



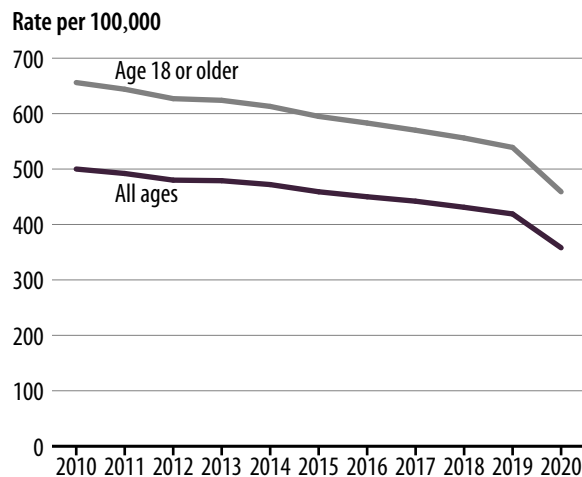
Prisoners in 2020 – Statistical Tables

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In 2020, the number of persons held in state or federal prisons in the United States declined 15%, from 1,430,200 at yearend 2019 to 1,215,800 at yearend 2020. Only Alaska showed an increase (2%) in its prison population, while other jurisdictions showed declines of 7% to 31%. The number of persons sentenced to more than 1 year in state or federal prison decreased from 1,379,800 in 2019 to 1,182,200 in 2020. The combined state and federal imprisonment rate for 2020 (358 per 100,000 U.S. residents) represented a decrease of 15% from 2019 (419 per 100,000 U.S. residents) and a decrease of 28% from 2010 (500 per 100,000 U.S. residents) (**figure 1**).

The COVID-19 pandemic was largely responsible for the decline in prisoners under state and federal correctional authority. Courts significantly altered operations for part or all of 2020, leading to delays in trials and/or sentencing of persons, and this was reflected in the 40% decrease in admissions to state and federal prison from 2019. While the number of releases also declined during 2020, releases occurred at a slower rate

FIGURE 1
Imprisonment rate per 100,000 U.S. residents, by age, 2010–2020



Note: Imprisonment rate is the number of sentenced prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction per 100,000 U.S. residents. Rates are presented for all ages and age 18 or older as of December 31 of each year and are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. See appendix table 1 for rates. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2010–2020; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal resident population estimates for January 1 of the following calendar year.

Highlights

- At yearend 2020, the number of prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction had decreased by 214,300 (down 15%) from 2019 and by 399,700 (down 25%) from 2009, the year the number of prisoners in the United States peaked.
- Nine states showed decreases in the number of persons in prison of at least 20% from 2019 to 2020.
- The prison populations of California, Texas, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons each declined by more than 22,500 from 2019 to 2020, accounting for 33% of the total prison population decrease.
- In 2020, the imprisonment rate was 358 per 100,000 U.S. residents, the lowest since 1992.
- From 2010 to 2020, the sentenced imprisonment rate for U.S. residents fell 37% among blacks; 32% among Hispanics; 32% among Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders; 26% among whites; and 25% among American Indians and Alaska Natives.
- The number of admissions to federal prison (down 19,000) and to state prison (down 211,800) both declined by 40% from 2019 to 2020.
- Releases from federal and state prisons decreased during 2020 (down 58,400 or almost 10% from 2019), but at a lower rate than the decrease in admissions.

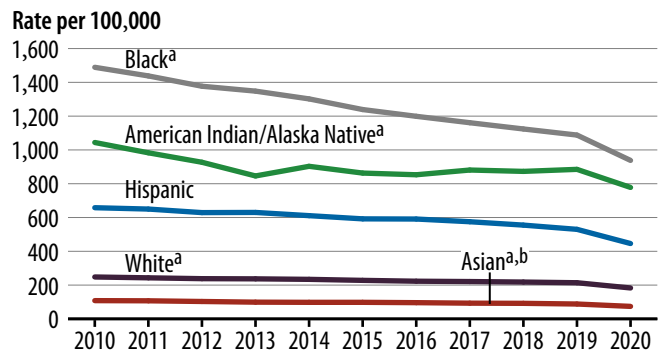


(10%) than the decrease in admissions. Although deaths represented 1% of the total releases from prison in 2020, the number prisoners that died under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities in 2020 (6,100 prisoners) increased 46% from 2019 (4,200).

From 2019 to 2020, the decline in the number of females sentenced to more than 1 year in prison (down 22%) outpaced the decrease in sentenced male prisoners (down 14%). The imprisonment rates for U.S. residents in all racial or ethnic categories decreased by 12% to 16% from 2019 to 2020 and by at least 25% from 2010 to 2020 (figure 2). The imprisonment rate for black U.S. residents decreased 37%, from 1,489 per 100,000 in 2010 to 938 per 100,000 in 2020.

Findings in this report are based on the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program, administered by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). The program collects annual data from state departments of corrections (DOCs) and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) on prison capacity and prisoner counts, characteristics, admissions, and releases. This report is the ninety-fifth in a series that began in 1926. Forty-eight states and the BOP reported NPS data for 2020. Oregon submitted 2020 data to the National Corrections Reporting Program, which BJS used to impute 2020 NPS responses. BJS obtained data for New Hampshire from other source and imputed NPS responses, which the state DOC approved. (See *Methodology*.)

FIGURE 2
Imprisonment rates of U.S. residents, based on sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, per 100,000 U.S. residents, by race or ethnicity, 2010–2020



Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Imprisonment rate is the number of sentenced prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction per 100,000 U.S. residents in a given category. Rates are for December 31 of each year and are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Resident population estimates are from the U.S. Census Bureau for January 1 of the following year. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. See table 5 for rates.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic whites and “black” refers to non-Hispanic blacks). See *Methodology*.

^bIncludes Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2020 (preliminary), National Corrections Reporting Program, 2019, National Prisoner Statistics, 2010–2020, Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2004, and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal resident population estimates for January 1 of the following calendar year.

Effects of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on U.S. prisons

The COVID-19 pandemic had significant effects on all stages of the criminal justice process, including state and federal correctional systems. In most states, courts significantly altered operations for part or all of 2020, leading to delays in trials and/or sentencing of persons and decreasing the overall number of admissions to prison. At the same time, states and the Federal Bureau of Prisons adopted an array of policies to mitigate transmission of COVID-19, including the suspension of transfers between prison facilities or from local jails to prisons; expedited releases of persons in prison based on their crimes, time served, and behavior; and releases

to home confinement. All of these factors contributed to the 15% decline in the total U.S. prison population from yearend 2019 to yearend 2020 described in this report.

During the spring of 2021, BJS conducted a supplementary data collection to the NPS on the effects, policies, and practices of state and federal correctional systems in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and will release a subsequent report describing the specific effects of the pandemic on the U.S. prison population.

Terms and definitions

Adult imprisonment rate—The number of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year under state or federal jurisdiction, per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older.

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

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

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

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

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

Conditional releases—Includes discretionary parole, mandatory parole, postcustody probation, and other unspecified conditional releases.

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

Custody count—Persons held in the physical custody of state or federal prisons, regardless of sentence length or which authority has jurisdiction over the prisoner.

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

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

Jail—A confinement facility that is usually administered by a local law enforcement agency (county, city, or municipal) and is intended for adults but sometimes holds juveniles for confinement before or after adjudication. Such facilities include jails and city or county correctional centers; special jail facilities, such as medical treatment or release centers; halfway houses; work farms; and temporary holding or lockup facilities that are part of the jail's combined function. Prisoners sentenced to jail facilities usually have a sentence of 1 year or less and therefore are not counted as sentenced prisoners for purposes of this report, although prisoners sentenced to jail facilities are counted in the total prison population tables. Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont each operate an integrated system that combines prisons and jails,

and all of their inmates are counted in this report as prisoners.

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

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

Parole violators—For purposes of this report, persons released from prison on discretionary or mandatory parole who were subsequently imprisoned either for violating conditions of release or for new crimes.

Prison—A long-term confinement facility that is run by a state or the federal government and typically holds felons, or persons with sentences of more than 1 year imposed by state or federal courts. Sentence length may vary by state. Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont each operate an integrated system that combines prisons and jails, and all of their inmates are counted in this report as prisoners.

Prisoner—A person confined in a state or federal prison, in a private facility under state or federal jurisdiction, or in a local jail facility under the legal authority of state or federal correctional authorities.

Probation violators—For purposes of this report, persons on probation, sometimes following release from prison, who were subsequently imprisoned either for violating conditions of their probation or for new crimes.

Sentenced prisoners—Persons sentenced to more than 1 year under state or federal correctional authorities, usually felons.

Supervised mandatory releases—Conditional releases with postcustody supervision (generally occurring in jurisdictions using determinate sentencing statutes).

Total prisoners—All prisoners under jurisdiction, regardless of sentencing status or length.

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

Yearend—December 31 of the calendar year.

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Total prison population

- The United States held 1,215,800 persons in state and federal prisons at yearend 2020, about 214,300 fewer than at yearend 2019 (1,430,200) (table 1).
- The 15% decrease in persons in state and federal prisons between 2019 and 2020 was the largest single year decrease recorded since the United States began tracking prisoner populations through the National Prisoner Statistics program in 1926 (not shown in tables).
- From 2010 to 2020, the number of persons held by the BOP declined more than 27%.
- In 2020, state prisons continued a decrease in the number of imprisoned persons that started in 2013.

State-level total prison populations

- Nine states had declines in their total prisoner populations of at least 20% from yearend 2019 to yearend 2020 (New Jersey, Connecticut, Illinois, North Dakota, Maine, New York, Hawaii, California, and Vermont) (table 2).
- Three states (Arkansas, Mississippi, and Nebraska) had decreases in the number of prisoners of less than 10% from 2019 to 2020.
- Alaska had an increase of 2% in its total prison population from 2019 to 2020, gaining more than 100 prisoners.

TABLE 1
Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction and sex, 2010–2020

Year ^a	Total	Federal ^b	State	Male	Female
2010	1,613,803	209,771	1,404,032	1,500,936	112,867
2011	1,598,968	216,362	1,382,606	1,487,561	111,407
2012	1,570,397	217,815	1,352,582	1,461,625	108,772
2013	1,576,950	215,866	1,361,084	1,465,592	111,358
2014	1,562,319	210,567	1,351,752	1,449,291	113,028
2015	1,526,603	196,455	1,330,148	1,415,112	111,491
2016	1,508,129	189,192	1,318,937	1,396,296	111,833
2017	1,489,189	183,058	1,306,131	1,377,815	111,374
2018	1,464,385	179,898	1,284,487	1,353,595	110,790
2019	1,430,165	175,116	1,255,049	1,322,256	107,909
2020	1,215,821	152,156	1,063,665	1,132,767	83,054
Percent change					
2010–2020	-24.7%	-27.5%	-24.2%	-24.5%	-26.4%
2019–2020	-15.0	-13.1	-15.2	-14.3	-23.0

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

^aTotal and state estimates for 2019 include imputed counts for Oregon, which did not submit 2019 National Prisoner Statistics data. See *Methodology*. Counts for 2018 and earlier may have been revised from previous reports.

^bIncludes adult prisoners held in nonsecure community corrections facilities and adults and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2010–2020.

TABLE 2

Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by sex and jurisdiction, 2019 and 2020

Jurisdiction	2019			2020			Change, 2019–2020			Percent change, 2019–2020		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
U.S. total^a	1,430,165	1,322,256	107,909	1,215,821	1,132,767	83,054	-214,344	-189,489	-24,855	-15.0%	-14.3%	-23.0%
Federal^b	175,116	162,787	12,329	152,156	141,964	10,192	-22,960	-20,823	-2,137	-13.1%	-12.8%	-17.3%
State^a	1,255,049	1,159,469	95,580	1,063,665	990,803	72,862	-191,384	-168,666	-22,718	-15.2%	-14.5%	-23.8%
Alabama	28,304	25,555	2,749	25,328	23,166	2,162	-2,976	-2,389	-587	-10.5	-9.3	-21.4
Alaska ^c	4,475	4,049	426	4,578	4,159	419	103	110	-7	2.3	2.7	-1.6
Arizona ^d	42,441	38,035	4,406	37,731	34,076	3,655	-4,710	-3,959	-751	-11.1	-10.4	-17.0
Arkansas	17,759	16,188	1,571	16,094	14,781	1,313	-1,665	-1,407	-258	-9.4	-8.7	-16.4
California	122,687	117,119	5,568	97,328	93,823	3,505	-25,359	-23,296	-2,063	-20.7	-19.9	-37.1
Colorado	19,785	17,866	1,919	16,168	14,858	1,310	-3,617	-3,008	-609	-18.3	-16.8	-31.7
Connecticut ^c	12,823	11,882	941	9,559	9,020	539	-3,264	-2,862	-402	-25.5	-24.1	-42.7
Delaware ^c	5,692	5,313	379	4,710	4,486	224	-982	-827	-155	-17.3	-15.6	-40.9
Florida	96,009	89,381	6,628	81,027	76,012	5,015	-14,982	-13,369	-1,613	-15.6	-15.0	-24.3
Georgia	54,816	50,798	4,018	47,141	44,041	3,100	-7,675	-6,757	-918	-14.0	-13.3	-22.8
Hawaii ^c	5,279	4,523	756	4,171	3,744	427	-1,108	-779	-329	-21.0	-17.2	-43.5
Idaho	9,437	8,117	1,320	8,171	7,094	1,077	-1,266	-1,023	-243	-13.4	-12.6	-18.4
Illinois	38,259	35,995	2,264	29,729	28,311	1,418	-8,530	-7,684	-846	-22.3	-21.3	-37.4
Indiana	27,180	24,576	2,604	23,944	21,735	2,209	-3,236	-2,841	-395	-11.9	-11.6	-15.2

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TABLE 2 (continued)**Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by sex and jurisdiction, 2019 and 2020**

Jurisdiction	2019			2020			Change, 2019–2020			Percent change, 2019–2020		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Iowa	9,282	8,443	839	8,307	7,616	691	-975	-827	-148	-10.5	-9.8	-17.6
Kansas	10,177	9,267	910	8,779	8,019	760	-1,398	-1,248	-150	-13.7	-13.5	-16.5
Kentucky	23,082	20,177	2,905	18,552	16,528	2,024	-4,530	-3,649	-881	-19.6	-18.1	-30.3
Louisiana	31,609	29,920	1,689	26,964	25,773	1,191	-4,645	-4,147	-498	-14.7	-13.9	-29.5
Maine	2,185	2,000	185	1,714	1,586	128	-471	-414	-57	-21.6	-20.7	-30.8
Maryland	18,595	17,864	731	15,623	15,105	518	-2,972	-2,759	-213	-16.0	-15.4	-29.1
Massachusetts	8,205	7,904	301	6,762	6,564	198	-1,443	-1,340	-103	-17.6	-17.0	-34.2
Michigan	38,053	36,024	2,029	33,617	31,913	1,704	-4,436	-4,111	-325	-11.7	-11.4	-16.0
Minnesota	9,982	9,317	665	8,148	7,683	465	-1,834	-1,634	-200	-18.4	-17.5	-30.1
Mississippi	19,417	18,034	1,383	17,577	16,388	1,189	-1,840	-1,646	-194	-9.5	-9.1	-14.0
Missouri	26,044	23,643	2,401	23,062	21,167	1,895	-2,982	-2,476	-506	-11.4	-10.5	-21.1
Montana ^e	4,723	4,175	548	3,927	3,457	470	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nebraska	5,682	5,254	428	5,306	4,927	379	-376	-327	-49	-6.6	-6.2	-11.4
Nevada	12,840	11,601	1,239	11,422	10,451	971	-1,418	-1,150	-268	-11.0	-9.9	-21.6
New Hampshire	2,691	2,463	228	2,352	2,168	184	-339	-295	-44	-12.6	-12.0	-19.3
New Jersey	18,613	17,912	701	12,830	12,369	461	-5,783	-5,543	-240	-31.1	-30.9	-34.2
New Mexico	6,723	6,046	677	5,500	4,955	545	-1,223	-1,091	-132	-18.2	-18.0	-19.5
New York	43,500	41,572	1,928	34,128	32,837	1,291	-9,372	-8,735	-637	-21.5	-21.0	-33.0
North Carolina	34,079	31,398	2,681	29,461	27,354	2,107	-4,618	-4,044	-574	-13.6	-12.9	-21.4
North Dakota	1,794	1,585	209	1,401	1,239	162	-393	-346	-47	-21.9	-21.8	-22.5
Ohio	50,338	46,072	4,266	45,036	41,408	3,628	-5,302	-4,664	-638	-10.5	-10.1	-15.0
Oklahoma ^f	25,033	22,409	2,624	22,462	20,275	2,187	-2,571	-2,134	-437	-10.3	-9.5	-16.7
Oregon ^g	14,961	13,740	1,221	12,753	11,834	919	:	:	:	:	:	:
Pennsylvania	45,702	42,886	2,816	39,357	37,122	2,235	-6,345	-5,764	-581	-13.9	-13.4	-20.6
Rhode Island ^c	2,740	2,583	157	2,227	2,138	89	-513	-445	-68	-18.7	-17.2	-43.3
South Carolina	18,608	17,327	1,281	16,157	15,159	998	-2,451	-2,168	-283	-13.2	-12.5	-22.1
South Dakota	3,801	3,239	562	3,250	2,822	428	-551	-417	-134	-14.5	-12.9	-23.8
Tennessee	26,349	23,615	2,734	22,685	20,415	2,270	-3,664	-3,200	-464	-13.9	-13.6	-17.0
Texas	158,429	144,787	13,642	135,906	125,547	10,359	-22,523	-19,240	-3,283	-14.2	-13.3	-24.1
Utah ^d	6,671	6,089	582	5,446	5,073	373	-1,225	-1,016	-209	-18.4	-16.7	-35.9
Vermont ^c	1,608	1,484	124	1,284	1,200	84	-324	-284	-40	-20.1	-19.1	-32.3
Virginia	36,091	33,090	3,001	31,838	29,476	2,362	-4,253	-3,614	-639	-11.8	-10.9	-21.3
Washington	19,261	17,626	1,635	15,724	14,676	1,048	-3,537	-2,950	-587	-18.4	-16.7	-35.9
West Virginia	6,800	5,979	821	6,044	5,393	651	-756	-586	-170	-11.1	-9.8	-20.7
Wisconsin	23,956	22,405	1,551	20,298	19,034	1,264	-3,658	-3,371	-287	-15.3	-15.0	-18.5
Wyoming	2,479	2,142	337	2,087	1,826	261	-392	-316	-76	-15.8	-14.8	-22.6

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. For jurisdiction-level information, see *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website. Counts are for December 31 of each year. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Multiple states reported large changes in prison populations, admissions, and releases between 2019 and 2020 due to criminal justice reforms enacted to address the COVID-19 pandemic. Because these differences were not the result of changes in reporting methods, BJS made direct comparisons of 2019 and 2020 data, understanding that the criminal justice reforms may be temporary.

