,728	164,213	154,450	9,763
2011	96,669	36,376	60,293	109,467	95,541	13,676	149,025	140,972	8,053
Percent change									
Average annual, 2000–2010	-0.8%	0.3%	-1.3%	-0.6%	-0.2%	-5.4%	0.2%	0.3%	-0.7%
2010–2011	-18.7	-12.4	-22.1	-10.2	-20.3	691.4	-9.2	-8.7	-17.5

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

^aExcludes transfers, escapes, and those absent without leave (AWOL). Includes other conditional release violators, returns from appeal or bond, and other admissions.

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

^cExcludes transfers, escapes, and those absent without leave (AWOL). Includes other conditional release violators, returns from appeal or bond, and other admissions.

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program, 2000–2011.

TABLE 4
Admissions of sentenced offenders to California state prisons, by quarter and offense type, 2010–2011

Date of admission	Total ^{a,b,c}	Violent		Property		Drugs		Public-order	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total admissions in 2010	117,674	35,639	30.3%	38,260	32.5%	29,105	24.7%	13,728	11.7%
Quarter 1	29,041	8,558	29.5	9,483	32.7	7,452	25.7	3,333	11.5
Quarter 2	30,521	9,144	30.0	9,954	32.6	7,654	25.1	3,499	11.5
Quarter 3	30,004	9,156	30.5	9,736	32.4	7,350	24.5	3,533	11.8
Quarter 4	28,108	8,781	31.2	9,087	32.3	6,649	23.7	3,363	12.0
Total admissions in 2011	95,814	30,538	31.9%	30,295	31.6%	22,058	23.0%	12,026	12.6%
Quarter 1	29,016	9,103	31.4	9,381	32.3	6,732	23.2	3,554	12.2
Quarter 2	29,431	9,159	31.1	9,324	31.7	7,018	23.8	3,690	12.5
Quarter 3	27,065	8,105	29.9	8,935	33.0	6,426	23.7	3,341	12.3
Quarter 4	10,302	4,171	40.5	2,655	25.8	1,882	18.3	1,441	14.0

^aCounts are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year.

^bAnalysis based on National Corrections Reporting Program administrative data. These data may vary slightly from NPS data because of collection differences.

^cIncludes other and unspecified offenses.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Corrections Reporting Program, 2010–2011.

Imprisonment rates declined to levels last seen in 2005

Prison systems are combined prison-jail systems in six states: Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. In these states, the prison population includes jail inmates, who are typically unsentenced and awaiting trial. In other states, prisons may hold a small number of unsentenced prisoners. To enable better comparisons between imprisonment rates and compositional changes across jurisdictions, BJS reports the number of sentenced prisoners (i.e., the number of prisoners with sentences of more than one year). At yearend 2011, there were 1,537,415 prisoners serving sentences of more than one year, about 15,000 fewer than at yearend 2010 (table 5).

Since sentenced prisoners made up 96% of the prison population in 2011, it was expected that the changes in the sentenced prison population in 2011 mirrored those in the total prison population. The total number of sentenced prisoners declined by 1.0%, and the sentenced prison population in the federal system increased by 3.4%. The sentenced state prison population declined by 1.6%.

Between 2010 and 2011, the imprisonment rate—the number of sentenced prisoners divided by the U.S. resident population times 100,000—declined from 500 to 492 per 100,000 U.S. residents (table 6). The imprisonment rate has declined consistently since 2007 when there were 506 persons imprisoned per 100,000 U.S. residents. The rate in 2011 was comparable to the rate observed in 2005 (492 per 100,000).

TABLE 5
Sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state and federal correctional authorities, December 31, 2000–2011

Year	Total	Federal*	State	Male	Female
2000	1,334,174	125,044	1,209,130	1,249,130	85,044
2001	1,345,217	136,509	1,208,708	1,260,033	85,184
2002	1,380,516	143,040	1,237,476	1,291,450	89,066
2003	1,408,361	151,919	1,256,442	1,315,790	92,571
2004	1,433,728	159,137	1,274,591	1,337,730	95,998
2005	1,462,866	166,173	1,296,693	1,364,178	98,688
2006	1,504,598	173,533	1,331,065	1,401,261	103,337
2007	1,532,851	179,204	1,353,647	1,427,088	105,763
2008	1,547,742	182,333	1,365,409	1,441,384	106,358
2009	1,553,574	187,886	1,365,688	1,448,239	105,335
2010	1,552,669	190,641	1,362,028	1,447,766	104,903
2011	1,537,415	197,050	1,340,365	1,433,741	103,674
Percent change					
Average annual, 2000–2010	1.4%	3.8%	1.1%	1.3%	1.9%
2010–2011	-1.0	3.4	-1.6	-1.0	-1.2

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program, 2000–2011.

TABLE 6
Imprisonment rates of sentenced prisoners under state and federal jurisdiction per 100,000 residents, December 31, 2000–2011

Year	Total	Federal*	State	Male	Female
2000	470	44	426	897	59
2001	470	48	422	895	58
2002	477	49	428	909	61
2003	483	52	431	917	62
2004	487	54	433	923	64
2005	492	56	436	932	65
2006	501	58	443	948	68
2007	506	59	447	955	69
2008	506	60	447	956	69
2009	504	61	443	952	67
2010	500	61	439	948	66
2011	492	63	429	932	65
Percent change					
Average annual, 2000–2010	0.6%	3.0%	0.3%	0.5%	1.1%
2010–2011	-1.7	2.6	-2.3	-1.7	-1.8

Note: Rates have been updated from previous publications to account for new population estimates. Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts are based on prisoners with sentences of more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional officials. Imprisonment rate is the number of prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction with a sentence of more than 1 year per 100,000 U.S. residents. Resident population estimates are from the U.S. Census Bureau for January 1 of the following year.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program, 2000–2011.

Males (932 per 100,000) were imprisoned at 14 times the rate of females (65 per 100,000) in 2011. Imprisonment rates for males (down 1.7%) and females (down 1.8%) showed similar rates of decline from 2010 to 2011.

Imprisonment rates among the states ranged from 147 to 865 per 100,000 residents (appendix table 3). Maine, Minnesota, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island each had imprisonment rates below 200 per 100,000 residents of the individual states. Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama had rates at or above 650 per 100,000 residents. Rhode Island, New York, Maryland, Massachusetts, Delaware, New Jersey, and Michigan imprisoned males at more than 20 times the rate of females.

Females comprised 6.7% of the 2011 state and federal prisoner population (appendix table 5). In eight states, at least 10% of the sentenced state prison population was female, including South Dakota, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, West Virginia, Wyoming, Alaska, and North Dakota. Rhode Island, North

Dakota, California, and New Hampshire had the greatest decreases in female prisoners between 2010 and 2011, declining between 15% and 24%. The female prison population increased by at least 14% in Alaska, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Black and Hispanic prisoners were generally younger and imprisoned at higher rates than white prisoners

About 61% of the sentenced prison population in 2011 was age 39 or younger (table 7). The age distribution varied among racial groups. Among males—who accounted for 93% of the sentenced prison population—black non-Hispanic and Hispanic prisoners were generally younger than white non-Hispanic prisoners. More than half (52%) of white male prisoners were age 39 or younger, compared to 63% of black and 68% of Hispanic male prisoners. About 60% of both white and black female prisoners were age 39 or younger, compared to 67% of Hispanic female prisoners.

TABLE 7
Estimated percent of sentenced prisoners under state and federal jurisdiction by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age, December 31, 2011

Age group	Total ^{a,b}	Male				Females			
		All male ^{a,b}	White ^c	Black ^c	Hispanic	All female ^{a,b}	White ^c	Black ^c	Hispanic
Total ^d	1,537,415	1,433,741	465,100	555,300	331,500	103,674	51,100	26,000	18,400
18–19	1.5%	1.5%	0.9%	1.9%	1.7%	0.9%	0.6%	1.2%	1.1%
20–24	12.4	12.4	9.9	13.8	13.8	11.2	10.4	11.5	13.0
25–29	16.4	16.3	14.4	16.5	18.8	17.4	17.2	16.5	19.6
30–34	16.6	16.5	14.4	17.1	18.7	17.5	17.4	16.9	19.0
35–39	13.8	13.7	12.8	13.8	15.1	14.8	14.9	14.2	14.7
40–44	12.6	12.5	13.4	12.1	11.7	14.1	14.1	14.6	13.0
45–49	11.1	11.0	12.9	10.6	8.9	11.8	12.1	12.7	9.2
50–54	7.7	7.7	9.5	7.4	5.6	7.0	7.2	7.7	5.4
55–59	4.1	4.2	5.4	3.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.7
60–64	2.1	2.2	3.2	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.1
65 or older	1.7	1.8	3.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.5

^aDetail may not sum to total due to rounding.

^bIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

^cExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^dIncludes persons age 17 or younger.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program, 2011; Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2011; National Corrections Reporting Program, 2010; and Survey of Inmates in State and Local Correctional Facilities, 2004.

In 2011, imprisonment rates among age and racial groups tended to increase through age 34 before declining (table 8). The imprisonment rates indicate that about 0.5% of all white males, more than 3.0% of all black males, and 1.2% of all Hispanic males were imprisoned in 2011. Between 6.6% and 7.5% of all black males ages 25 to 39 were imprisoned in 2011, which were the highest imprisonment rates among the measured sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age groups. Slightly fewer than 3% of Hispanic males were imprisoned in each of the age cohorts between ages 25 and 39.

In 2011, blacks and Hispanics were imprisoned at higher rates than whites in all age groups for both male and female inmates. Among prisoners ages 18 to 19, black males were imprisoned

at more than 9 times the rate of white males. In 2011, Hispanic and black male prisoners age 65 or older were imprisoned at rates between 3 and 5 times those of white males. Excluding the youngest and oldest age groups, black males were imprisoned at rates that ranged between 5 and 7 times the rates of white males. Among persons ages 20 to 24, black males were imprisoned at about 7 times that of white males. Among persons ages 60 to 64, the black male imprisonment rate was 5 times that of the white male imprisonment rate. In comparison, Hispanic males were imprisoned at 2 to 3 times the rate of white males in 2011. Black females were imprisoned at between 2 and 3 times the rate of white females, while Hispanic females were imprisoned at between 1 and 3 times the rate of white females.

TABLE 8
Estimated imprisonment rate of sentenced prisoners under state and federal jurisdiction by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age, December 31, 2011

Age group	Total ^a	Male				Female			
		All male ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	All female ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
Total ^c	492	932	478	3,023	1,238	65	51	129	71
18-19	255	475	166	1,544	574	21	14	41	25
20-24	850	1,561	712	4,702	1,898	106	85	183	114
25-29	1,182	2,169	1,074	6,883	2,666	171	144	300	177
30-34	1,230	2,278	1,115	7,517	2,762	175	151	313	169
35-39	1,089	2,029	1,049	6,603	2,460	156	136	286	142
40-44	919	1,707	949	5,450	2,084	138	110	274	138
45-49	777	1,459	834	4,604	1,830	110	85	226	107
50-54	523	999	565	3,257	1,402	64	46	143	74
55-59	307	601	345	1,999	990	31	22	66	44
60-64	182	364	230	1,125	685	15	12	30	23
65 or older	62	137	95	409	286	4	3	7	7

Note: Counts based on prisoners with sentences of more than 1 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 1 year per 100,000 U.S. residents. Resident population estimates are from the U.S. Census Bureau for January 1 of the following year.

^aIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^cIncludes persons age 17 or younger.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program, 2011; Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2011; National Corrections Reporting Program, 2010; Survey of Inmates in State and Local Correctional Facilities, 2004; and unpublished U.S. Census Bureau January 1 population estimates.

Violent offenders accounted for the majority of sentenced prisoners in state prison

Of the nearly 1.4 million sentenced state prisoners, an estimated 725,000 (53%) were sentenced for violent offenses in 2010, the year for which the most recent data on offense are available (table 9). Eighteen percent (249,500) of state prisoners were serving sentences for property offenses, and 17% (237,000) were serving sentences for drug crimes. An estimated 188,200 sentenced prisoners (14%) were serving time for murder or manslaughter (negligent and nonnegligent), while 160,800 prisoners (12%) were held for sexual assault crimes, including rape.

