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Prisoners in 2006

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At yearend 2006 Federal and State correctional authorities had jurisdiction over 1,570,861 prisoners, an increase of 2.8% since yearend 2005.¹ The Federal system held 12.3% of these prisoners, and States held the remaining 87.7%. The number of prisoners under Federal jurisdiction increased by 5,428 prisoners, and the number under State jurisdiction increased by 37,504 prisoners. Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority over a prisoner regardless of where the prisoner is held.

During 2006, the prison population grew at a faster rate than in the previous 5 years. The 2.8% increase in the number of prisoners under State or Federal jurisdiction was larger than the average annual growth rate of 1.9% from 2000 through 2005. It was also larger than the average increase of 2% per year that occurred in the 3 years prior to 2006 (figure 1). However, the 2006 growth rate was less than the annual growth rates of between 3.4% and 8.7% that occurred during the 1990s (see *Prisoners in 2000*, table 2).

Growth in the Federal prison population slowed while growth in State prisoners increased

The number of prisoners under Federal jurisdiction during 2006 increased by 2.9%. This increase was less than the average annual growth of 5.8% per year that occurred from 2000 through 2005. Conversely, the number of prisoners under the jurisdiction of State authorities increased more rapidly during 2006 than in the previous 5 years. The State prison population increased by 2.8% during 2006, compared to an average annual increase of 1.5% from 2000 through 2005 (figure 2).

¹State-level prison population data and other detailed information are available in Appendix tables on the BJS Website at <<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/p06.pdf>>.

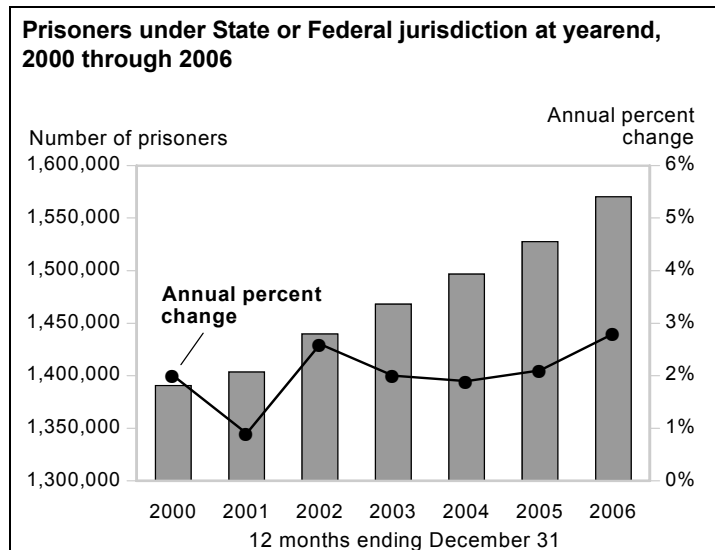


Figure 1

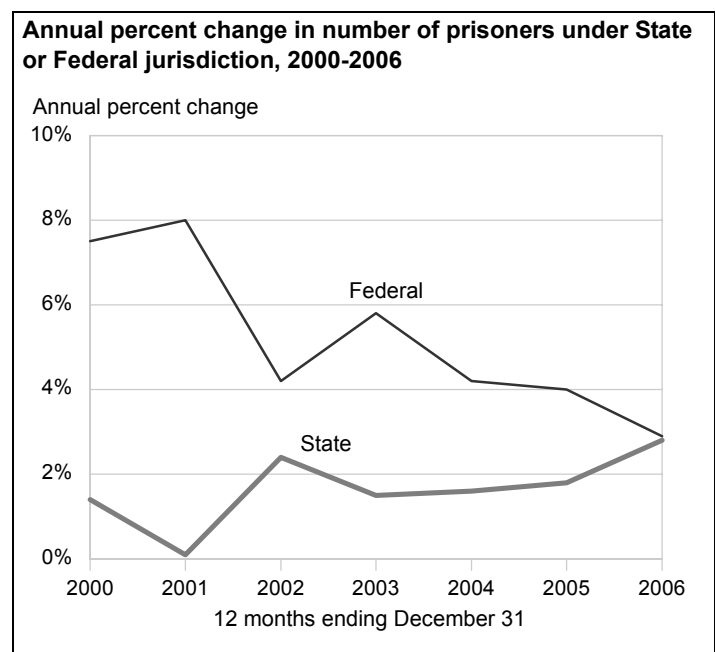


Figure 2

During 2006 the prison population increased in 41 States and declined in the remaining 9 States (table 1). New Hampshire (10.9%), Nevada (9.5%), and Rhode Island (9.4%) had the largest percentage increase in the size of their prison population. South Dakota (-3.0%), Hawaii (-2.9%), and Kansas (-2.8%) had the largest percentage decrease in prisoners.

The growth rate for 30 of the 41 States experiencing an increase in 2006 exceeded the average annual rate of growth for the 5-year period from 2000 through 2005. Three of these States (New Jersey, New York, and Illinois) experienced a decline in the growth rate during the 5-year period, but had small increases during 2006.

Eight States had absolute increases that exceeded 2,000 prisoners in 2006: California, Georgia, Florida, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, Texas, and Arizona. California (4,836), Georgia (4,043), and Ohio (3,312) had the largest absolute increase. Collectively, these 8 States accounted for 66% of the total change in the number of prisoners under State jurisdiction.

Growth rates accelerated in States with the largest prison populations

Of the 10 States that had the largest prison populations in 2000, 9 experienced an increase in the size and rate of growth of their prison populations during 2006. (See Appendix table 1). These 10 States included Texas, California, New York, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Georgia, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, and Florida. Florida is the only State among the 10 that did not have an increase in the rate of growth during 2006. Its prison population increased by 3.6% during 2006 which represented a decrease from the average annual growth rate of 4.7% from 2000 to 2005.

Combined, the prison population in these 10 States grew by 3.2% during 2006, a rate that was more than 3 times the 0.9% average annual growth rate that occurred in these States from 2000 through 2005 (table 2). Among the 10 large States, prison populations in Georgia (8.3%), Ohio (7.2%), and Pennsylvania (4.8%) grew fastest during 2006. New York's prison population increased by 0.9% during 2006, reversing a 5-year decline of 2.2% per year. Illinois' prison population, which declined by 0.2% per year from 2000 through 2005, also increased by 0.4% during 2006.

Table 1. Prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, by region and jurisdiction, 2000, 2005, and 2006

Region and jurisdiction	Number of prisoners			Percent change	
	12/31/00	12/31/05	12/31/06	2000-2005 ^a	2005-2006
U.S. total	1,391,261	1,527,929	1,570,861	1.9%	2.8%
Federal	145,416	187,618	193,046	5.8%	2.9%
State	1,245,845	1,340,311	1,377,815	1.5	2.8
Northeast	174,826	172,910	177,817	-0.2%	2.8%
Connecticut ^b	18,355	19,442	20,566	1.2	5.8
Maine	1,679	2,023	2,120	3.8	4.8
Massachusetts	10,722	10,701	11,032	0.0	3.1
New Hampshire	2,257	2,530	2,805	2.3	10.9
New Jersey	29,784	27,359	27,371	-1.7	0.0
New York	70,199	62,743	63,315	-2.2	0.9
Pennsylvania	36,847	42,380	44,397	2.8	4.8
Rhode Island ^b	3,286	3,654	3,996	2.1	9.4
Vermont ^b	1,697	2,078	2,215	4.1	6.6
Midwest	237,378	254,683	261,446	1.4%	2.7%
Illinois	45,281	44,919	45,106	-0.2	0.4
Indiana	20,125	24,455	26,091	4.0	6.7
Iowa ^d	7,955	8,737	8,875	1.9	1.6
Kansas	8,344	9,068	8,816	1.7	-2.8
Michigan	47,718	49,546	51,577	0.8	4.1
Minnesota	6,238	9,281	9,108	8.3	-1.9
Missouri	27,543	30,823	30,167	2.3	-2.1
Nebraska	3,895	4,455	4,407	2.7	-1.1
North Dakota	1,076	1,385	1,363	5.2	-1.6
Ohio	45,833	45,854	49,166	0.0	7.2
South Dakota	2,616	3,463	3,359	5.8	-3.0
Wisconsin	20,754	22,697	23,431	1.8	3.2
South	561,214	608,138	623,563	1.7%	2.5%
Alabama	26,332	27,888	28,241	1.2	1.3
Arkansas	11,915	13,541	13,729	2.6	1.4
Delaware ^b	6,921	6,966	7,206	0.1	3.4
District of Columbia ^c	7,456	~	~	~	~
Florida	71,319	89,768	92,969	4.7	3.6
Georgia ^d	44,232	48,749	52,792	2.0	8.3
Kentucky	14,919	19,662	20,000	5.7	1.7
Louisiana	35,207	36,083	37,012	0.5	2.6
Maryland	23,538	22,737	22,945	-0.7	0.9
Mississippi	20,241	20,515	21,068	0.3	2.7
North Carolina	31,266	36,365	37,460	3.1	3.0
Oklahoma	23,181	26,676	26,243	2.8	-1.6
South Carolina	21,778	23,160	23,616	1.2	2.0
Tennessee	22,166	26,369	25,745	3.5	-2.4
Texas	166,719	169,003	172,116	0.3	1.8
Virginia	30,168	35,344	36,688	3.2	3.8
West Virginia	3,856	5,312	5,733	6.6	7.9
West	272,427	304,580	314,969	2.3%	3.4%
Alaska ^b	4,173	4,812	5,069	2.9	5.3
Arizona ^d	26,510	33,565	35,892	4.8	6.9
California	163,001	170,676	175,512	0.9	2.8
Colorado	16,833	21,456	22,481	5.0	4.8
Hawaii ^b	5,053	6,146	5,967	4.0	-2.9
Idaho	5,535	6,818	7,124	4.3	4.5
Montana	3,105	3,532	3,572	2.6	1.1
Nevada	10,063	11,782	12,901	3.2	9.5
New Mexico	5,342	6,571	6,639	4.2	1.0
Oregon	10,580	13,411	13,707	4.9	2.2
Utah	5,637	6,382	6,430	2.5	0.8
Washington	14,915	17,382	17,561	3.1	1.0
Wyoming	1,680	2,047	2,114	4.0	3.3

~Not applicable. See footnote d.

^aAverage annual percentage increase.

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

^cD.C. prisoners were transferred to the Federal Bureau of Prisons in 2001.

^dPopulation based on custody counts.

In the 10 States having the largest prison population in 2000, the increase of 24,241 prisoners during 2006 accounted for 64.6% of the total change (37,504) in the number of prisoners under State jurisdiction. By comparison, from 2000 through 2005 these 10 large States accounted for 32.7% of the overall change in the number of prisoners under State jurisdiction. The increase in California (4,836 prisoners) and Georgia (4,043 prisoners) accounted for 23.6% of the total change in State prisoners.

Growth rates in the 10 smallest States (those holding fewer than 1,100 prisoners in 2000) were higher than growth rates in larger States. The number of prisoners in the 10 smallest jurisdictions increased at an average of 3.9% annually between 2000 and 2005, and by 4.0% in 2006.