:Not calculated. Counts for 2019 and 2020 are not comparable.

^aTotal and state estimates for 2019 include imputed counts for Oregon, which did not submit 2019 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data. See *Methodology*.

^bIncludes adult prisoners held in nonsecure community corrections facilities and adults and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities.

^cPrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations. Data for these states are not reported in BJS's annual *Jail Inmates* reports.

^dState submitted updated 2019 population counts.

^eAfter a change in prisoner tracking software at the end of 2018, Montana continued to see issues with data that render counts between 2019 and 2020 incomparable.

^fIncludes persons who were waiting in county jails to be moved to state prison.

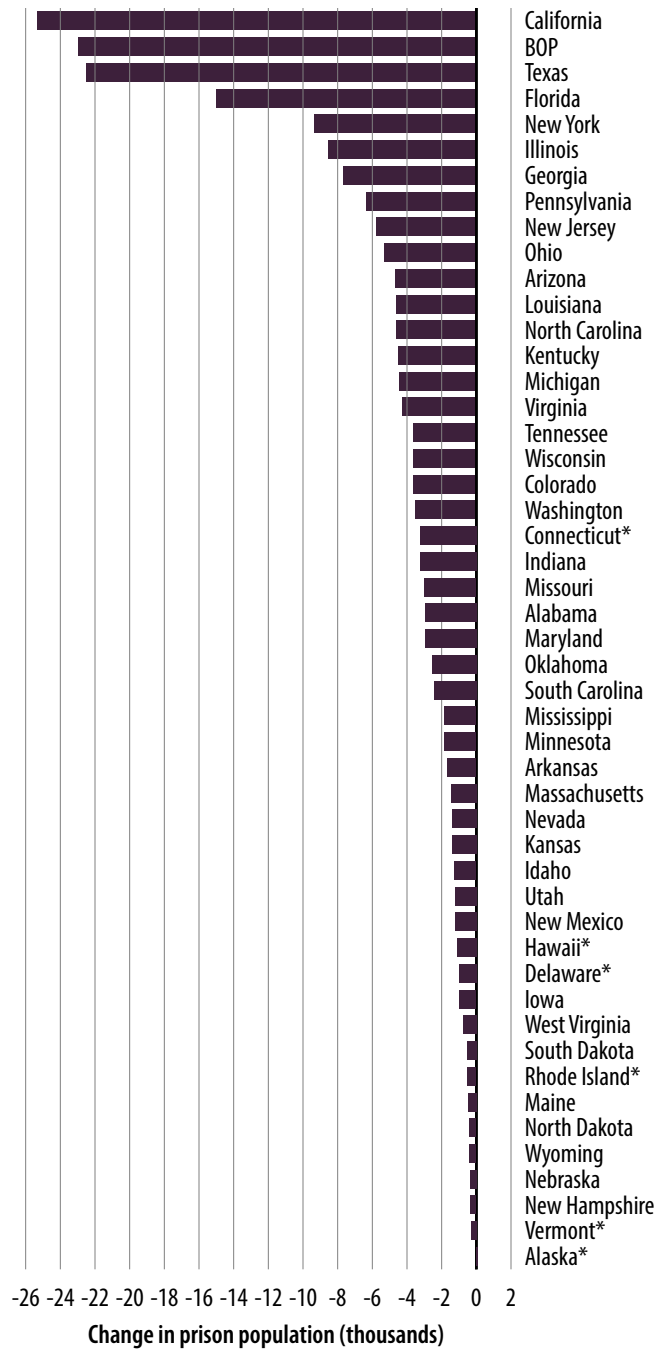
^gState did not submit 2019 NPS data. Counts were imputed for 2019. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2019 and 2020.

- California (down 25,400), the BOP (down 23,000), and Texas (down 22,500) had the largest absolute decreases in the number of persons imprisoned in their correctional systems at yearend 2020 (figure 3).
- The number of females in prison on December 31, 2020 decreased in all states and the BOP, and the percentage decrease for females exceeded that of males in all jurisdictions.¹
- At yearend 2020, the number of persons in California state prisons fell below 100,000 for the first time since 1990. (See CSAT-Prisoners webtool (<https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nps>), Quick Table “Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, December 31, 1978-2020.”)
- New York held fewer prisoners at yearend 2020 (34,100) than at any time since 1984 (33,100). (See CSAT-Prisoners webtool (<https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nps>), Quick Table “Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, December 31, 1978-2020.”)

¹Data from 2019 and 2020 cannot be compared for Montana and Oregon. See table 2 and the *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website for details.

FIGURE 3
Change in total prison population, by jurisdiction, 2019–2020



Note: Estimates show the change in the number of persons imprisoned on December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2020. Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. For jurisdiction-level information, see *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP). Data for Montana and Oregon could not be compared between 2019 and 2020. See table 4 for counts.

*Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2019–2020.

Population of sentenced prisoners

- Each year from 2010 to 2020, American Indians and Alaska Natives and Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders each represented between 1.1% and 1.6% of prisoners. This is the first year this series has presented data on these two racial groups (table 3).
- Persons sentenced to more than 1 year under the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials accounted for 97% (1,182,200) of the total U.S. prison population in 2020.
- An additional 19,000 persons in state and federal prison at yearend 2020 were unsentenced (almost 2% of the total U.S. prison population), and 15,000 were sentenced to serve 1 year or less in prison (more than 1%). (See CSAT-Prisoners webtool on the BJS website.)
- Females accounted for 6.7% of all sentenced prisoners in 2020, down from 7.3% in 2019.
- The number of sentenced prisoners under federal jurisdiction at yearend 2020 was 142,000, down 28% from 2011, the year when the BOP population was the greatest (197,000).
- A decrease in sentenced prisoners accounted for 95% of the total prisoner decrease in state prisoners and 72% of the decrease in federal prisoners from 2019 to 2020.

TABLE 3

Sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, sex, and race or ethnicity, 2010–2020

Year ^a	Total ^b	Federal ^c	State	Male	Female	White ^{d,e}	Black ^{d,e}	Hispanic ^e	American Indian/ Alaska Native ^{d,e}	Asian ^{d,e,f}
2010	1,552,669	190,641	1,362,028	1,447,766	104,903	490,500	568,500	338,500	23,800	16,700
2011	1,538,847	197,050	1,341,797	1,435,141	103,706	480,400	554,400	341,300	22,600	17,100
2012	1,512,430	196,574	1,315,856	1,411,076	101,354	470,900	536,600	336,100	21,500	17,000
2013	1,520,403	195,098	1,325,305	1,416,102	104,301	469,800	530,100	343,100	19,800	16,900
2014	1,507,781	191,374	1,316,407	1,401,685	106,096	463,800	516,800	339,500	21,300	17,300
2015	1,476,847	178,688	1,298,159	1,371,879	104,968	450,600	496,400	335,800	20,500	17,800
2016	1,459,948	171,482	1,288,466	1,354,109	105,839	440,700	484,600	342,100	20,400	18,000
2017	1,439,877	166,203	1,273,674	1,334,828	105,049	436,800	473,000	338,800	21,200	17,800
2018	1,413,370	163,653	1,249,717	1,309,194	104,176	430,500	461,500	332,900	21,100	17,900
2019	1,379,786	158,498	1,221,288	1,278,484	101,302	422,900	449,900	322,700	21,500	17,500
2020	1,182,166	142,028	1,040,138	1,102,651	79,515	358,900	389,500	275,300	19,000	14,900
Percent change										
2010–2020	-23.9%	-25.5%	-23.6%	-23.8%	-24.2%	-26.8%	-31.5%	-18.7%	-20.2%	-10.8%
2019–2020	-14.3	-10.4	-14.8	-13.8	-21.5	-15.1	-13.4	-14.7	-11.6	-14.9

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts are for December 31 of each year and are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Data for 2019 have been updated with changes to the population counts for several states. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

^aEstimates for 2019 include imputed counts for Oregon, which did not submit 2018 or 2019 National Prisoner Statistics data. Estimates for 2019 also include imputed counts for Vermont, which provided total jurisdiction counts but could not break down the population by sentence length. See *Methodology*. Counts for 2018 and earlier may have been revised from previous reports.

^bIncludes persons of two or more races and other races that are not broken out.

^cIncludes adult prisoners held in nonsecure community corrections facilities and adults and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities.

^dExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic whites and “black” refers to non-Hispanic blacks). See *Methodology*.

^eRace/ethnicity estimates are rounded to the nearest 100.

^fIncludes Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2020 (preliminary); National Corrections Reporting Program, 2019; National Prisoner Statistics, 2010–2020; Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2004; and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

State-specific sentenced prison populations

- Alaska had an increase in the number of sentenced female prisoners and a decrease in the number of sentenced male prisoners under its jurisdiction in 2020 (table 4).
- In two of the six states that have combined jail and prison systems, the decline in prisoners sentenced for more than 1 year accounted for less than a third of the total decline in their prison populations: Hawaii (27%) and Alaska (12%).
- In 2020, the three states with the largest prison populations accounted for 35% of the decrease in females sentenced to more than 1 year in state or federal correctional facilities; Texas (down 2,700 females), California (down 2,000), Florida (down 1,600), and the BOP (down 1,500).
- Texas, California, Florida, and the BOP were responsible for a decrease of 69,000 sentenced male prisoners from yearend 2019 to yearend 2020, about 39% of the total decrease in sentenced males during that period (down 175,800).

TABLE 4
Sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by sex and jurisdiction, 2019 and 2020

Jurisdiction	2019			2020			Change, 2019–2020			Percent change, 2019–2020		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
U.S. total^a	1,379,786	1,278,484	101,302	1,182,166	1,102,651	79,515	-197,620	-175,833	-21,787	-14.3%	-13.8%	-21.5%
Federal^b	158,498	147,422	11,076	142,028	132,407	9,621	-16,470	-15,015	-1,455	-10.4%	-10.2%	-13.1%
State^a	1,221,288	1,131,062	90,226	1,040,138	970,244	69,894	-181,150	-160,818	-20,332	-14.8%	-14.2%	-22.5%
Alabama	20,595	19,192	1,403	19,608	18,373	1,235	-987	-819	-168	-4.8	-4.3	-12.0
Alaska ^c	1,782	1,700	82	1,794	1,695	99	12	-5	17	0.7	-0.3	20.7
Arizona ^d	40,951	36,847	4,104	37,101	33,566	3,535	-3,850	-3,281	-569	-9.4	-8.9	-13.9
Arkansas	17,713	16,156	1,557	16,052	14,750	1,302	-1,661	-1,406	-255	-9.4	-8.7	-16.4
California	122,417	116,929	5,488	97,319	93,814	3,505	-25,098	-23,115	-1,983	-20.5	-19.8	-36.1
Colorado ^e	19,785	17,866	1,919	16,168	14,858	1,310	-3,617	-3,008	-609	-18.3	-16.8	-31.7
Connecticut ^c	8,751	8,232	519	6,359	6,062	297	-2,392	-2,170	-222	-27.3	-26.4	-42.8
Delaware ^c	3,735	3,568	167	3,118	3,024	94	-617	-544	-73	-16.5	-15.2	-43.7
Florida	96,009	89,381	6,628	81,027	76,012	5,015	-14,982	-13,369	-1,613	-15.6	-15.0	-24.3
Georgia	54,113	50,151	3,962	46,574	43,515	3,059	-7,539	-6,636	-903	-13.9	-13.2	-22.8
Hawaii ^c	3,037	2,752	285	2,740	2,490	250	-297	-262	-35	-9.8	-9.5	-12.3
Idaho	8,571	7,326	1,245	7,343	6,328	1,015	-1,228	-998	-230	-14.3	-13.6	-18.5
Illinois ^e	38,259	35,995	2,264	29,729	28,311	1,418	-8,530	-7,684	-846	-22.3	-21.3	-37.4
Indiana	26,969	24,394	2,575	23,774	21,595	2,179	-3,195	-2,799	-396	-11.8	-11.5	-15.4
Iowa	9,260	8,423	837	8,280	7,591	689	-980	-832	-148	-10.6	-9.9	-17.7
Kansas	9,965	9,103	862	8,677	7,939	738	-1,288	-1,164	-124	-12.9	-12.8	-14.4
Kentucky	23,082	20,177	2,905	18,552	16,528	2,024	-4,530	-3,649	-881	-19.6	-18.1	-30.3
Louisiana	31,584	29,895	1,689	26,964	25,773	1,191	-4,620	-4,122	-498	-14.6	-13.8	-29.5
Maine	1,967	1,815	152	1,619	1,504	115	-348	-311	-37	-17.7	-17.1	-24.3
Maryland	18,476	17,753	723	15,602	15,087	515	-2,874	-2,666	-208	-15.6	-15.0	-28.8
Massachusetts	7,503	7,264	239	6,195	6,030	165	-1,308	-1,234	-74	-17.4	-17.0	-31.0
Michigan	38,053	36,024	2,029	33,617	31,913	1,704	-4,436	-4,111	-325	-11.7	-11.4	-16.0
Minnesota	9,982	9,317	665	8,236	7,758	478	-1,746	-1,559	-187	-17.5	-16.7	-28.1
Mississippi	18,915	17,644	1,271	17,311	16,179	1,132	-1,604	-1,465	-139	-8.5	-8.3	-10.9
Missouri	26,038	23,638	2,400	23,059	21,164	1,895	-2,979	-2,474	-505	-11.4	-10.5	-21.0
Montana ^f	4,723	4,175	548	3,927	3,457	470	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nebraska	5,596	5,190	406	5,220	4,858	362	-376	-332	-44	-6.7	-6.4	-10.8
Nevada	12,840	11,601	1,239	11,422	10,451	971	-1,418	-1,150	-268	-11.0	-9.9	-21.6
New Hampshire	2,691	2,463	228	2,352	2,168	184	-339	-295	-44	-12.6	-12.0	-19.3
New Jersey ^e	18,613	17,912	701	12,830	12,369	461	-5,783	-5,543	-240	-31.1	-30.9	-34.2
New Mexico	6,634	5,975	659	5,433	4,896	537	-1,201	-1,079	-122	-18.1	-18.1	-18.5
New York	43,439	41,522	1,917	34,114	32,828	1,286	-9,325	-8,694	-631	-21.5	-20.9	-32.9
North Carolina	33,042	30,579	2,463	28,881	26,890	1,991	-4,161	-3,689	-472	-12.6	-12.1	-19.2
North Dakota	1,767	1,563	204	1,396	1,235	161	-371	-328	-43	-21.0	-21.0	-21.1

Continued on next page

TABLE 4 (continued)**Sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by sex and jurisdiction, 2019 and 2020**

Jurisdiction	2019			2020			Change, 2019–2020			Percent change, 2019–2020		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Ohio ^e	50,338	46,072	4,266	45,036	41,408	3,628	-5,302	-4,664	-638	-10.5	-10.1	-15.0
Oklahoma	24,692	22,155	2,537	22,309	20,167	2,142	-2,383	-1,988	-395	-9.7	-9.0	-15.6
Oregon ^g	14,943	13,726	1,217	12,747	11,828	919	:	:	:	:	:	:
Pennsylvania	45,485	42,724	2,761	39,335	37,103	2,232	-6,150	-5,621	-529	-13.5	-13.2	-19.2
Rhode Island ^c	1,656	1,598	58	1,382	1,345	37	-274	-253	-21	-16.5	-15.8	-36.2
South Carolina	18,295	17,058	1,237	15,984	15,021	963	-2,311	-2,037	-274	-12.6	-11.9	-22.2
South Dakota	3,797	3,237	560	3,242	2,817	425	-555	-420	-135	-14.6	-13.0	-24.1
Tennessee	26,349	23,615	2,734	22,685	20,415	2,270	-3,664	-3,200	-464	-13.9	-13.6	-17.0
Texas	154,479	141,830	12,649	134,345	124,350	9,995	-20,134	-17,480	-2,654	-13.0	-12.3	-21.0
Utah ^d	6,667	6,085	582	5,441	5,068	373	-1,226	-1,017	-209	-18.4	-16.7	-35.9
Vermont ^{c,h}	1,137	1,052	85	907	859	48	-230	-193	-37	-20.2	-18.3	-43.5
Virginia	36,091	33,090	3,001	31,838	29,476	2,362	-4,253	-3,614	-639	-11.8	-10.9	-21.3
Washington	19,184	17,565	1,619	15,689	14,646	1,043	-3,495	-2,919	-576	-18.2	-16.6	-35.6
West Virginia	6,800	5,979	821	6,044	5,393	651	-756	-586	-170	-11.1	-9.8	-20.7
Wisconsin	22,039	20,612	1,427	18,674	17,511	1,163	-3,365	-3,101	-264	-15.3	-15.0	-18.5
Wyoming	2,479	2,142	337	2,087	1,826	261	-392	-316	-76	-15.8	-14.8	-22.6

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. For jurisdiction-level information, see *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website. Counts are for December 31 of each year and are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Multiple states reported large changes in prison populations, admissions, and releases between 2019 and 2020 due to criminal justice reforms enacted to address the COVID-19 pandemic. Because these differences were not the result of changes in reporting methods, BJS made direct comparisons of 2019 and 2020 data, understanding that the criminal justice reforms may be temporary.