At yearend 2010, male and female state prison inmates differed in the types of offenses for which they were sentenced. At yearend 2010, 25% of female inmates in state prisons were

incarcerated for drug crimes, compared to 17% of male inmates. Property crimes comprised 29% of the overall sentenced female population in state prison and 18% of the overall male population. An estimated 37% (34,100) of females in state prison were held for violent crimes, compared to 54% (689,000) of males. The percentage of females serving time for murder (10% of all sentenced females) was similar to that of males (12%). Robbery was the most common violent crime for males (14%), followed by murder (12%), and assault (11%).

A larger percentage of whites (24%) were sentenced for property crimes than Hispanics (14%) or blacks (15%). The percentage of Hispanics (57%) and blacks (55%) in state prison held on violent offenses exceeded that for whites (49%). A higher percentage of whites (16%) were imprisoned for both rape and other sexual assaults than blacks (8%) and Hispanics (12%).

TABLE 9

Estimated number of sentenced prisoners under state jurisdiction, by offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, December 31, 2010

Offense	All inmates	Male	Female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic
Total	1,362,028	1,268,974	93,054	468,528	518,763	289,429
Violent	725,000	689,000	34,100	231,800	286,400	164,200
Murder ^b	166,700	157,000	9,400	47,200	70,100	38,900
Manslaughter	21,500	18,800	2,700	8,600	7,800	3,300
Rape	70,200	67,900	700	32,500	22,200	8,600
Other sexual assault	90,600	89,100	1,300	44,100	17,200	26,200
Robbery	185,800	178,000	8,300	40,400	96,600	38,000
Assault	146,800	137,700	8,500	44,300	57,200	38,500
Other violent	43,400	40,500	3,200	14,900	15,400	10,700
Property	249,500	223,100	26,900	110,800	76,300	41,900
Burglary	130,000	123,900	6,500	54,400	43,000	22,600
Larceny	45,900	38,500	7,900	20,500	14,600	6,700
Motor vehicle theft	15,000	13,600	1,000	6,000	3,100	5,700
Fraud	30,800	21,800	9,000	15,900	8,400	2,800
Other property	27,700	25,300	2,400	14,000	7,200	4,000
Drug^c	237,000	215,600	23,400	69,500	105,600	47,800
Public-order^d	142,500	134,100	7,800	53,100	47,800	34,400
Other/unspecified^e	7,900	7,100	900	3,300	2,700	1,200

Note: Counts based on state prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Detail may not add to total due to rounding and missing offense data. See *Methodology* for estimation method.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin and persons of two or more races.

^bIncludes non-negligent manslaughter.

^cIncludes trafficking, possession, and other drug offenses.

^dIncludes weapons, drunk driving, court offenses, commercialized vice, morals and decency offenses, liquor law violations, and other public-order offenses.

^eIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program and National Corrections Reporting Program, 2010.

Violent offenders increased in state prison over the past decade, while drug offenders decreased

From 2000 to 2010, the number of sentenced prisoners in state prisons increased by about 13% (152,898) (table 10). Over the same period, the share of violent offenders among sentenced prisoners in state prisons increased, while the shares of drug offenders decreased. Violent offenders increased both in numbers and proportion of the total state prison population. Between 2000 and 2010, the number of violent offenders increased by 99,400 (16%) as their share of the state sentenced prison population grew from 52% to 53%. The number of drug offenders declined by 8% (down 21,100), and the number of property offenders remained relatively constant. The largest percent increase was among public order offenders (104% or 72,600 inmates). The majority of this increase was due to offenses categorized under habitual offender laws, in which the underlying offense or criminal history was not available.

TABLE 10
Estimated number of sentenced prisoners under state jurisdiction, by offense, December 31, 2000 and 2010

Offense	2000	2010	Change 2000–2010	
			Number	Percent change
Total	1,209,130	1,362,028	152,898	12.6%
Violent	625,600	725,000	99,400	15.9
Murder ^a	157,400	166,700	9,300	5.9
Manslaughter	16,900	21,500	4,600	27.2
Rape	57,900	70,200	12,300	21.2
Other sexual assault	74,800	90,600	15,800	21.1
Robbery	173,000	185,800	12,800	7.4
Assault	117,800	146,800	29,000	24.6
Other violent	27,900	43,400	15,500	55.6
Property	246,400	249,500	3,100	1.3
Burglary	135,500	130,000	-5,500	-4.1
Larceny	44,000	45,900	1,900	4.3
Motor vehicle theft	19,500	15,000	-4,500	-23.1
Fraud	25,000	30,800	5,800	23.2
Other property	22,400	27,700	5,300	23.7
Drug^b	258,100	237,000	-21,100	-8.2
Public-order^c	69,900	142,500	72,600	103.9
Other/unspecified^d	4,000	7,900	3,900	97.5

Note: Counts are based on state prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding and missing offense data. See *Methodology* for estimation method.

^aIncludes non-negligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes trafficking, possession, and other drug offenses.

^cIncludes weapons, drunk driving, court offenses, commercialized vice, morals and decency offenses, liquor law violations, and other public-order offenses.

^dIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program and National Corrections Reporting Program, 2000–2011.

Drug and public-order offenses increased in federal prison

The offense distribution for federal prisoners in 2011 differed from that of state prisoners in 2010, the most recent year for which data are available. Almost half of sentenced federal prisoners (48%) were held for drug crimes, while only 8% were held for violent offenses (table 11). Fewer inmates served time in federal prison for violent and drug crimes in 2011 than in 2010, while 35% of sentenced prisoners were imprisoned for public-order offenses. An estimated 11% (22,100) of inmates in federal prison were sentenced for immigration offenses, which represented one of the fastest growing segments of the federal prison population. Between 2010 and 2011, the number of inmates sentenced to more than a year in federal prison for immigration crimes increased 9.4%.

TABLE 11
Estimated number of sentenced prisoners under federal jurisdiction, by offense, December 31, 2000, 2010, and 2011

Offense	2000	2010	2011	Percent change	
				Average annual, 2000–2010	2010–2011
Total	125,044	190,641	197,050	3.8%	3.4%
Violent	13,000	15,000	14,900	1.3	-0.7
Homicide ^a	1,300	2,900	2,800	7.3	-3.4
Robbery	9,200	8,300	8,100	-0.9	-2.4
Other violent	2,500	3,800	4,000	3.8	5.3
Property	9,600	10,300	10,700	0.6	3.9
Burglary	400	400	400	0.0	0.0
Fraud	7,100	7,500	7,700	0.5	2.7
Other property	2,100	2,400	2,500	1.2	4.2
Drug^b	70,500	99,300	94,600	3.1	-4.7
Public-order	30,700	65,000	69,000	6.8	6.2
Immigration	13,000	20,200	22,100	4.0	9.4
Weapons	10,300	29,200	29,800	9.5	2.1
Other	7,400	15,600	17,100	6.8	9.6
Other/unspecified^c	1,200	1,100	:	-0.8	:

Note: Counts are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. See *Methodology* for estimation method.

^aIncludes murder, negligent, and non-negligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes trafficking, possession, and other drug offenses.

^cIncludes offenses not classified.

: Not calculated. 2011 data included individuals committing drug and public-order crimes that could not be separated from valid unspecified records.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program and Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2000–2011.

Admissions and releases continued to decline in 2011

Releases of sentenced federal or state prisoners exceeded admissions of sentenced prisoners during 2011, as both declined for the third year in a row. The 668,800 admissions into state or federal prison in 2011 was the lowest number of admissions since 2002 (table 12).

During 2011, sentenced prisoner admissions into and releases from state prisons decreased, while both admissions and releases increased in the federal prison system. The number of admissions into state prison (608,166) fell to its lowest level since 2001. New court commitments comprised 66% of state prison admissions in 2011, increasing from 63% in 2010.

Inmates entering state prison on parole violations declined 12% between 2010 and 2011. As was the case with the total state sentenced prison population, California was responsible for the majority of the reduction in parole violation admissions. California admitted 17,129 fewer inmates on parole violations in 2011 than in 2010, which accounted for 65% of the total state prison population decline in these admissions (appendix table 13).

In the federal prison system, new court commitments made up 92% of sentenced prison admissions, and increased 13% from 2010. In comparison, parole violation admissions increased 4.6% between 2010 and 2011.

TABLE 12
Sentenced prisoners admitted to state or federal jurisdiction, by type of admission, 2000–2011

Year	All admissions ^a			New court commitments ^b			Parole violators ^{b,c}		
	Total	Federal	State	Total	Federal	State	Total	Federal	State
2000	654,534	43,732	610,802	389,734	39,303	350,431	207,755	4,186	203,569
2001	638,978	45,140	593,838	405,422	40,193	365,229	220,064	4,720	215,344
2002	660,576	48,144	612,432	433,959	42,303	391,656	213,455	5,600	207,855
2003	686,471	52,288	634,183	445,556	45,713	399,843	205,062	6,357	198,705
2004	697,066	52,982	644,084	457,096	45,796	411,300	226,211	7,178	219,033
2005	730,141	56,057	674,084	470,149	48,723	421,426	239,560	7,331	232,229
2006	747,031	57,495	689,536	492,315	50,204	442,111	246,571	7,286	239,285
2007	742,875	53,618	689,257	479,710	48,691	431,019	252,775	4,924	247,851
2008	738,649	53,662	684,987	477,100	49,270	427,830	253,053	4,390	248,663
2009	728,686	56,153	672,533	474,997	51,524	423,473	242,347	4,628	237,719
2010	703,798	54,121	649,677	458,360	49,515	408,845	231,917	4,606	227,311
2011	668,800	60,634	608,166	455,068	55,817	399,251	205,787	4,816	200,971
Percent change									
Average annual, 2000–2010	0.7%	1.9%	0.6%	1.5%	2.1%	1.4%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%
2010–2011	-5.0	12.0	-6.4	-0.7	12.7	-2.3	-11.3	4.6	-11.6

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

^bType of admission is estimated for Alaska based on previous years' data.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program, 2000–2011.

There were 20,293 fewer releases from state and federal prison in 2011 than in 2010. The majority (94%) of the reduction in releases was the result of fewer conditional releases (table 13). In state prison systems, 75% of the 633,145 inmates released during 2011 had conditional releases, representing a 3.8% decrease from 493,287 conditional releases in 2010. The overall number of releases from federal prison increased in

2011. However, conditional releases—including supervised mandatory releases, discretionary parole, and shock probation releases—declined 33% between 2010 and 2011 in the federal prison system. This decline was due to the declining number of federal prison inmates sentenced before the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984. Unconditional releases accounted for 98% of federal prison releases in 2011, an increase of 6.0% from 2010.

TABLE 13
Sentenced prisoners released from state or federal jurisdiction, by type of release, 2000–2011

Year	All releases ^a			Conditional releases ^{b,c}			Unconditional releases ^{b,d}		
	Total	Federal	State	Total	Federal	State	Total	Federal	State
2000	635,094	35,259	599,835	426,617	1,991	424,626	148,336	29,180	119,156
2001	628,626	38,370	590,256	438,449	2,234	436,215	162,007	31,715	130,292
2002	633,947	42,339	591,608	443,996	3,154	440,842	161,293	33,904	127,389
2003	656,574	44,135	612,439	444,771	2,603	442,168	163,607	36,221	127,386
2004	672,202	46,624	625,578	483,215	2,488	480,727	166,862	43,715	123,147
2005	701,632	48,323	653,309	497,475	2,105	495,370	179,651	45,708	133,943
2006	709,874	47,920	661,954	499,950	1,746	498,204	193,720	45,749	147,971
2007	721,161	48,764	672,397	505,726	1,545	504,181	199,393	46,804	152,589
2008	734,144	52,348	681,796	505,350	1,225	504,125	216,036	50,708	165,328
2009	729,749	50,720	679,029	505,504	1,479	504,025	211,324	49,208	162,116
2010	708,677	52,487	656,190	494,249	962	493,287	202,499	51,110	151,389
2011	688,384	55,239	633,145	475,188	649	474,539	203,000	54,163	148,837
Percent change, 2000–2010									
Average annual, 2000–2010	1.0%	3.6%	0.8%	1.3%	-6.6%	1.4%	2.8%	5.1%	2.2%
2010–2011	-2.9	5.2	-3.5	-3.9	-32.5	-3.8	0.2	6.0	-1.7

^aCounts based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Excludes transfers, escapes, and those absent without leave (AWOL). Totals for all releases include deaths, releases to appeal or bond, and other releases. See *Methodology*.