Number of female prisoners under jurisdiction rose faster during 2006 than over the previous 5 years

During 2006 the number of women in prison increased by 4.5%, reaching 112,498 prisoners (table 3; see also Appendix table 2). This was larger than the male growth rate of 2.7%. The growth rate for female prisoners during 2006 was larger than the average annual growth rate of 2.9% from 2000 through 2005. Over the 5-year period, female prisoners increased by an average of 2,878 inmates per year. In 2006 the number of female prisoners increased by 4,872 women.

At yearend 2006, females made up 7.2% of the population under State or Federal jurisdiction, up from 6.7% in 2000. The largest proportion of women inmates were in Hawaii (12.3%), followed by North Dakota and Wyoming (both 11.5%). Oklahoma had the highest female incarceration rate in the Nation (129 inmates per 100,000 women), followed by Louisiana (108) and Idaho (106).

Table 2. Growth in the number of prisoners under State jurisdiction, by size of State prison population in 2000-2005 and 2005-2006

Rank of States in 2000 ^a	Change in number of prisoners			
	Percent change		Percent of total increase	
	2000-2005 ^b	2005-2006	2000-2005	2005-2006
All States ^a	2.0%	2.8%	100%	100%
10 largest	0.9	3.2	32.7	64.6
2nd 10	2.1	1.4	27.5	10.9
3rd 10	2.8	3.5	23.5	17.1
4th 10	3.2	2.1	11.1	4.2
10 smallest	3.9	4.0	5.2	3.2

Note: See Appendix table 1 for the States in each group.

^aExcludes prisoners for the District of Columbia in 2000. After 2001, sentenced felons from D.C. were under Federal jurisdictions.

^bAverage annual change.

Table 3. Prisoners under State or Federal jurisdiction, by gender, 2000, 2005, and 2006

Year	Total	Male	Female
2000	1,391,261	1,298,027	93,234
2005	1,527,929	1,420,303	107,626
2006	1,570,861	1,458,363	112,498
Percent change, 2005-2006		2.8%	4.5%
Average annual growth rate, 2000-2005		1.9%	2.9%
Change in the number of prisoners under jurisdiction			
2000-2005	136,668	122,276	14,392
2005-2006	42,932	38,060	4,872

Note: See table 1 and Appendix tables 2 and 3.

Total incarcerated population at yearend 2006

At yearend 2006 correctional facilities in the United States held an estimated 2,385,213 inmates in custody, including inmates in Federal and State prisons, territorial prisons, local jails, facilities operated by or exclusively for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), military facilities, jails in Indian country, and youth in juvenile facilities. During 2006 the total incarcerated population increased by 2.8%, or 64,579 inmates.

For more information on custody populations, see box on Inmates in custody in State or Federal prisons or in local jails on page 4 and box on U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) detainees at yearend 2006 on page 9.

	Number of inmates in custody		Percent change, 2005-2006
	2005	2006	
Total	2,320,634	2,385,213	2.8%
Federal and State prisons ^a	1,448,344	1,492,973	3.1
Territorial prisons	15,735	15,205	-3.4
Local jails ^b	747,529	766,010	2.5
ICE facilities	10,104	14,482	43.3
Military facilities	2,322	1,944	-16.3
Jails in Indian country ^c	1,745	1,745	0.0
Juvenile facilities ^d	94,875	92,854	-2.1

Note: Data are based on custody counts. See Appendix table 11 for custody counts in U.S. territories and commonwealths and Appendix table 12 for counts by military branch..

^aExcludes State and Federal prisoners housed in local jails.

^bAs of June 30 of each year.

^cAs of June 30, 2004.

^dCounts are from the *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* (CJRP), conducted by Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The 2005 count is for October 22, 2003; for 2006, the count is as of March 29, 2006.

Eight jurisdictions held more than half of the 112,498 women under State or Federal jurisdiction: Texas, the Federal system, California, Florida, Ohio, Georgia, Arizona, and Virginia. Three jurisdictions — Texas, the Federal system, and California — collectively held more than a third of the women under jurisdiction at yearend 2006. These 3 jurisdictions also held more than a third of the male prison population.

States increased the use of privately operated facilities by more than 6% during 2006

A total of 113,791 State and Federal prisoners were held in privately operated facilities at yearend 2006. This represented an increase of 5.4% (or 5,851 prisoners) over the 107,940 held in private facilities at the end of 2005. (See Appendix table 4).

During 2006, 24 jurisdictions had increases in the number of prisoners held in privately operated facilities, and 9 had decreases. The total increase was 6,554 prisoners; the

total decrease was 703 prisoners. Eighteen States had no prisoners in private facilities on December 31, 2006.

Texas and Colorado had the largest absolute increase in the number of inmates held in private facilities at yearend 2006. Indiana more than doubled the number of inmates in private facilities, reaching 1,290 inmates, and Pennsylvania nearly doubled, reaching 962 inmates.

	Number of prisoners, 2006	Inmates in privately operated prisons, 2005-2006	
		Change in number of prisoners	Percent of total increase
Jurisdictions with increases	100,269	6,554	100%
Texas	18,627	1,110	16.9
Colorado	4,855	816	12.5
Federal	27,726	680	10.4
Indiana	1,290	668	10.2
Pennsylvania	962	459	7.0
Other (19 States)	46,809	2,821	43.0

Inmates in custody in State or Federal prisons or in local jails at yearend 2006

At yearend 2006, 2.26 million inmates were in custody in State and Federal prisons and in local jails. This was an incarceration rate of 751 inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents, or 1 in every 133 residents.

Custody count includes inmates held in State or Federal public prison facilities, inmates held in privately operated facilities, and inmates held in local jails. It excludes inmates held in U.S. Territories,

military facilities, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement facilities, jails in Indian country, and juvenile facilities. (See box on Total incarcerated population at yearend 2006 on page 3.)

During 2006 the number of people in custody increased by 2.9%, up from the average annual growth rate of 2.6% from yearend 2000 through 2005.

	Number of persons held in State or Federal prisons or in local jails, 2000-2006							Percent change 2005-2006	Average change 2000-2005 ^a
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006		
Total inmates in custody	1,937,482	1,961,247	2,033,022	2,081,580	2,135,335	2,195,873	2,258,983	2.9%	2.6%
Federal prisoners^b									
Total	140,064	149,852	158,216	168,144	177,600	186,364	190,844	2.4%	5.3%
Prisons	133,921	143,337	151,618	161,673	170,535	179,220	183,381	2.3	5.4
Federal facilities	124,540	130,601	137,942	146,279	152,832	159,318	163,118	2.4	4.6
Privately operated facilities	9,381	12,736	13,676	15,394	17,703	19,902	20,263	1.8	13.7
Community Corrections Centers ^c	6,143	6,515	6,598	6,471	7,065	7,144	7,463	4.5	3.3
State prisoners									
Total	1,176,269	1,180,155	1,209,331	1,222,135	1,243,745	1,261,980	1,302,129	3.2%	1.7%
State prison facilities	1,121,326	1,125,957	1,153,982	1,167,865	1,186,133	1,198,705	1,224,205	2.1	1.5
Privately operated facilities	75,292	71,661	73,638	73,842	73,860	80,387	86,065	7.1	2.3
Inmates held in local jails^d	621,149	631,240	665,475	691,301	713,990	747,529	766,010	2.5	3.6%
Incarceration rate^e	684	685	701	712	723	737	751		

Note: Counts include all inmates held in public and private adult correctional facilities and in local jails.

^aAverage annual percentage increase from 2000 through 2005.

^bAs a result of the National Revitalization Act of 1997, District of Columbia (D.C.) inmates sentenced to more than 1 year were transferred to the Federal Bureau of Prisons. This transfer was completed in 2001.

^cNon-secure, privately operated community corrections centers.

^dInmates held in local jails are for June 30 each year. Counts were estimated from the Annual Survey of Jails in every year except 2005 when a Census was conducted.

^eNumber of prison and jail inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents as of January 1 in each year following the reference year.

Three States housed more than a third of their prisoners in privately operated facilities: New Mexico (44%), Wyoming (37%), and Alaska (33%). An additional 7 States housed more than 20% of their prison population in private facilities. (See Appendix table 4).

States increased the use of privately operated facilities more rapidly than did the Federal system in 2006 (figure 3). The number of State prisoners housed privately increased by 6.4% during 2006, reaching 86,065 inmates, while the number of Federal prisoners housed privately increased by 2.5%, reaching 27,726 prisoners. From yearend 2000 to 2006, the number of Federal prisoners housed in private facilities increased 79%; State prisoners, by 15%.

Number of prisoners held in local jails increased by 6.6%

The number of State and Federal prisoners held in local jails increased at yearend 2006, from 73,164 to 77,987 (up 6.6%) (table 4). This increase accounted for 11.2% of the overall increase in the prison population under jurisdiction.

The Federal system nearly doubled the number of inmates held in local jails, from 1,044 at yearend 2005 to 2,010 at yearend 2006 (table 4). Inmates under State jurisdiction held in local jails increased by 5.3%, a rate faster than the 3.5% average annual growth from 2000 to 2005.

Thirty-five States and the Federal system held prisoners in local jails at yearend 2006. Six jurisdictions held more than 20% of their prisoners in local jails, led by Louisiana (44%), Kentucky (30%), and Tennessee (25%). Louisiana held the largest absolute number of inmates in local jails (16,230), followed by Texas (15,091).

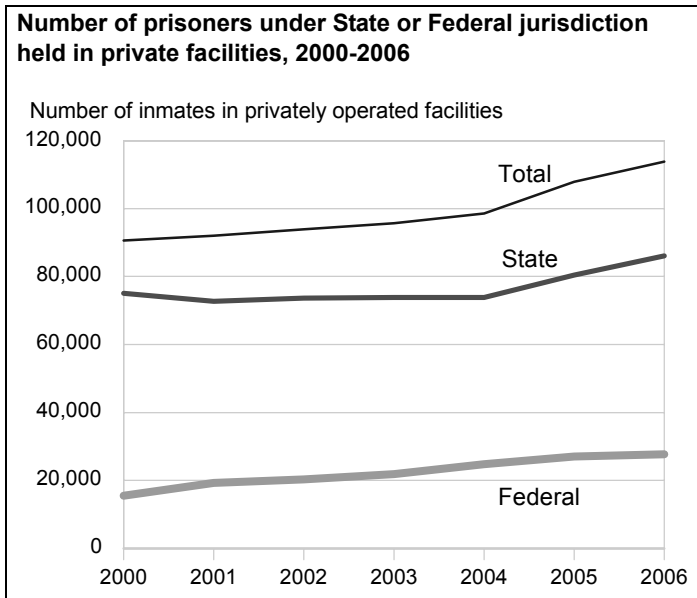


Figure 3

States expanded prison capacity during 2006

Jurisdictions provided three measures of their capacity for yearend 2006:

Rated capacity is the number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to institutions within the jurisdiction.