:Not calculated. Counts for 2019 and 2020 are not comparable.

^aTotal and state estimates for 2019 include imputed counts for Oregon, which did not submit 2019 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data. Estimates for 2019 also include imputed counts for Vermont, which provided total jurisdiction counts but could not break down the population by sentence length. See *Methodology*.

^bIncludes prisoners held in nonsecure community corrections facilities and privately operated facilities and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities.

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

^dState submitted updated 2019 sentenced population counts.

^eIncludes a small number of prisoners sentenced to 1 year or less.

^fAfter a change in prisoner tracking software at the end of 2018, Montana continued to see issues with data that render counts between 2019 and 2020 incomparable.

^gState did not submit 2019 NPS data. Counts were imputed for 2019. See *Methodology*.

^hState provided total jurisdiction counts for 2019 but could not break down the population by sentence length. BJS used the state-reported distribution of total jurisdiction counts by sentence length from 2018 to calculate the number of prisoners in 2019 who were sentenced to more than 1 year.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2019 and 2020.

Imprisonment rates

- The imprisonment rate at yearend 2020 (358 per 100,000 U.S. residents) was the lowest since 1992 (330 per 100,000) (table 5 and appendix table 1).
- From 2019 to 2020, imprisonment rates for state prisons fell 15% (from 371 per 100,000 U.S. residents to 315 per 100,000) and the BOP imprisonment rate decreased almost 11% (from 48 per 100,000 to 43 per 100,000).
- The 2020 imprisonment rate for black U.S. residents showed a 37% decrease from 2010, when almost 1.5% of all black residents were serving a sentence of at least 1 year in state or federal prisons.
- Of all the racial or ethnic groups, Hispanics and Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders showed the largest declines in imprisonment rates (16% each).

TABLE 5

Imprisonment rates of U.S. residents, based on sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, sex, and race or ethnicity, 2010–2020

Year ^a	Per 100,000 U.S. residents			Per 100,000 U.S. residents within each demographic group						
	Total ^b	Federal ^c	State	Male	Female	White ^d	Black ^d	Hispanic	American Indian/ Alaska Native ^d	Asian ^{d,e}
2010	500	61	439	948	66	248	1,489	658	1,044	108
2011	492	63	429	932	65	243	1,438	650	983	107
2012	480	62	418	910	63	238	1,377	629	927	103
2013	479	61	418	907	65	237	1,348	630	846	99
2014	472	60	412	891	65	234	1,302	611	903	98
2015	459	55	403	865	64	228	1,239	592	863	98
2016	450	53	397	848	64	223	1,199	591	853	96
2017	442	51	391	831	63	221	1,161	575	881	93
2018	431	50	381	811	63	218	1,124	555	873	92
2019	419	48	371	789	61	214	1,088	530	885	88
2020	358	43	315	678	47	183	938	446	778	74
Percent change										
2010–2020	-28.4%	-29.9%	-28.1%	-28.4%	-28.6%	-26.5%	-37.0%	-32.2%	-25.4%	-31.8%
2019–2020	-14.5	-10.6	-15.1	-14.0	-21.7	-14.9	-13.8	-15.8	-12.1	-16.1

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

^aTotal and state estimates for 2019 include imputed counts for Oregon, which did not submit 2019 National Prisoner Statistics data. See *Methodology*. Counts for 2018 and earlier may have been revised from previous reports.

^bIncludes persons of two or more races and other races that are not broken out.

^cIncludes adult prisoners held in nonsecure community corrections facilities and adults and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities.

^dExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic whites and “black” refers to non-Hispanic blacks). See *Methodology*.

^eIncludes Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2020 (preliminary), National Corrections Reporting Program, 2019, National Prisoner Statistics, 2010–2020, Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2004, and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal resident population estimates for January 1 of the following calendar year.

- Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Other Pacific Islander U.S. residents had the lowest imprisonment rates of all racial or ethnic groups in 2020, with 74 per 100,000 Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Other Pacific Islander U.S. residents of all ages (**table 5**), and 93 per 100,000 ages 18 or older (**table 6**).
- Each year from 2010 to 2020, more than 1% of black and American Indian or Alaska Native adults were serving a sentence of at least 1 year in prison.

TABLE 6
Imprisonment rates of U.S. adults, based on sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, sex, and race or ethnicity, 2010–2020

Year ^a	Per 100,000 U.S. adults			Per 100,000 U.S. adults within each demographic group						
	Total ^b	Federal ^c	State	Male	Female	White ^d	Black ^d	Hispanic	American Indian/ Alaska Native ^d	Asian ^{d,e}
2010	656	81	576	1,260	86	311	2,044	992	1,457	139
2011	644	82	561	1,235	84	303	1,960	976	1,363	137
2012	627	81	545	1,202	82	296	1,866	939	1,277	132
2013	624	80	544	1,194	83	295	1,818	935	1,160	126
2014	613	78	535	1,171	84	290	1,749	903	1,232	125
2015	595	72	523	1,135	82	281	1,659	871	1,172	124
2016	583	68	514	1,110	82	275	1,599	866	1,152	122
2017	570	66	504	1,085	81	272	1,543	837	1,183	118
2018	556	64	491	1,056	80	268	1,488	804	1,165	116
2019	539	62	477	1,024	77	263	1,436	763	1,175	111
2020	459	55	404	879	60	223	1,234	639	1,027	93
Percent change										
2010–2020	-30.0%	-31.6%	-29.8%	-30.3%	-30.1%	-28.1%	-39.6%	-35.6%	-29.5%	-33.3%
2019–2020	-14.7	-10.8	-15.2	-14.2	-21.9	-15.1	-14.1	-16.3	-12.6	-16.4

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

^aTotal and state estimates for 2019 include imputed counts for Oregon, which did not submit 2019 National Prisoner Statistics data. See *Methodology*. Counts for 2018 and earlier may have been revised from previous reports.

^bIncludes persons of two or more races and other races that are not broken out.

^cIncludes adult prisoners held in nonsecure community corrections facilities and adults and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities.

^dExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic whites and “black” refers to non-Hispanic blacks). See *Methodology*.

^eIncludes Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2020 (preliminary), National Corrections Reporting Program, 2019, National Prisoner Statistics, 2010–2020, Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2004, and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal resident population estimates for January 1 of the following calendar year.

State-specific imprisonment rates

- Three states imprisoned more than 1% of their male residents at yearend 2020: Louisiana (1,140 male prisoners per 100,000 male residents of all ages), Mississippi (1,128 per 100,000), and Oklahoma (1,020 per 100,000) (table 7).

- In 2020, two states imprisoned more than 100 females per 100,000 female state residents (Idaho and Oklahoma), down from eight states in 2019.
- Among U.S. residents age 18 or older, the 2020 imprisonment rate was 459 per 100,000, down from 539 per 100,000 in 2019.

TABLE 7

Imprisonment rates of U.S. residents, based on sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by sex, age, and jurisdiction, 2019 and 2020

Jurisdiction	Per 100,000 U.S. residents within each group in 2019				Per 100,000 U.S. residents within each group in 2020			
	All ages				All ages			
	Total	Male	Female	Age 18 or older	Total	Male	Female	Age 18 or older
U.S. total ^a	419	789	61	539	358	678	47	459
Federal ^b	48	91	7	62	43	81	6	55
State ^a	371	698	54	477	315	597	42	404
Alabama	419	808	55	538	398	772	48	510
Alaska ^c	243	445	23	322	246	445	28	325
Arizona ^d	556	1,007	111	716	495	902	94	635
Arkansas	585	1,087	101	761	529	990	84	686
California	310	596	28	400	247	480	18	318
Colorado ^e	342	613	67	436	277	505	45	352
Connecticut ^c	246	474	28	308	179	350	16	224
Delaware ^c	380	751	33	480	314	631	18	396
Florida	444	845	60	552	371	712	45	461
Georgia	507	967	72	662	433	834	55	564
Hawaii ^c	215	389	40	272	195	355	36	247
Idaho	474	808	138	631	398	683	110	527
Illinois ^e	303	580	35	389	237	459	22	304
Indiana	400	733	75	521	351	647	64	457
Iowa	293	535	53	380	262	482	43	339
Kansas	342	627	59	450	298	547	50	391
Kentucky	515	915	128	664	414	749	89	533
Louisiana	678	1,317	71	885	581	1,140	50	757
Maine	146	275	22	179	120	227	17	146
Maryland	305	605	23	391	258	515	16	330
Massachusetts	133	263	10	165	103	205	6	127
Michigan	381	733	40	485	337	651	34	429
Minnesota	177	331	23	229	145	275	17	189
Mississippi	636	1,225	83	830	584	1,128	74	761
Missouri	423	783	77	545	374	700	60	481
Montana ^f	439	771	103	558	362	632	87	459
Nebraska	289	537	42	383	269	501	37	356
Nevada	412	743	80	530	361	659	62	464
New Hampshire	197	364	33	242	172	320	27	211
New Jersey ^e	209	412	15	268	145	285	10	185
New Mexico	315	574	62	407	258	469	50	331
New York	224	440	19	282	177	351	13	223
North Carolina	313	596	45	400	271	519	36	346
North Dakota	231	399	55	303	182	315	43	239
Ohio ^e	430	803	72	552	385	722	61	493
Oklahoma	621	1,126	126	818	559	1,020	106	734
Oregon ^g	353	654	57	444	300	561	43	375
Pennsylvania	355	681	42	447	308	592	34	387
Rhode Island ^c	156	310	11	194	131	261	7	161

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TABLE 7 (continued)**Imprisonment rates of U.S. residents, based on sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by sex, age, and jurisdiction, 2019 and 2020**

Jurisdiction	Per 100,000 U.S. residents within each group in 2019				Per 100,000 U.S. residents within each group in 2020			
	All ages				All ages			
	Total	Male	Female	Age 18 or older	Total	Male	Female	Age 18 or older
South Carolina	352	679	46	449	304	592	36	387
South Dakota	426	720	127	565	362	623	96	479
Tennessee	384	705	78	492	328	605	64	420
Texas	529	978	86	710	455	848	67	608
Utah ^d	207	374	36	290	166	307	23	232
Vermont ^{c,h}	182	341	27	223	146	279	15	178
Virginia	421	784	69	538	370	696	54	472
Washington	250	458	42	320	203	378	27	259
West Virginia	380	674	91	475	340	611	72	424
Wisconsin	378	710	49	482	320	602	40	407
Wyoming	426	722	118	553	358	614	91	463

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. For jurisdiction-level information, see *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website. Imprisonment rate is the number of sentenced prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction per 100,000 U.S. residents or per 100,000 U.S. residents in a given category. Rates are for December 31 of each year and are based on sentenced prisoners. Resident population estimates are from the U.S. Census Bureau for January 1, 2019 and 2020. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Multiple states reported large changes in prison populations, admissions, and releases between 2019 and 2020 due to criminal justice reforms enacted to address the COVID-19 pandemic. Because these differences were not the result of changes in reporting methods, BJS made direct comparisons of 2019 and 2020 data, understanding that the criminal justice reforms may be temporary.

^aTotal and state estimates for 2019 include imputed rates for Oregon, which did not submit 2019 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data. Estimates for 2019 also include imputed rates for Vermont, which provided total jurisdiction counts but could not break down the population by sentence length. See *Methodology*.

^bIncludes adult prisoners held in nonsecure community corrections facilities and privately operated facilities and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities.

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

^dState submitted updated 2019 sentenced population counts.

^eIncludes a small number of prisoners sentenced to 1 year or less.

^fAfter a change in prisoner tracking software at the end of 2018, Montana continued to see issues with data that render counts between 2019 and 2020 incomparable.

^gState did not submit 2019 NPS data. Counts were imputed for 2019. See *Methodology*.

^hState provided total jurisdiction counts for 2019 but could not break down the population by sentence length. BJS used the state-reported distribution of total jurisdiction counts by sentence length from 2018 to calculate the number of prisoners in 2019 who were sentenced to more than 1 year.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2019 and 2020; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal resident population estimates for January 1 of the following calendar year.

Prison admissions

- States and the BOP had 230,500 fewer prison admissions in 2020 than in 2019, a 40% decrease, because courts altered their operations in 2020, leading to delays in trials and sentencing of persons, and fewer sentenced prisoners were transferred from local jails to state and federal prisons due to COVID-19 (table 8).
- From 2019 to 2020, admissions decreased by at least 25% in thirty-nine states and the BOP.
- Alaska had 100 more admissions in 2020 than in 2019.
- Admissions of persons on new court commitments decreased almost 43% from 2019 to 2020, while conditional supervision violation admissions decreased 35%.
- The largest percentage declines in admissions occurred in California, which had 66% fewer admissions in 2020 than in 2019, and New York where admissions to prison decreased by 60%.
- Texas had the largest absolute difference in the number of admissions from 2019 to 2020, with 27,800 fewer admissions in 2020.

TABLE 8
Admissions of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, 2019 and 2020

Jurisdiction	2019 total	2020 total	Change, 2019–2020	Percent change, 2019–2020	2019 new court commitments	2020 new court commitments	2019 conditional supervision violations ^a	2020 conditional supervision violations ^a
U.S. total ^b	576,956	346,461	-230,495	-40.0%	395,827	226,106	167,037	108,933
Federal ^c	46,051	27,315	-18,736	-40.7%	39,329	23,452	6,722	3,863
State ^b	530,905	319,946	-211,759	-39.9%	356,498	202,654	160,315	105,070
Alabama	13,267	7,963	-5,304	-40.0	8,257	5,187	1,646	852
Alaska ^d	1,560	1,664	104	6.7	1,286	1,582	274	82
Arizona	13,440	9,999	-3,441	-25.6	11,025	7,798	2,352	2,164
Arkansas	10,268	8,328	-1,940	-18.9	4,908	2,970	5,360	5,358
California	34,215	11,565	-22,650	-66.2	29,764	10,044	4,451	1,521
Colorado	9,413	5,883	-3,530	-37.5	6,046	4,218	3,367	1,665
Connecticut ^d	4,058	1,907	-2,151	-53.0	3,554	1,513	458	384
Delaware ^d	2,007	1,104	-903	-45.0	1,510	822	486	276
Florida ^e	27,986	13,147	-14,839	-53.0	27,118	12,789	86	29
Georgia	18,277	9,861	-8,416	-46.0	16,032	8,154	2,236	1,704
Hawaii ^d	1,440	1,260	-180	-12.5	723	636	717	624
Idaho	5,250	2,717	-2,533	-48.2	1,729	1,320	3,248	1,397
Illinois ^f	21,951	11,631	-10,320	-47.0	14,003	7,021	7,943	4,585
Indiana	11,172	5,767	-5,405	-48.4	8,785	4,748	2,279	988
Iowa	6,331	3,657	-2,674	-42.2	3,798	2,323	2,524	1,334
Kansas	5,871	3,244	-2,627	-44.7	3,835	2,505	1,249	557
Kentucky	19,407	12,402	-7,005	-36.1	12,170	7,559	7,075	4,644
Louisiana	16,040	9,593	-6,447	-40.2	11,341	6,469	4,699	3,124
Maine ^{g,h}	892	433	:	:	466	215	426	218
Maryland ⁱ	7,171	3,047	-4,124	-57.5	5,265	2,074	1,896	969
Massachusetts	1,950	924	-1,026	-52.6	1,695	716	246	202
Michigan	10,761	6,038	-4,723	-43.9	6,276	3,354	2,406	1,617
Minnesota	6,894	3,949	-2,945	-42.7	4,086	2,435	2,808	1,514
Mississippi	7,284	5,051	-2,233	-30.7	4,620	3,316	2,414	1,733
Missouri	14,385	11,722	-2,663	-18.5	7,384	5,300	6,995	6,420
Montana	2,428	1,791	-637	-26.2	1,533	1,191	895	600
Nebraska	2,495	2,080	-415	-16.6	2,052	1,673	441	403
Nevada	5,805	4,311	-1,494	-25.7	4,375	3,325	1,152	977
New Hampshire	1,292	884	-408	-31.6	568	239	724	645
New Jersey	7,216	3,845	-3,371	-46.7	5,063	2,564	2,153	1,281
New Mexico ^j	3,122	2,380	-742	-23.8	1,892	1,421	1,010	834
New York	17,587	6,977	-10,610	-60.3	10,279	3,900	7,223	3,047
North Carolina	16,554	11,965	-4,589	-27.7	11,820	8,130	4,730	3,835

Continued on next page

TABLE 8 (continued)**Admissions of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, 2019 and 2020**

Jurisdiction	2019 total	2020 total	Change, 2019–2020	Percent change, 2019–2020	2019 new court commitments	2020 new court commitments	2019 conditional supervision violations ^a	2020 conditional supervision violations ^a
North Dakota	1,419	863	-556	-39.2	1,150	719	269	144
Ohio ^j	20,316	14,749	-5,567	-27.4	14,792	9,670	5,003	4,713
Oklahoma	7,491	4,682	-2,809	-37.5	6,024	3,495	1,445	1,136
Oregon ^g	5,580	3,554	:	:	3,716	/	1,722	/
Pennsylvania	16,858	9,824	-7,034	-41.7	7,670	4,399	8,217	5,053
Rhode Island ^d	655	393	-262	-40.0	539	332	116	61
South Carolina	5,859	3,347	-2,512	-42.9	4,825	2,620	1,018	720
South Dakota	4,434	3,300	-1,134	-25.6	1,482	1,363	903	617
Tennessee	12,965	8,598	-4,367	-33.7	7,944	5,035	5,021	3,563
Texas	74,393	46,592	-27,801	-37.4	48,156	27,687	24,629	18,224
Utah	4,041	2,930	-1,111	-27.5	1,737	1,000	2,304	1,930
Vermont ^{d,g,k}	2,560	952	:	:	909	/	1,651	/
Virginia ^l	12,018	11,866	-152	-1.3	11,988	11,844	30	22
Washington ^j	24,154	14,113	-10,041	-41.6	6,011	3,562	18,136	10,536
West Virginia	4,169	2,673	-1,496	-35.9	2,135	1,111	1,841	1,471
Wisconsin	5,252	2,895	-2,357	-44.9	3,466	1,723	1,785	1,154
Wyoming	952	726	-226	-23.7	696	583	256	143

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. For jurisdiction-level information, see *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website. Counts exclude transfers, escapes, and absences without leave (AWOLs). Counts include other conditional release violators, returns from appeal or bond, and other admissions. See *Methodology*. Counts cover January 1 through December 31 for each year and are based on prisoners admitted to state or federal correctional authorities with a sentence of more than 1 year. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Multiple states reported large changes in prison populations, admissions, and releases between 2019 and 2020 due to criminal justice reforms enacted to address the COVID-19 pandemic. Because these differences were not the result of changes in reporting methods, BJS made direct comparisons of 2019 and 2020 data, understanding that the criminal justice reforms may be temporary.