^bType of release is estimated for Alaska based on previous years' data.

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program, 2000–2011.

Other selected findings

- Eight jurisdictions had 2011 custody populations that exceeded by more than 137% their lowest reported prison capacity: Alabama, California, Illinois, Delaware, Hawaii, Massachusetts, North Dakota, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (appendix table 14).
- Mississippi and New Mexico had custody populations occupying the least capacity. In 2011, Mississippi's population was at only 45% of its operational capacity, while New Mexico was at 62% of its capacity.
- The percentage of all prisoners housed in private prison facilities increased slightly in 2011 from 7.9% to 8.2% (appendix table 15).
- The number of prisoners in private facilities under the jurisdiction of state Departments of Corrections decreased by 1.8% between 2010 and 2011.
- The Federal Bureau of Prisons increased the number of inmates held in private prisons by 14% from 2010 to 2011.
- On December 31, 2011, 6.7% of the state and 18% of the federal prison populations were incarcerated in private facilities.
- Texas (18,603 inmates) and Florida (11,827 inmates) had the highest number of inmates in private prisons.
- North Carolina, Wisconsin, California, and Alabama each decreased the size of their private prison population by at least 45% from 2010 to 2011.
- Arizona, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and South Dakota incarcerated at least 17% more inmates in private facilities in 2011 than in 2010.
- In 2011, Louisiana incarcerated more than half (20,866) of its prison population in local jails, which represented 25% of all state and federal prisoners held in jails.
- More than 50% of all prisoners housed in local jails in 2011 were serving time in Louisiana, Texas, or Tennessee.
- Kentucky (33%), Tennessee (30%), Mississippi (28%), West Virginia (25%), and Utah (22%) also had large proportions of their prison populations incarcerated in local jails.
- The total number of prison inmates housed in local jails decreased for both state and federal prison systems in 2011.
- Thirty-eight states reported holding a total of 1,790 inmates age 17 or younger on December 31, 2011. Of these, 96% were male (appendix table 16).
- Florida, New York, and Louisiana held the most inmates age 17 or younger in 2011. These states imprisoned almost a third of the total number of inmates age 17 or younger.
- A total of 102,809 inmates identified as non-U.S. citizens were incarcerated at yearend 2011, an increase of 7.1% from 95,977 in 2010.
- In 2011, federal prisons had custody of 30% of all non-U.S. citizen inmates (30,544 prisoners), while California, Florida, and Texas incarcerated 35% (35,529 inmates) of non-U.S. citizens.
- Non-U.S. citizens represented 17% of the total custody population of the Federal Bureau of Prisons in 2011.

NPS jurisdiction notes

Alabama—Alabama prisons have not currently been rated as to the official capacity. The operational capacity represents physical capacity for inmates, but is not based upon staffing, programs, and services.

Alaska—Prisons and jails form one integrated system, and NPS data include both jail and prison populations housed in state and out of state. Jurisdictional totals include individuals in electronic and special monitoring programs who are under the jurisdiction of the state of Alaska.

Arizona—Jurisdiction counts are based on custody counts and inmates in contracted beds.

California—Population counts for inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence(s) include felons who are temporarily absent, such as in court, jail, hospital, etc. Except for a small number, temporarily absent inmates are absent for less than 30 days. Population counts for unsentenced inmates include civil addicts who are temporarily absent for treatment but are typically returned to prison within 30 days. California is unable to differentiate between inmates held in federal facilities and in other states' facilities. Custody counts include California out-of-state correctional facilities, community correctional facilities, private and private work furlough inmates, and inmates housed in out-of-state contract facilities. Changes in design capacity are based upon information from a report from facilities planning and management on an annual basis.

Colorado—Counts include a small undetermined number of inmates with a maximum sentence of 1 year or less. Data on admissions and releases by AWOL and escape are estimated. Population counts include 268 inmates in the Youthful Offender System, which is a program established primarily for violent juvenile offenders.

Connecticut—Prisons and jails form one integrated system, and NPS data include both jail and prison populations. New court commitment admissions include inmates admitted in 2011 on accused status, but who received a sentence later in 2011. Legislation in July 1995 abolished the capacity law. The capacity of a facility is a fluid number based upon the needs of the department. The needs are dictated by security issues, populations, court decrees, legal mandates, staffing and physical plant areas of facilities that are serving other purposes or have been decommissioned. The actual capacity of a facility is subject to change.

Delaware—Prisons and jails form one integrated system, and NPS data include both jail and prison populations. Total jurisdiction counts include only those inmates housed in Delaware facilities. Capacity counts include the halfway houses under the Department of Corrections.

Federal Bureau of Prisons—Jurisdiction counts are as of December 25, 2011, and include inmates housed in secure private facilities through private contracts and subcontracts, as well as inmates housed in jail/short-term detention and others held in state-operated secure facilities. They also include 8,770 inmates held in nonsecure privately operated residential reentry centers, as well as 2,427 offenders on home confinement. Due to information system configuration, Asian and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders are combined, and inmates of Hispanic origin are included in the racial categories. Expirations of sentence include good conduct releases that usually have a separate and distinct term of supervision, as well as vacated sentences and court ordered terminations. The Federal Bureau of Prisons does not house inmates age 17 or younger in federal facilities; 149 such inmates were housed in contract facilities.

Georgia—Subtotals of race, sex, and sentence length for jurisdiction and custody counts were adjusted by the Georgia Department of Corrections using interpolation to match the overall totals.

Hawaii—Prisons and jails form one integrated system, and NPS data include both jail and prison populations. In custody and jurisdiction counts, sentenced felon probationers, and probation violators are included with the counts of a total maximum sentence of 1 year or less. Jurisdiction counts include dual jurisdiction (Hawaii/federal) inmates currently housed in federal facilities and in contracted beds. Hawaii does not have a rated capacity for the integrated prisons and jail system. Information on foreign nationals held in correctional facilities were based on self-reports by inmates.

Idaho—Idaho defines rated capacity as 100% and operational capacity as 95% of maximum capacity. Design capacity is based on original facility-designed occupancy.

Illinois—All population counts are based on jurisdiction. Population counts for inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence include an undetermined number of inmates with a 1-year maximum sentence. Other release types include an undetermined number of transfers to other jurisdictions.

Iowa—Iowa began including offenders on work release, operating while intoxicated continuum status, and Iowa inmates housed in prisons out of state in jurisdiction counts in 2009. Prior Iowa data were custody counts only. Jurisdiction counts include Iowa offenders housed in prisons in other jurisdictions who are under Iowa's jurisdiction. In 2011, Iowa began reporting escapee returns from residential facilities.

Kansas—The Asian category contains an undetermined number of Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders.

Kentucky—Capacity counts in Kentucky dropped significantly due to the closing of a minimum custody prison in 2011. The parole board in Kentucky is discretionary, and the parole rate can fluctuate on a year to year basis. The higher number of admissions of other conditional release violators without a new sentence is due to such a fluctuation. In 2011, the discretionary parole release program was expanded from 6 months to 9 months.

Louisiana—Jurisdiction and capacity counts are as of December 28, 2011.

Maryland—Counts of inmates with sentences greater than 1 year on December 31, 2011, are calculated using the percentage of these inmates from the automated data on the manual totals. Maryland's system does not distinguish between AWOL and escapee releases, nor does it record the sex of inmates housed in out-of-state private prisons. The count of admissions by new court commitments may include a small but undetermined number of returns from appeal or bond. The count of unconditional releases includes court-ordered releases and a small but undetermined number of releases to appeal or bond. Other release types include interstate compact releases and releases of new admissions that were double-counted on the admission side during 2011. Maryland's system does not capture Hispanic ethnicity.

Massachusetts—By law, offenders in Massachusetts may be sentenced to terms of up to 2.5 years in locally operated jails and correctional institutions. This population is excluded from the state count, but is included in published population counts and rates for local jails and correctional institutions. Jurisdiction counts exclude approximately 3,271 inmates in the county system (local jails and houses of correction) serving a sentence of over 1 year. Jurisdiction and custody counts may include a small but undetermined number of inmates who were remanded to court; transferred to the custody of another state, federal, or locally operated system; and subsequently released.

Michigan—Operational capacity includes institution and camp net operating capacities. Michigan's new database system treats Hispanic as an ethnicity rather than a race. Since this is an optional field, the numbers for Hispanic race are significantly under reported.

Minnesota—Minnesota only measures operational capacity. Jurisdiction counts include inmates temporarily housed in local jails, on work release, or on community work crew programs. Admissions and releases due to AWOL or escape and releases due to transfer are not included in Minnesota's database file.

Mississippi—Custody counts exclude county regional facilities, while jurisdiction counts include these facilities. Local jails and county regional facilities are included in the jurisdiction count of inmates housed at local facilities. Parole and conditional release violators are not distinguished in the Mississippi file by their sentence status.

Missouri—The Missouri Department of Corrections does not have the design capacity of its older prisons, nor does it update design capacity for prison extension or improvements. Missouri does not use a rated capacity. Missouri defines operational capacity as the number of available beds, including those temporarily offline. Noncitizen data are based on self-reported place of birth.

Nebraska—By statute, inmates are housed where they are sentenced by the judge and are never housed in local jails or by another state in order to ease prison crowding. Nebraska defines operational capacity as its stress capacity, which is 125% of design capacity for designated facilities. This capacity is ordered by the governor, but set by the Department of Corrections. The total for design and operational capacity for female institutions includes only the department's single female multicustody facility. The department operates two co-ed facilities, which are represented in male design and operational capacity counts.

Nevada—The Nevada Department of Corrections provided BJS with estimates for 2011 data. All data should be viewed as preliminary.

New Hampshire—New offender database management system reports the number of inmates under New Hampshire's jurisdiction but housed in other states' facilities in a different manner from previous NPS submissions.

New Jersey—Population counts for inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence include inmates with sentences of 1 year. The Department of Corrections has no jurisdiction over inmates with sentences of less than 1 year or over unsentenced inmates. Rated capacity figures are not maintained. Operational and design capacity numbers do not include halfway houses and county jails. The numbers are only for the main institutions in New Jersey.

North Carolina—Rated capacity is not available. Captured escapees are not considered a prison admission type in North Carolina, and escape is not considered a type of prison release. Supervised mandatory releases are post-release offenders. Post-release supervision is defined as a reintegrative program for serious offenders who have served extensive prison terms. This form of supervision was created by the Structured Sentencing Act of 1993.

North Dakota—Capacities include a new facility that opened in 1998 and account for double bunking in the state penitentiary.

Ohio—Population counts for inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less. Counts of inmates under Ohio’s jurisdiction but housed in federal or other states’ facilities are estimates. Counts of admission and release types reflect revised reporting methods. Returns and conditional releases involving transitional control inmates are reported only after movement from confinement to a terminal release status occurs.

Oklahoma—Inmates from other states serving time in Oklahoma prisons under the interstate compact are excluded from jurisdiction questions. Most of the inmates with sentences of less than 1 year are part of the Oklahoma Delayed Sentencing Program for Young Adults. Counts of prison release by escape reflect inmates escaping state-run prisons only. Capacity counts have changed in Oklahoma, as only Department of Corrections (DOC) facilities have an approved capacity determined by the Board of Corrections. Decreased capacity from last year’s report is due to the exclusion of county jails, private prisons, and halfway houses from 2011 data submission since they are not assigned capacities by the Oklahoma DOC. Noncitizen status determined by country of birth.

Oregon—Most offenders with less than 1 year maximum sentence remain under the control of local counties, rather than the Oregon Department of Corrections, and are not reported in this report. Oregon does not recognize rated capacity.

Pennsylvania—In 2011, a number of Pennsylvania inmates housed out of state were brought back to serve time in Pennsylvania. As of September 1, 2011, the Department of Corrections changed operational bed capacity to bed capacity, which is defined as the number of inmates a facility can accommodate by filling all beds based on a number of factors: cell size; security level; and the number of inmates the facility can accommodate based on its staffing, support services, facility infrastructure, and full inmate employment or programming involvement. Bed capacity may include existing space conversions for permanent, new construction, and modular units if the above requirements are met. This is a change in how the department assesses capacity with respect to quality of life and safety for both staff and inmates as opposed to an operational change.