Operational capacity is the number of inmates that can be accommodated based on a facility's staff, existing programs, and services.

Design capacity is the number of inmates that planners or architects intended for the facility.

Highest capacity is the sum of the maximum number of beds and inmates reported by a jurisdiction across the 3 capacity measures, and the lowest capacity is the minimum of these 3 measures within a jurisdiction. Estimates of prison population as a percentage of capacity are based on the jurisdiction's custody population. In general, a jurisdiction's capacity and custody counts exclude inmates held in private facilities. Some jurisdictions include prisoners held in private facilities as part of the capacity of their prison systems. Where this occurs, prison population as a percent of capacity includes private prisoners.

The Federal system reported capacity of 119,243 beds at yearend 2006. (See Appendix table 5.) Among States reporting capacity counts for yearend 2006, the highest capacity was 1,253,261 and the lowest capacity was 1,074,570 (table 5). Both measures of capacity increased since yearend 2005. Highest capacity increased by 3.4% and lowest capacity increased by 2.5% during 2006.

At yearend 2006, 23 States and the Federal system operated at more than 100% of their highest capacity. Seventeen States operated at between 90% and 99% of their highest capacity. The Federal prison system was operating at 37% above its rated capacity at yearend 2006.

Table 4. Number of State and Federal inmates held in local jails and percent of all prisoners under jurisdiction, 2000-2006

Year	Total	State	Federal	Percent of all prisoners*
2000	63,140	60,702	2,438	4.5%
2001	70,681	67,760	2,921	5.0
2002	72,550	69,713	3,377	5.0
2003	73,440	70,162	3,278	5.0
2004	74,445	73,246	1,199	5.0
2005	73,164	72,120	1,044	4.8
2006	77,987	75,977	2,010	5.0
Percent change, 2005-2006	6.6%	5.3%	92.5%	
Average annual growth rate, 2000-2005	3.0%	3.5%	-15.6%	

Note: See Appendix table 4 for State-level data.

*Percent is the total number in local jails over the total number of prisoners under jurisdiction of State or Federal authorities.

By comparison, in 1995 States operated at 114% of their highest capacity and 125% of their lowest reported capacity. The Federal system was operating at 26% over reported capacity in 1995.

Prison incarceration rate for sentenced prisoners reached 501 per 100,000 residents in 2006

About 96% of prisoners under State or Federal jurisdiction (or 1,502,179 prisoners) were sentenced to more than 1 year in prison (table 6). During 2006 the sentenced prison population increased by 2.7% or 39,313 prisoners, accounting for 92% of the overall increase in the jurisdiction prison population.

The incarceration rate for prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year was 501 per 100,000 U.S. residents. This rate equaled about 1 in every 200 U.S. residents serving a prison term of more than 1 year on December 31, 2006.

Among the States, the incarceration rate for prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year ranged from a high of 846 per 100,000 persons in Louisiana to a low of 151 per 100,000 in Maine.

Table 5. State prison population as a percent of capacity, 1995 and 2000-2006

Year	Highest capacity	Lowest capacity
1995	114%	125%
2000	100	115
2001	101	116
2002	101	117
2003	100	116
2004	99	115
2005	99	114
2006	98	114
State capacity, 2006	1,253,261	1,074,570

Notes: Capacity excludes prisoners held in local jails and in privately operated facilities, with exceptions. See Appendix table 5 for State-level data and States that include private facilities in capacity.

Table 6. Number of prisoners under State or Federal jurisdiction sentenced to more than 1 year and change in number of prisoners, by gender, 2000-2006

Year	Total	Male	Female
2000	1,331,278	1,244,454	84,913
2005	1,462,866	1,364,178	98,688
2006	1,502,179	1,399,075	103,104
Percent change, 2005-2006	2.7%	2.6%	4.5%
Average annual growth rate, 2000-2005	1.9%	1.9%	3.1%
Incarceration rate per 100,000 U.S. residents			
2000	478	915	59
2005	491	929	65
2006	501	943	68

Note: See Appendix table 6 for jurisdiction level data on sentenced prisoners.

White women made up almost half of sentenced female prisoners in 2006; number of black women has decreased

Of the 103,100 female prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year in State or Federal prison, nearly half (48% or 49,100 prisoners) were white females (table 7). Black women (an estimated 28,600 inmates) made up 28% of all sentenced female prisoners, and Hispanic women, 17%.

Since 2000 the number and percentage of white women among sentenced female prisoners have increased. Over the same period, both the number and percentage of black women among sentenced female prisoners declined. At yearend 2000, the estimated 33,300 white women accounted for 40% of sentenced female prisoners, while the estimated 32,000 black women accounted for 38% of sentenced female prisoners.

Women ages 35 to 39 made up the largest percentage of sentenced female prisoners overall (19%). This age group also made up the largest percentage of all 3 groups of sentenced female prisoners — white, 18%, black, 19%, and Hispanic, 18%. (See Appendix table 7.)

Table 7. Number of sentenced prisoners under State or Federal jurisdiction by gender, race, and Hispanic origin, 2000-2006

Characteristic	2000 ^a	2005 ^b	2006 ^a
Total	1,321,100	1,461,100	1,502,200
Male ^c	1,237,500	1,362,500	1,399,100
White ^d	398,800	459,700	478,000
Black or African-American ^d	528,300	547,200	534,200
Hispanic or Latino	240,700	279,000	290,500
Female ^c	83,700	98,600	103,100
White ^d	33,300	45,800	49,100
Black or African-American ^d	32,000	29,900	28,600
Hispanic or Latino	13,000	15,900	17,500
Percent of sentenced prisoners	100%	100%	100%
Male ^c	93.7%	93.3%	93.1%
White ^d	30.2	31.4	31.8
Black or African-American ^d	40.0	37.5	35.6
Hispanic or Latino	18.2	19.1	19.3
Female ^c	6.3%	6.7%	6.9%
White ^d	2.5	3.1	3.3
Black or African-American ^d	2.4	2.0	1.9
Hispanic or Latino	1.0	1.1	1.2

Note: Data are for prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year. See Appendix table 7 for age distributions by age and sex.

^aSee *Estimating Age-Specific Incarceration Rates in Methodology*. Data for 2000 are updated from previously published data.

^bSee *Prisoners in 2005*, table 10.

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

^dExcludes Hispanic or Latino persons.

Number of black men among sentenced male prisoners declined slightly since 2000

Black men represented the largest proportion of sentenced male inmates at yearend 2006 (38%); white men made up 34%; and Hispanic men, 21%.

Black men ages 25 to 29 made up nearly one-fifth (19%) of sentenced black male prisoners, followed by black men ages 30 to 34 (17%). The largest percentage of sentenced Hispanic male prisoners were also in these two age groups (21% for Hispanic men ages 25 to 29 and 18% for those ages 30 to 34). White male prisoners were older than black and Hispanic men. Eighteen percent of white men were ages 45 to 54 and 16% were ages 40 to 44.

From 2000 through 2006, the number of sentenced black male prisoners increased slightly, from an estimated 528,300 to 534,200. The percentage of black men among all sentenced male prisoners declined to 38% from 43%. Among all sentenced male prisoners, Hispanic men increased from 20% in 2000 to 21% in 2006.

Declining percentage of blacks among sentenced prisoners

Comparisons of changes in the racial composition of prison populations over time are constrained by new data collection methodologies. Following guidelines provided by the Office of Management and Budget, beginning in 2005 BJS estimated racial composition of the prison population separately for persons identifying with one race (97%) and those identifying with two or more races (3%). These guidelines have reduced the number and percent of persons identified as non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black prisoners. In addition, administrative data on the race and Hispanic origin of prisoners reported to BJS by corrections officials also overstate the number of non-Hispanic white and black prisoners and understate the number of Hispanics and persons of two or more races.²

Both administrative and estimated data indicate an overall decline among black prisoners from 2000 through 2006. The 2006 administrative data show a decline from 46.2% to 41.6%, while the estimated data indicate a decline from 42.4% to 37.5% (table 8).

²Some jurisdictions are not able to report Hispanics or persons of two or more races as a separate category as requested under OMB guidelines.

The rate of incarceration increased for white women, declined for black women

White women were about one-third as likely as black women to be incarcerated and slightly more than half as likely as Hispanic women. There were 48 sentenced white female prisoners under State or Federal jurisdiction per 100,000 white women in the general population at yearend 2006 (table 9). Black women were incarcerated at a rate of 148 per 100,000, and Hispanic women at a rate of 81 per 100,000.

The incarceration rate for black women declined from 175 per 100,000 at yearend 2000 to 148 per 100,000 at yearend 2006. At the same time, the rate for white women increased from 33 per 100,000 to 48 per 100,000, and the rate for Hispanic women increased from 78 per 100,000 to 81 per 100,000. The decrease in the black female incarceration rate occurred as the number of sentenced black female prisoners decreased (from 32,000 to 28,600). The number of white and Hispanic females both increased.

Table 8. Percent of sentenced State or Federal prisoners, by race and Hispanic origin, 2000 and 2006

	Percent of sentenced State or Federal prisoners ^a			
	Estimates ^b		Administrative data ^c	
	2000	2006	2000	2006
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Race and Hispanic origin				
White ^d	32.7	35.1	35.7	40.0
Black or African American ^d	42.4	37.5	46.2	41.6
Other ^{d,e}	2.4	3.7	1.7	2.7
Two or more races ^d	3.2	3.2	--	0.2
Hispanic or Latino	19.2	20.5	16.4	15.5

Note: See Appendix table 8 for age distribution by race and gender.

-- Not reported.

^aBased on jurisdiction counts of inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year.

^bEstimates for State prisoners based on inmates' self-report of race and Hispanic origin from the 2004 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities and updated from jurisdiction counts at yearend. Estimates for Federal prisoners based on Federal Justice Statistics Program data. See *Methodology*.

^cYearend reports of race of prisoners under State or Federal jurisdictions, as reported by correctional administrators in BJS NPS-1 survey. See *Methodology*.

^dExcludes Hispanic or Latino persons; administrative data on race of prisoner may include Hispanic or Latino persons.

^eIncludes Asian, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.

The changes in incarceration rates were associated with changes in the relative rates of incarceration. Black women—who in 2000 were 5.3 times as likely as white women to be incarcerated—were 3.1 times as likely as white women to be incarcerated at yearend 2006 (table 10). The incarceration rate for Hispanic women relative to white women declined slightly from 2.4 in 2000 to 1.7 at yearend 2006.

Black males ages 30 to 34 incarcerated at the highest rate

Nearly 8% of black men ages 30 to 34 were incarcerated as sentenced prisoners under State or Federal jurisdiction at yearend 2006. (See Appendix table 7.) This rate was the highest rate for males among the estimated age, race, and Hispanic origin groups. Among white men, those ages 30 to 34 also had the highest incarceration rate. About 1.2% of white men in this age group were incarcerated. Among Hispanic men, those ages 25 to 29 were incarcerated at the highest rates (about 2.5%).