/Not reported.

:Not calculated. Counts and rates for 2019 and 2020 are not comparable.

^aIncludes all conditional release violators returned to prison from postcustody community supervision, including parole and probation, either for violations of conditions of release or for new crimes.

^bU.S. and state total estimates for 2019 include imputed counts for Maine, Oregon, and Vermont, which did not submit 2019 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data on admissions. See *Methodology* in this report and in *Prisoners in 2019* (NCJ 255115, BJS, October 2020).

^cIncludes adult prisoners held in nonsecure community corrections facilities and adults and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities.

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

^eFlorida does not report prison admissions for technical violations. All admissions represent new sentences. The admissions due to supervision violations represent persons who committed new crimes while on postcustody community supervision.

^fIncludes the admission of an undetermined number of prisoners with sentences of 1 year or less. Admission counts for parole violations includes prisoners who were AWOL and who committed a subsequent technical violation or new offense while on parole.

^gState did not submit 2019 NPS data on admissions. Total and detailed types of admissions were imputed and included in U.S. and state totals. Estimates of admissions in 2019 are not comparable to data for previous years or 2020. See *Methodology* in this report and *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website.

^hNew court commitment admissions in 2020 include probation release violators who received new sentences.

ⁱCounts of admissions for 2019 and 2020 are estimates.

^jIncludes all admissions and releases from state prison, regardless of sentence length. See *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website.

^kState did not provide admission breakdown by type in 2020.

^lAdmission data are based on fiscal year 2019 and are preliminary. Admissions include persons sentenced to 1 year or more.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2019 and 2020.

Prison releases

- During 2020, states and the BOP had 549,600 releases from prison, almost 10% (58,400) fewer than in 2019 (**table 9**).
- While both admissions to (down 230,500) and releases from (down 58,400) state and federal prison decreased during 2020, the decline in admissions was more than four times the decline in releases.
- From 2019 to 2020, twelve states had increases in the number of releases from prison, with the three highest increases in California (1,800 more), New Jersey (1,600), and Arizona (900).
- More than 6,100 persons died in state or federal prison during 2020, an increase of more than 1,900 (up 46%) deaths from 2019.
- Texas (670), Florida (590), the BOP (530), and California (510) each had 500 or more persons die in prison during 2020.
- Seventy-one percent of all releases from prison in 2020 had conditions attached to their releases, such as community supervision.

TABLE 9

Releases of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, 2019 and 2020

Jurisdiction	2019 total	2020 total	Change, 2019-2020	Percent change, 2019-2020	2019 unconditional ^a	2020 unconditional ^a	2019 conditional ^b	2020 conditional ^b	2019 deaths ^c	2020 deaths ^c
U.S. total^d	608,026	549,622	-58,404	-9.6%	154,876	140,450	433,683	391,019	4,182	6,112
Federal^e	50,717	46,899	-3,818	-7.5%	47,223	43,516	261	253	366	526
State^d	557,309	502,723	-54,586	-9.8%	107,653	96,934	433,422	390,766	3,816	5,586
Alabama ^f	12,251	11,178	-1,073	-8.8	3,222	3,356	7,255	5,126	145	211
Alaska ^g	1,717	1,626	-91	-5.3	685	472	1,029	1,149	3	5
Arizona	13,034	13,938	904	6.9	1,917	2,081	11,006	11,692	111	163
Arkansas	9,768	9,760	-8	-0.1	763	717	8,923	8,917	82	126
California	37,863	39,673	1,810	4.8	136	135	37,176	38,961	402	505
Colorado	9,891	9,568	-323	-3.3	1,246	1,037	8,510	8,355	51	74
Connecticut ^g	4,371	4,387	16	0.4	2,070	2,031	2,287	2,251	7	6
Delaware ^{g,h}	2,076	1,738	-338	-16.3	175	127	1,801	1,523	8	20
Florida	30,140	28,720	-1,420	-4.7	18,360	17,640	11,365	10,478	403	592
Georgia	15,876	16,460	584	3.7	8,197	7,872	7,524	8,315	155	273
Hawaii ^g	1,623	1,126	-497	-30.6	366	314	680	797	13	14
Idaho	4,443	4,001	-442	-9.9	429	569	3,958	3,007	27	36
Illinois ⁱ	23,834	20,589	-3,245	-13.6	3,807	2,942	19,765	17,471	102	171
Indiana	11,045	9,893	-1,152	-10.4	1,248	1,165	9,700	8,588	97	140
Iowa	6,266	4,767	-1,499	-23.9	1,276	1,015	4,445	3,709	21	35
Kansas	6,018	4,693	-1,325	-22.0	1,255	422	4,728	4,232	35	39
Kentucky	19,545	16,531	-3,014	-15.4	5,116	4,475	14,078	11,768	67	98
Louisiana	16,868	14,019	-2,849	-16.9	1,360	1,053	15,396	12,794	112	158
Maine ^{j,k}	744	974	230	30.9	353	490	391	477	0	7
Maryland ^l	7,443	5,933	-1,510	-20.3	2,303	1,216	5,076	4,652	60	62
Massachusetts	2,312	2,212	-100	-4.3	1,649	1,258	633	917	30	37
Michigan	11,470	10,478	-992	-8.6	465	410	8,654	8,630	36	36
Minnesota	7,032	5,876	-1,156	-16.4	748	426	6,216	5,350	68	100
Mississippi	7,047	6,655	-392	-5.6	405	406	6,566	6,123	76	106
Missouri	18,617	14,643	-3,974	-21.3	1,098	839	17,393	13,647	88	129
Montana	2,487	2,517	30	1.2	252	206	2,223	2,277	12	33
Nebraska	2,317	2,453	136	5.9	486	528	1,774	1,885	17	29
Nevada	6,689	5,753	-936	-14.0	2,181	1,610	4,465	4,061	43	82
New Hampshire	1,339	1,246	-93	-6.9	130	159	1,199	1,087	10	0
New Jersey	8,115	9,711	1,596	19.7	4,577	6,439	3,413	3,141	46	90
New Mexico ^k	3,508	3,090	-418	-11.9	945	767	2,337	2,271	18	50
New York	20,637	16,249	-4,388	-21.3	1,945	1,216	18,182	14,665	112	120
North Carolina	17,215	15,960	-1,255	-7.3	2,325	1,848	14,781	13,980	109	132

Continued on next page

TABLE 9 (continued)**Releases of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, 2019 and 2020**

Jurisdiction	2019 total	2020 total	Change, 2019–2020	Percent change, 2019–2020	2019 unconditional ^a	2020 unconditional ^a	2019 conditional ^b	2020 conditional ^b	2019 deaths ^c	2020 deaths ^c
North Dakota	1,318	1,220	-98	-7.4	110	94	1,200	1,119	1	7
Ohio ^k	20,409	20,052	-357	-1.7	7,167	6,394	13,106	13,408	135	250
Oklahoma	9,332	8,100	-1,232	-13.2	2,496	1,814	6,758	6,175	78	111
Oregon ^j	5,885	5,139	:	:	37	15	5,623	5,074	30	50
Pennsylvania	17,838	15,591	-2,247	-12.6	3,006	2,827	14,653	12,522	159	220
Rhode Island ^g	699	660	-39	-5.6	460	412	235	236	0	3
South Carolina	6,276	5,659	-617	-9.8	1,939	1,662	4,262	3,877	71	119
South Dakota	4,549	3,873	-676	-14.9	300	190	2,303	2,264	17	7
Tennessee	14,165	13,484	-681	-4.8	5,523	4,834	8,543	8,532	99	118
Texas	78,532	66,726	-11,806	-15.0	9,651	8,552	65,054	56,028	413	674
Utah	4,038	4,156	118	2.9	629	627	3,388	3,492	21	37
Vermont ^{g,j,m}	2,470	1,182	:	:	395	/	2,065	/	9	/
Virginia ⁿ	12,695	12,904	209	1.6	1,068	1,007	11,522	11,752	95	140
Washington ^k	24,487	17,014	-7,473	-30.5	2,031	2,097	22,415	14,853	36	51
West Virginia	4,143	3,429	-714	-17.2	884	629	3,029	2,648	28	46
Wisconsin	5,859	6,023	164	2.8	236	239	5,569	5,703	44	67
Wyoming	1,013	1,094	81	8.0	231	300	768	787	14	7

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. For jurisdiction-level information, see *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website. Counts exclude transfers, escapes, and absences without leave (AWOLs). Counts include deaths, releases to appeal or bond, and other releases. See *Methodology*. Counts cover January 1 through December 31 for each year and are based on prisoners admitted to or released from state or federal correctional authorities with a sentence of more than 1 year. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Multiple states reported large changes in prison populations, admissions, and releases between 2019 and 2020 due to criminal justice reforms enacted to address the COVID-19 pandemic. Because these differences were not the result of changes in reporting methods, BJS made direct comparisons of 2019 and 2020 data, understanding that the criminal justice reforms may be temporary.

/Not reported.

:Not calculated. Counts and rates for 2019 and 2020 are not comparable.

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

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

^cIncludes all deaths of prisoners under state and federal jurisdiction with sentences of more than 1 year. Counts of deaths in state and federal prisons may differ from previously published statistics due to differences in definitions. All causes of death are included in this count, including executions.

^dU.S. and state total estimates for 2019 include imputed counts for Maine, Oregon, and Vermont, which did not submit 2019 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data on releases. See *Methodology* in this report and in *Prisoners in 2019* (NCJ 255115, BJS, October 2020).

^eIncludes adult prisoners held in nonsecure community corrections facilities and adults and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities. The 261 conditional releases from federal correctional facilities are persons who were sentenced before the 1984 Sentencing Reform Act, which eliminated federal parole.

^fMay include releases of prisoners with sentences of 1 year or less.

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

^hReleases include offenders who received a combined sentence of prison and probation or parole of more than 1 year.

ⁱIncludes an undetermined number of prisoners with sentences of 1 year.

^jState did not submit 2019 NPS data on releases. Total and detailed types of releases were imputed. Estimates of releases in 2019 are not comparable to data for previous years or to 2020. See *Methodology* in this report and *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website.

^kIncludes all releases from state prison, regardless of sentence length. See *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website.

^lCounts of releases for 2019 and 2020 are estimates.

^mState did not provide release breakdown by type in 2020.

ⁿRelease data are based on calendar year 2020 and include persons sentenced to 1 year or more.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2019 and 2020.

Age, sex, and race or ethnicity of sentenced prisoners

- At yearend 2020, almost 39% of males and 43% of females sentenced to more than 1 year in state or federal prison were ages 18 to 34 years (**table 10**).
- Forty-three percent of black males and 42% of Hispanic males in prison in 2020 were ages 18 to 34, compared to 39% of American Indian and Alaska Native males; 36% of Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Other Pacific Islander males; and 32% of white males.
- Fourteen percent of male prisoners and 9% of female prisoners were age 55 or older at yearend 2020, totaling 165,700 persons.
- Among male prisoners age 55 or older, 19% were white, 13% American Indian and Alaska Native, 13% Asian/NHOPI, 13% black, and 10% Hispanic.

TABLE 10**Percent of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by sex, race or ethnicity, and age, December 31, 2020**

Age	Male								Female						
	Total	All male	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaska Native ^a	Asian ^{a,b}	Other ^{a,c}	All female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaska Native ^a	Asian ^{a,b}	Other ^{a,c}
Total ^d	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
18-19	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.7	0	0	0.9
20-24	7.5	7.6	5.1	9.4	8.5	7.1	5.6	5.7	6.9	5.3	9.2	9.5	5.0	#	9.4
25-29	14.5	14.4	11.3	16.2	16.0	14.1	14.0	12.1	15.8	14.4	17.7	17.6	15.0	16.7	13.2
30-34	16.3	16.0	15.0	16.2	17.1	17.6	16.1	13.9	19.5	19.5	17.7	20.9	20.0	16.7	13.2
35-39	15.8	15.6	15.9	14.6	16.9	17.1	17.5	14.2	18.5	19.3	14.9	18.9	20.0	16.7	13.2
40-44	13.0	13.0	13.3	12.5	13.9	13.5	14.0	12.5	13.3	13.9	12.1	13.5	15.0	16.7	12.3
45-49	10.1	10.1	10.9	9.6	10.0	9.4	11.9	10.6	9.7	10.4	9.2	8.1	10.0	16.7	9.4
50-54	8.1	8.2	9.5	7.9	6.9	8.2	8.4	8.1	7.0	7.2	7.8	5.4	5.0	#	7.5
55-59	6.5	6.6	8.2	6.3	4.9	5.9	5.6	6.4	4.8	5.1	5.7	3.4	5.0	#	5.7
60-64	4.0	4.1	5.2	3.7	2.8	3.5	3.5	4.6	2.4	2.4	2.8	1.4	#	#	2.8
65 or older	3.5	3.7	5.4	2.6	2.5	3.5	3.5	4.3	1.8	1.9	1.4	0.7	#	#	1.9
Number of sentenced prisoners ^e	1,182,166	1,102,651	321,500	375,400	260,500	17,000	14,300	114,000	79,515	37,400	14,100	14,800	2,000	600	10,600

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts and percentages are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional officials. Federal data include adult prisoners held in nonsecure community corrections facilities and adults and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See *Methodology*.

#Rounds to zero.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic whites and “black” refers to non-Hispanic blacks). See *Methodology*.

^bIncludes Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders.

^cIncludes persons of two or more races and other races that are not broken out.

^dIncludes persons of all ages, including those age 17 or younger.

^eEstimates are rounded to the nearest 100. Includes prisoners age 17 or younger.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2020 (preliminary); National Corrections Reporting Program, 2019; National Prisoner Statistics, 2020; and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

Imprisonment rates of sentenced males by age and race or ethnicity

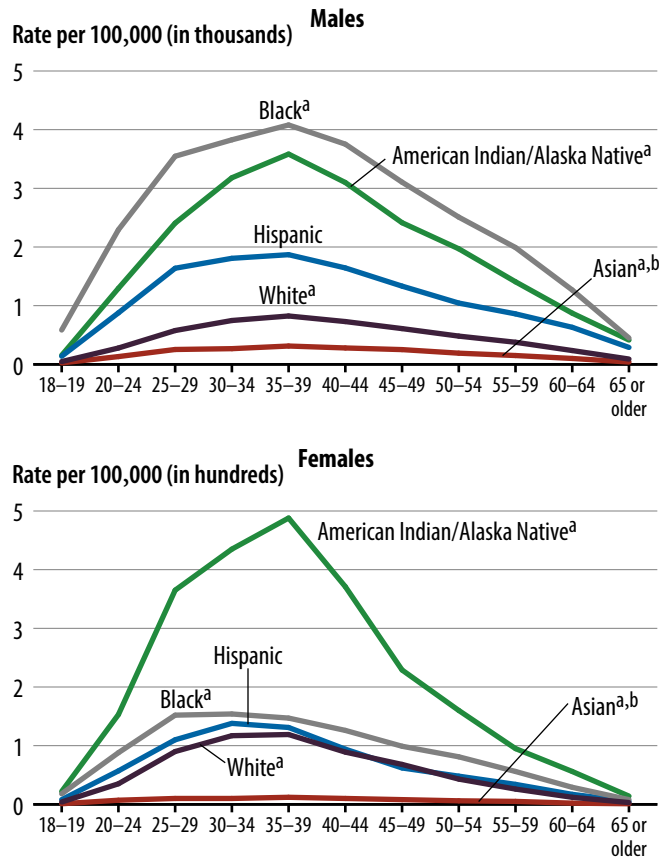
- At yearend 2020, more than 1% of the U.S. male population ages 25 to 49 was serving a sentence of more than 1 year in state or federal prison (table 11).
- An estimated 2% of all black male U.S. residents and 1% of all American Indian and Alaska Native male U.S. residents were serving time in state or federal prison on December 31, 2020.
- Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Other Pacific Islander males had the lowest imprisonment rate at yearend 2020 (149 per 100,000), less than half the rate of white males (332 per 100,000).
- Among male U.S. residents, more than 1% of blacks ages 20 to 64 and American Indians or Alaska Natives ages 20 to 59 were in prison on December 31, 2020 (figure 4a).
- Black males were 5.7 times as likely to be imprisoned in 2020 as white males; black males ages 18 to 19 were 12.5 times as likely to be imprisoned as white males of the same age.

Imprisonment rates of sentenced females by age and race or ethnicity

- Black females (65 per 100,000) and Hispanic females (48 per 100,000) were imprisoned at higher rates than white females (38 per 100,000) in 2020.
- In 2020, the imprisonment rate for Native American and Alaska Native females ages 30 to 39 was more than 430 per 100,000, the highest among all females (figure 4b).
- Native American and Alaska Native females were 4.3 times as likely as white females to be in prison at yearend 2020.
- Females ages 18 to 19 had the highest imprisonment rate disparity between whites and other races in 2020: Native American and Alaska Native females ages 18 to 19 were 5.1 times more likely than White females of the same age to be in state or federal prison, while the ratio was 4.1 for black females, 1.8 for Hispanic females, and 0.2 for Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders.