Rhode Island—Prisons and jails form one integrated system, and NPS data include both jail and prison populations. Rhode Island has opened two new women’s facilities over the past 2 years and closed one male medium security facility over the past 2 years, significantly changing the reported capacities. Counts for inmates under the jurisdiction of Rhode Island but housed in federal or other states’ facilities include inmates who have dual jurisdiction, or those serving Rhode Island sentences out of state while serving that state’s sentence as well. This is a change from

previous reporting practices. The Rhode Island data system records Hispanic as a race rather than an ethnicity and does not capture Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islanders or multiple races. Prison admissions classified as escape returns include admissions under home confinement, serving out of state, and minimum security facilities.

South Carolina—The December 31, 2011, custody count of unsentenced individuals includes Interstate Compact Commission (ICC) inmates. As of July 1, 2003, the South Carolina Department of Corrections (SCDC) began releasing inmates due for release and housed in SCDC institutions on the first day of each month. Since January 1, 2012, was a holiday, inmates eligible for release on January 1 were released on December 31, 2011. Therefore, the inmate count was at its lowest point for the month on December 31, 2011.

Conditional release counts include inmates released under community supervision after serving 85% of sentence under truth in sentencing. South Carolina utilizes the operational capacity concept in its management reports and other requested surveys.

South Dakota—Custody and jurisdiction counts of inmates serving a maximum sentence of 1 year or less include those under the sentence of probation who, as a condition of probation, must serve up to 180 days in state prison. The custody count of unsentenced inmates includes all holds for the U.S. Marshal Service (sentenced and unsentenced). Commutations are not tracked separately in the South Dakota reporting system. They are included in expiration of sentence, supervised mandatory release, or other conditional releases. The operational capacity reported is planned capacity. South Dakota does not have rated or design capacities.

Texas—Offenders in custody are all offenders currently serving time in a facility owned and operated by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ). Offenders under jurisdiction includes offenders in custody as well as offenders held in privately operated prisons, intermediate sanction facilities, substance abuse felony punishment facilities, pre-parole transfer facilities, and halfway houses; offenders temporarily released to a county less than 30 days; and offenders awaiting paperwork for transfer to state-funded custody. Capacities exclude county jail beds, because they do not have a minimum or maximum number of beds available for paper ready and bench warrant inmates. Admissions and releases include offenders received into an intermediate sanction facility, which is a sanction in lieu of revocation. These were counted in the parole violator category.

Vermont—Prisons and jails form one integrated system, and NPS data include both jail and prison populations. Ethnicity and multiracial composition are not collected/recorded in Vermont.

Virginia—The reported jurisdiction counts are actual counts for December 31, 2011. On September 1, 1998, the law changed, making state responsible inmates have a sentence of one year or more or a sentence of 12 months and one day. Inmates with a sentence of 12 months or less are not the responsibility of the state. The state is responsible for a 1-year sentence, while local authorities are responsible for a 12-month sentence. Virginia Department of Corrections maintains a count of beds—called authorized capacity—that is provided as the measure of rated capacity in this survey. The number of beds assigned by rating officials (DOC) to institutions takes into account the number of inmates that can be accommodated based on staff, programs, services, and design.

Washington—Offenders sentenced to 1 year or less and unsentenced offenders generally reside in county jails, but revisions to law allows certain inmates with sentences of less than 1 year to be housed in prison. These inmates are included in the total jurisdiction counts.

Wisconsin—Custody and jurisdiction counts include 722 temporary probation and parole placements. Wisconsin does not code escapes as releases and returns from the escape as admissions. The reported design capacity include a Department of Corrections juvenile facility, a non-Department of Corrections facility, and 97 beds in 20 Wisconsin county jails contracted to temporarily house Corrections inmates. Excluded from the total are design capacities for local jails, federal, other state and private facilities. From the end of 2010 to the end of 2011, the custody population increased, while the jurisdiction remained largely unchanged. This was possibly due to a decision to end a practice of early release to community supervision for some inmates begun in 2010, as well as a further reduction of inmates being held in out-of-state facilities. During 2011, a minimum male facility was converted to medium to handle increased custody population.

Definition of terms

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

Capacity, design—the number of inmates that planners or architects intended for a facility.

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

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

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

Capacity, rated—the number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to institutions within a jurisdiction.

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

Conditional release violators—readmission to prison of persons released to discretionary parole, mandatory parole, post-custody probation, and other unspecified conditional releases.

Custody—prisoners held in the physical custody of state or federal prisons or local jails, regardless of sentence length or authority having jurisdiction.

Imprisonment rate—the number of prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction sentenced to more than 1 year per 100,000 U.S. residents.

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

Jail—confinement facility usually administered by a local law enforcement agency that is intended for adults, but sometimes holding juveniles, for confinement before and

after adjudication. Such facilities include jails and city or county correctional centers; special jail facilities, such as medical treatment or release centers; halfway houses; work farms; and temporary holding or lockup facilities that are part of the jail's combined function. Inmates sentenced to jail facilities usually have a sentence of 1 year or less. Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, Delaware, Alaska, and Hawaii operate integrated systems, which combine prisons and jails.

Jurisdiction—the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held.

New court commitments—admissions into prison of offenders convicted and sentenced by a court, usually to a term of more than 1 year, including probation violators and persons with a split sentence to incarceration followed by court-ordered probation or parole.

Parole violators—all conditional release violators returned to prison for either violating conditions of release or for new crimes.

Prison—a long-term confinement facility run by a state or the federal government that typically holds felons and offenders with sentences of more than 1 year. However, sentence length may vary by state. Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, Delaware, Alaska, and Hawaii operate integrated systems, which combine prisons and jails.

Prisoner—a individual confined in a correctional facility under the legal authority (jurisdiction) of state and federal correctional officials.

Sentenced prisoner—a prisoner sentenced to more than 1 year.

Supervised mandatory releases—conditional release with post-custody supervision generally occurring in jurisdictions using determinate sentencing statutes.

Unconditional release—expirations of sentences, commutations, and other unspecified unconditional releases.

Methodology

Begun in 1926 under a mandate from Congress, the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program collects annual statistics on prisoners at yearend. The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) sponsors the survey, and the U.S. Census Bureau serves as the data collection agent. BJS depends entirely on the voluntary participation of state departments of corrections and the Federal Bureau of Prisons for NPS data.

The NPS distinguishes between prisoners in custody and prisoners under jurisdiction. To have custody of a prisoner, a state or federal prison must hold that inmate in one of its facilities. Jurisdiction over a prisoner means state or federal officials have legal authority over that prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is incarcerated or supervised. Some states are unable to provide counts that distinguish between custody and jurisdiction. (See *NPS jurisdiction notes* to determine which states did not distinguish between custody and jurisdiction counts.)

The NPS jurisdiction counts include persons held in prisons, penitentiaries, correctional facilities, halfway houses, boot camps, farms, training or treatment centers, and hospitals. Counts also include prisoners who are—

- temporarily absent (less than 30 days), out to court, or on work release
- housed in privately operated facilities, local jails, or other state or federal facilities, or those serving concurrent sentences for more than one correctional authority.

The NPS custody counts include all inmates held within a state's facilities, including inmates housed for other states. The custody counts exclude inmates held in local jails and in other jurisdictions. With a few exceptions, the final custody counts reported by BJS include inmates held in privately operated facilities.

In the fielding of a current year's NPS survey, respondents are permitted to update the prior counts of prisoners held in custody and under jurisdiction. Statistics on the jurisdiction and sentenced prison populations for the prior year are updated in this report. All tables showing data based on jurisdiction counts—including tables of imprisonment rates—are based on the updated and most recently available data provided by respondents.

The NPS has historically included counts of inmates in the combined jail-prison systems of Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The District of Columbia (D.C.) has not operated a prison system since yearend 2001. Felons sentenced under the D.C. criminal code are housed in federal facilities. Jail inmates in D.C. are included in the Annual Survey of Jails. Some previously published prisoner counts and the percentage change in population include D.C. jail inmates for 2001, the last year of collection.

Admissions include new court commitments, parole violator returns, and other conditional release violator returns; transfers

from other jurisdictions; returns of prisoners absent without leave (AWOL), with or without a new sentence; escape returns, with or without a new sentence; returns from appeal or bond, and other admissions. For reporting purposes, BJS admission counts exclude transfers from other jurisdictions, AWOL returns, and escape returns.

Releases include unconditional releases (e.g., expirations of sentence or commutations), conditional releases (e.g., probations, supervised mandatory releases, or discretionary paroles), deaths, AWOLs, escapes from confinement, transfers to other jurisdictions, releases to appeal or bond, and other releases. For reporting purposes, BJS release counts exclude AWOLs, escapes, and transfers to other jurisdictions.

BJS allows respondents to update data they previously submitted. This report includes the most recently reported data for 2010 and 2011. Additional information about the NPS, including the data collection instrument, is available on the BJS website.

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

Estimates of the total number of sentenced prisoners on December 31, 2011, by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin were generated by creating separate totals for federal and state prisons. Each sex-race count was then multiplied by the ratio of the age category count within the sex-race combination in the Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP) to the FJSP total count within the sex-race combination (e.g., FJSP 18 to 19 year-old white males divided by FJSP white males). The resulting product yielded the FJSP-adjusted NPS counts for each sex-race combination by age group (e.g., 18 to 19 year-old white male prisoners in the federal prison system). State prison age distributions for NPS use a similar race-sex ratio adjustment, based on individual-level data from the National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP).

National-level estimates of the number of state prisoners by race were based on adjusting NPS counts to comport with Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of race and ethnicity. OMB defines persons of Hispanic or Latino origin as a separate category. Race categories are defined exclusive of Hispanic origin. Not all NPS providers' information systems categorize race and ethnicity in this way. BJS' adjusts the NPS data on race and Hispanic origin by the ratio of the relative distribution of prisoners by race and Hispanic origin in self-report inmate surveys that use OMB categories for race to the relative distribution of prisoners by race and Hispanic origin in the NPS data. This ratio is calculated for the year(s) in which BJS has an inmate survey and NPS data. For this report, the 2004 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities was used to calculate this ratio. The ratio obtained by comparing the within-year relative distributions by race and Hispanic origin was then multiplied by the NPS distribution in a year to generate the estimate of persons by race and Hispanic origin.

Age-specific imprisonment rates for each age-sex-race group were calculated by dividing the estimated number of sentenced prisoners within each age group by the estimated number of U.S. residents in each age group on January 1, 2012. The result was multiplied by 100,000 and rounded to the nearest whole number. Totals by sex include all prisoners and U.S. residents, regardless of race or Hispanic origin. Detailed race and Hispanic origin imprisonment rates exclude person.

Estimating offense distribution in the state prison population

BJS employs a ratio adjustment method to weight the individual-level race or sex-specific offense data from NCRP to the control totals obtained in the NPS data collection, thereby yielding a national offense distribution for state prisoners. Updated NPS control totals of sentenced state prisoners and racial distributions necessitated the reanalysis of state prison offense data from 2008 and 2009. The updated results for 2008 and 2009 appear in appendix tables 7 through 10.

Prison capacities

State and federal correctional authorities provide three measures of their facilities' capacity: design capacity, operational capacity, and rated capacity. Estimates of the prison populations as a percentage of capacity are based on a state or federal custody population. In general, state capacity and custody counts exclude inmates held in private facilities, although six states include prisoners held in private facilities as part of the capacity of their prison systems: Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Wisconsin. For these states, prison population as a percent of capacity includes private facilities.