Overall, black men had an incarceration rate of 3,042 per 100,000 black men in the United States at yearend 2006 (See Appendix table 8). About 1 in every 33 black men was a sentenced prisoner. For white men, the incarceration rate for 2006 was 487 per 100,000 (or about 1 in every 205 white men). For Hispanic men, the rate was 1,261 per 100,000 (or 1 in every 79 Hispanic men).

Violent offenders made up more than half of all sentenced inmates in State prisons at yearend 2004

At yearend 2004 (the most recent data available for estimating offense distributions by gender and race) more than half (52%) of all sentenced inmates in State prisons were sentenced for a violent offense (table 11) (See Appendix tables 9 and 10). Property offenses were the most serious charge for 21% of State prisoners, and drug offenses, 20%.

Offense distributions differed between sentenced male and female State prisoners. More than half of males (53%) were sentenced for violent offenses, compared to 34% of females. Among State prisoners, sentenced females were more likely than sentenced males to be sentenced for property (31% vs. 20%) and drug offenses (29% vs. 19%).

There were also differences in offense distributions at yearend 2004 by race and Hispanic origin. A majority of black (53%) and Hispanic (54%) prisoners were sentenced for violent offenses, compared to about half (50%) of white prisoners. Blacks and Hispanics were more likely than whites to be sentenced for drug offenses (23% of blacks, 21% of Hispanics, and 15% of whites). Whites were more likely (26%) than blacks (18%) or Hispanics (18%) to be sentenced for property offenses.

Table 9. Incarceration rates for prisoners under State or Federal jurisdiction sentenced to more than 1 year

Gender, race, Hispanic origin	Incarceration rate per 100,000 U.S. residents		
	2000	2005	2006
Total	473	491	501
Male	904	929	943
White*	410	471	487
Black or African-American*	3,188	3,145	3,042
Hispanic or Latino	1,419	1,224	1,261
Female	59	65	68
White*	33	45	48
Black or African-American*	175	156	148
Hispanic or Latino	78	76	81

Note: See Appendix table 8.

*Excludes Hispanic or Latino persons.

Table 10. Ratio of incarceration rates for prisoners under State or Federal jurisdiction sentenced to more than 1 year, by gender, race, and Hispanic origin

Gender, race, Hispanic origin	Ratios of incarceration rates per 100,000 U.S. residents		
	2000	2005	2006
Male			
Black to white ^a	7.8	6.7	6.2
Hispanic to white ^b	3.5	2.6	2.6
Female			
Black to white ^a	5.3	3.5	3.1
Hispanic to white ^b	2.4	1.7	1.7

Note: Number of sentenced prisoners under State or Federal jurisdiction per 100,000 U.S. residents. See Appendix table 7 for distributions by age and gender.

^aExcludes Hispanic or Latino persons.

^bHispanic refers to Hispanic or Latino persons. White excludes Hispanic or Latino persons. Black or African-American excluded from both categories.

Table 11. Number and estimated percentage of sentenced prisoners under State jurisdiction, by offense, gender, race, and Hispanic origin, yearend 2004

	Number of prisoners	Percent of prisoners			
		Violent	Property	Drug	Public order
All inmates	1,274,600	52.1%	20.8%	19.5%	7.0%
Gender					
Male	1,188,800	53.4%	20.1%	18.9%	7.1%
Female	85,800	34.0	30.9	28.7	5.5
Race and Hispanic origin					
White*	445,400	49.8%	26.2%	14.8%	8.5%
Black or African American*	492,300	53.0	17.8	22.9	5.9
Hispanic or Latino	242,700	53.8	17.8	21.4	6.5

Note: Data are for inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of State correctional authorities. For estimates, see *Methodology*. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. See Appendix tables 9 and 10 for detailed offense categories.

*Excludes Hispanic or Latino persons.

Drug, weapons offenders accounted for nearly three-quarters of the increase in Federal prisoner since 2000

On September 30, 2006, (the latest available data from the Federal Justice Statistics Program on offenses of Federal prisoners) drug, weapons, and immigration offenders made up more than three-quarters (78%) of the 176,268 sentenced Federal prison population (table 12). Drug offenders made up more than half (53%); weapons offenders, 14%; and immigration offenders, 11%.

From 2000 to 2006, the number of sentenced offenders in Federal prison increased by more than a third, from 131,739 to 176,268 in 2006. The number of weapons offenders more than doubled; immigration offenders increased by 43%; and drug offenders, by 26%. These three offense categories accounted for 87% of the growth in Federal prisoners.

Table 12. Number of sentenced inmates in Federal prison, by most serious offense, 2000, 2003 and 2006

Offense	Number of sentenced inmates in Federal prison			Percent change, 2000-2006
	2000	2003	2006	
Total	131,739	158,426	176,268	33.8%
Violent ^a	13,740	16,688	16,507	20.1
Property	10,135	11,283	10,015	-1.2
Drug	74,276	86,972	93,751	26.2
Immigration	13,676	16,903	19,496	42.6
Weapons	10,822	16,377	24,298	124.5
Other public-order	7,827	9,045	10,542	34.7
Other/unspecified ^b	1,263	1,158	1,659	31.4

Note: All data are from the BJS Federal justice database for September 30, and based on all sentenced inmates regardless of sentence length. See Appendix table 13 for detailed offense distributions.

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

^bIncludes offenses not classified.

Detainees held by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) increased 41% from 2005 to 2006

At yearend 2006, 27,634 detainees were under the jurisdiction of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). This represented a 41% increase (or 8,072 detainees) from yearend 2005.

Facility type	Number of detainees			Percent change, 2005-2006
	2000	2005	2006	
Total	19,528	19,562	27,634	41.3%
ICE-operated facilities	4,785	3,782	6,079	60.7
Private facilities under exclusive contract to ICE	1,829	2,365	3,358	42.0
Federal Bureau of Prisons	1,444	860	574	-33.3
Other Federal facilities	178	46	18	-60.9
Intergovernmental agreements	11,281	12,509	17,605	40.7
State prisons	369	276	96	-65.2
Local jails	8,886	8,322	12,482	50.0
Other facilities	2,026	3,911	5,027	28.5

Four border States (Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas) contributed to 67.2% of this growth. The largest growth occurred in New Mexico and Texas. New Mexico nearly doubled the number of detainees, increasing from 429 in 2005 to 1,035 in 2006. The detainee population in Texas increased 76% (or 3,261 detainees). California and Arizona had similar growth rates (32% and 31%, respectively) and ranked third and fourth in detainee growth.

Of ICE detainees, 3,881 said their country of origin was in Central America, specifically El Salvador, Guatemala, and

Honduras. Another 2,643 individuals said they had Mexican citizenship. These groups collectively contributed to 81% of the growth from yearend 2005 to 2006.

Over half (50.7% or 14,015) of the detainees were held on immigration law violations, 40% were held for criminal offenses, and the remaining 9.3% were pending charges or disposition. From yearend 2005 to 2006, the percentage of detainees held for immigration law violations increased by 79%. Comparatively, the number of detainees held for pending charges increased 62% and the number of detainees held for criminal offenses increased 8.9%.

Reason held	2005	2006	Change, 2005-2006	
			Number of detainees	Percent change
Total	19,562	27,634	8,072	100%
Immigration law violation	7,826	14,015	6,189	79.1
Criminal offense	10,153	11,052	899	8.9
Pending charge/disposition	1,583	2,567	984	62.2

Methodology

National Prisoner Statistics

Begun in 1926 under a mandate from Congress, the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program collects statistics on prisoners at midyear and yearend. The Census Bureau serves as the data collection agent for BJS. BJS depends entirely upon the voluntary participation of State Departments of Corrections and the Federal Bureau of Prisons for NPS data.

The NPS distinguishes between prisoners in custody and prisoners under jurisdiction. To have custody of a prisoner, a State or the Federal system must hold that prisoner in one of its facilities. To have jurisdiction over a prisoner, a State or the Federal system must have legal authority over the prisoner. Some States are unable to provide both custody and jurisdiction counts.

The NPS jurisdiction counts include inmates held within a jurisdiction's facilities, including prisons, penitentiaries, correctional facilities, halfway houses, boot camps, farms, training/treatment centers, and hospitals. They include inmates who are:

- temporarily absent (less than 30 days), out to court, or on work release
- held in privately-operated facilities, local jails, other State or Federal facilities
- serving a sentence for a responding jurisdiction and another jurisdiction at the same time.

The NPS custody counts include all inmates held within a responding jurisdiction's facilities, including inmates housed for other jurisdictions. The custody counts exclude inmates held in local jails and in other jurisdictions. With a few exceptions for several responding jurisdictions, the NPS custody counts exclude inmates held in privately-operated facilities.

The NPS counts also include all inmates in State-operated facilities in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont which have combined jail-prison systems. Since 2001, NPS prisoner counts have excluded inmates held by the District of Columbia, which as of yearend 2001 operated only a jail system. Prisoners sentenced under the District of Columbia criminal code are housed in Federal facilities. For more information about the NPS data collection instruments, see: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/correct.htm#Programs>.

Military Corrections Statistics

BJS obtains yearend counts of prisoners in the custody of U.S. military authorities from the Department of Defense Corrections Council. In 1994 the Council, comprised of representatives from each branch of military services, adopted a standardized report (DD Form 2720) with a common set of items and definitions. This report obtains data on persons held in U.S. military confinement facilities inside and outside of the continental United States, by branch of service, gender, race, Hispanic origin, conviction status, sentence length, and offense. It also provides data on the number of facilities and their design and rated capacities.

Other inmate counts

In 1995 BJS began collecting yearend counts of prisoners from the Departments of Corrections in the U.S. Territories (American Samoa, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) and U.S. Commonwealths (Northern Mariana Islands and Puerto Rico). These counts include all inmates for whom the Territory or Commonwealth had legal authority (jurisdiction) and all inmates in physical custody (held in prison or local jail facilities). The counts are collected by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and sentence length. In addition, BJS obtains reports on the design, rated, and operational capacities of these correctional facilities.

BJS obtains yearend counts of persons detained by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), an agency within the Department of Homeland Security. Formerly the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, ICE holds persons for immigration violations in Federal, State, and locally operated prisons and jails, as well as in privately operated facilities that are under exclusive contract and in ICE-operated facilities.

Data on the number of inmates held in the custody of local jails are from the BJS Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ). The ASJ provides data on inmates in custody at midyear. For more information about the ASJ, see *Methodology in Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2006*.

Data on the number of juveniles held in residential placement facilities were obtained from the Office for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, which conducts a *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement (CJRP)*. In this report, CJRP data have a reference date of March 29, 2006.

Data on Federal prisoners are obtained from BJS' Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP). The FJSP obtains from the Federal Bureau of Prisons individual-level records of prisoners in Federal facilities as of September 30. The FJSP provides counts of sentenced Federal inmates by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and offense.

Estimating age-specific incarceration rates

Estimates are provided for the number of sentenced prisoners under State or Federal jurisdiction by gender (within genders by age group), race (non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black), and Hispanic origin. The detailed race and Hispanic origin categories exclude estimates of persons identifying two or more races. For 2000 and 2006, estimates were produced separately for inmates under State and Federal jurisdiction and then combined to obtain a total estimated population. State estimates were prepared by combining information about the gender of prisoners from the NPS with information on self-reported race and Hispanic origin from the 2004 *Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities*.

