



Bureau of Justice Statistics

Bulletin

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Correctional Populations in the United States, 2009

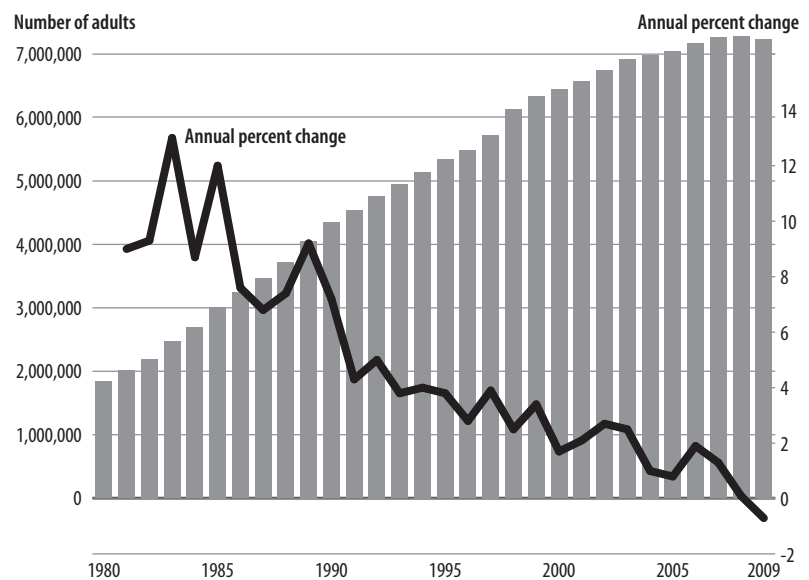
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Correctional authorities supervised 7,225,800 offenders at yearend 2009, which was slightly fewer offenders (down 48,800) than in 2008 (figure 1). Correctional supervision includes adults supervised in the community on probation or parole and those incarcerated in state or federal prisons and local jails. This was the first decline (down 0.7%) observed in the total correctional population since the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) began reporting this population in 1980.¹

This report provides summary data on the correctional population and highlights significant changes in the components of the population. Also, it covers adults supervised in the community or held in adult correctional facilities. The total prison population may include juveniles held in adult facilities in the six states with combined jail-prison systems.

¹See *Methodology* for a discussion about the sources of correctional data.

Figure 1.
Estimated number of adults under correctional supervision and annual percent change in correctional population, 1980-2009



Note: The annual percent change in the correctional population between 1996 and 1997 and 1997 and 1998 was adjusted to account for expanded probation coverage during those years. See *Methodology* for more details.

Prison populations: A comparison between the jurisdiction and custody populations

BJS's official measure of the prison population is the count of prisoners under the *jurisdiction* or legal authority of state and federal correctional officials (1,613,740 in 2009) (see [appendix table 1](#)). These prisoners may be held in prison or jail facilities located outside of the state or federal prison system. The prison population reported in table 1 is the custody prison population, which is different from the jurisdiction prison population. The *custody* prison population represents the number of prisoners physically housed in state (1,319,426 in 2009) and federal (205,087 in 2009) correctional facilities, regardless of which entity has legal authority over the prisoners (see [appendix table 2](#)).² This includes state and federal prisoners held in privately

operated facilities. The difference between the custody and jurisdiction counts is the number of state and federal prisoners held in the custody of local jails or inmates out to court or otherwise in transit. Because table 1 presents data on the number of *individuals* under correctional supervision by correctional status, the custody prison population is presented instead of the jurisdiction prison population. The custody prison population accounts for the total number of *individuals* incarcerated in state or federal prisons, eliminating the possibility of double counting individuals who may be under the jurisdiction of one entity but who were in the custody of another entity.

²For more information on the jurisdiction and custody prison populations, see *Methodology* in this report and *Methodology and Definitions in Prisoners in 2009*, BJS Web, December 2010.

The total number of offenders under correctional supervision at yearend 2009 represented about 3.1% of adults in the U.S. resident population, or 1 in every 32 adults (table 1).³ This rate has remained relatively stable since 2000, while the growth in the correctional population slowed during the first 8 years, and then declined during the last year.