FIGURES 4A AND 4B

Imprisonment rates of U.S. residents, based on sentenced prisoners under the jurisdictions of state and federal correctional authorities, by demographic characteristics, December 31, 2020



Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Rates and counts are based on sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional officials. Imprisonment rate is the number of sentenced prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction per 100,000 U.S. residents or per 100,000 U.S. residents in a given category. Resident population estimates are from the U.S. Census Bureau for January 1, 2020. Totals include imputed counts for Oregon, which did not submit 2019 National Prisoner Statistics data. See *Methodology*. See table 11 for rates.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic whites and “black” refers to non-Hispanic blacks). See *Methodology*.

^bIncludes Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2020 (preliminary), National Corrections Reporting Program, 2019, National Prisoner Statistics, 2020, and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal resident population estimates for January 1 of the following calendar year.

TABLE 11**Imprisonment rates of U.S. residents, based on sentenced prisoners under the jurisdictions of state and federal correctional authorities, by demographic characteristics, December 31, 2020**

Age	Per 100,000 U.S. residents within each demographic group														
	Total	Male							Female						
		All male	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaska Native ^a	Asian ^{a,b}	Other ^{a,c}	All female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaska Native ^a	Asian ^{a,b}	Other ^{a,c}
Total ^d	358	678	332	1,890	837	1,418	149	3,012	47	38	65	48	160	6	274
18-19	84	157	47	585	138	154	24	387	7	4	18	8	22	1	51
20-24	412	757	278	2,294	877	1,296	132	1,824	52	35	88	57	153	7	295
25-29	748	1,356	576	3,547	1,638	2,407	253	4,484	113	90	152	110	365	10	462
30-34	835	1,515	747	3,827	1,807	3,180	267	6,777	136	117	154	138	435	10	579
35-39	853	1,567	824	4,080	1,869	3,584	312	8,790	135	119	147	131	488	12	692
40-44	751	1,404	729	3,753	1,643	3,099	279	9,106	103	89	126	94	371	10	735
45-49	605	1,145	609	3,105	1,333	2,414	251	9,346	77	68	99	62	229	8	695
50-54	470	898	481	2,509	1,044	1,969	190	7,783	54	43	81	48	160	6	585
55-59	361	703	376	1,991	860	1,407	150	6,618	35	26	56	34	95	5	521
60-64	224	448	235	1,267	631	872	100	5,200	17	12	29	17	56	2	264
65 or older	74	160	90	449	288	414	39	2,322	4	3	8	5	14	1	87
Number of sentenced prisoners ^e	1,182,166	1,102,651	321,500	375,400	260,500	17,000	14,300	114,000	79,515	37,400	14,100	14,800	2,000	600	10,600

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Rates and counts are based on sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional officials. Imprisonment rate is the number of sentenced prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction per 100,000 U.S. residents or per 100,000 U.S. residents in a given category. Resident population estimates are from the U.S. Census Bureau for January 1, 2020. See *Methodology*.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic whites and “black” refers to non-Hispanic blacks). See *Methodology*.

^bIncludes Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders.

^cIncludes persons of two or more races and other races that are not broken out.

^dIncludes persons of all ages, including those age 17 or younger.

^eEstimates of race or ethnicity are rounded to the nearest 100. Includes prisoners age 17 or younger.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2020 (preliminary), National Corrections Reporting Program, 2019, National Prisoner Statistics, 2020, and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal resident population estimates for January 1 of the following calendar year.

Prisoners held in privately operated prisons

- At yearend 2020, about 15,800 fewer persons were held in private prisons contracted to state governments or the federal government than in 2019 (table 12).
- After removing all prisoners from out-of-state private facilities in 2019, California reduced its in-state private prison population to zero in 2020. (See *Prisoners in 2019*, NCJ 255115, BJS, October 2020.)
- Texas held 3,300 fewer prisoners in private prisons in 2020 than in 2019, the largest absolute decline among jurisdictions.
- From 2019 to 2020, four states (Alabama, Mississippi, New Mexico, and North Carolina) and the BOP had an increase in the number of prisoners held in privately operated facilities in 2020, while 26 states had a decrease.
- On December 31, 2020, private prisons housed at least 20% of the jurisdictional prison populations of five states: Montana (50%), New Mexico (45%), Tennessee (31%), Hawaii (24%), and Oklahoma (21%).

Prisoners held in local jails

- At yearend 2020, about 73,300 prisoners were held in the custody of local jails, a 7% decrease from 2019 (down 5,300).
- Thirteen states and the BOP had an increase in the number of prisoners held in local jails in 2020 because some jurisdictions limited transfers between jails and prisons to mitigate spread of COVID-19.
- Despite a 21% decrease in the number of prisoners held in Louisiana local jails from 2019 to 2020, these facilities had custody of more than 48% of the state's prison population on December 31, 2020.
- Four states more than doubled the number of prisoners held in local jails from 2019 to 2020: Colorado (up 358%), Indiana (up 331%), New Jersey (up 231%), and West Virginia (up 130%).
- States with high percentages of prisoners in the custody of local jails on behalf of the state in 2020 included Kentucky (47% of the jurisdiction population), West Virginia (34%), Mississippi (33%), Utah (24%), Virginia (23%), and Tennessee (23%).

TABLE 12

Prisoners held in the custody of private prisons or local jails under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, 2019 and 2020

Jurisdiction	Prisoners held in private prisons ^a					Prisoners held in local jails				
	2019	2020	Change, 2019-2020	Percent change, 2019-2020	Percent of total jurisdiction population, 2020	2019	2020	Change, 2019-2020	Percent change, 2019-2020	Percent of total jurisdiction population, 2020
U.S. total	115,962	100,151	-15,811	-13.6%	8.2%	78,625	73,321	-5,304	-6.7%	6.0%
Federal^b	27,409	27,810	401	1.5%	18.3%	698	843	145	20.8%	0.6%
State	88,553	72,341	-16,212	-18.3%	6.8%	77,927	72,478	-5,449	-7.0%	6.8%
Alabama	122	254	132	108.2	1.0	2,569	3,846	1,277	49.7	15.2
Alaska ^c	221	206	-15	-6.8	4.5	38	21	-17	-44.7	0.5
Arizona ^d	8,299	7,185	-1,114	-13.4	19.0	0	0	0	0.0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0.0	0	1,667	2,256	589	35.3	14.0
California ^e	1,134	0	-1,134	-100.0	0	1,599	375	-1,224	-76.5	0.4
Colorado	3,858	2,784	-1,074	-27.8	17.2	238	1,091	853	358.4	6.7
Connecticut ^c	526	397	-129	-24.5	4.2	~	~	:	:	:
Delaware ^c	~	~	:	:	:	~	~	:	:	:
Florida	11,915	10,810	-1,105	-9.3	13.3	1,109	805	-304	-27.4	1.0
Georgia	7,883	6,525	-1,358	-17.2	13.8	4,867	3,999	-868	-17.8	8.5
Hawaii ^c	1,248	999	-249	-20.0	24.0	~	~	:	:	:
Idaho	1,048	727	-321	-30.6	8.9	1,015	682	-333	-32.8	8.3
Illinois	513	95	-418	-81.5	0.3	0	0	0	0.0	0
Indiana ^f	4,093	3,719	-374	-9.1	15.5	316	1,361	1,045	330.7	5.7
Iowa	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	67	67	0.0	0.8
Kansas	0	0	0	0.0	0	208	65	-143	-68.8	0.7
Kentucky	895	725	-170	-19.0	3.9	10,862	8,750	-2,112	-19.4	47.2
Louisiana	0	0	0	0.0	0	16,567	13,061	-3,506	-21.2	48.4

Continued on next page

TABLE 12 (continued)**Prisoners held in the custody of private prisons or local jails under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, 2019 and 2020**

Jurisdiction	Prisoners held in private prisons ^a					Prisoners held in local jails				
	2019	2020	Change, 2019–2020	Percent change, 2019–2020	Percent of total jurisdiction population, 2020	2019	2020	Change, 2019–2020	Percent change, 2019–2020	Percent of total jurisdiction population, 2020
Maine	0	0	0	0.0	0	11	1	-10	-90.9	0.1
Maryland	29	0	-29	-100.0	0	109	143	34	31.2	0.9
Massachusetts	~	~	:	:	:	277	193	-84	-30.3	2.9
Michigan	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0.0	0	894	645	-249	-27.9	7.9
Mississippi	3,139	3,240	101	3.2	18.4	5,442	5,838	396	7.3	33.2
Missouri	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
Montana	2,222	1,962	-260	-11.7	50.0	295	279	-16	-5.4	7.1
Nebraska	0	0	0	0.0	0	131	57	-74	-56.5	1.1
Nevada	100	0	-100	-100.0	0	16	9	-7	-43.8	0.1
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0.0	0	52	53	1	1.9	2.3
New Jersey	2,297	553	-1,744	-75.9	4.3	227	751	524	230.8	5.9
New Mexico	2,445	2,457	12	0.5	44.7	0	0	0	0.0	0
New York	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
North Carolina	30	33	3	10.0	0.1	~	~	:	:	:
North Dakota	308	255	-53	-17.2	18.2	4	6	2	50.0	0.4
Ohio	6,766	6,204	-562	-8.3	13.8	0	0	0	0.0	0
Oklahoma	6,474	4,616	-1,858	-28.7	20.6	9	11	2	22.2	0
Oregon ^g	/	0	:	:	0	/	0	:	:	0
Pennsylvania	511	315	-196	-38.4	0.8	0	0	0	0.0	0
Rhode Island ^c	~	~	:	:	:	~	~	:	:	:
South Carolina	84	84	0	0.0	0.5	346	300	-46	-13.3	1.9
South Dakota	33	27	-6	-18.2	0.8	1	0	-1	-100.0	0
Tennessee	7,635	6,984	-651	-8.5	30.8	7,048	5,298	-1,750	-24.8	23.4
Texas	12,516	9,249	-3,267	-26.1	6.8	12,055	11,210	-845	-7.0	8.2
Utah	0	0	0	0.0	0	1,506	1,320	-186	-12.4	24.2
Vermont ^c	268	194	-74	-27.6	15.1	~	~	:	:	:
Virginia	1,540	1,483	-57	-3.7	4.7	6,750	7,474	724	10.7	23.5
Washington	0	0	0	0.0	0	196	132	-64	-32.7	0.8
West Virginia	0	0	0	0.0	0	890	2,051	1,161	130.4	33.9
Wisconsin	~	~	:	:	:	511	322	-189	-37.0	1.6
Wyoming	401	259	-142	-35.4	12.4	81	6	-75	-92.6	0.3

Note: For jurisdiction-level information, see *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website. Counts are for December 31 of each year. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Multiple states reported large changes in prison populations, admissions, and releases between 2019 and 2020 due to criminal justice reforms enacted to address the COVID-19 pandemic. Because these differences were not the result of changes in reporting methods, BJS made direct comparisons of 2019 and 2020 data, understanding that the criminal justice reforms may be temporary.

:Not calculated.

~Not applicable.

/Not reported.

^aIncludes prisoners held in private facilities in the jurisdiction of another state.

^bIncludes federal prisoners held in nonsecure privately operated facilities (7,993) and prisoners on home confinement (5,741). Excludes persons held in immigration detention facilities pending adjudication.

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

^dState submitted updated 2019 population counts for prisoners held in private prisons.

^eCalifornia stopped housing prisoners in out-of-state private facilities in 2019 and in-state private facilities in 2020.

^fIncludes prisoners in facilities owned by the state but staffed by employees of a private correctional company.

^gTotals for 2019 include imputed counts for Oregon, which did not submit 2019 National Prisoner Statistics data. BJS estimated counts of prisoners held in local jails and private facilities and included these estimates in the U.S. and state totals. See *Methodology* in this report and in *Prisoners in 2019* (NCJ 255115, BJS, October 2020).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2019 and 2020.

Prisoners age 17 or younger

- State and federal correctional authorities held 352 persons age 17 or younger at yearend 2020, a 46% decline from 2019 (down 301 persons) (table 13).
- The number of persons age 17 or younger declined from 81 in 2019 to 44 in 2020 in Florida state-operated prisons or private prison facilities contracted to the state of Florida.

- At yearend 2020, New York prisons held no persons 17 or younger (down 100% from 2019).
- Large decreases in the number of prisoners age 17 or younger also occurred in Florida (down 37 persons or 46%), North Carolina (down 32 persons or 52%), and Georgia (down 23 persons or 74%).

TABLE 13

Prisoners age 17 or younger in the custody of publicly or privately operated state or federal prisons, by sex and jurisdiction, 2019 and 2020

Jurisdiction	2019 total	2020			Jurisdiction	2019 total	2020		
		Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female
U.S. total	653	352	339	13	Missouri	4	4	4	0
Federal^a	27	14	13	1	Montana	0	0	0	0
State	626	338	326	12	Nebraska	7	14	14	0
Alabama	2	1	1	0	Nevada	11	11	11	0
Alaska ^b	5	8	8	0	New Hampshire ^c	/	0	0	0
Arizona	55	36	34	2	New Jersey	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	8	6	6	0	New Mexico	0	0	0	0
California	0	0	0	0	New York	36	0	0	0
Colorado	7	5	4	1	North Carolina	61	29	28	1
Connecticut ^b	52	31	30	1	North Dakota	0	0	0	0
Delaware ^b	5	1	1	0	Ohio	36	24	23	1
Florida	81	44	44	0	Oklahoma	9	3	3	0
Georgia	31	8	8	0	Oregon ^c	0	0	0	0
Hawaii ^b	0	0	0	0	Pennsylvania	9	11	10	1
Idaho	0	0	0	0	Rhode Island	0	0	0	0
Illinois	0	0	0	0	South Carolina	23	6	6	0
Indiana	31	13	12	1	South Dakota	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	6	6	0	Tennessee	9	10	10	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	Texas	38	16	13	3
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	Utah	3	0	0	0
Louisiana	18	10	10	0	Vermont ^b	1	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	Virginia	12	2	2	0
Maryland	16	4	4	0	Washington	5	4	4	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	West Virginia	0	0	0	0
Michigan	26	18	18	0	Wisconsin	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	4	3	3	0	Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	21	10	9	1					

Note: In 2017, BJS began requesting that National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) respondents include data on all persons age 17 or younger held in the physical custody of state and federal correctional authorities and in private prisons, excluding prisoners held in local jails and in the custody of other jurisdictions. For jurisdiction-level information, see *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website. Data collected after 2016 should not be compared to data for previous years. See *Methodology*. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP). Multiple states reported large changes in prison populations, admissions, and releases between 2019 and 2020 due to criminal justice reforms enacted to address the COVID-19 pandemic. Because these differences were not the result of changes in reporting methods, BJS made direct comparisons of 2019 and 2020 data, understanding that the criminal justice reforms may be temporary.

/Not reported.

^aThe BOP holds prisoners age 17 or younger in privately operated facilities.

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

^cState did not submit 2019 NPS data on prisoners age 17 or younger.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2019 and 2020.

Offense characteristics of state prisoners

- At yearend 2019 (the most recent year for which state prison offense data are available), 58% of all persons imprisoned by states had been sentenced for violent offenses (710,800 prisoners), including almost 14% each for rape or sexual assault and for aggravated or simple assault, 13% for murder or nonnegligent manslaughter, and 12% for robbery (tables 14 and 15).
- In 2019, approximately 10,400 females and 152,600 males were serving sentences in state prison for murder or nonnegligent manslaughter.
- About 66% of Hispanics in state prison were serving time for a violent offense in 2019, compared to 64% of blacks; 62% of Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders; 56% of American Indians and Alaska Natives; and 50% of whites.
- American Indian and Alaska Native state prisoners had the largest portion serving time for public order offenses (almost 18%), of which nearly 5% were for driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol, and 4% were for weapons.
- Twenty-six percent of female state prisoners (23,400) were serving sentences for drug-related offenses in 2019, compared to 13% of male state prisoners (147,800).

TABLE 14

Percent of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities, by sex, race or ethnicity, and most serious offense, December 31, 2019

Most serious offense	All prisoners ^a	Male	Female	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaska Native ^b	Asian ^{b,c}
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent	58.2%	59.7%	39.6%	49.8%	63.9%	66.1%	56.2%	62.0%
Murder ^d	13.3	13.5	11.5	10.0	16.3	12.8	12.5	15.5
Negligent manslaughter	1.6	1.5	3.0	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.3
Rape/sexual assault	13.7	14.6	2.5	17.1	8.7	16.0	12.8	14.2
Robbery	12.4	12.8	7.4	6.7	18.9	12.4	7.5	9.8
Aggravated/simple assault	13.6	13.8	10.7	11.0	15.1	19.9	16.7	15.6
Other	3.6	3.6	4.4	3.5	3.9	3.7	5.3	5.7
Property	15.3%	14.7%	22.6%	20.5%	12.4%	10.1%	14.6%	15.3%
Burglary	8.2	8.4	6.4	9.9	7.5	6.1	7.8	6.6
Larceny/theft	3.0	2.7	7.2	4.8	2.4	1.4	2.4	3.2
Motor vehicle theft	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.2	2.0
Fraud	1.6	1.2	5.6	2.5	1.0	0.7	1.7	1.8
Other	1.6	1.6	2.3	2.3	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.6
Drug	14.0%	13.1%	26.0%	16.6%	12.2%	11.7%	10.9%	11.0%
Possession	3.8	3.4	8.8	5.3	2.8	3.3	2.4	1.5
Other ^e	10.2	9.6	17.2	11.3	9.3	8.4	8.5	9.5
Public order	11.9%	12.0%	10.9%	12.3%	11.1%	11.7%	17.8%	11.3%
Weapons	4.0	4.2	1.3	2.3	5.3	3.8	4.1	4.8
DUI/DWI	1.7	1.6	2.4	2.4	0.7	2.4	4.6	1.3
Other ^f	6.2	6.1	7.1	7.5	5.1	5.5	9.0	5.2
Other/unspecified^g	0.6%	0.6%	1.0%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Total number of sentenced prisoners^h	1,221,288	1,131,100	90,200	386,700	399,000	266,500	18,300	15,100

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

^aIncludes persons of two or more races and other races that are not broken out.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic whites and “black” refers to non-Hispanic blacks). See *Methodology*.

^cIncludes Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders.

^dIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^eIncludes trafficking, other drug offenses, and unspecified drug offenses.

^fIncludes court offenses; commercialized vice, morals, and decency offenses; liquor law violations; probation and parole violations; and other public order offenses.

^gIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

^hEstimates are rounded to the nearest 100.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Corrections Reporting Program, 2019; National Prisoner Statistics, 2019; and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

TABLE 15**Number of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities, by sex, race or ethnicity, and most serious offense, December 31, 2019**

Most serious offense	All prisoners ^a	Male	Female	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaska Native ^b	Asian ^{b,c}
Total	1,221,288	1,131,100	90,200	386,700	399,000	266,500	18,300	15,100
Violent	710,800	675,200	35,700	192,600	255,000	176,000	10,300	9,400
Murder ^d	162,900	152,600	10,400	38,700	65,200	34,100	2,300	2,300
Negligent manslaughter	19,200	16,500	2,700	5,600	3,400	3,300	300	200
Rape/sexual assault	167,800	165,500	2,300	66,100	34,900	42,600	2,300	2,100
Robbery	151,000	144,300	6,700	26,000	75,500	33,200	1,400	1,500
Aggravated/simple assault	165,700	156,000	9,700	42,600	60,200	53,000	3,100	2,400
Other	44,200	40,300	4,000	13,600	15,700	9,800	1,000	900
Property	186,700	166,300	20,400	79,200	49,300	27,000	2,700	2,300
Burglary	100,500	94,700	5,800	38,500	29,800	16,200	1,400	1,000
Larceny/theft	37,000	30,500	6,500	18,600	9,700	3,900	400	500
Motor vehicle theft	10,300	9,300	1,000	3,500	2,200	2,500	200	300
Fraud	19,100	14,000	5,000	9,800	4,000	1,900	300	300
Other	19,800	17,700	2,000	8,800	3,600	2,600	300	200
Drug	171,300	147,800	23,400	64,300	48,600	31,100	2,000	1,700
Possession	46,700	38,800	7,900	20,600	11,400	8,800	400	200
Other ^e	124,600	109,000	15,500	43,700	37,300	22,300	1,600	1,400
Public order	145,000	135,200	9,800	47,600	44,400	31,300	3,300	1,700
Weapons	48,900	47,700	1,200	9,100	21,100	10,200	800	700
DUI/DWI	20,800	18,600	2,200	9,400	2,900	6,400	800	200
Other ^f	75,300	68,900	6,400	29,100	20,500	14,700	1,700	800
Other/unspecified^g	7,500	6,600	900	3,100	1,700	1,000	100	100

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

^aIncludes persons of two or more races and other races that are not broken out.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic whites and “black” refers to non-Hispanic blacks). See *Methodology*.

^cIncludes Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders.

^dIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^eIncludes trafficking, other drug offenses, and unspecified drug offenses.

^fIncludes court offenses; commercialized vice, morals, and decency offenses; liquor law violations; probation and parole violations; and other public order offenses.

^gIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Corrections Reporting Program, 2019; National Prisoner Statistics, 2019; and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

- At yearend 2019, an estimated 10,300 American Indians and Alaska Natives and 9,400 Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders were serving state prison sentences for violent offenses.

State-specific offense distributions

- Prisoner offense distributions varied by state in 2019, with persons sentenced for violent offenses contributing from 27% of the Idaho prison population to 81% of the Alaska prison population (table 16).

- In 35 states, at least half of all prisoners were serving time for a violent offense in 2019, and in 4 states (Alaska, California, Maryland, and Massachusetts), at least two-thirds of prisoners were sentenced for a violent crime.
- Persons sentenced to prison for a drug offense made up less than 10% of the prison populations in eight states in 2019: Michigan, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, Vermont, Colorado, California, and Alaska.

TABLE 16

Sentenced prisoners in the custody of state correctional authorities and privately operated facilities contracted to states, by most serious offense and jurisdiction, December 31, 2019

Jurisdiction	Total number of sentenced prisoners in custody	Total ^a	Violent	Property	Drug	Public order	Other/unspecified
Alabama	24,276	100%	54.3%	19.0%	17.6%	8.5%	0.5%
Alaska ^b	2,282	100%	81.0	12.1	2.2	4.7	0
Arizona ^c	40,753	100%	43.8	20.8	23.1	12.0	0.2
Arkansas	16,246	100%	49.4	15.6	23.5	8.7	2.6
California	124,445	100%	76.0	10.0	3.5	9.8	0.1
Colorado	19,789	100%	57.6	18.8	7.8	15.7	0.2
Connecticut ^b	8,396	100%	45.3	12.2	10.3	24.7	7.6
Delaware ^b	3,215	100%	44.3	6.8	12.4	36.0	0.5
Florida	94,079	100%	56.4	20.3	12.8	10.1	0.4
Georgia	54,557	100%	65.1	14.5	10.9	9.0	0.2
Hawaii ^b	2,332	100%	50.0	26.1	12.1	11.8	0.1
Idaho	9,434	100%	27.4	22.6	33.2	16.6	0.1
Illinois	38,244	100%	56.5	12.6	14.1	16.7	#
Indiana	29,378	100%	43.5	15.7	25.2	14.1	1.5
Iowa	9,864	100%	34.2	21.5	16.4	12.8	13.6
Kansas	9,853	100%	60.5	8.4	23.8	7.2	0
Kentucky	23,236	100%	38.7	22.1	26.1	12.5	0.1
Louisiana	31,369	100%	52.6	14.8	16.8	15.1	#
Maine	2,087	100%	51.4	18.6	21.3	6.2	1.4
Maryland	17,934	100%	69.9	10.4	11.8	7.4	0.1
Massachusetts	8,353	100%	68.8	7.3	15.9	7.4	0.5
Michigan ^c	39,670	100%	61.2	15.8	9.5	13.1	0.1
Minnesota	9,480	100%	51.9	9.9	18.7	19.4	0.2
Mississippi	19,142	100%	53.7	20.2	18.4	6.4	1.3
Missouri	26,101	100%	57.0	17.5	16.7	8.1	0
Montana	2,834	100%	63.2	14.2	11.0	11.5	0.1
Nebraska	5,338	100%	52.5	14.1	16.1	16.7	0.2
Nevada	11,947	100%	42.3	18.9	9.1	26.6	1.8
New Hampshire ^d	2,651	100%	50.6	21.2	14.6	10.2	0.1
New Jersey ^c	22,057	100%	50.8	8.2	14.9	8.4	2.5
New Mexico ^e	7,086	100%	52.6	20.1	16.2	11.1	0.1
New York	43,321	100%	56.8	14.7	13.8	14.1	0.7
North Carolina	34,082	100%	49.8	13.6	14.6	21.9	0.1
North Dakota	1,885	100%	46.3	16.9	27.6	8.8	0.1
Ohio	49,561	100%	56.6	14.5	15.2	12.5	1.2
Oklahoma	24,780	100%	56.1	18.2	16.0	9.3	0.4
Oregon	14,532	100%	65.3	18.7	8.0	7.2	0.5
Pennsylvania	46,889	100%	59.0	13.8	11.9	12.9	0.4

Continued on next page

TABLE 16 (continued)**Sentenced prisoners in the custody of state correctional authorities and privately operated facilities contracted to states, by most serious offense and jurisdiction, December 31, 2019**

Jurisdiction	Total number of sentenced prisoners in custody	Total ^a	Violent	Property	Drug	Public order	Other/unspecified
Rhode Island ^b	1,710	100%	66.3	10.9	12.6	9.0	1.3
South Carolina	18,754	100%	56.5	21.3	17.0	4.4	0.8
South Dakota	3,708	100%	45.3	15.2	30.0	6.8	0.6
Tennessee	31,557	100%	48.3	20.5	21.5	6.9	2.1
Texas	136,345	100%	60.0	12.1	15.0	12.9	0
Utah	6,605	100%	58.5	18.0	14.7	8.8	0.1
Vermont ^b	1,280	100%	60.6	18.7	7.0	12.8	1.0
Virginia	34,333	100%	54.2	15.5	12.5	3.4	0.1
Washington	17,650	100%	56.0	18.6	8.6	16.3	0.3
West Virginia	6,773	100%	47.4	23.3	11.6	13.7	4.0
Wisconsin	23,792	100%	56.7	13.1	14.5	15.6	#
Wyoming	2,478	100%	51.1	15.0	24.3	9.0	#

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and missing offense data. Unless otherwise noted, data represent prisoners in the physical custody of state correctional authorities, or those held for the state in privately operated prison facilities on December 31, 2019. Analysis limited to prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year. For prisoners convicted of more than one offense, BJS defines the most serious offense as the offense with the longest sentence. States can report up to three offenses in the National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP) and are asked to single out the offense with the longest sentence. If they do not identify the offense with the longest sentence, BJS assumes an order of sentencing that prioritizes violent offenses, followed by property, drug, and public order crimes. See table 13 for a breakdown of crimes included in each major type of offense. #Rounds to zero.

^aIncludes prisoners with unknown offenses.

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

^cNCRP data are from December 31, 2018.

^dNCRP data are from December 31, 2016.

^eNCRP data are from December 31, 2017.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Corrections Reporting Program, 2019.

Offense characteristics of federal prisoners

- Almost 20% of all persons in federal prison (28,200 prisoners) were serving time for a weapons offense on September 30, 2020 (the most recent date for which federal prison offense data are available) (tables 17 and 18).
- More than 8 in 10 persons in federal prison on September 30, 2020 had been convicted of drug or public order offenses (87%).
- At fiscal yearend 2020, there were 11,300 persons in federal prison for a violent offense (almost 8% of the total federal prison population), compared to 67,400 prisoners serving time for a drug offense (47%).
- On September 30, 2020, 58% of American Indians and Alaska Natives in federal prison were serving a sentence for a violent offense compared to 10% of blacks; 6% of whites; 5% of Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders; and 3% of Hispanics.
- Almost two-thirds (62%) of Hispanics imprisoned by the BOP at fiscal yearend 2020 were serving a sentence for a drug offense, compared to 46% of Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Other Pacific Islander; 42% of black; 39% of white; and 16% of American Indian and Alaska Native prisoners.
- More than 10% of females at the end of the fiscal year 2020 were serving time in federal prison for fraud (1,000 females), more than three times the number sentenced for violent offenses (300).

TABLE 17

Percent of sentenced federal prisoners held in BOP or privately operated correctional facilities, by sex, race or ethnicity, and most serious offense, September 30, 2020

Most serious offense	All prisoners ^a	Male	Female	White ^{b,c}	Black ^{b,c}	Hispanic ^c	American Indian/ Alaska Native ^{b,c}	Asian ^{b,c,d}
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent	7.8%	8.1%	4.5%	6.2%	10.2%	2.9%	58.2%	5.0%
Homicide ^e	1.8	1.8	1.3	0.7	2.7	0.5	18.1	1.4
Robbery	3.4	3.6	1.5	3.6	5.3	1.2	2.1	1.7
Sexual abuse	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	19.6	0.3
Other	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.1	18.4	1.6
Property	4.7%	4.2%	12.4%	6.4%	4.8%	2.7%	3.5%	12.5%
Burglary	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.0	0
Fraud ^f	3.7	3.2	10.6	4.9	3.7	2.3	0.8	11.0
Other ^g	0.9	0.8	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.4	1.6	1.5
Drug^h	46.7%	45.6%	61.6%	39.2%	42.1%	62.0%	16.3%	45.7%
Public order	40.5%	41.9%	21.2%	47.7%	42.7%	32.2%	21.6%	36.2%
Immigration ⁱ	4.0	4.1	2.1	0.4	0.2	12.7	0.4	0.3
Weapons	19.5	20.6	5.2	14.8	31.8	10.0	12.2	11.9
Other ^j	17.0	17.2	13.9	32.5	10.7	9.5	9.0	24.0
Other/unspecified^k	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.7%
Total number of sentenced prisoners^l	144,553	134,784	9,769	42,900	53,300	43,200	3,200	2,000

Note: Counts and percentages are based on prisoners who were convicted, sentenced to 1 year or more, and in the custody of BOP facilities or private prisons under contract with the BOP on September 30, 2020. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See *Methodology*. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

^aIncludes persons of two or more races or other races that are not broken out.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic whites and “black” refers to non-Hispanic blacks). See *Methodology*.

^cData on race or ethnicity are based on administrative data and self-reports from BJS surveys.

^dIncludes Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders.

^eIncludes murder and both negligent and nonnegligent manslaughter.

^fIncludes embezzlement, fraud, forgery, and counterfeiting.

^gIncludes larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson and explosives, transportation of stolen property, and other property offenses.

^hIncludes trafficking, possession, and other drug offenses.

ⁱIncludes illegal entry, smuggling and importing non-U.S. citizens, and holds for immigration officials.

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

^kIncludes offenses not classified.

^lEstimates of race or ethnicity are rounded to the nearest 100.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2020 (preliminary).

TABLE 18**Number of sentenced federal prisoners held in BOP or privately operated correctional facilities, by sex, race or ethnicity, and most serious offense, September 30, 2020**

Most serious offense	All prisoners ^a	Male	Female	White ^{b,c}	Black ^{b,c}	Hispanic ^c	American Indian/ Alaska Native ^{b,c}	Asian ^{b,c,d}
Total^e	144,553	134,784	9,769	42,900	53,300	43,200	3,200	2,000
Violent	11,303	10,900	300	2,700	5,300	1,300	1,900	#
Homicide ^f	2,551	2,400	100	300	1,400	200	600	#
Robbery	4,958	4,800	100	1,600	2,800	500	100	#
Sexual abuse	1,278	1,300	#	300	200	100	600	#
Other	2,516	2,400	100	500	900	500	600	#
Property	6,819	5,600	1,200	2,700	2,600	1,200	100	200
Burglary	254	200	#	#	200	#	#	0
Fraud ^g	5,295	4,300	1,000	2,100	2,000	1,000	#	200
Other ^h	1,270	1,100	200	600	400	200	100	#
Drugⁱ	67,438	61,400	6,000	16,800	22,400	26,800	500	900
Public order	58,503	56,500	2,100	20,500	22,700	13,900	700	700
Immigration ^j	5,764	5,600	200	200	100	5,500	#	#
Weapons	28,210	27,700	500	6,300	16,900	4,300	400	200
Other ^k	24,529	23,200	1,400	14,000	5,700	4,100	300	500
Other/unspecified^l	490	500	#	200	100	100	#	#

Note: Counts are based on prisoners who were convicted, sentenced to 1 year or more, and in the custody of publicly or BOP facilities or private prisons under contract with the BOP on September 30, 2020. Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See *Methodology*. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

#Rounds to zero.

^aAlso includes persons of two or more races or other races that are not broken out.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic whites and “black” refers to non-Hispanic blacks). See *Methodology*.

^cData on race or ethnicity are not adjusted to self-reported data.

^dIncludes Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders.

^eTotals for race or ethnicity are rounded to the nearest 100.

^fIncludes murder and both negligent and nonnegligent manslaughter.

^gIncludes embezzlement, fraud, forgery, and counterfeiting.

^hIncludes larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson and explosives, transportation of stolen property, and other property offenses.

ⁱIncludes trafficking, possession, and other drug offenses.

^jIncludes illegal entry, smuggling and importing non-U.S. citizens, and holds for immigration officials.

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

^lIncludes offenses not classified.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2020 (preliminary).

Prison capacity

■ At yearend 2020, a total of 10 states had a custody population count that met or exceeded their minimum number of beds based on at least one of the three capacity measures (rated, operational, and design capacity), down from 21 states and the BOP in 2019 (table 19).

- Nebraska was the only state with a 2020 custody population that exceeded its maximum capacity at yearend 2020.
- The BOP was operating at 92% of both its minimum and maximum capacity at yearend 2020.

TABLE 19
Prison facility capacity, custody population, and percent of capacity, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2020

Jurisdiction	Type of capacity			Custody population	Custody population as a percent of—	
	Rated	Operational	Design		Lowest capacity	Highest capacity
Federal ^a	134,404	123,529	91.9%	91.9%
State						
Alabama ^b	...	22,896	12,388	18,103	146.1%	79.1%
Alaska ^c	4,838	...	4,664	4,352	93.3	90.0
Arizona ^d	38,972	44,937	38,972	37,731	96.8	84.0
Arkansas	15,875	15,914	15,431	13,814	89.5	86.8
California	...	126,536	89,663	95,057	106.0	75.1
Colorado	...	15,161	14,093	12,293	87.2	81.1
Connecticut ^b	/	/	/	9,097	:	:
Delaware	5,514	5,566	4,062	4,365	107.5	78.4
Florida	...	84,595	...	68,716	81.2	81.2
Georgia ^d	59,587	51,655	/	47,185	91.3	79.2
Hawaii	3,527	3,527	3,527	3,095	87.8	87.8
Idaho	/	7,586	/	7,489	98.7	98.7
Illinois ^b	44,824	48,157	/	29,070	64.9	60.4
Indiana ^{b,e}	/	26,209	/	23,726	90.5	90.5
Iowa	6,933	7,700	6,933	7,071	102.0	91.8
Kansas	9,784	10,640	9,858	8,574	87.6	80.6
Kentucky	13,225	13,225	13,187	9,078	68.8	68.6
Louisiana	18,006	16,344	16,764	13,903	85.1	77.2
Maine	2,603	2,603	2,603	1,715	65.9	65.9
Maryland ^f	/	21,159	/	15,514	73.3	73.3
Massachusetts	...	10,229	7,492	6,568	87.7	64.2
Michigan	40,945	40,248	...	33,617	83.5	82.1
Minnesota	/	9,504	/	7,532	79.3	79.3
Mississippi	/	11,520	/	7,834	68.0	68.0
Missouri ^b	29,014	28,788	...	23,031	80.0	79.4
Montana	2,309	1,935	1,382	1,627	117.7	70.5
Nebraska ^b	/	4,419	3,535	5,250	148.5	118.8
Nevada ^g	13,733	12,336	9,543	11,089	116.2	80.7
New Hampshire	2,760	2,760	1,810	2,136	118.0	77.4
New Jersey ^h	11,491	17,755	21,277	11,502	100.1	54.1
New Mexico	3,957	4,778	/	3,046	77.0	63.8
New York	47,596	47,778	46,964	34,143	72.7	71.5
North Carolina	35,421	36,744	38,241	29,737	84.0	77.8
North Dakota	1,463	1,463	1,463	1,111	75.9	75.9
Ohio	/	/	/	38,832	:	:
Oklahoma	18,178	20,237	18,178	17,120	94.2	84.6
Oregon ⁱ	14,712	15,612	14,712	12,753	86.7	81.7
Pennsylvania	51,453	47,247	...	38,588	81.7	75.0
Rhode Island	3,989	3,791	4,003	2,053	54.2	51.3
South Carolina	/	22,330	/	15,726	70.4	70.4
South Dakota ^{b,d}	...	3,849	...	3,186	82.8	82.8
Tennessee	16,220	15,789	/	10,442	66.1	64.4

Continued on next page

TABLE 19 (continued)**Prison facility capacity, custody population, and percent of capacity, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2020**

Jurisdiction	Type of capacity			Custody population	Custody population as a percent of—	
	Rated	Operational	Design		Lowest capacity	Highest capacity
Texas	132,983	127,733	132,983	115,235	90.2	86.7
Utah	/	6,828	7,188	4,063	59.5	56.5
Vermont	1,579	1,579	1,578	1,091	69.1	69.1
Virginia ^l	/	29,102	/	22,881	78.6	78.6
Washington	/	17,776	/	15,030	84.6	84.6
West Virginia	5,910	6,249	5,910	3,993	67.6	63.9
Wisconsin	/	23,273	16,983	19,974	117.6	85.8
Wyoming	2,427	2,102	2,437	1,814	86.3	74.4

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

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

:Not calculated.