For the estimates of Federal prisoners, the distributions of FJSP counts of sentenced Federal inmates by gender, age, race, and Hispanic origin on September 30, 2006, were applied to the NPS counts of sentenced Federal inmates by gender at yearend 2006.

Estimates of the U.S. resident population for January 1, 2007, by age, gender, race, and Hispanic origin, were generated by applying the July 1, 2006 age distributions within gender, race, and Hispanic origin groups to the January 1, 2007 population estimates by gender. The population estimates were provided by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Age-specific rates of incarceration for each demographic group were calculated by dividing the estimated number of sentenced prisoners within each age group by the estimated number of U.S. residents in each age group, multiplying the quotient by 100,000, and then rounding to the nearest whole number. Totals by gender include all prisoners and U.S. residents regardless of racial or Hispanic origin, while incarceration rates for detailed race and Hispanic origin groups exclude persons identifying two or more races.

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Office of Justice Programs
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The Bureau of Justice Statistics is the statistical agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. Jeffrey L. Sedgwick is the director.

BJS Bulletins present the first release of findings from permanent data collection programs.

This Bulletin was written by William J. Sabol, Ph.D., Heather Couture, and Paige M. Harrison. Lara Allen verified the report. Tina Dorsey produced and edited the report, and Jayne Robinson prepared the report for final printing, under the supervision of Doris J. James.

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NPS jurisdiction notes

Alaska — Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations housed in State and out of State. Jurisdictional counts include inmates admitted to electronic and special monitoring programs.

Arizona — Population counts are based on custody data and inmates in contracted beds. The number of inmates housed in private facilities increased. Interstate cases are excluded.

Colorado — Population counts include 201 male inmates and 12 female inmates in the Youthful Offender System.

Capacity figures exclude 6 privately run facilities under contract with the Department of Corrections.

Federal — Custody counts include inmates housed in secure facilities where the BOP had a direct contract with a private operator or a sub-contract with a private provider at a local government facility. Custody includes inmates held in non-secure privately operated community corrections centers (or Halfway Houses) and on home confinement.

Florida — Custody counts not comparable to 2005 estimates because some private facilities were inadvertently included in the 2005 count. Jurisdiction counts are not comparable to 2005 because inmates with a sentence of 365 days were included in counts for inmates with sentences of more than 1 year instead of 1 year or less.

Iowa — Population counts are based on custody data. Counts for inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of less than 1 year and unsentenced inmates. Iowa does not differentiate between these groups in its data system. Due to a change in reporting this year, out of State inmates have been included in jurisdiction counts.

Illinois — Population counts are based on jurisdiction data. Counts of inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year.

Louisiana — Counts are as of December 27, 2006 and include 14,953 males and 1,244 females housed in local jails as a result of a partnership with the Louisiana Sheriffs' Association and local authorities. Custody and jurisdiction counts include evacuees from Hurricane Katrina and other pre-trial offenders from Orleans and

Jefferson parish jails. Due to the effects of Hurricane Katrina, Orleans and Jefferson parish prison capacities are down. Therefore, local jail population is down from the 2004 numbers.

Massachusetts — By law, offenders may be sentenced to terms of up to 2 ½ years in locally operated jails and correctional institutions. Such populations are included in counts and rates for local jails and correctional institutions. About 6,200 inmates with sentences of more than 1 year were held in local jails. Jurisdiction and custody counts include an undetermined number of inmates who were remanded to court, transferred to the custody of another State, Federal, or locally operated system, and subsequently released.

Minnesota — Counts include inmates temporarily housed in local jails or private contract facilities, or on work release and community work crew programs.

Mississippi — Operational and design capacities include private prison capacities.

Missouri — Custody and jurisdiction counts for 2005 and 2006 are not comparable because 2 Community Release Centers were excluded in the 2005 data.

Design capacities are not available for older prisons. Operational capacity is defined as the number of available beds including those temporarily offline. Missouri Department of Corrections does not have updated design capacity for prison extension or improvements.

Montana — Population counts include a small number of inmates with unknown sentence length.

Capacity figures include 2 county operated regional prisons (an estimated 300 beds), 1 private prison (500 beds), and a State operated boot camp (60 beds).

New Jersey - Population counts of inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with sentences of 1 year. The Department of Corrections has no jurisdiction over inmates with sentences of less than 1 year or over unsentenced inmates. Rated capacity figures are not maintained.

North Carolina — Capacity figures refer to standard operating capacity, based on single occupancy per cell and 50 square feet per inmate in multiple occupancy units.

Oklahoma — Population counts for inmates with sentences of less than 1 year consist mainly of offenders ordered by the court to the Delayed Sentencing Program for Young Adults pursuant to 22 O.S. 996 through 996.3.

As of November 4, 1998, Oklahoma has 1 type of capacity which includes State prisons, private prisons, and contract jails.

Pennsylvania — As of May 31, 2004, the Department began using a new capacity reporting system based on design as well as other critical factors such as facility infrastructure, support services, and programming.

South Carolina — Population counts include 36 inmates who were unsentenced, under safekeeping, or ICC status. As of July 1, 2003, South Carolina Department of Corrections (SCDC) began releasing inmates due for release and housed in SCDC institutions on the 1st day of each month. Since January 1, 2007, was a holiday, inmates eligible for release on January 1 were released on December 31, 2006. Therefore the inmate count was at its lowest point for the month on December 31, 2006.

Texas — Jurisdiction counts include inmates serving time in a pre-parole transfer (PPT) or intermediary sanctions facility (ISF), substance abuse felony punishment facility (SAFPF), private facilities, halfway houses, temporary releases to counties, and paper-ready inmates in local jails.

Capacity figures exclude county jail beds.

Virginia — Rated capacity is the Department of Corrections' count of beds, which takes into account the number of inmates that can be accommodated based on staff, programs, services and design.

Washington — A recently revised law allows increasing numbers of certain inmates with sentences of less than 1 year to be housed in prison.

Wisconsin — Operational capacity excludes contracted local jails, Federal, and other State and private facilities.

Counts include 943 offenders admitted as temporary probation and parole placements.

Appendix table 1. Growth in the number of prisoners under State jurisdiction 2000-2006, by rank in 2000

Region and jurisdiction	Change, 2000-2005					Change, 2005-2006	
	12/31/00	12/31/05	12/31/06	Average annual change	Percent change ^a	Annual change	Percent change
U.S. total	1,391,261	1,527,929	1,570,861	27,334	1.9%	42,932	2.8%
State ^b	1,238,389	1,340,311	1,377,815	20,384	1.6	37,504	2.8
10 largest	726,356	759,721	783,962	6,673	0.9%	24,241	3.2%
Texas	166,719	169,003	172,116	457	0.3	3,113	1.8
California	163,001	170,676	175,512	1,535	0.9	4,836	2.8
Florida	71,319	89,768	92,969	3,690	4.7	3,201	3.6
New York	70,199	62,743	63,315	-1,491	-2.2	572	0.9
Michigan	47,718	49,546	51,577	366	0.8	2,031	4.1
Ohio	45,833	45,854	49,166	4	0.0	3,312	7.2
Illinois	45,281	44,919	45,106	-72	-0.2	187	0.4
Georgia ^c	44,232	48,749	52,792	903	2.0	4,043	8.3
Pennsylvania	36,847	42,380	44,397	1,107	2.8	2,017	4.8
Louisiana	35,207	36,083	37,012	175	0.5	929	2.6
2nd 10	262,266	290,286	294,368	5,604	2.1%	4,082	1.4%
North Carolina	31,266	36,365	37,460	1,020	3.1	1,095	3.0
Virginia	30,168	35,344	36,688	1,035	3.2	1,344	3.8
New Jersey	29,784	27,359	27,371	-485	-1.7	12	0.0
Missouri	27,543	30,823	30,167	656	2.3	-656	-2.1
Arizona ^c	26,510	33,565	35,892	1,411	4.8	2,327	6.9
Alabama	26,332	27,888	28,241	311	1.2	353	1.3
Maryland	23,538	22,737	22,945	-160	-0.7	208	0.9
Oklahoma	23,181	26,676	26,243	699	2.8	-433	-1.6
Tennessee	22,166	26,369	25,745	841	3.5	-624	-2.4
South Carolina	21,778	23,160	23,616	276	1.2	456	2.0
3rd 10	159,359	183,262	189,666	4,781	2.8%	6,404	3.5%
Wisconsin	20,754	22,697	23,431	389	1.8	734	3.2
Mississippi	20,241	20,515	21,068	55	0.3	553	2.7
Indiana	20,125	24,455	26,091	866	4.0	1,636	6.7
Connecticut ^d	18,355	19,442	20,566	217	1.2	1,124	5.8
Colorado	16,833	21,456	22,481	925	5.0	1,025	4.8
Kentucky	14,919	19,662	20,000	949	5.7	338	1.7
Washington	14,915	17,382	17,561	493	3.1	179	1.0
Arkansas	11,915	13,541	13,729	325	2.6	188	1.4
Massachusetts	10,722	10,701	11,032	-4	0.0	331	3.1
Oregon	10,580	13,411	13,707	566	4.9	296	2.2
4th 10	65,261	76,563	78,135	2,260	3.2%	1,572	2.1%
Nevada	10,063	11,782	12,901	344	3.2	1,119	9.5
Kansas	8,344	9,068	8,816	145	1.7	-252	-2.8
Iowa ^c	7,955	8,737	8,875	156	1.9	138	1.6
Delaware ^d	6,921	6,966	7,206	9	0.1	240	3.4
Minnesota	6,238	9,281	9,108	609	8.3	-173	-1.9
Utah	5,637	6,382	6,430	149	2.5	48	0.8
Idaho	5,535	6,818	7,124	257	4.3	306	4.5
New Mexico	5,342	6,571	6,639	246	4.2	68	1.0
Hawaii ^d	5,053	6,146	5,967	219	4.0	-179	-2.9
Alaska ^d	4,173	4,812	5,069	128	2.9	257	5.3
10 smallest	25,147	30,479	31,684	1,066	3.9%	1,205	4.0%
Nebraska	3,895	4,455	4,407	112	2.7	-48	-1.1
West Virginia	3,856	5,312	5,733	291	6.6	421	7.9
Rhode Island ^d	3,286	3,654	3,996	74	2.1	342	9.4
Montana	3,105	3,532	3,572	85	2.6	40	1.1
South Dakota	2,616	3,463	3,359	169	5.8	-104	-3.0
New Hampshire	2,257	2,530	2,805	55	2.3	275	10.9
Vermont ^d	1,697	2,078	2,215	76	4.1	137	6.6
Wyoming	1,680	2,047	2,114	73	4.0	67	3.3
Maine	1,679	2,023	2,120	69	3.8	97	4.8
North Dakota	1,076	1,385	1,363	62	5.2	-22	-1.6

^aAverage annual percentage increase.