APPENDIX TABLE 1
Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities and jurisdiction population change, December 31, 2009, 2010, and 2011

Jurisdiction	2009	2010	2011	Population difference		Percent change	
				2009-2010	2010-2011	2009-2010	2010-2011
U.S. total	1,615,487	1,613,803	1,598,780	-1,684	-15,023	-0.1%	-0.9%
Federal ^a	208,118	209,771	216,362	1,653	6,591	0.8%	3.1%
State	1,407,369	1,404,032	1,382,418	-3,337	-21,614	-0.2	-1.5
Alabama	31,874	31,764	32,270	-110	506	-0.3%	1.6%
Alaska ^b	5,285	5,391	5,412	106	21	2.0	0.4
Arizona ^c	40,544	40,209	40,020	-335	-189	-0.8	-0.5
Arkansas	15,208	16,204	16,108	996	-96	6.5	-0.6
California	171,275	165,062	149,569	-6,213	-15,493	-3.6	-9.4
Colorado	22,795	22,815	21,978	20	-837	0.1	-3.7
Connecticut ^b	19,716	19,321	18,324	-395	-997	-2.0	-5.2
Delaware ^{b,c}	6,775	6,615	6,739	-160	124	-2.4	1.9
Florida	103,915	104,306	103,055	391	-1,251	0.4	-1.2
Georgia	56,986	56,432	55,944	-554	-488	-1.0	-0.9
Hawaii ^{b,d}	5,891	5,912	6,037	21	125	0.4	2.1
Idaho	7,400	7,431	7,739	31	308	0.4	4.1
Illinois	45,161	48,418	48,427	3,257	9	7.2	0.0
Indiana	28,808	28,028	28,906	-780	878	-2.7	3.1
Iowa	8,813	9,455	9,116	642	-339	7.3	-3.6
Kansas	8,641	9,051	9,327	410	276	4.7	3.0
Kentucky	21,638	20,544	21,545	-1,094	1,001	-5.1	4.9
Louisiana	39,780	39,445	39,710	-335	265	-0.8	0.7
Maine	2,206	2,154	2,145	-52	-9	-2.4	-0.4
Maryland	22,255	22,645	22,558	390	-87	1.8	-0.4
Massachusetts	11,316	11,313	11,623	-3	310	-0.0	2.7
Michigan	45,478	44,165	42,940	-1,313	-1,225	-2.9	-2.8
Minnesota	9,986	9,796	9,800	-190	4	-1.9	0.0
Mississippi	21,482	21,067	21,386	-415	319	-1.9	1.5
Missouri	30,563	30,623	30,833	60	210	0.2	0.7
Montana	3,605	3,716	3,678	111	-38	3.1	-1.0
Nebraska	4,474	4,587	4,616	113	29	2.5	0.6
Nevada	12,482	12,653	12,778	171	125	1.4	1.0
New Hampshire	2,731	2,761	2,614	30	-147	1.1	-5.3
New Jersey	25,382	25,007	23,834	-375	-1,173	-1.5	-4.7
New Mexico	6,363	6,763	6,998	400	235	6.3	3.5
New York	58,687	56,656	55,436	-2,031	-1,220	-3.5	-2.2
North Carolina	39,860	40,382	39,440	522	-942	1.3	-2.3
North Dakota	1,486	1,487	1,423	1	-64	0.1	-4.3
Ohio	51,606	51,712	50,964	106	-748	0.2	-1.4
Oklahoma	24,803	26,252	25,977	1,449	-275	5.8	-1.0
Oregon	14,403	14,876	14,510	473	-366	3.3	-2.5
Pennsylvania	51,429	51,264	51,578	-165	314	-0.3	0.6
Rhode Island ^{b,d}	3,674	3,357	3,337	-317	-20	-8.6	-0.6
South Carolina	24,288	23,578	22,914	-710	-664	-2.9	-2.8
South Dakota	3,434	3,434	3,535	0	101	0.0	2.9
Tennessee	26,965	27,451	28,479	486	1,028	1.8	3.7
Texas	171,249	173,649	172,224	2,400	-1,425	1.4	-0.8
Utah	6,538	6,807	6,879	269	72	4.1	1.1
Vermont ^b	2,220	2,079	2,053	-141	-26	-6.4	-1.3
Virginia	38,059	37,638	38,130	-421	492	-1.1	1.3
Washington	18,233	18,235	17,847	2	-388	0.0	-2.1
West Virginia	6,367	6,681	6,826	314	145	4.9	2.2
Wisconsin	23,165	22,729	22,654	-436	-75	-1.9	-0.3
Wyoming	2,075	2,112	2,183	37	71	1.8	3.4

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

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

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

^cPrison jurisdiction population based on custody counts.

^dCounts include dual jurisdiction cases where the inmate is currently housed in another jurisdiction's facilities.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program, 2009-2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 2
Sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, December 31, 2000, 2009, 2010, and 2011

Jurisdiction	2000	2009	2010	2011	Percent change	
					Average annual, 2000–2010	2010–2011
U.S. total	1,334,174	1,553,574	1,552,669	1,537,415	1.4%	-1.0%
Federal^a	125,044	187,886	190,641	197,050	3.8%	3.4%
State	1,209,130	1,365,688	1,362,028	1,340,365	1.1	-1.6
Alabama	26,034	30,723	30,739	31,271	1.5%	1.7%
Alaska ^b	2,128	2,508	2,775	2,901	2.4	4.5
Arizona ^c	25,412	38,529	38,423	38,370	3.8	-0.1
Arkansas	11,851	15,144	16,147	16,037	2.8	-0.7
California	160,412	170,131	164,213	149,025	0.2	-9.2
Colorado ^d	16,833	22,795	22,815	21,978	2.8	-3.7
Connecticut ^b	13,155	13,466	13,308	12,549	0.1	-5.7
Delaware ^{b,c}	3,937	3,971	3,961	4,003	0.1	1.1
Florida	71,318	103,915	104,306	103,055	3.5	-1.2
Georgia	44,141	55,516	54,685	53,955	1.9	-1.3
Hawaii ^{b,e}	3,553	4,119	3,939	3,910	0.9	-0.7
Idaho	5,535	7,400	7,431	7,739	2.7	4.1
Illinois ^f	45,281	45,161	48,418	48,427	0.6	0.0
Indiana	19,811	28,788	28,012	28,890	3.1	3.1
Iowa	7,955	8,813	9,388	9,057	1.5	-3.5
Kansas	8,344	8,641	9,051	9,327	0.7	3.0
Kentucky	14,919	20,672	19,937	20,952	2.6	5.1
Louisiana	35,207	39,780	39,444	39,709	1.0	0.7
Maine	1,635	1,980	1,942	1,952	1.6	0.5
Maryland	22,490	21,868	22,275	22,252	-0.1	-0.1
Massachusetts	9,479	10,070	10,027	10,316	0.5	2.9
Michigan	47,718	45,478	44,113	42,904	-0.7	-2.7
Minnesota	6,238	9,986	9,796	9,800	4.1	0.0
Mississippi	19,239	20,768	20,366	20,585	0.5	1.1
Missouri	27,519	30,554	30,614	30,829	1.0	0.7
Montana	3,105	3,605	3,716	3,678	1.6	-1.0
Nebraska	3,816	4,392	4,498	4,511	1.5	0.3
Nevada	10,063	12,482	12,556	12,639	2.0	0.7
New Hampshire	2,257	2,731	2,761	2,614	1.8	-5.3
New Jersey ^f	29,784	25,382	25,007	23,834	-1.6	-4.7
New Mexico	4,666	6,320	6,614	6,855	3.2	3.6
New York	70,199	58,455	56,461	55,262	-2.0	-2.1
North Carolina	27,043	34,863	35,436	35,102	2.5	-0.9
North Dakota	994	1,486	1,487	1,423	3.7	-4.3
Ohio ^d	45,833	51,606	51,712	50,964	1.1	-1.4
Oklahoma	23,181	24,396	24,514	24,024	0.5	-2.0
Oregon	10,553	14,365	14,831	14,459	3.1	-2.5
Pennsylvania	36,844	51,316	51,075	51,390	3.0	0.6
Rhode Island ^{b,e}	1,966	2,220	2,086	2,065	0.5	-1.0
South Carolina	21,017	23,486	22,822	22,233	0.7	-2.6
South Dakota	2,613	3,430	3,431	3,530	2.5	2.9
Tennessee	22,166	26,965	27,451	28,479	1.9	3.7
Texas	158,008	162,186	164,652	163,552	0.4	-0.7
Utah	5,541	6,524	6,795	6,877	1.9	1.2
Vermont ^b	1,313	1,724	1,649	1,598	2.1	-3.1
Virginia	29,643	38,059	37,410	38,130	2.1	1.9
Washington ^d	14,666	18,199	18,212	17,808	2.0	-2.2
West Virginia	3,795	6,313	6,642	6,803	5.1	2.4
Wisconsin	20,336	22,332	21,973	20,559	0.7	-6.4
Wyoming	1,680	2,075	2,112	2,183	2.1	3.4

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts based on prisoners with sentences of more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional officials. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia are the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

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

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

^cPrison jurisdiction population based on custody counts.

^dIncludes some prisoners sentenced to 1 year or less.

^eCounts include dual jurisdiction cases where the inmate is currently housed in another jurisdiction's facilities.

^fIncludes some prisoners sentenced to 1 year.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program, 2000–2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 3
Imprisonment rate of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by sex and jurisdiction, December 31, 2010 and 2011

Jurisdiction	2010			2011		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
U.S. total	500	948	66	492	932	65
Federal ^c	61	117	8	63	120	8
State	441	835	59	430	815	58
Alabama	641	1,219	96	650	1,235	99
Alaska ^d	386	672	77	400	687	89
Arizona ^e	596	1,093	104	589	1,084	100
Arkansas	551	1,041	78	544	1,032	73
California	438	828	52	394	748	42
Colorado ^f	449	814	81	427	773	79
Connecticut ^d	372	725	36	350	679	37
Delaware ^{d,e}	438	860	41	440	864	40
Florida	550	1,046	76	538	1,023	73
Georgia	560	1,070	72	547	1,040	74
Hawaii ^{d,g}	288	514	60	283	509	56
Idaho	471	837	103	486	860	111
Illinois ^h	377	721	45	376	720	44
Indiana	431	797	76	442	821	75
Iowa	307	570	49	295	547	47
Kansas	316	592	43	324	605	47
Kentucky	457	835	92	478	862	107
Louisiana	865	1,659	103	865	1,662	102
Maine	146	277	21	147	278	21
Maryland	383	760	30	380	752	32
Massachusetts ⁱ	202	400	17	206	406	17
Michigan	447	872	37	434	845	38
Minnesota	184	346	24	183	344	24
Mississippi	685	1,311	94	690	1,319	96
Missouri	510	957	80	512	958	84
Montana	374	659	86	367	651	81
Nebraska	245	450	43	244	452	38
Nevada	463	846	72	463	847	71
New Hampshire	210	394	30	198	375	25
New Jersey ^h	284	556	25	270	528	24
New Mexico	319	587	57	328	602	59
New York	291	577	22	283	560	23
North Carolina	369	711	43	362	699	42
North Dakota	219	381	53	206	365	43
Ohio ^f	448	846	68	441	833	66
Oklahoma	649	1,180	129	631	1,150	121
Oregon	385	718	58	372	693	57
Pennsylvania	401	780	41	402	781	42
Rhode Island ^{d,g}	198	389	20	196	390	15
South Carolina	490	947	57	473	916	54
South Dakota	418	735	100	426	744	106
Tennessee	430	815	64	443	832	73
Texas	646	1,206	95	632	1,178	94
Utah	243	440	44	242	439	43
Vermont ^d	263	503	31	255	484	32
Virginia ^h	464	873	69	469	884	68
Washington ^f	268	496	42	259	479	40
West Virginia	358	648	76	366	661	79
Wisconsin	385	733	42	359	685	37
Wyoming	373	651	83	383	669	86

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

^aCounts based on prisoners with sentences of more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional officials.

^bImprisonment rate is the number of prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction with a sentence of more than 1 year per 100,000 U.S. residents. Resident population estimates are from the U.S. Census Bureau for January 1 of the following year.

^cJurisdiction counts include inmates held in nonsecure privately operated community corrections facilities and juveniles held in contract facilities.

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

^ePrison jurisdiction population based on custody counts.

^fIncludes some prisoners sentenced to 1 year or less.

^gCounts include dual jurisdiction cases where the inmate is currently housed in another jurisdiction's facilities.

^hIncludes some prisoners sentenced to 1 year.