/Not reported.

^aDue to differences in the dates when data were extracted, the federal custody count reported for the calculation of capacity differs slightly from the yearend custody count reported in the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS). The count includes all federal prisoners, regardless of conviction status or sentence length.

^bState defines capacity differently from BJS. Data reflect the state's definitions. See *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website.

^cAlaska's capacity excludes nontraditional confinement, such as halfway houses and electronic monitoring.

^dPrivate facilities are included in capacity and custody counts. See *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website.

^eCapacity includes state-owned facilities that are staffed with employees of a private correctional company.

^fOperational capacity may include some pretrial detainee beds excluded from the custody count.

^gState was forced to close a prison unit and a prison camp in 2020 for an emergency.

^hPrison capacity changed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. One prison facility was closed, as were all halfway houses. Prisoners in halfway houses were either released or sent back to prison.

ⁱState did not submit 2020 NPS data on capacity. Capacities were assumed to have not changed from the most recent year the state submitted NPS data. See *Methodology*.

^jState does not include Detention and Diversion center beds, or nonsex-specific hospital beds in its capacity count.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2020.

Non-U.S. citizens in state and federal prisons

- Forty-five states and the BOP reported that they held 58,100 non-U.S. citizens in prisons on December 31, 2020 (table 20).
- The BOP had 24,000 non-U.S. citizens in custody at yearend 2020, about 92% (22,200) of whom were sentenced to more than 1 year in federal prison.

- Other states with large numbers of non-U.S. citizens in custody at yearend 2020 were Texas (7,300), Florida (5,100), Arizona (2,700), and Georgia (2,300).

TABLE 20

Non-U.S. citizen prisoners in the custody of publicly or privately operated state or federal prisons, excluding jails, by sex and jurisdiction, December 31, 2020

Jurisdiction	Non-U.S. citizen prisoners ^a			Non-U.S. citizen prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year			Non-U.S. citizen prisoners sentenced to 1 year or less		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Federal ^{b,c,d,e}	24,013	23,041	972	22,179	21,268	911	142	138	4
State									
Alabama	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Alaska ^f	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Arizona ^{c,d,e}	2,734	2,633	101	2,713	2,613	100	21	20	1
Arkansas	244	237	7	244	237	7	0	0	0
California	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Colorado ^{c,d,e}	1,178	1,125	53	1,178	1,125	53	0	0	0
Connecticut ^f	262	252	10	190	182	8	2	2	0
Delaware ^{c,f}	57	56	1	7	6	1	33	33	0
Florida ^{c,d}	5,050	4,910	140	5,050	4,910	140	0	0	0
Georgia ^{c,e}	2,345	2,234	111	2,343	2,232	111	2	2	0
Hawaii ^f	74	68	6	40	40	0	6	6	0
Idaho ^e	175	170	5	153	149	4	0	0	0
Illinois ^{c,d,e}	1,147	1,120	27	1,147	1,120	27	0	0	0
Indiana ^{c,d,e}	486	476	10	486	476	10	0	0	0
Iowa ^{c,d}	179	173	6	177	172	5	0	0	0
Kansas ^c	302	295	7	302	295	7	0	0	0
Kentucky	119	118	1	119	118	1	0	0	0
Louisiana	113	112	1	113	112	1	0	0	0
Maine ^{c,d,e}	26	26	0	24	24	0	2	2	0
Maryland ^{c,d,g}	705	690	15	705	690	15	0	0	0
Massachusetts ^g	769	756	13	723	712	11	0	0	0
Michigan ^b	371	365	6	371	365	6	0	0	0
Minnesota ^{c,d,g}	467	446	21	467	446	21	0	0	0
Mississippi ^g	8	8	0	8	8	0	0	0	0
Missouri ^{c,d,e,h}	172	166	6	172	166	6	0	0	0
Montana ^{c,d,i}	17	17	0	17	17	0	0	0	0
Nebraska ^{e,d,g}	235	232	3	234	231	3	1	1	0
Nevada ^{b,c,d}	967	923	44	964	920	44	0	0	0
New Hampshire ^{b,e}	194	165	29	194	165	29	0	0	0
New Jersey ^{c,d,e}	934	917	17	934	917	17	0	0	0
New Mexico ^{c,e}	123	122	1	122	121	1	1	1	0
New York ^{c,d}	1,554	1,530	24	1,553	1,529	24	0	0	0
North Carolina ^{c,j}	1,055	1,029	26	1,020	1,020	0	30	4	26
North Dakota	17	17	0	17	17	0	0	0	0
Ohio ^{c,d,e}	428	417	11	428	417	11	0	0	0
Oklahoma ^{b,c}	391	380	11	390	379	11	1	1	0
Oregon	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Pennsylvania ^{d,e}	419	404	15	419	404	15	0	0	0
Rhode Island ^f	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

Continued on next page

TABLE 20 (continued)**Non-U.S. citizen prisoners in the custody of publicly or privately operated state or federal prisons, excluding jails, by sex and jurisdiction, December 31, 2020**

Jurisdiction	Non-U.S. citizen prisoners ^a			Non-U.S. citizen prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year			Non-U.S. citizen prisoners sentenced to 1 year or less		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Carolina ^{d,e}	370	361	9	369	360	9	1	1	0
South Dakota ^{b,d}	74	71	3	74	71	3	0	0	0
Tennessee ^{e,k}	480	461	19	480	461	19	0	0	0
Texas	7,253	7,090	163	7,231	7,069	162	22	21	1
Utah ^{b,d}	197	193	4	197	193	4	0	0	0
Vermont ^f	6	5	1	3	2	1	0	0	0
Virginia ^{d,e}	1,218	1,193	25	1,218	1,193	25	0	0	0
Washington	668	653	15	668	653	15	0	0	0
West Virginia	13	13	0	13	13	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin ^{c,g}	452	441	11	440	430	10	8	7	1
Wyoming ^{c,d,k}	53	51	2	53	51	2	0	0	0

Note: Use caution when interpreting these statistics. Unless otherwise noted, citizenship status is based on the prisoner's self-report upon admission to prison and represents counts of prisoners held in the physical custody of state and federal correctional authorities and in private prisons, excluding prisoners held in local jails and prisoners in the custody of other jurisdictions, with the exception of states with an integrated prison and jail system. Some jurisdictions use a prisoner's reported country of birth to determine current citizenship. For jurisdiction-level information, see *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website. BJS changed the way it measured citizenship for the 2016 reference year, requesting that National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) respondents include all non-U.S. citizens held in the physical custody of state and federal correctional authorities and in private prisons, excluding prisoners held in local jails and prisoners in the custody of other jurisdictions, with the exception of states with an integrated prison and jail system. Data collected after 2015 should not be compared to data for previous years. See *Methodology*. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

/Not reported.

^aIncludes unsentenced prisoners and those of all sentence lengths.

^bJurisdiction does not rely on self-report citizenship data from prisoners.

^cCitizenship data were based on law enforcement documents or court documents that accompanied prisoners upon admission.

^dCitizenship data were subject to verification by an external data source (e.g., comparison to official records from U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) or other relevant government agencies).

^eCounts of non-U.S. citizens are based on a jurisdictional count.

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

^gCounts of non-U.S. citizens are based on the state's reported total custody count, which may also include prisoners held in local jails and in other state and federal facilities.

^hCounts of non-U.S. citizens reflect the number of prisoners with ICE detainees.

ⁱCounts of non-U.S. citizens excludes those in privately operated halfway houses, hospitals, and treatment or other special facilities.

^jCounts of non-U.S. citizens are estimates.

^kCounts of non-U.S. citizens are based on the state's reported custody count of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year under state correctional authority, which may also include prisoners held in local jails and in other state and federal facilities.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2020.

Persons held under U.S. military jurisdiction

- At yearend 2020, there were 1,180 prisoners under military jurisdiction, an almost 3% decline from 2019 (table 21).
- Eighty-one percent of persons under military jurisdiction on December 31, 2020 were sentenced to more than 1 year of imprisonment.
- U.S. Army personnel accounted for 52% of sentenced prisoners under military jurisdiction in 2020, and the branch had custody of 66% of all sentenced military personnel overall.

TABLE 21
Prisoners under military jurisdiction, by branch of service, 2019 and 2020

Jurisdiction	Total population ^a			Sentenced population ^b		
	2019	2020	Percent change, 2019–2020	2019	2020	Percent change, 2019–2020
All prisoners	1,214	1,180	-2.8%	1,117	951	-14.9%
Branch of service						
U.S. Air Force	228	227	-0.4%	221	201	-9.0%
U.S. Army	577	557	-3.5	547	495	-9.5
U.S. Marine Corps	261	233	-10.7	164	139	-15.2
U.S. Navy	140	156	11.4	177	110	-37.9
U.S. Coast Guard	8	7	-12.5	8	6	-25.0
In custody of—						
U.S. Air Force	22	21	-4.5%	3	5	66.7%
U.S. Army	742	672	-9.4	678	632	-6.8
U.S. Marine Corps	197	157	-20.3	83	74	-10.8
U.S. Navy	353	330	-6.5	253	240	-5.1

Note: Counts are for December 31 of each year.

^aIncludes all prisoners under military jurisdiction, regardless of conviction status or sentence length.

^bIncludes prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year under military jurisdiction.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, U.S. Department of Defense, 2019 and 2020.

Offense characteristics of persons held under U.S. military jurisdiction

- Of the 1,068 persons under military jurisdiction in 2020 serving sentences of any length of time for whom offense information was available, 41% were being held for violent sexual offenses and 17% for other violent offenses (table 22).
- Fourteen percent of U.S. Marine Corps personnel sentenced to prison under military jurisdiction were serving time for aggravated or simple assault, compared to 5% for U.S. Air Force and U.S. Army personnel each, and less than 5% for U.S. Navy personnel.
- Drug offenses accounted for 5% of all sentences of personnel under military jurisdiction at yearend 2020.
- The U.S. Marine Corps had the lowest percentage of personnel serving time for sexual offenses (58%), including violent and nonviolent sexual crimes, while the U.S. Air Force had the highest (74%).

TABLE 22

Percent of prisoners under the jurisdiction of military correctional authorities with any sentence length, by branch of service and most serious offense, December 31, 2020

Most serious offense	Total ^a	U.S. Air Force	U.S. Army	U.S. Marine Corps	U.S. Navy
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent offenses	57.9%	52.3%	61.0%	62.7%	49.6%
Nonviolent offenses	42.1%	47.7%	39.0%	37.3%	50.4%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sexual	71.1%	73.6%	73.4%	58.0%	72.5%
Violent	41.1	37.7	44.0	37.9	39.7
Nonviolent ^b	30.0	35.9	29.4	20.1	32.8
Other violent	16.8%	14.5%	17.0%	24.9%	9.9%
Murder ^c	7.8	8.2	9.4	4.7	4.6
Negligent manslaughter	0.9	0.9	0.2	3.6	0.8
Robbery	0.1	0	0.2	0	0
Aggravated/simple assault	6.5	5.0	5.2	14.2	4.6
Other	1.5	0.5	2.0	2.4	0
Property	2.4%	1.8%	2.0%	3.6%	3.8%
Burglary	0.7	0.5	1.3	0	0
Larceny/theft	1.2	1.4	0.2	3.0	3.1
Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud	0.3	0	0.4	0	0.8
Other	0.2	0	0.2	0.6	0
Drug^d	5.2%	6.4%	3.0%	8.3%	9.2%
Public order	1.4%	1.8%	1.5%	1.2%	0.8%
Military	2.4%	1.4%	2.6%	2.4%	3.8%
Other/unspecified	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%	1.8%	0%
Total number of prisoners	1,068	220	541	169	131

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

^aIncludes prisoners who served in the U.S. Coast Guard.

^bIncludes sexual harassment, indecent exposure, prostitution, stalking, and other nonviolent sexual offenses.

^cIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^dIncludes possession, use, trafficking, and other drug offenses.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, U.S. Department of Defense, 2020.

Persons held in the custody of U.S. territories

- U.S. territories held an estimated 9,700 persons in custody at yearend 2020 (table 23).

TABLE 23

Prisoners under the jurisdiction or in the custody of correctional authorities in U.S. territories and commonwealths, by prison facility capacity, December 31, 2020

U.S. territory/U.S. commonwealth	Jurisdiction population		Total custody population	Type of capacity		
	Total ^a	Sentenced to more than 1 year ^b		Rated	Operational	Design
Total	6,656	5,955	9,663	:	:	:
American Samoa ^c	/	/	196	/	/	/
Guam	500	304	539	843	/	768
Northern Mariana Islands ^d	175	145	175	559	325	559
Puerto Rico ^e	5,610	5,506	8,561	11,909	10,290	14,632
U.S. Virgin Islands ^f	371	/	192	/	/	/

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

:Not calculated.

/Not reported.

^aExcludes American Samoa.

^bExcludes American Samoa and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

^cAmerican Samoa has not submitted National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data since 2011. Custody data were located in the American Samoa Statistical Yearbook 2017 (<https://web.archive.loc.gov/all/20190809044313/http://doc.as.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/2017-Statistical-Yearbook.pdf>) and represent the number of persons in custody as of December 2017.

^dThe Northern Mariana Islands did not submit NPS data in 2020. Data are from 2019.

^ePuerto Rico did not submit NPS data in 2020. Jurisdiction and capacity counts are from 2019. The custody count was downloaded from <http://dcr.pr.gov/informes-estadisticos/> on June 1, 2021 and represents the custody population in July 2020.

^fThe U.S. Virgin Islands has not submitted NPS data since 2013. Data are taken from the March 27, 2019 testimony of Virgin Islands Bureau of Corrections Director-designee Wynnne Testamark to the Virgin Islands Committee on Homeland Security, Justice, and Public Safety, found at www.legvi.org, and represent the number of prisoners in the custody and under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Virgin Islands at the end of March 2019.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2020.

Methodology

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

The NPS distinguishes between prisoners in custody and prisoners under jurisdiction. To have custody of a prisoner, a state or the BOP must hold the person in one of its facilities. To have jurisdiction over a prisoner, the state or the BOP must have legal authority over that person, regardless of where the prisoner is incarcerated or supervised. Some states were unable to provide counts that distinguished between custody and jurisdiction.

The jurisdiction notes to the *Prisoners* series are available separately on the BJS website for the *Prisoners in 2018* and later reports. These notes detail which states did not distinguish between jurisdiction and custody, as well as those that used alternative counting rules or had policy changes during the year that affected the prisoner population counts.

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

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

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

Admissions in this report include new court commitments; returned prisoners for parole, probation, or other conditional release violations; returned prisoners from appeal or bond; and other admissions. They exclude transfers from other jurisdictions, returned prisoners who were absent without leave, and returned escapees, because these persons have not officially left the jurisdiction.

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

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

Nonreporting states

The Oregon DOC did not respond to the 2019 or 2020 NPS surveys, although the Oregon DOC did submit 2020 data to BJS's National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP). BJS was able to use Oregon's NCRP data to impute counts for the 2020 NPS, with the exception of prisoners who might have been held in local jail facilities or other state or federal prison facilities. BJS assumed that no Oregon state prisoners were held in local jails or other state or federal prisons in 2020. The Oregon DOC formally approved of BJS's imputed 2020 statistics for the state. For details on the imputation of Oregon 2019 NPS data, please see *Methodology* in the *Prisoners in 2019* report (NCJ 255115, BJS, October 2020).

The New Hampshire DOC did not submit 2020 NPS data but formally approved the imputed counts BJS calculated for the state. BJS used the January 1, 2021 counts from the following New Hampshire DOC report for custody, jurisdiction, admission and release statistics: <https://www.nh.gov/nhdoc/documents/population-summary.pdf>. This report does not provide totals for local facilities, out-of-state facilities, or federal facilities, so BJS assumed the jurisdiction population not housed in New Hampshire-operated facilities was distributed across these three locations in the same proportion as was reported in 2019. For race, ethnicity, citizenship, and juvenile statistics, BJS used the January 1, 2021 counts from the following New Hampshire DOC report: <https://www.nh.gov/nhdoc/documents/demographics-summary.pdf>. BJS assumed that the capacity reported by the New Hampshire DOC for December 31, 2019 remained the same in 2020.