^bExcludes D.C. prisoners.

^cPopulation based on custody counts.

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

Appendix table 2. Female inmates under jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, yearend 2000, 2005, 2006

Region and jurisdiction	Number of female inmates			Change, 2000-2005		Change, 2005-2006		Incarceration rate, 2006 ^b
	2000	2005	2006	Average annual change	Percent change ^a	Annual change	Percent change	
U.S. total	93,234	107,626	112,498	2,878	2.9%	4,872	4.5%	68
Federal	10,245	12,422	12,975	435	4.2	553	4.5	7
State	82,989	95,204	99,523	2,443	2.9	4,319	4.5	60
Northeast	9,082	9,202	9,730	24	0.3%	528	5.7%	29
Connecticut ^c	1,406	1,489	1,594	17	1.2	105	7.1	44
Maine	66	129	145	13	14.3	16	12.4	20
Massachusetts	663	788	846	25	3.5	58	7.4	13
New Hampshire	120	133	172	3	2.1	39	29.3	23
New Jersey	1,650	1,449	1,428	-40	-2.6	-21	-1.4	32
New York	3,280	2,802	2,859	-96	-3.1	57	2.0	28
Pennsylvania	1,579	2,029	2,249	90	5.1	220	10.8	34
Rhode Island ^c	238	231	280	-1	-0.6	49	21.2	13
Vermont ^c	80	152	157	14	13.7	5	3.3	33
Midwest	14,598	16,852	17,674	451	2.9%	822	4.9%	52
Illinois	2,849	2,725	2,720	-25	-0.9	-5	-0.2	42
Indiana	1,452	1,884	2,167	86	5.3	283	15.0	67
Iowa	592	800	791	42	6.2	-9	-1.1	52
Kansas	504	674	638	34	6.0	-36	-5.3	46
Michigan	2,131	2,111	2,170	-4	-0.2	59	2.8	42
Minnesota	368	604	562	47	10.4	-42	-7.0	22
Missouri	1,993	2,511	2,579	104	4.7	68	2.7	86
Nebraska	266	423	413	31	9.7	-10	-2.4	42
North Dakota	68	155	157	17	17.9	2	1.3	50
Ohio	2,808	3,260	3,701	90	3.0	441	13.5	63
South Dakota	200	356	350	31	12.2	-6	-1.7	89
Wisconsin	1,367	1,349	1,426	-4	-0.3	77	5.7	47
South	39,652	45,240	47,112	1,118	2.8%	1,872	4.1%	77
Alabama	1,826	1,965	2,050	28	1.5	85	4.3	82
Arkansas	772	1,146	1,042	75	8.2	-104	-9.1	72
Delaware ^c	597	558	573	-8	-1.3	15	2.7	52
District of Columbia ^d	356	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Florida ^e	4,105	6,153	6,489	410	8.4	336	5.5	70
Georgia	2,758	2,893	3,557	27	1.0	664	23.0	74
Kentucky	1,061	2,004	2,058	189	13.6	54	2.7	92
Louisiana	2,219	2,309	2,389	18	0.8	80	3.5	108
Maryland	1,219	1,097	1,081	-24	-2.1	-16	-1.5	35
Mississippi	1,669	1,786	1,789	23	1.4	3	0.2	103
North Carolina	1,903	2,589	2,686	137	6.4	97	3.7	41
Oklahoma	2,394	2,550	2,571	31	1.3	21	0.8	129
South Carolina	1,420	1,514	1,603	19	1.3	89	5.9	66
Tennessee	1,369	2,022	1,958	131	8.1	-64	-3.2	63
Texas	13,622	13,506	13,799	-23	-0.2	293	2.2	97
Virginia	2,059	2,668	2,893	122	5.3	225	8.4	74
West Virginia	303	480	574	35	9.6	94	19.6	61

Appendix table 2. Female inmates under jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, yearend 2000, 2005, 2006 (cont.)

Region and jurisdiction	Number of female inmates			Change, 2000-2005		Change, 2005-2006		Incarceration rate, 2006 ^b
	2000	2005	2006	Average annual change	Percent change ^a	Annual change	Percent change	
West	19,657	23,910	25,007	851	4.0%	1,097	4.6%	67
Alaska ^c	284	465	518	36	10.4	53	11.4	74
Arizona	1,964	2,902	3,156	188	8.1	254	8.7	82
California	11,161	11,667	11,977	101	0.9	310	2.7	63
Colorado	1,333	2,120	2,302	157	9.7	182	8.6	97
Hawaii ^c	561	732	734	34	5.5	2	0.3	77
Idaho	493	791	777	60	9.9	-14	-1.8	106
Montana	306	356	361	10	3.1	5	1.4	76
Nevada	846	944	1,136	20	2.2	192	20.3	91
New Mexico	511	666	667	31	5.4	1	0.2	63
Oregon	596	1,015	1,020	84	11.2	5	0.5	54
Utah	381	575	620	39	8.6	45	7.8	47
Washington	1,065	1,455	1,496	78	6.4	41	2.8	46
Wyoming	156	222	243	13	7.3	21	9.5	95

~Not applicable. See footnote d.

^aAverage annual percentage increase.

^bThe number of prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year per 100,000 U.S. residents. Data based on January 1, 2007, Census Population Estimates.

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

^dD.C. prisoners were transferred to the Federal Bureau of Prisons in 2001.

^eGrowth since 2000 may be slightly overestimated due to a change in reporting from custody to jurisdiction counts.

Appendix table 3. Male inmates under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, yearend 2000, 2005, 2006

Region and jurisdiction	Number of male inmates			Change, 2000-2005		Change, 2005-2006		Incarceration rate, 2006 ^b
	2000	2005	2006	Average annual change	Percent change ^a	Annual change	Percent change	
U.S. total	1,298,027	1,420,303	1,458,363	24,455	1.8%	38,060	2.7%	943
Federal	135,171	175,196	180,071	8,005	5.9%	4,875	2.8%	110
State	1,162,856	1,245,107	1,278,292	16,450	1.4	33,185	2.7	835
Northeast	165,744	163,708	168,087	-407	-0.2%	4,379	2.7%	593
Connecticut ^c	16,949	17,953	18,972	201	1.2	1,019	5.7	758
Maine	1,613	1,894	1,975	56	3.3	81	4.3	288
Massachusetts ^d	10,059	9,913	10,186	-29	-0.3	273	2.8	489
New Hampshire	2,137	2,397	2,633	52	2.3	236	9.8	397
New Jersey	28,134	25,910	25,943	-445	-1.6	33	0.1	607
New York	66,919	59,941	60,456	-1,396	-2.2	515	0.9	643
Pennsylvania	35,268	40,351	42,148	1,017	2.7	1,797	4.5	690
Rhode Island ^c	3,048	3,423	3,716	75	2.3	293	8.6	404
Vermont ^c	1,617	1,926	2,058	62	3.6	132	6.9	497
Midwest	222,780	237,831	243,792	3,010	1.3%	5,961	2.5%	740
Illinois	42,432	42,194	42,386	-48	-0.1	192	0.5	668
Indiana	18,673	22,571	23,924	780	3.9	1,353	6.0	765
Iowa	7,363	7,937	8,084	115	1.5	147	1.9	545
Kansas	7,840	8,394	8,178	111	1.4	-216	-2.6	594
Michigan	45,587	47,435	49,407	370	0.8	1,972	4.2	994
Minnesota	5,870	8,677	8,546	561	8.1	-131	-1.5	331
Missouri	25,550	28,312	27,588	552	2.1	-724	-2.6	962
Nebraska	3,629	4,032	3,994	81	2.1	-38	-0.9	435
North Dakota	1,008	1,230	1,206	44	4.1	-24	-2.0	377
Ohio	43,025	42,594	45,465	-86	-0.2	2,871	6.7	811
South Dakota	2,416	3,107	3,009	138	5.2	-98	-3.2	764
Wisconsin	19,387	21,348	22,005	392	1.9	657	3.1	742
South	521,562	562,898	576,451	8,267	1.6%	13,553	2.4%	1,033
Alabama	24,506	25,923	26,191	283	1.1	268	1.0	1,140
Arkansas	11,143	12,395	12,687	250	2.2	292	2.4	914
Delaware ^c	6,324	6,408	6,633	17	0.3	225	3.5	951
District of Columbia ^e	7,100	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Florida ^f	67,214	83,615	86,480	3,280	4.5	2,865	3.4	964
Georgia	41,474	45,856	49,235	876	2.0	3,379	7.4	1,057
Kentucky	13,858	17,658	17,942	760	5.0	284	1.6	847
Louisiana	32,988	33,774	34,623	157	0.5	849	2.5	1,624
Maryland	22,319	21,640	21,864	-136	-0.6	224	1.0	781
Mississippi	18,572	18,729	19,279	31	0.2	550	2.9	1,248
North Carolina	29,363	33,776	34,774	883	2.8	998	3.0	692
Oklahoma	20,787	24,126	23,672	668	3.0	-454	-1.9	1,215
South Carolina	20,358	21,646	22,013	258	1.2	367	1.7	1,008
Tennessee	20,797	24,347	23,787	710	3.2	-560	-2.3	801
Texas	153,097	155,497	158,317	480	0.3	2,820	1.8	1,274
Virginia	28,109	32,676	33,795	913	3.1	1,119	3.4	894
West Virginia	3,553	4,832	5,159	256	6.3	327	6.8	578

Appendix table 3. Male inmates under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, yearend 2000, 2005, 2006 (cont.)

Region and jurisdiction	Number of male inmates			Change, 2000-2005		Change, 2005-2006		Incarceration rate, 2006 ^b
	2000	2005	2006	Average annual change	Percent change ^a	Annual change	Percent change	
West	252,770	280,670	289,962	5,580	2.1%	9,292	3.3%	806
Alaska ^c	3,889	4,347	4,551	92	2.3	204	4.7	824
Arizona	24,546	30,663	32,736	1,223	4.6	2,073	6.8	934
California	151,840	159,009	163,535	1,434	0.9	4,526	2.8	887
Colorado	15,500	19,336	20,179	767	4.5	843	4.4	836
Hawaii ^c	4,492	5,414	5,233	184	3.8	-181	-3.3	597
Idaho	5,042	6,027	6,347	197	3.6	320	5.3	850
Montana	2,799	3,176	3,211	75	2.6	35	1.1	671
Nevada	9,217	10,838	11,765	324	3.3	927	8.6	902
New Mexico	4,831	5,905	5,972	215	4.1	67	1.1	589
Oregon	9,984	12,396	12,687	482	4.4	291	2.3	683
Utah	5,256	5,807	5,810	110	2.0	3	0.1	442
Washington	13,850	15,927	16,065	415	2.8	138	0.9	498
Wyoming	1,524	1,825	1,871	60	3.7	46	2.5	711

~Not applicable. See footnote d.

^aAverage annual percentage increase.

^bThe number of prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year per 100,000 U.S. residents. Data based on January 1, 2007, census estimates.