ⁱThe 2010-2011 imprisonment rates include prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year but held in local jails or houses of correction in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. See *NPS jurisdiction notes*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program, 2010–2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 4
Sentenced male prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, December 31, 2000, 2010, and 2011

Jurisdiction	Number of male inmates			Percent of 2011 sentenced prison population	Percent change	
	2000	2010	2011		Average annual, 2000–2010 ^a	2010–2011
U.S. total	1,249,130	1,447,766	1,433,741	93.3%	1.3%	-1.0%
Federal^b	116,647	178,792	184,901	93.8%	3.9%	3.4%
State	1,132,483	1,268,974	1,248,840	93.2	1.0	-1.6
Alabama	24,244	28,358	28,823	92.2%	1.4%	1.6%
Alaska ^c	2,031	2,509	2,590	89.3	1.9	3.2
Arizona ^d	23,623	35,050	35,098	91.5	3.6	0.1
Arkansas	11,084	14,988	14,938	93.1	2.7	-0.3
California	149,815	154,450	140,972	94.6	0.3	-8.7
Colorado ^e	15,500	20,763	19,957	90.8	2.7	-3.9
Connecticut ^c	12,365	12,638	11,865	94.5	0.2	-6.1
Delaware ^{c,d}	3,692	3,769	3,815	95.3	0.2	1.2
Florida	67,213	96,956	95,913	93.1	3.3	-1.1
Georgia	41,390	51,073	50,211	93.1	1.9	-1.7
Hawaii ^{c,f}	3,175	3,528	3,527	90.2	1.0	-0.0
Idaho	5,042	6,621	6,854	88.6	2.5	3.5
Illinois ^g	42,432	45,496	45,562	94.1	0.6	0.1
Indiana	18,364	25,507	26,391	91.3	3.0	3.5
Iowa	7,363	8,627	8,336	92.0	1.4	-3.4
Kansas	7,840	8,428	8,647	92.7	0.7	2.6
Kentucky	13,858	17,901	18,575	88.7	2.3	3.8
Louisiana	32,988	37,036	37,325	94.0	1.1	0.8
Maine	1,573	1,801	1,810	92.7	1.2	0.5
Maryland	21,429	21,365	21,301	95.7	-0.0	-0.3
Massachusetts ^h	9,250	9,525	9,822	95.2	0.3	3.1
Michigan	45,587	42,244	40,995	95.6	-0.7	-3.0
Minnesota	5,870	9,158	9,156	93.4	4.0	-0.0
Mississippi	17,709	18,935	19,115	92.9	0.6	1.0
Missouri	25,531	28,156	28,254	91.6	0.9	0.3
Montana	2,799	3,291	3,274	89.0	1.5	-0.5
Nebraska	3,560	4,101	4,159	92.2	1.3	1.4
Nevada	9,217	11,592	11,672	92.3	2.1	0.7
New Hampshire	2,137	2,560	2,444	93.5	1.6	-4.5
New Jersey ^g	28,134	23,871	22,762	95.5	-1.5	-4.6
New Mexico	4,322	6,021	6,230	90.9	3.0	3.5
New York	66,919	54,269	52,973	95.9	-1.9	-2.4
North Carolina	25,654	33,302	33,030	94.1	2.4	-0.8
North Dakota	940	1,308	1,276	89.7	3.0	-2.4
Ohio ^e	43,025	47,720	47,061	92.3	0.9	-1.4
Oklahoma	20,787	22,061	21,693	90.3	0.5	-1.7
Oregon	9,959	13,703	13,343	92.3	2.9	-2.6
Pennsylvania	35,266	48,401	48,657	94.7	2.9	0.5
Rhode Island ^{c,f}	1,902	1,979	1,984	96.1	0.4	0.3
South Carolina	19,716	21,467	20,940	94.2	0.8	-2.5
South Dakota	2,413	3,020	3,092	87.6	2.0	2.4
Tennessee	20,797	25,345	26,070	91.5	1.8	2.9
Texas	146,374	152,403	151,343	92.5	0.4	-0.7
Utah	5,180	6,189	6,264	91.1	1.6	1.2
Vermont ^c	1,269	1,551	1,496	93.6	1.8	-3.5
Virginia ^g	27,658	34,570	35,321	92.6	2.0	2.2
Washington ^e	13,658	16,800	16,420	92.2	1.9	-2.3
West Virginia	3,508	5,931	6,056	89.0	4.8	2.1
Wisconsin	18,977	20,756	19,484	94.8	0.8	-6.1
Wyoming	1,524	1,881	1,944	89.1	1.9	3.3

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts based on prisoners with sentences of more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional officials. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia are the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

^aThe average annual growth rate from 2000 to 2010.

^bIncludes inmates held in non-secure privately operated community corrections facilities and juveniles held in contract facilities.

^cPrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison population.

^dPrison jurisdiction population based on custody counts.

^eIncludes some prisoners sentenced to 1 year or less.

^fCounts include dual jurisdiction cases where the inmate is currently housed in another jurisdiction's facilities.

^gIncludes some prisoners sentenced to 1 year.

^hThe 2010–2011 counts include prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year but held in local jails or houses of correction in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. See *NPS Jurisdiction Notes*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program, 2000–2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 5
Sentenced female prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, December 31, 2000, 2010, and 2011

Jurisdiction	Number of female inmates			Percent of 2011 sentenced prison population	Percent change	
	2000	2010	2011		Average annual, 2000-2010 ^a	2010-2011
U.S. total	85,044	104,903	103,674	6.7%	1.9%	-1.2%
Federal^b	8,397	11,849	12,149	6.2%	3.1%	2.5%
State	76,647	93,054	91,525	6.8	1.8	-1.6
Alabama	1,790	2,381	2,448	7.8%	2.6%	2.8%
Alaska ^c	97	266	311	10.7	9.2	16.9
Arizona ^d	1,789	3,373	3,272	8.5	5.8	-3.0
Arkansas	767	1,159	1,099	6.9	3.8	-5.2
California	10,597	9,763	8,053	5.4	-0.7	-17.5
Colorado ^e	1,333	2,052	2,021	9.2	3.9	-1.5
Connecticut ^c	790	670	684	5.5	-1.5	2.1
Delaware ^{c,d}	245	192	188	4.7	-2.2	-2.1
Florida	4,105	7,350	7,142	6.9	5.3	-2.8
Georgia	2,751	3,612	3,744	6.9	2.5	3.7
Hawaii ^{c,f}	378	411	383	9.8	0.8	-6.8
Idaho	493	810	885	11.4	4.5	9.3
Illinois ^g	2,849	2,922	2,865	5.9	0.2	-2.0
Indiana	1,447	2,505	2,499	8.7	5.0	-0.2
Iowa	592	761	721	8.0	2.3	-5.3
Kansas	504	623	680	7.3	1.9	9.1
Kentucky	1,061	2,036	2,377	11.3	5.9	16.7
Louisiana	2,219	2,408	2,384	6.0	0.7	-1.0
Maine	62	141	142	7.3	7.5	0.7
Maryland	1,061	910	951	4.3	-1.4	4.5
Massachusetts ^h	229	502	494	4.8	7.1	-1.6
Michigan	2,131	1,869	1,909	4.4	-1.2	2.1
Minnesota	368	638	644	6.6	5.0	0.9
Mississippi	1,530	1,431	1,470	7.1	-0.6	2.7
Missouri	1,988	2,458	2,575	8.4	1.9	4.8
Montana	306	425	404	11.0	3.0	-4.9
Nebraska	256	397	352	7.8	4.0	-11.3
Nevada	846	964	967	7.7	1.2	0.3
New Hampshire	120	201	170	6.5	4.7	-15.4
New Jersey ^g	1,650	1,136	1,072	4.5	-3.4	-5.6
New Mexico	344	593	625	9.1	5.0	5.4
New York	3,280	2,192	2,289	4.1	-3.7	4.4
North Carolina	1,389	2,134	2,072	5.9	3.9	-2.9
North Dakota	54	179	147	10.3	10.9	-17.9
Ohio ^e	2,808	3,992	3,903	7.7	3.2	-2.2
Oklahoma	2,394	2,453	2,331	9.7	0.2	-5.0
Oregon	594	1,128	1,116	7.7	5.8	-1.1
Pennsylvania	1,578	2,674	2,733	5.3	4.8	2.2
Rhode Island ^{c,f}	64	107	81	3.9	4.7	-24.3
South Carolina	1,301	1,355	1,293	5.8	0.4	-4.6
South Dakota	200	411	438	12.4	6.5	6.6
Tennessee	1,369	2,106	2,409	8.5	3.9	14.4
Texas	11,634	12,249	12,209	7.5	0.5	-0.3
Utah	361	606	613	8.9	4.7	1.2
Vermont ^c	44	98	102	6.4	7.3	4.1
Virginia ^g	1,985	2,840	2,809	7.4	3.3	-1.1
Washington ^e	1,008	1,412	1,388	7.8	3.1	-1.7
West Virginia	287	711	747	11.0	8.2	5.1
Wisconsin	1,359	1,217	1,075	5.2	-1.0	-11.7
Wyoming	156	231	239	10.9	3.6	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. Counts based on prisoners with sentences of more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional officials. As of December 31, 2011, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia are the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

^aThe average annual growth rate from 2000 to 2010.

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

^cPrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison population.

^dPrison jurisdiction population based on custody counts.

^eIncludes some prisoners sentenced to 1 year or less.

^fCounts include dual jurisdiction cases where the inmate is currently housed in another jurisdiction's facilities.

^gIncludes some prisoners sentenced to 1 year.

^hThe 2010-2011 counts include prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year but held in local jails or houses of correction in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. See NPS Jurisdiction Notes.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program, 2000-2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 6
Estimated number of sentenced prisoners under state and federal jurisdiction, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age, December 31, 2011

Age group	Total ^{a,b}	Male				Female			
		All male ^{a,b}	White ^c	Black ^c	Hispanic	All females ^{a,b}	White ^c	Black ^c	Hispanic
Total ^d	1,537,415	1,433,741	465,100	555,300	331,500	103,674	51,100	26,000	18,400
18–19	22,500	21,600	4,200	10,600	5,600	900	300	300	200
20–24	190,000	178,400	45,900	76,500	45,800	11,600	5,300	3,000	2,400
25–29	252,100	234,100	66,800	91,900	62,400	18,000	8,800	4,300	3,600
30–34	254,800	236,700	67,200	94,900	61,900	18,100	8,900	4,400	3,500
35–39	212,200	197,000	59,500	76,400	50,200	15,300	7,600	3,700	2,700
40–44	193,200	178,600	62,400	67,200	38,700	14,600	7,200	3,800	2,400
45–49	170,200	158,100	60,000	59,000	29,500	12,200	6,200	3,300	1,700
50–54	118,000	110,600	44,200	41,200	18,400	7,300	3,700	2,000	1,000
55–59	63,200	59,900	25,300	21,300	9,800	3,300	1,700	800	500
60–64	32,500	31,100	15,000	9,200	4,900	1,400	800	300	200
65 or older	26,100	25,200	14,100	5,800	3,700	900	500	200	100

^aDetail may not sum to total due to rounding.

^bIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

^cExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^dIncludes persons age 17 or younger.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program, 2011; Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2011; National Corrections Reporting Program, 2010; and Survey of Inmates in State and Local Correctional Facilities, 2004.

APPENDIX TABLE 7
Estimated number of sentenced prisoners under state jurisdiction, by offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, December 31, 2008

Offense	All inmates	Male	Female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic
Total	1,365,409	1,270,629	94,780	469,076	528,008	280,716
Violent	710,400	675,900	33,500	232,700	280,200	152,700
Murder ^b	166,900	157,200	9,600	46,900	71,500	37,000
Manslaughter	21,100	18,500	2,700	8,800	7,500	2,900
Rape	72,200	71,200	700	34,400	22,100	9,000
Other sexual assault	90,700	89,100	1,200	45,800	18,500	22,700
Robbery	185,600	177,300	8,100	41,300	95,400	36,500
Assault	137,600	129,300	8,200	42,600	52,600	35,900
Other violent	36,300	33,300	3,000	12,900	12,700	8,700
Property	252,200	225,700	27,000	111,900	77,800	43,600
Burglary	129,500	123,000	6,300	54,700	43,100	22,100
Larceny	44,200	37,100	7,400	19,200	14,400	7,000
Motor vehicle theft	18,200	16,900	1,400	7,100	3,900	7,300
Fraud	31,600	22,700	9,400	16,300	9,000	3,000
Other property	28,600	26,000	2,600	14,600	7,400	4,100
Drug^c	258,000	232,600	25,900	69,400	121,600	50,200
Public-order^d	135,500	128,100	7,300	51,300	45,100	32,900
Other/unspecified^e	9,300	8,400	1,000	3,800	3,300	1,400

Note: Counts are based on state prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding and missing offense data. See *Methodology* for estimation method.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin and persons of two or more races.