Montana Department of Corrections’ methodological changes impact on NPS data reporting in 2019 and 2020

In 2018, the Montana Department of Corrections transitioned to a new data management system and worked to identify and validate prisoner placement in the data. The state rewrote its data extract programs for NPS reporting in 2019 but continued to note inconsistencies in the data throughout the 2020 calendar year. Data from 2020 should not be compared to any previous year.

Estimating yearend counts of the prison population by sex, race or ethnicity, and age

National-level estimates of the number of persons by race and ethnicity under the jurisdiction of state prisons on December 31, 2020 were based on an adjustment of NPS counts to comply with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of race and ethnicity. OMB defines ethnicity (Hispanic) as a separate category, and race categories are defined exclusive of ethnicity. OMB adopted guidelines for collecting these data in 1997.

Not all NPS providers’ information systems categorize race and ethnicity in this way. In addition, these data are administrative in nature and may not reflect a prisoner’s self-identification of race and ethnicity. BJS adjusted reported NPS race and ethnicity data separately for state and federal prisoners. For state prisoners, BJS calculated the ratio of the distribution of state prisoners by race and ethnicity in BJS’s

self-reported prisoner surveys, which use OMB categories for race and ethnicity, to the distribution of prisoners by race and ethnicity in NPS data for the year closest to the fielding of the survey. BJS then multiplied this ratio by the distribution of state prisoners’ race and ethnicity using the current year’s NPS. The percentage of persons self-reporting to the NPS as non-Hispanic and as two or more races was assumed to be equal to that of the self-reported prisoner survey. The final percentage distribution of race and ethnicity was multiplied by the total of sentenced state prisoners to obtain counts for each category.

The same adjustment methodology was used for the distribution of race and ethnicity among federal prisoners, as BJS used data from in-person surveys of federal prisoners. BJS summed state and federal estimates for race and ethnicity to produce the total counts published in table 3 and for detailed counts of prisoners by sex, age, and offense.

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

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

on individual-level data from the National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP). State and federal estimates were added together to obtain national estimates for yearend prison populations.

BJS provides the unadjusted jurisdiction-level counts of prisoners by race and ethnicity. Historical adjusted counts of prisoners by race are archived through the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data.²

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

BJS calculated age-specific imprisonment rates for each sex, adjusted race and ethnicity group, and age group by dividing the estimated number of sentenced prisoners within each age group under jurisdiction on December 31, 2020 by the estimated number of U.S. residents in each age group on January 1, 2021. BJS multiplied the result by 100,000 and rounded to the nearest whole number. Totals by sex include all prisoners and U.S. residents, regardless of race or ethnicity.

Non-U.S. citizens in prison

The BOP and some DOCs reported the number of non-U.S. citizens under their jurisdiction or in their custody on December 31, 2020 to the NPS. While the intention is for jurisdictions to report based on a prisoner's current citizenship status, some jurisdictions may have instead reported country of birth to the NPS.

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

Non-U.S. citizens held in local jails under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities were excluded from totals, unless otherwise noted. Due to the large correctional population decline in 2020 that may or may not have affected non-U.S. citizens in state and federal prison differently than U.S. citizens, BJS decided not to estimate counts for the five states that did not report counts of non-U.S. citizens to the NPS (Alabama, Alaska, California, Oregon, and Rhode Island) and did not calculate U.S. or state totals.

²See <https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/web/NACJD/studies/36281>.

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

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

Federal estimates presented in tables 17 and 18 are obtained from the FJSP, and counts are based on prisoners who were convicted and sentenced to any length of time, including those sentenced to 1 year or less, and who were under federal jurisdiction on September 30, 2020. Data are limited to prisoners sentenced on U.S. district court commitments or District of Columbia Superior Court commitments and to prisoners returned to federal custody following violations of probation (both federal and District of Columbia), parole, supervised release, or mandatory release. Estimates in tables 17 and 18 differ from previously published federal offense distributions presented in the FJSP web tool or *Federal Justice Statistics* bulletins and statistical tables on the BJS website because the FJSP publications exclude District of Columbia prisoners.³ Because the FJSP is a custody collection, the total count of prisoners in tables 17 and 18 differs from the jurisdiction count of prisoners reported to the NPS. The distributions of race and ethnicity for tables 17 and 18 have not been adjusted to self-reported distributions because the adjustment to the total population made in earlier tables is based on prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year.

Prison capacities

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

³For the FJSP web tool, see <https://www.bjs.gov/fjsrc/>.

Military correctional data

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

U.S. territories

Data on prisoners under the jurisdiction of U.S. territorial correctional authorities are collected separately from state and federal NPS data, and U.S. totals in this report exclude territorial counts. Four territories (American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) did not provide 2020 NPS data. Data from prior years and alternate sources are shown in table 23.

APPENDIX TABLE 1**Imprisonment rates, based on sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, per 100,000 U.S. residents and 100,000 U.S. adults, 1978–2020**

Year	All ages	Age 18 or older	Year	All ages	Age 18 or older
1978	131	183	2000	470	632
1979	133	185	2001	470	630
1980	138	191	2002	477	639
1981	153	211	2003	483	645
1982	170	232	2004	487	649
1983	179	243	2005	492	655
1984	187	254	2006	501	666
1985	201	272	2007	506	670
1986	216	293	2008	506	669
1987	230	311	2009	504	665
1988	246	331	2010	500	656
1989	274	369	2011	492	644
1990	295	398	2012	480	627
1991	311	420	2013	479	624
1992	330	446	2014	472	613
1993	360	486	2015	459	595
1994	389	526	2016	450	583
1995	411	556	2017	442	570
1996	427	577	2018	431	556
1997	444	599	2019	419	539
1998	463	623	2020	358	459
1999	476	640			

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Imprisonment rate is the number of sentenced prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages or age 18 or older. Rates are for December 31 of each year and are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Resident population estimates are from the U.S. Census Bureau for January 1 of the following year. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Total and state estimates for 2019 include imputed counts for Oregon, which did not submit 2019 National Prisoner Statistics data. See *Methodology*. Counts for 2018 and earlier may have been revised from previous reports.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 1978–2020; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal resident population estimates for January 1 of the following calendar year.

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction and race or ethnicity, December 31, 2020

Jurisdiction	Total	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaska Native ^a	Asian ^a	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander ^a	Two or more races ^a	Other ^a	Unknown	Did not report
Federal ^{b,c}	152,156	44,852	55,391	46,162	3,488	2,262	/	~	0	0	1
State											
Alabama	25,328	11,607	13,519	0	2	3	0	0	0	197	0
Alaska	4,578	1,850	464	124	1,956	46	89	~	~	49	0
Arizona	37,731	14,613	5,614	14,505	2,088	186	~	1	681	43	0
Arkansas	16,094	8,691	6,721	549	51	50	14	0	17	1	0
California	97,328	18,819	28,578	43,435	1,114	1,066	302	~	4,014	~	0
Colorado	16,168	7,363	3,016	4,994	574	203	10	~	0	8	0
Connecticut	9,559	2,619	4,201	2,661	26	50	0	0	0	2	0
Delaware	4,710	1,493	2,934	277	0	5	0	0	0	1	0
Florida	81,027	31,647	38,665	10,352	81	15	8	/	253	6	0
Georgia	47,141	16,650	28,406	1,895	25	157	0	/	~	8	0
Hawaii	4,171	949	186	98	20	697	1,837	147	0	237	0
Idaho	8,171	5,966	267	1,226	333	38	1	97	0	243	0
Illinois	29,729	9,271	15,866	3,831	45	103	0	48	~	60	505
Indiana	23,944	14,748	7,888	1,014	52	56	9	141	~	36	0
Iowa	8,307	5,350	2,129	579	181	~	~	~	68	0	0
Kansas	8,779	5,030	2,399	1,080	185	78	0	0	0	7	0
Kentucky	18,552	13,936	4,052	290	14	28	0	218	0	14	0
Louisiana	26,964	8,710	18,143	61	18	30	0	~	~	2	0
Maine	1,714	1,389	178	/	47	13	1	18	/	68	0
Maryland ^d	15,623	3,531	11,120	694	74	45	10	/	131	18	0
Massachusetts	6,762	2,805	1,934	1,783	37	114	1	~	88	~	0
Michigan ^d	33,617	14,194	17,231	596	302	104	9	1,101	0	80	0
Minnesota	8,148	3,744	2,994	460	727	211	/	/	/	12	0
Mississippi	17,577	6,345	10,998	160	30	37	0	0	0	7	0
Missouri	23,062	14,405	8,003	480	85	55	/	/	/	34	0
Montana ^e	3,927	2,778	103	127	899	~	~	~	20	~	0
Nebraska	5,306	2,733	1,454	776	249	46	3	/	41	4	0
Nevada ^d	11,422	4,830	3,555	2,477	218	330	~	~	0	12	0
New Hampshire	2,352	1,978	159	128	8	5	0	~	37	37	0
New Jersey	12,830	2,619	7,772	2,096	9	96	0	/	0	238	0
New Mexico ^f	5,500	1,477	398	3,498	451	17	22	/	~	43	0
New York	34,128	7,685	17,066	8,322	304	211	/	/	445	95	0
North Carolina	29,461	11,614	15,148	1,728	736	96	21	/	~	118	0
North Dakota	1,401	848	167	87	292	5	2	0	~	0	0
Ohio ^g	45,036	22,470	19,454	1,235	81	65	/	/	360	/	1,371
Oklahoma	22,462	11,165	5,940	1,717	2,393	79	27	~	45	11	1,085
Oregon	12,753	9,257	1,179	1,696	404	179	35	~	~	3	0
Pennsylvania ^d	39,357	17,131	18,240	3,651	37	112	0	~	0	186	0
Rhode Island ^{d,h}	2,227	853	661	620	20	31	/	/	39	3	0
South Carolina	16,157	5,896	9,680	430	19	17	0	/	114	1	0
South Dakota	3,250	1,727	266	126	1,095	25	1	~	10	0	0
Tennessee	22,685	12,359	9,656	556	46	68	/	/	/	/	0
Texas	45,596	44,760	44,766	65	525	0	0	194	0	0	0
Utah	5,446	3,245	400	1,078	308	39	124	0	0	252	0
Vermont	1,284	1,108	123	0	16	4	1	0	0	32	0
Virginia ^{c,i}	31,838	13,266	17,414	984	26	129	0	0	0	19	0
Washington	15,724	8,843	2,777	2,420	870	660	/	/	60	94	0
West Virginia	6,044	5,144	802	42	5	3	1	47	0	0	0

Continued on next page

APPENDIX TABLE 2 (continued)

Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction and race or ethnicity, December 31, 2020

Jurisdiction	Total	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaska Native ^a	Asian ^a	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander ^a	Two or more races ^a	Other ^a	Unknown	Did not report
Wisconsin	20,298	8,879	8,542	1,823	789	256	~	/	/	9	0
Wyoming	2,087	1,591	89	239	147	7	7	0	3	4	0

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

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

/Not reported.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic whites and "black" refers to non-Hispanic blacks). See *Methodology*.

^bThe BOP does not separate persons of Hispanic origin from the individual race categories when reporting to the National Prisoner Statistics. To do so, BJS used data from the 2020 Federal Justice Statistics Program (preliminary).

^cAsians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders were combined into a single category and reported in the Asian category.

^dPersons of Hispanic origin may be undercounted due to data collection methods.

^eAsians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders were combined into a single category and reported in the Other race category.

^fState reported counts of prisoners by race that exceeded its jurisdiction population. Data in this table are those reported by the state.

^gCounts are based on prisoners held in state custody and private prison facilities. Excludes persons under the jurisdiction of the Ohio Department of Corrections who were held in local jails or in out-of-state prisons.

^hState does not collect data on Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, or persons of two or more races.

ⁱData are preliminary.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2020 (preliminary); and National Prisoner Statistics, 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 3
Percent of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities, by sex, race or ethnicity, and age, December 31, 2020

Age	Male								Female						
	Total	All male	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaska Native ^a	Asian ^{a,b}	Other ^{a,c}	All female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaska Native ^a	Asian ^{a,b}	Other ^{a,c}
Total ^d	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
18-19	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.6	^	^	0.8
20-24	8.1	8.1	5.5	10.1	9.3	7.5	6.6	6.1	7.2	5.6	10.0	9.6	6.8	8.6	10.6
25-29	15.1	15.0	11.8	16.7	16.8	14.1	15.1	13.1	16.4	14.8	18.6	18.8	17.8	15.0	14.7
30-34	16.3	16.1	15.2	16.1	17.2	17.5	16.4	14.9	19.8	19.9	17.9	21.5	19.8	17.1	15.0
35-39	15.5	15.2	15.8	14.1	16.5	16.3	17.7	15.3	18.6	19.5	15.0	19.5	20.0	19.3	14.7
40-44	12.5	12.5	13.0	11.7	13.2	13.1	13.3	13.4	13.0	13.6	11.8	12.6	13.8	13.6	13.4
45-49	9.7	9.7	10.7	9.1	9.4	9.6	11.4	11.5	9.4	10.2	8.8	7.4	8.0	10.1	10.6
50-54	8.0	8.1	9.4	7.9	6.7	8.3	7.3	8.7	6.7	7.1	7.7	5.0	6.0	6.0	8.0
55-59	6.6	6.7	8.1	6.6	4.9	6.1	5.5	6.9	4.6	4.9	5.4	3.0	3.8	4.7	6.7
60-64	4.0	4.1	5.1	3.9	2.8	3.5	3.0	5.0	2.2	2.3	2.5	1.2	2.2	2.1	3.1
65 or older	3.6	3.7	5.2	2.7	2.5	3.6	3.0	4.6	1.6	1.8	1.5	0.7	1.4	3.1	2.3
Number of sentenced prisoners ^e	1,040,138	970,244	292,100	331,700	214,500	14,100	12,000	105,800	69,894	34,000	12,600	11,400	1,800	500	9,600

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts and percentages are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state correctional officials. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See *Methodology*.

[^]Estimate based on 10 or fewer prisoners.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic whites and “black” refers to non-Hispanic blacks). See *Methodology*.

^bIncludes Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders.

^cIncludes persons of two or more races and other races that are not broken out.

^dIncludes persons of all ages, including those age 17 or younger.

^eEstimates are rounded to the nearest 100. Includes prisoners age 17 or younger.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Corrections Reporting Program, 2019; National Prisoner Statistics, 2020; and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

APPENDIX TABLE 4
Percent of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of federal correctional authorities, by sex, race or ethnicity, and age, December 31, 2020

Age	Male							Female					
	Total ^a	All male ^b	White ^c	Black ^c	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaska Native ^c	Asian ^{c,d}	All female ^e	White ^c	Black ^c	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaska Native ^c	Asian ^{c,d}
Total ^f	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
18–19	#	#	^	#	0.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20–24	3.4	3.3	1.4	3.7	4.8	4.8	1.9	4.3	1.9	3.8	7.8	7.1	^
25–29	10.6	10.5	6.0	12.3	12.3	14.0	6.6	11.7	9.5	12.9	14.2	15.4	^
30–34	15.7	15.6	12.0	17.4	16.8	17.8	13.2	17.0	16.4	16.2	18.3	20.9	^
35–39	18.1	18.1	16.8	18.7	18.6	19.6	17.2	17.6	18.2	15.7	17.8	19.6	17.3
40–44	16.9	17.0	16.0	17.9	17.0	14.2	17.3	16.2	16.4	16.6	15.4	15.1	19.8
45–49	13.0	13.0	12.9	13.3	13.0	9.6	15.8	11.8	12.4	12.9	10.5	9.3	14.2
50–54	8.9	8.9	11.2	7.9	7.9	6.6	12.0	8.8	10.2	8.2	7.1	5.5	16.2
55–59	6.2	6.2	9.6	4.6	4.9	6.1	6.7	6.2	7.0	6.5	5.0	^	^
60–64	3.8	3.8	6.7	2.5	2.7	3.5	5.1	3.5	4.4	3.9	2.0	^	^
65 or older	3.4	3.4	7.2	1.7	2.0	3.4	4.2	2.8	3.5	3.2	1.7	^	^
Number of sentenced prisoners ^g	142,028	132,407	29,400	43,600	46,000	2,900	2,200	9,621	3,400	1,600	3,400	200	100

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts and percentages are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of federal correctional officials. Federal data include adult prisoners held in nonsecure community corrections facilities and adults and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities. The Bureau of Prisons' race data collection does not include two or more or other race categories. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See *Methodology*.

#Rounds to zero.

^Estimate based on 10 or fewer prisoners.

^aIncludes 9,200 federal prisoners with missing race and ethnicity data.

^bIncludes 8,200 male federal prisoners with missing race and ethnicity data.

^cExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic whites and "black" refers to non-Hispanic blacks). See *Methodology*.

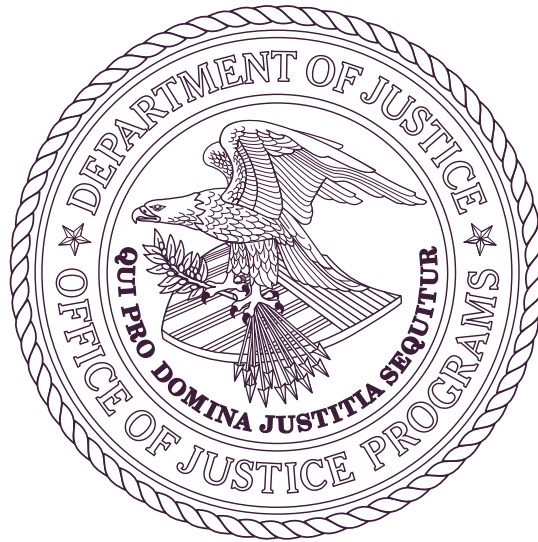
^dIncludes Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders.

^eIncludes 900 female federal prisoners with missing race and ethnicity data.

^fIncludes persons of all ages, including those age 17 or younger.

^gEstimates are rounded to the nearest 100. Includes prisoners age 17 or younger.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2020 (preliminary); National Prisoner Statistics, 2020; and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.



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

This report was written by E. Ann Carson. Stephanie Mueller and Erica Grasmick verified the report.

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