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

^dIncarceration rate includes 6,200 male inmates sentenced to more than 1 year, but held in local jails or houses of correction.

^eD.C. prisoners were transferred to the Federal Bureau of Prisons in 2001.

^fGrowth since 2000 may be slightly overestimated due to a change in reporting from custody to jurisdiction counts.

Appendix table 4. Number of State and Federal prisoners held in private facilities or local jails, yearend 2005 and 2006

Region and jurisdiction	Private facilities			Local jails		
	2005	2006	Percent of inmates ^a	2005	2006	Percent of inmates ^a
U.S. total	107,940	113,791	7.2%	73,164	77,987	5.0%
Federal ^b	27,046	27,726	14.4%	1,044	2,010	1.0%
State	80,894	86,065	6.2	72,120	75,977	5.3
Northeast	3,580	4,107	2.3%	1,990	2,022	1.1%
Connecticut	0	0	0.0	~	~	~
Maine	20	19	0.9	0	0	0.0
Massachusetts	0	0	0.0	212	177	1.6
New Hampshire	0	0	0.0	13	13	0.5
New Jersey	2,600	2,602	9.5	1,754	1,821	6.7
New York	0	0	0.0	11	11	0.0
Pennsylvania	503	962	2.2	0	0	0.0
Rhode Island	0	0	0.0	~	~	~
Vermont	457	524	23.7	~	~	~
Midwest	3,514	4,387	1.7%	3,238	2,545	1.0%
Illinois	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Indiana	622	1,290	4.9	1,773	1,180	4.5
Iowa	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Kansas	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Michigan	0	0	0.0	53	62	0.1
Minnesota	760	979	10.7	674	508	5.6
Missouri	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Nebraska	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
North Dakota	47	0	0.0	45	48	3.5
Ohio	2,075	2,080	4.2	0	0	0.0
South Dakota	10	12	0.4	99	61	1.8
Wisconsin	0	26	0.1	594	686	2.9
South	51,823	53,205	8.5%	60,621	65,212	10.5%
Alabama	320	9	0.0	2,281	1,160	4.1
Arkansas	0	0	0.0	1,056	842	6.1
Delaware	0	0	0.0	~	~	~
Florida	6,261	6,350	6.8	41	34	0.0
Georgia	4,778	5,075	9.6	4,948	4,970	9.4
Kentucky	2,224	2,507	12.5	5,674	5,921	29.6
Louisiana	2,952	3,066	8.3	16,183	16,230	43.9
Maryland	129	121	0.5	142	162	0.7
Mississippi	4,779	4,860	23.1	4,426	4,684	22.2
North Carolina	210	194	0.5	0	0	0.0
Oklahoma	5,908	5,708	21.8	1,850	1,955	7.4
South Carolina	14	13	0.1	384	381	1.6
Tennessee	5,162	5,126	19.9	7,112	6,451	25.1
Texas	17,517	18,627	10.8	10,569	15,091	8.8
Virginia	1,569	1,549	4.2	4,679	5,965	16.3
West Virginia	0	0	0.0	1,276	1,366	23.8
West	21,977	24,366	7.7%	6,271	6,198	2.0%
Alaska	1,365	1,681	33.2	~	~	~
Arizona	4,800	5,213	14.5	185	42	0.1
California	2,801	3,147	1.8	2,518	2,468	1.4
Colorado	4,039	4,855	21.6	393	430	1.9
Hawaii	1,902	1,915	32.1	~	~	~
Idaho	1,596	1,925	27.0	569	459	6.4
Montana	895	963	26.9	687	682	19.1
Nevada	0	0	0.0	148	148	1.1
New Mexico	2,843	2,930	44.1	122	140	2.1
Oregon	0	0	0.0	48	55	0.4
Utah	0	0	0.0	1,246	1,328	20.7
Washington	890	954	5.4	332	424	2.4
Wyoming	846	783	37.0	23	22	1.0

~Not applicable. Prison and jails form an integrated system.

^aBased on the total number of inmates under jurisdiction.

^bIncludes Federal inmates held in non-secure privately operated facilities (7,144 in 2005 and 7,463 in 2006).

Appendix table 5. Reported State and Federal prison capacities, yearend 2006

Region and jurisdiction	Type of capacity measure			Custody population as a percent of—	
	Rated	Operational	Design	Highest capacity ^a	Lowest capacity ^a
Federal	119,243	...	...	137%	137%
Northeast					
Connecticut ^b	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	1,885	1,885	1,885	110%	110%
Massachusetts	...	...	7,802	138	138
New Hampshire	2,354	...	2,354	114	114
New Jersey	...	23,357	16,876	98	136
New York	59,962	61,388	57,763	104	110
Pennsylvania	38,547	38,547	38,547	112	112
Rhode Island	3,892	3,892	4,085	91	95
Vermont	1,732	1,732	1,371	98	123
Midwest					
Illinois	33,971	33,971	59,959	75%	133%
Indiana	...	24,808	...	95	95
Iowa	...	...	7,256	122	122
Kansas	9,397	...	...	94	94
Michigan	...	51,986	...	99	99
Minnesota	...	7,955	...	99	99
Missouri	...	30,797	...	98	98
Nebraska	...	3,969	3,175	111	139
North Dakota	1,044	991	1,044	128	135
Ohio	37,610	...	...	123	123
South Dakota	...	3,594	...	92	92
Wisconsin ^c	...	17,412	...	130	130
South					
Alabama ^d	...	25,310	12,686	95%	190%
Arkansas	12,516	13,189	12,516	97	103
Delaware	5,772	5,359	4,423	122	159
Florida ^e	...	91,789	69,471	92	121
Georgia ^e	...	55,984	...	103	103
Kentucky	...	13,752	...	95	95
Louisiana ^e	20,815	20,352	...	115	117
Maryland	...	23,430	...	97	97
Mississippi ^e	...	22,116	22,116	74	74
North Carolina ^d	...	33,366	...	113	113
Oklahoma ^e	24,919	24,919	24,919	92	92
South Carolina	...	23,450	...	98	98
Tennessee	20,122	19,670	...	70	72
Texas ^c	162,508	158,902	162,508	86	88
Virginia	31,741	...	...	92	92
West Virginia	3,655	4,346	3,775	101	119
West					
Alaska	3,058	3,206	...	105%	110%
Arizona	31,200	35,514	29,351	86	104
California	...	168,150	83,551	103	206
Colorado	...	14,360	13,027	120	132
Hawaii	...	3,487	2,451	147	103
Idaho ^e	6,075	5,771	6,075	116	115
Montana ^c	...	2,521	...	114	114
Nevada	11,061	10,811	8,326	115	153
New Mexico ^e	...	6,885	6,419	54	58
Oregon	...	13,188	13,188	100	100
Utah	...	6,429	6,639	76	78
Washington	13,171	15,114	15,114	111	128
Wyoming	1,511	1,436	1,428	83	88

...Data not available.

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

^bConnecticut no longer reports capacity because of a law passed in 1995.

^cExcludes capacity of county facilities and inmates housed in them.

^dCapacity definition differs from BJS definition, see Jurisdiction notes.

^eIncludes capacity of private and contract facilities and inmates housed in them.

Appendix table 6. Number of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, yearend 2000, 2005, and 2006

Region and jurisdiction	12/31/00	12/31/05	12/31/06	Change, 2000-2005		Change, 2005-2006		Incarceration rate, 2006 ^b
				Average annual change	Percent change ^a	Annual change	Percent change	
U.S. total	1,331,278	1,462,866	1,502,179	26,318	1.9%	39,313	2.7%	501
Federal	125,044	166,173	173,533	8,226	6.6	7,360	4.4	58
State	1,206,234	1,296,693	1,328,646	18,092	1.5	31,953	2.5	445
Northeast	166,632	162,383	166,078	-850	-0.5%	3,695	2.3%	303
Connecticut ^c	13,155	13,121	13,746	-7	-0.1	625	4.8	392
Maine	1,635	1,905	1,997	54	3.1	92	4.8	151
Massachusetts ^d	9,479	9,081	9,472	-80	-0.9	391	4.3	243
New Hampshire	2,257	2,520	2,737	53	2.2	217	8.6	207
New Jersey ^e	29,784	27,359	27,371	-485	-1.7	12	0.0	313
New York	70,199	62,485	62,974	-1,543	-2.3	489	0.8	326
Pennsylvania	36,844	42,345	43,998	1,100	2.8	1,653	3.9	353
Rhode Island ^c	1,966	2,025	2,149	12	0.6	124	6.1	202
Vermont ^c	1,313	1,542	1,634	46	3.3	92	6.0	262
Midwest	236,458	253,662	259,610	3,441	1.4%	5,948	2.3%	391
Illinois ^e	45,281	44,919	45,106	-72	-0.2	187	0.4	350
Indiana	19,811	24,416	26,055	921	4.3	1,639	6.7	411
Iowa ^{e,f}	7,955	8,737	8,838	156	1.9	101	1.2	296
Kansas ^e	8,344	9,068	8,816	145	1.7	-252	-2.8	318
Michigan	47,718	49,546	51,577	366	0.8	2,031	4.1	511
Minnesota	6,238	9,281	9,108	609	8.3	-173	-1.9	176
Missouri ^e	27,519	30,803	30,146	657	2.3	-657	-2.1	514
Nebraska	3,816	4,330	4,204	103	2.6	-126	-2.9	237
North Dakota	994	1,327	1,363	67	5.9	36	2.7	214
Ohio ^e	45,833	45,854	49,166	4	0.0	3,312	7.2	428
South Dakota	2,613	3,454	3,350	168	5.7	-104	-3.0	426
Wisconsin	20,336	21,927	21,881	318	1.5	-46	-0.2	393
South	538,997	584,301	597,828	9,061	1.7%	13,527	2.3%	547
Alabama	26,034	27,003	27,526	194	0.7	523	1.9	595
Arkansas	11,851	13,383	13,713	306	2.5	330	2.5	485
Delaware ^c	3,937	3,972	4,195	7	0.2	223	5.6	488
District of Columbia ^g	5,008	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Florida	71,318	89,766	92,874	3,690	4.7	3,108	3.5	509
Georgia ^f	44,141	48,741	52,781	920	2.0	4,040	8.3	558
Kentucky	14,919	19,215	19,514	859	5.2	299	1.6	462
Louisiana	35,207	36,083	36,376	175	0.5	293	0.8	846
Maryland	22,490	22,143	22,316	-69	-0.3	173	0.8	396
Mississippi	19,239	19,335	19,219	19	0.1	-116	-0.6	658
North Carolina	27,043	31,522	32,219	896	3.1	697	2.2	360
Oklahoma ^e	23,181	24,414	23,889	247	1.0	-525	-2.2	664
South Carolina	21,017	22,464	22,861	289	1.3	397	1.8	525
Tennessee ^e	22,166	26,369	25,745	841	3.5	-624	-2.4	423
Texas	158,008	159,255	162,193	249	0.2	2,938	1.8	683
Virginia	29,643	35,344	36,688	1,140	3.6	1,344	3.8	477
West Virginia	3,795	5,292	5,719	299	6.9	427	8.1	314

Appendix table 6. Number of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, yearend 2000, 2005, and 2006 (cont.)