^bIncludes non-negligent manslaughter.

^cIncludes trafficking, possession, and other drug offenses.

^dIncludes weapons, drunk driving, court offenses, commercialized vice, morals and decency offenses, liquor law violations, and other public-order offenses.

^eIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program and National Corrections Reporting Program, 2008.

APPENDIX TABLE 8

Estimated number of sentenced prisoners under state jurisdiction, by offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, December 31, 2009

Offense	All inmates	Male	Female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic
Total	1,365,688	1,272,133	93,555	467,290	525,677	287,568
Violent	718,700	683,700	33,700	231,500	284,600	159,800
Murder ^b	167,000	157,400	9,500	46,900	71,100	38,300
Manslaughter	21,400	18,700	2,700	8,600	7,700	3,100
Rape	71,300	69,700	700	33,300	22,200	8,900
Other sexual assault	90,800	89,300	1,300	44,800	17,900	24,600
Robbery	186,000	178,000	8,200	40,700	96,400	37,600
Assault	142,400	133,700	8,300	43,300	55,100	37,500
Other violent	39,900	37,000	3,100	13,900	14,100	9,800
Property	251,200	224,800	26,900	111,000	77,400	43,100
Burglary	129,900	123,700	6,400	54,300	43,300	22,600
Larceny	45,200	37,900	7,600	19,800	14,500	7,000
Motor vehicle theft	16,600	15,300	1,200	6,500	3,500	6,600
Fraud	31,300	22,300	9,200	16,000	8,700	2,900
Other property	28,200	25,700	2,500	14,300	7,300	4,100
Drug^c	247,900	224,500	24,600	69,200	114,000	49,400
Public-order^d	139,200	131,300	7,500	52,000	46,600	34,000
Other/unspecified^e	8,600	7,800	900	3,500	3,000	1,300

Note: Counts are based on state prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding and missing offense data. See *Methodology* for estimation method.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin and persons of two or more races.

^bIncludes non-negligent manslaughter.

^cIncludes trafficking, possession, and other drug offenses.

^dIncludes weapons, drunk driving, court offenses, commercialized vice, morals and decency offenses, liquor law violations, and other public-order offenses.

^eIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program and National Corrections Reporting Program, 2009.

APPENDIX TABLE 9

Estimated percent of sentenced prisoners under state jurisdiction, by offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, December 31, 2008

Offense	All inmates	Male	Female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent	52.0%	53.2%	35.3%	49.6%	53.1%	54.4%
Murder ^b	12.2	12.4	10.1	10.0	13.5	13.2
Manslaughter	1.5	1.5	2.8	1.9	1.4	1.0
Rape	5.3	5.6	0.7	7.3	4.2	3.2
Other sexual assault	6.6	7.0	1.3	9.8	3.5	8.1
Robbery	13.6	14.0	8.5	8.8	18.1	13.0
Assault	10.1	10.2	8.7	9.1	10.0	12.8
Other violent	2.7	2.6	3.2	2.8	2.4	3.1
Property	18.5%	17.8%	28.5%	23.9%	14.7%	15.5%
Burglary	9.5	9.7	6.6	11.7	8.2	7.9
Larceny	3.2	2.9	7.8	4.1	2.7	2.5
Motor vehicle theft	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	0.7	2.6
Fraud	2.3	1.8	9.9	3.5	1.7	1.1
Other property	2.1	2.0	2.7	3.1	1.4	1.5
Drug^c	18.9%	18.3%	27.3%	14.8%	23.0%	17.9%
Public-order^d	9.9%	10.1%	7.7%	10.9%	8.5%	11.7%
Other/unspecified^e	0.7%	0.7%	1.1%	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%

Note: Counts are used to generate percentages based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Detail may sum add to total due to rounding. See *Methodology* for estimation method.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin and persons of two or more races.

^bIncludes non-negligent manslaughter.

^cIncludes trafficking, possession, and other drug offenses.

^dIncludes weapons, drunk driving, court offenses, commercialized vice, morals and decency offenses, liquor law violations, and other public-order offenses.

^eIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program and National Corrections Reporting Program, 2008.

APPENDIX TABLE 10**Estimated percent of sentenced prisoners under state jurisdiction, by offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, December 31, 2009**

Offense	All inmates	Male	Female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent	52.6%	53.7%	36.0%	49.5%	54.1%	55.6%
Murder ^b	12.2	12.4	10.2	10.0	13.5	13.3
Manslaughter	1.6	1.5	2.9	1.8	1.5	1.1
Rape	5.2	5.5	0.7	7.1	4.2	3.1
Other sexual assault	6.6	7.0	1.4	9.6	3.4	8.6
Robbery	13.6	14.0	8.8	8.7	18.3	13.1
Assault	10.4	10.5	8.9	9.3	10.5	13.0
Other violent	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.0	2.7	3.4
Property	18.4%	17.7%	28.8%	23.8%	14.7%	15.0%
Burglary	9.5	9.7	6.8	11.6	8.2	7.9
Larceny	3.3	3.0	8.1	4.2	2.8	2.4
Motor vehicle theft	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.7	2.3
Fraud	2.3	1.8	9.8	3.4	1.7	1.0
Other property	2.1	2.0	2.7	3.1	1.4	1.4
Drug^c	18.2%	17.6%	26.3%	14.8%	21.7%	17.2%
Public-order^d	10.2%	10.3%	8.0%	11.1%	8.9%	11.8%
Other/unspecified^e	0.6%	0.6%	1.0%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%

Note: Counts are used to generate percentages based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. See Methodology for estimation method.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin and persons of two or more races.

^bIncludes non-negligent manslaughter.

^cIncludes trafficking, possession, and other drug offenses.

^dIncludes weapons, drunk driving, court offenses, commercialized vice, morals and decency offenses, liquor law violations, and other public-order offenses.

^eIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

Sources: National Prisoner Statistics Program and National Corrections Reporting Program, 2009.

APPENDIX TABLE 11**Estimated percent of sentenced prisoners under state jurisdiction, by offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, December 31, 2010**

Offense	All inmates	Male	Female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent	53.2%	54.3%	36.6%	49.5%	55.2%	56.7%
Murder ^b	12.2	12.4	10.1	10.1	13.5	13.4
Manslaughter	1.6	1.5	2.9	1.8	1.5	1.1
Rape	5.2	5.4	0.8	6.9	4.3	3.0
Other sexual assault	6.7	7.0	1.4	9.4	3.3	9.1
Robbery	13.6	14.0	8.9	8.6	18.6	13.1
Assault	10.8	10.9	9.1	9.5	11.0	13.3
Other violent	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.7
Property	18.3%	17.6%	28.9%	23.6%	14.7%	14.5%
Burglary	9.5	9.8	7.0	11.6	8.3	7.8
Larceny	3.4	3.0	8.5	4.4	2.8	2.3
Motor vehicle theft	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.6	2.0
Fraud	2.3	1.7	9.7	3.4	1.6	1.0
Other property	2.0	2.0	2.6	3.0	1.4	1.4
Drug^c	17.4%	17.0%	25.1%	14.8%	20.4%	16.5%
Public-order^d	10.5%	10.6%	8.4%	11.3%	9.2%	11.9%
Other/unspecified^e	0.6%	0.6%	1.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%

Note: Counts are used to generate percentages based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. See Methodology for estimation method.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin and persons of two or more races.

^bIncludes non-negligent manslaughter.

^cIncludes trafficking, possession, and other drug offenses.

^dIncludes weapons, drunk driving, court offenses, commercialized vice, morals and decency offenses, liquor law violations, and other public-order offenses.

^eIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program and National Corrections Reporting Program, 2010.

APPENDIX TABLE 12**Estimated percent of sentenced prisoners under federal jurisdiction, by offense, December 31, 2000, 2010, and 2011**

Offense	2000	2010	2011
Total	100%	100%	100%
Violent	10.4%	7.9%	7.6%
Homicide ^a	1.0	1.5	1.4
Robbery	7.4	4.4	4.1
Other violent	2.0	2.0	2.0
Property	7.7%	5.4%	5.4%
Burglary	0.4	0.2	0.2
Fraud	5.7	3.9	3.9
Other property	1.6	1.3	1.3
Drug^b	56.4%	52.1%	48.0%
Public-order	24.5%	34.1%	35.0%
Immigration	10.4	10.6	11.2
Weapons	8.2	15.3	15.1
Other	5.9	8.2	8.7
Other/unspecified^c	1.0%	0.6%	:

Note: Counts based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. See *Methodology* for estimation method.

^aIncludes murder, negligent, and nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes trafficking, possession, and other drug offenses.

^cIncludes offenses not classified.

: Not calculated. 2011 data included individuals committing drug and public-order crimes that could not be separated from valid records.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program and Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2000–2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 13

Sentenced prisoners admitted and released from state or federal jurisdiction, by type, December 31, 2011

Jurisdiction	Admissions ^a			Releases ^b		
	Total	New court commitments ^c	Parole violators ^d	Total	Conditional releases ^{c,e}	Unconditional releases ^{c,f}
U.S. total	668,800	455,068	205,787	688,384	475,188	203,000
Federal	60,634	55,817	4,816	55,239	649	54,163
State	608,166	399,251	200,971	633,145	474,539	148,837
Alabama	11,387	9,302	1,242	11,052	6,835	4,005
Alaska ^g	1,038	/	/	911	/	/
Arizona	13,030	10,409	2,518	13,149	10,193	2,196
Arkansas	7,059	5,516	1,543	7,252	6,874	325
California	96,669	36,376	60,293	109,467	95,541	13,676
Colorado	9,455	5,133	4,319	9,367	7,708	1,223
Connecticut ^g	5,881	4,818	908	6,379	2,611	3,737
Delaware ^g	3,031	2,714	302	3,600	3,462	44
Florida	33,399	32,358	101	34,673	11,914	22,440
Georgia	14,877	13,254	1,623	15,309	11,117	4,040
Hawaii ^g	1,366	692	674	1,404	619	306
Idaho	3,531	3,531	/	4,079	3,580	488
Illinois	31,167	20,068	10,908	31,155	25,229	5,797
Indiana	18,389	9,915	8,231	18,422	16,533	1,814
Iowa	4,709	3,747	849	5,105	3,168	1,723
Kansas	4,954	3,831	1,123	4,671	3,483	1,161
Kentucky	15,479	11,079	4,400	14,571	9,878	4,608
Louisiana	16,161	11,378	4,492	16,580	14,977	1,426
Maine	921	588	333	1,049	345	696
Maryland	9,811	6,214	3,597	9,829	8,288	1,484
Massachusetts	2,856	2,504	352	2,484	438	2,018
Michigan	13,165	7,232	3,418	14,374	11,831	1,126
Minnesota	7,214	4,462	2,752	7,734	6,686	1,030
Mississippi	8,410	6,641	1,744	8,197	6,540	1,282
Missouri	17,979	9,416	8,558	17,823	16,122	1,607
Montana	2,063	1,603	460	2,101	1,802	287
Nebraska	2,410	2,092	315	2,391	1,533	836
Nevada	5,545	4,502	968	5,910	3,730	2,142
New Hampshire	1,616	789	808	1,881	1,763	100
New Jersey	10,110	7,515	2,595	11,485	5,440	5,875
New Mexico	3,491	2,297	1,194	3,529	2,451	1,061
New York	23,257	14,167	9,020	24,460	21,560	2,661
North Carolina	11,523	11,011	512	11,878	3,354	8,463
North Dakota	950	643	306	1,013	814	191
Ohio	22,150	19,720	2,408	22,899	10,590	12,183
Oklahoma	7,456	5,099	2,357	7,694	3,451	4,140
Oregon	5,313	3,692	1,405	4,567	4,327	10
Pennsylvania	18,175	10,934	6,895	17,698	13,425	4,099
Rhode Island ^g	850	695	155	960	333	623
South Carolina	7,323	5,642	1,635	7,912	4,466	3,353
South Dakota	2,820	1,247	779	2,732	2,381	337
Tennessee	14,283	8,906	5,364	14,961	10,213	4,698
Texas	73,444	49,636	23,422	74,544	60,255	12,158
Utah	3,258	2,035	1,223	3,206	1,816	1,371
Vermont ^g	2,044	640	1,404	2,062	1,719	343
Virginia	11,140	11,011	129	12,345	10,854	1,365
Washington	16,335	7,368	8,960	16,412	14,195	2,176
West Virginia	3,404	1,700	1,207	3,257	1,680	1,058
Wisconsin	6,411	3,848	2,562	7,825	7,366	415
Wyoming	857	739	118	787	542	242

Note: As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia are the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

/Not reported.

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

^bCounts based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Counts exclude transfers, escapes, and those absent without leave (AWOL). Totals include deaths, releases to appeal or bond, and other releases. See *Methodology*.

^cAlaska did not report type of admission or release. Counts of admission and release types for national and state totals include estimations for Alaska based on previous years' data.

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

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

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

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

^hNot applicable. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia are the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program, 2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 14
Reported state and federal prison capacities and custody populations, December 31, 2011

Jurisdiction	Type of capacity measure			Custody population	Custody population as a percent of—	
	Rated	Operational	Design		Highest capacity ^a	Lowest capacity ^a
Federal	127,647	...	...	176,228	138%	138%
Alabama ^b	...	26,339	13,403	26,268	100%	196%
Alaska	3,058	3,206	...	3,708	116	121
Arizona	37,239	42,433	37,239	33,492	79	90
Arkansas	14,041	14,041	13,477	14,090	100	105
California ^b	...	139,397	84,130	147,578	106	175
Colorado	...	14,835	13,784	17,559	118	127
Connecticut	/	/	/	17,022	/	/
Delaware ^b	5,782	5,210	4,161	6,546	113	157
Florida ^c	...	112,768	...	100,861	89	89
Georgia ^c	60,608	55,122	...	52,844	87	96
Hawaii	...	3,327	2,291	3,687	111	161
Idaho ^{b,c}	7,028	6,677	7,028	7,470	106	112
Illinois	33,703	33,703	29,794	48,427	144	163
Indiana	...	30,524	...	24,450	80	80
Iowa	...	...	7,794	9,115	117	117
Kansas	9,180	9,033	9,164	9,256	101	102
Kentucky	13,462	13,462	13,807	11,951	87	89
Louisiana ^c	18,843	18,840	...	18,844	100	100
Maine	2,339	2,133	2,339	1,978	85	93
Maryland	...	23,981	...	22,923	96	96
Massachusetts	...	...	8,029	11,467	143	143
Michigan ^b	44,400	43,680	...	42,904	97	98
Minnesota	...	9,099	...	9,309	102	102
Mississippi ^c	...	24,075	...	15,390	64	64
Missouri ^b	...	31,331	...	30,969	99	99
Montana	...	1,679	...	1,707	102	102
Nebraska ^b	...	3,969	3,175	4,657	117	147
Nevada	/	/	/	12,159	/	/
New Hampshire	...	2,423	2,190	2,423	100	111
New Jersey	...	21,640	15,828	20,755	96	131
New Mexico	6,192	7,108	7,108	3,834	54	62
New York	53,387	54,289	52,738	55,196	102	105
North Carolina	...	39,066	33,483	39,662	102	118
North Dakota ^b	1,044	991	1,044	1,385	133	140
Ohio	/	/	/	47,957	/	/
Oklahoma ^b	18,607	18,607	18,607	17,724	95	95
Oregon	...	...	14,362	13,728	96	96
Pennsylvania ^b	48,376	48,376	48,376	48,515	100	100
Rhode Island	3,869	3,654	3,859	3,032	78	83
South Carolina	...	24,361	...	22,343	92	92
South Dakota ^b	...	3,508	...	3,551	101	101
Tennessee	20,623	20,177	...	14,684	71	73
Texas ^b	166,631	160,134	166,631	141,353	85	88
Utah	...	6,961	7,201	5,294	74	76
Vermont	1,662	1,662	1,322	1,531	92	116
Virginia ^b	32,154	...	...	28,962	90	90
Washington	16,282	16,979	16,979	17,109	101	105
West Virginia	4,363	5,185	4,363	5,149	99	118
Wisconsin ^{b,c}	...	...	17,210	22,381	130	130
Wyoming	2,577	2,577	2,221	1,917	74	86

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

/Not reported. State does not report capacity data.

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

^bState defines capacity in a way that differs from BJS's definition. See individual *NPS jurisdiction notes* for details.

^cPrivate facilities included in capacity and custody counts.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program, 2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 15
State and federal prisoners held in local jails and private prisons, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2000, 2010, and 2011

Jurisdiction	Inmates held in local jails				Inmates held in private prisons			
	2000	2010	2011	Percent of total jurisdictional population, 2011	2000	2010	2011	Percent of total jurisdictional population, 2011
U.S. total	69,326	83,443	82,058	5.1%	90,815	127,945	130,941	8.2%
Federal^b	2,438	2,661	1,439	0.7%	15,524	33,830	38,546	17.8%
State	66,888	80,782	80,619	5.8	75,291	94,115	92,395	6.7
Alabama	3,401	1,366	2,148	6.7%	0	1,024	545	1.7%
Alaska ^c	/	0	0	0.0	1,383	1,598	1,679	31.0
Arizona	237	0	0	0.0	1,430	5,356	6,457	16.1
Arkansas	728	1,984	883	5.5	1,540	0	0	0.0
California	2,758	2,200	57	0.0	4,547	2,170	697	0.5
Colorado	79	63	116	0.5	2,099	4,498	4,303	19.6
Connecticut ^c	/	0	0	0.0	/	883	855	4.7
Delaware ^c	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Florida	0	1,293	1,267	1.2	3,912	11,796	11,827	11.5
Georgia	3,888	3,634	3,100	5.5	3,746	5,233	5,615	10.0
Hawaii ^c	/	0	0	0.0	1,187	1,931	1,767	29.3
Idaho	450	263	588	7.6	1,163	2,236	2,332	30.1
Illinois	0	0	0	0.0	/	0	0	0.0
Indiana	1,187	1,552	1,504	5.2	991	2,817	2,952	10.2
Iowa	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Kansas	0	0	1	0.0	/	0	74	0.8
Kentucky	3,850	6,716	7,190	33.4	1,268	2,127	2,050	9.5
Louisiana	15,599	20,436	20,866	52.5	3,065	2,921	2,951	7.4
Maine	24	147	110	5.1	11	0	0	0.0
Maryland	118	180	151	0.7	127	70	78	0.3
Massachusetts	457	162	163	1.4	/	0	0	0.0
Michigan	286	52	36	0.1	449	0	0	0.0
Minnesota	149	536	562	5.7	0	0	0	0.0
Mississippi	3,700	4,613	5,996	28.0	3,230	5,241	4,669	21.8
Missouri	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Montana	548	550	523	14.2	986	1,502	1,418	38.6
Nebraska	0	0	56	1.2	0	0	0	0.0
Nevada	147	88	100	0.8	508	0	0	0.0
New Hampshire	14	36	20	0.8	0	0	0	0.0
New Jersey	3,225	529	200	0.8	2,498	2,841	2,887	12.1
New Mexico	0	0	0	0.0	2,132	2,905	2,853	40.8
New York	45	27	14	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
North Carolina	0	266	0	0.0	330	208	30	0.1
North Dakota	38	68	55	3.9	96	0	0	0.0
Ohio	0	0	0	0.0	1,918	3,038	3,004	5.9
Oklahoma	970	1,905	2,088	8.0	6,931	6,019	6,026	23.2
Oregon	7	9	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Pennsylvania	58	607	609	1.2	0	1,015	1,195	2.3
Rhode Island ^c	/	0	0	0.0	/	0	0	0.0
South Carolina	421	384	366	1.6	13	17	20	0.1
South Dakota	16	71	73	2.1	45	5	11	0.3
Tennessee	5,204	7,432	8,660	30.4	3,510	5,120	5,147	18.1
Texas	14,689	12,990	11,906	6.9	17,432	19,155	18,603	10.8
Utah	1,050	1,304	1,529	22.2	208	0	0	0.0
Vermont ^c	0	0	0	0.0	0	562	522	25.4
Virginia	2,962	6,546	7,474	19.6	1,571	1,560	1,569	4.1
Washington	0	614	386	2.2	0	0	0	0.0
West Virginia	796	1,609	1,677	24.6	0	0	0	0.0
Wisconsin	400	543	136	0.6	4,349	50	14	0.1
Wyoming	17	7	9	0.4	275	217	245	11.2

Note: As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia are the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

/Not reported.

^aIncludes prisoners held in the jurisdiction's own private facilities, as well as private facilities in another state.

^bIncludes federal prisoners held in nonsecure, privately operated facilities (8,770), as well as prisoners on home confinement (2,427).

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program, 2000–2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 16
Reported number of inmates under age 18 and reported number of non-U.S. citizens held in custody in federal or state prisons, by sex and jurisdiction, December 31, 2011

Jurisdiction	Inmates under age 18			Noncitizen inmates		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
U.S. total	1,790	1,722	68	102,809	98,471	4,338
Federal*	0	0	0	30,544	28,482	2,062
State	1,790	1,722	68	72,265	69,989	2,276
Alabama	21	21	0	184	182	2
Alaska ^{a,b}	0	0	0	35	32	3
Arizona	94	83	11	5,336	5,195	141
Arkansas	6	6	0	1,225	1,125	100
California ^c	0	0	0	16,089	15,719	370
Colorado ^d	19	17	2	1,783	1,723	60
Connecticut ^a	143	138	5	699	675	24
Delaware ^a	11	11	0	311	296	15
Florida ^e	209	200	9	10,143	9,783	360
Georgia	90	87	3	2,957	2,816	141
Hawaii ^a	0	0	0	262	243	19
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	72	71	1	2,164	2,103	61
Indiana	35	33	2	577	567	10
Iowa	13	12	1	304	298	6
Kansas	5	4	1	343	338	5
Kentucky	0	0	0	661	584	77
Louisiana	178	172	6	123	121	2
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland ^d	39	36	3	794	769	25
Massachusetts ^b	3	2	1	1,095	1,042	53
Michigan	106	106	0	573	561	12
Minnesota	5	5	0	562	551	11
Mississippi	23	23	0	20	19	1
Missouri ^d	19	19	0	651	605	46
Montana	0	0	0	9	9	0
Nebraska	19	19	0	262	256	6
Nevada	61	60	1	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	72	68	4
New Jersey	7	6	1	1,520	1,483	37
New Mexico	2	1	1	202	197	5
New York ^d	182	179	3	4,629	4,476	153
North Carolina	115	110	5	1,715	1,669	46
North Dakota	0	0	0	7	7	0
Ohio	59	59	0	576	548	28
Oklahoma ^d	17	15	2	0	0	0
Oregon	1	1	0	1,665	1,615	50
Pennsylvania	43	41	2	1,121	1,091	30
Rhode Island ^a	0	0	0	47	47	0
South Carolina	44	44	0	506	486	20
South Dakota	0	0	0	54	53	1
Tennessee ^d	11	11	0	271	257	14
Texas	104	97	7	9,297	9,068	229
Utah	1	1	0	429	424	5
Vermont ^a	1	1	0	21	18	3
Virginia	2	2	0	519	499	20
Washington	1	1	0	2,392	2,314	78
West Virginia	0	0	0	17	16	1
Wisconsin	28	27	1	0	0	0
Wyoming	1	1	0	43	41	2

Note: The definition of non-U.S. citizen varies across jurisdictions. Please use caution when interpreting these statistics.

*The Federal Bureau of Prisons does not house inmates age 17 or younger in federal facilities; 149 such inmates were housed in contract facilities.

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

^bNumber of U.S. citizens based only on inmates who reported their citizenship.

^cNon-U.S. citizens are defined as inmates held by Immigrations and Customs Enforcement (ICE).

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

^eIncludes both confirmed and suspected alien inmates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program, 2011.



The Bureau of Justice Statistics is the statistical agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. James P. Lynch is director.

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