Region and jurisdiction	12/31/00	12/31/05	12/31/06	Change, 2000-2005		Change, 2005-2006		Incarceration rate, 2006 ^b
				Average annual change	Percent change ^a	Annual change	Percent change	
West	264,147	296,347	305,130	6,440	2.3%	8,783	3.0%	437
Alaska ^c	2,128	2,781	3,116	131	5.5	335	12.0	462
Arizona ^f	25,412	31,411	31,830	1,200	4.3	419	1.3	509
California	160,412	168,982	173,942	1,714	1.0	4,960	2.9	475
Colorado ^e	16,833	21,456	22,481	925	5.0	1,025	4.8	469
Hawaii ^c	3,553	4,422	4,373	174	4.5	-49	-1.1	338
Idaho	5,535	6,818	7,124	257	4.3	306	4.5	480
Montana	3,105	3,509	3,547	81	2.5	38	1.1	374
Nevada	10,063	11,644	12,753	316	3.0	1,109	9.5	503
New Mexico	4,666	6,292	6,361	325	6.2	69	1.1	323
Oregon	10,553	13,390	13,667	567	4.9	277	2.1	367
Utah	5,541	6,275	6,339	147	2.5	64	1.0	246
Washington	14,666	17,320	17,483	531	3.4	163	0.9	271
Wyoming	1,680	2,047	2,114	73	4.0	67	3.3	408

Note: Sentenced prisoner is defined as a prisoner sentenced to more than 1 year.

~Not applicable. See footnote g.

^aAverage annual percentage increase.

^bThe number of prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year per 100,000 U.S. residents.

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

^dThe incarceration rate includes an estimated 6,200 inmates sentenced to more than 1 year, but held in local jails or houses of corrections.

^eIncludes some inmates sentenced to 1 year or less.

^fPopulation figures based on custody counts.

^gD.C. prisoners were transferred to the Federal Bureau of Prisons in 2001.

Appendix table 7. Estimated number of sentenced prisoners under State or Federal jurisdiction, by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and age, yearend 2006

Age group	Male ^a				Female ^a			
	Total ^b	White ^c	Black ^c	Hispanic	Total ^b	White ^c	Black ^c	Hispanic
Total	1,399,100	478,000	534,200	290,500	103,100	49,100	28,600	17,500
18-19	22,100	6,300	9,000	4,900	1,000	400	300	200
20-24	197,500	58,500	77,500	46,600	11,500	5,400	2,900	2,400
25-29	245,000	68,300	99,200	60,000	16,100	7,500	4,300	3,300
30-34	227,700	68,200	90,900	53,200	17,200	8,200	4,700	3,000
35-39	213,800	72,800	82,600	44,100	19,300	9,100	5,500	3,200
40-44	197,600	75,100	74,100	35,000	17,900	8,700	5,200	2,500
45-54	216,700	88,300	78,900	34,800	16,200	7,700	4,700	2,300
55 or older	76,500	40,100	21,100	11,500	3,700	2,200	800	500

Note: State sentenced prisoner counts are based on estimates by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and age from the 2004 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities and updated from jurisdiction counts by gender at yearend 2006. Federal sentenced prisoner counts are based on data from the BJS Federal Justice Statistics Program for September 30, 2006 and updated from jurisdiction counts at yearend 2006.

^aSentenced prisoners are limited to those sentenced to more than 1 year.

^bTotal includes American Indians, Alaskan Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

^cExcludes Hispanics and persons identifying two or more races.

Appendix table 8. Estimated number of sentenced prisoners under State or Federal jurisdiction per 100,000 U.S. residents, by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and age, yearend 2006

Age group	Male ^a				Female ^a			
	All males ^b	White ^c	Black ^c	Hispanic	All females ^b	White ^c	Black ^c	Hispanic
Total	943	487	3,042	1,261	68	48	148	81
18-19	515	236	1,454	670	23	15	44	31
20-24	1,800	877	5,153	2,277	113	85	200	142
25-29	2,302	1,103	7,384	2,573	159	122	304	179
30-34	2,270	1,159	7,657	2,480	177	142	360	165
35-39	1,997	1,071	6,685	2,326	183	135	399	194
40-44	1,755	989	5,705	2,120	158	114	352	168
45-54	1,012	566	3,436	1,515	73	49	177	103
55 or older	248	162	820	510	10	7	23	18

Note: Based on estimates of the U.S. resident population on January 1, 2007, by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and age. Detailed categories exclude persons identifying two or more races.

^aSentenced prisoners are limited to those serving sentences of more than 1 year.

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

^cExcludes Hispanics and persons identifying two or more races.

Appendix table 9. Estimated number of sentenced prisoners under State jurisdiction, by offense, gender, race, and Hispanic origin, yearend 2004

	All inmates	Male	Female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic
Total	1,274,600	1,188,800	85,800	445,400	492,300	242,700
Violent	663,700	634,500	29,100	221,900	260,800	130,500
Murder ^b	151,500	143,000	8,500	44,500	62,900	30,800
Manslaughter	17,700	16,000	1,700	7,000	6,500	2,900
Rape	59,700	59,300	400	28,800	19,500	7,400
Other sexual assault	94,100	92,900	1,300	51,400	19,100	20,000
Robbery	178,900	171,700	7,200	37,800	93,600	31,200
Assault	129,400	121,700	7,600	40,100	48,100	32,100
Other violent	32,300	29,900	2,400	12,300	11,300	6,200
Property	265,600	239,100	26,500	116,900	87,600	43,200
Burglary	135,700	130,100	5,600	57,400	46,100	23,500
Larceny	50,400	42,100	8,300	21,600	17,900	7,200
Motor vehicle theft	22,300	20,900	1,400	8,700	6,200	6,200
Fraud	32,600	23,200	9,400	17,100	10,100	2,800
Other property	24,600	22,800	1,800	12,100	7,300	3,600
Drug offenses	249,400	224,800	24,600	65,900	112,500	51,800
Public-order offenses^c	88,900	84,200	4,700	37,800	29,100	15,900
Other/unspecified^d	6,900	6,200	800	3,000	2,200	1,200

Note: Data are for inmates sentenced to more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities. The estimates for gender were based upon jurisdiction counts at yearend (NPS-1B). The estimates by race and Hispanic origin were based on data from the 2004 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities and updated by yearend jurisdiction counts; estimates within offense categories were based upon offense distributions from the National Corrections Reporting Program, 2004, updated by yearend jurisdiction counts. All estimates were rounded to the nearest 100. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

^aExcludes Hispanics.

^bIncludes negligent manslaughter.

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

^dIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

Appendix table 10. Estimated percent of sentenced prisoners under State jurisdiction, by offense, gender, race, and Hispanic origin, yearend 2004

Offense	All inmates	Male	Female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent	52.1%	53.4 %	34.0%	49.8%	53.0%	53.8%
Murder ^b	11.9	12.0	9.9	10.0	12.8	12.7
Manslaughter	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.2
Rape	4.7	5.0	0.5	6.5	4.0	3.0
Other sexual assault	7.4	7.8	1.5	11.6	3.9	8.2
Robbery	14.1	14.4	8.4	8.5	19.0	12.9
Assault	10.1	10.2	8.9	9.0	9.8	13.2
Other violent	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.5
Property	20.8%	20.1%	30.9%	26.2%	17.8%	17.8%
Burglary	10.6	10.9	6.5	12.9	9.4	9.7
Larceny	4.0	3.5	9.7	4.8	3.6	2.9
Motor vehicle theft	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.3	2.6
Fraud	2.6	2.0	10.9	3.8	2.0	1.2
Other property	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.7	1.5	1.5
Drug offenses	19.6%	18.9%	28.7%	14.8%	22.9%	21.4%
Public-order offenses^c	7.0%	7.1%	5.5%	8.5%	5.9%	6.5%
Other/unspecified^d	0.5%	0.5%	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%

Note: Data are for inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of State correctional authorities. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

^aExcludes Hispanics.

^bIncludes negligent manslaughter.

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

^dIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

Appendix table 11. Prisoners in custody of correctional authorities in the U.S. territories and commonwealths, yearend 2005 and 2006

Jurisdiction	Total			Sentenced to more than 1 year			
	2005	2006	Percent change, 2005-2006	2005	2006	Percent change, 2005-2006	Incarceration rate, 2006 [*]
Total	15,735	15,205	-3.4%	12,399	11,743	-5.3%	
American Samoa	222	210	-5.4	174	113	-35.1	301
Guam	505	495	-2.0	238	337	41.6	139
Commonwealth of the Northern Marina Islands	149	126	-15.4	83	76	-8.4	101
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	14,263	13,788	-3.3	11,469	10,789	-5.9	292
U.S. Virgin Islands	596	586	-1.7	435	428	-1.6	401

*The number of prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year per 100,000 persons in the resident population. July 1, 2006 population estimates were provided by the U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base.

Appendix table 12. Prisoners under military jurisdiction, by branch of service, yearend 2005 and 2006

Branch of service	Total			Sentenced to more than 1 year		
	2005	2006	Percent change, 2005-06	2005	2006	Percent change, 2005-06
Total	2,322	1,944	-16.3%	1,340	1,135	-15.3%
To which prisoners belonged						
Air Force	422	328	-22.3	258	215	-16.7
Army	949	880	-7.3	638	542	-15.0
Marine Corps	527	407	-22.8	209	167	-20.1
Navy	406	315	-22.4	223	201	-9.9
Coast Guard	18	14	-22.2	12	10	-16.7
Holding prisoners						
Air Force	120	92	-23.3	24	20	-16.7
Army	1,059	996	-5.9	818	711	-13.1
Marine Corps	470	329	-30.0	133	98	-26.3
Navy	673	527	-21.7	365	306	-16.2

Appendix table 13. Number of sentenced inmates in Federal prisons, by most serious offense, 2000, 2003, 2006

Offense	Number of sentenced inmates in Federal prisons			Percent change, 2000-2006
	2000	2003	2006	
Total	131,739	158,426	176,268	33.8%
Violent offenses ^a	13,740	16,688	16,507	20.1%
Homicide	1,363	2,632	2,923	114.5
Robbery	9,712	10,398	9,645	-0.7
Other violent	2,665	3,658	3,939	47.8
Property	10,135	11,283	10,015	-1.2%
Burglary	462	567	519	12.3
Fraud	7,506	8,241	6,437	-14.2
Other property	2,167	2,475	3,059	41.2
Drug offenses	74,276	86,972	93,751	26.2%
Public-order offenses	32,325	42,325	54,336	68.1%
Immigration	13,676	16,903	19,496	42.6
Weapons	10,822	16,377	24,298	124.5
Other	7,827	9,045	10,542	34.7
Other/unspecified ^b	1,263	1,158	1,659	31.4%

Note: All data are from the BJS Federal Justice Statistics Program. Data are for September 30 and based on all sentenced inmates, regardless of sentence length.

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

^bIncludes offenses not classified.