Between 2000 and 2009, the increase (up 788,400 offenders) in the number of offenders under correctional supervision was smaller than the increases observed during the 1990s (up 1,696,000) and 1980s (up 2,215,200).⁴ The slowing growth in the correctional population since 2000 was consistent with the smaller increase in the correctional population compared to the two previous decades. The annual rate of growth in the correctional population slowed to an average of 1.5% between 2000 and 2008 before declining (down 0.7%) during the last year.

³The total correctional population was adjusted to account for some offenders with multiple correctional statuses. For this reason, the change in each of the four correctional populations during the last year will not sum to the total change (down 48,800) in the correctional population. See *Methodology*.

⁴Probation coverage was expanded beginning in 1998 through 1999. The change and average annual rate of growth in the correctional population during the 1990s was adjusted to account for the expanded coverage. See *Methodology*.

The rate of growth observed between 2000 and 2008 was less than half the average rate observed annually between 1990 and 1999 (up 3.7%) and about a sixth of the average rate of growth observed annually during the 1980s (up 9.2%).

Decreases in the probation, parole, and jail populations during 2009 contributed to the decline observed in the total correctional population

The majority (70%) of offenders under correctional supervision at yearend 2009 were supervised in the community (5,018,900) either on probation or parole, remaining relatively unchanged since 2000 (71%). The community supervision population (down 0.9%) declined for the first time during 2009 due to the first decreases observed in both the probation (down 0.9% or 40,079) and parole (down 0.7% or 5,526) populations.

During 2009 the incarcerated population, including inmates held in the custody of state or federal prisons and local jails, declined (down 0.7%) for the first time since 1980 when BJS began reporting this population. The overall decrease in the incarcerated population during 2009 was attributed to the decrease in the jail population (down 2.2% or 17,452). (See *Jail Inmates at Midyear 2009-Statistical Tables*, BJS Web, 3 June 2010).

TABLE 1.
Estimated number of adults under correctional supervision, by correctional status, 2000, 2005-2009

Year	Total correctional population ^a	Community supervision			Incarcerated ^c		
		Total ^b	Probation	Parole	Total	Jail ^d	Prison ^e
2000	6,437,400	4,550,100	3,826,209	723,898	1,929,900	613,534	1,316,333
2005	7,045,100	4,947,400	4,166,757	780,616	2,189,100	740,770	1,448,344
2006	7,176,000	5,015,200	4,215,361	799,875	2,252,700	759,717	1,492,973
2007 ^f	7,267,500	5,052,100	4,234,471	821,177	2,291,200	773,341	1,517,867
2008 ^f	7,274,600	5,065,000	4,244,046	824,834	2,300,700	777,852	1,522,834
2009	7,225,800	5,018,900	4,203,967	819,308	2,284,900	760,400	1,524,513
Average annual percent change, 2000-08	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%	1.6%	2.2%	3.0%	1.8%
Percent change, 2008-09	-0.7%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.7%	-0.7%	-2.2%	0.1%

Note: In 2009, population counts were revised to include adult jail counts; therefore, data may not be comparable to previously published BJS reports. Community supervision population counts for 2009 are for December 31; the 2000 and 2005-2008 counts are for January 1 from the next reporting year because some probation and parole agencies update their counts. See *Methodology* for more details. Jail counts are for June 30 and prison counts are for December 31.

^aEstimates were rounded to the nearest 100 and were adjusted to account for some offenders with multiple correctional statuses. For these reasons, details do not sum to totals. See *Methodology* for more details.

^bEstimates were rounded to the nearest 100 and include some offenders held in a prison or jail but who remained under the jurisdiction of a probation or parole agency. The 2007-2009 estimates were adjusted to account for offenders with dual community supervision statuses. For these reasons, details do not sum to totals. See *Methodology* for more details.

^cIncludes jail inmates and prisoners held in private facilities.

^dTotals represent adults held in local jails. Totals for 2000 and 2006-2009 are estimates based on the Annual Survey of Jails. See appendix table 3 for standard errors. Total for 2005 is a complete enumeration based on the 2005 Census of Jail Inmates. See *Methodology* for more details.

^eIncludes prisoners held in the custody of state or federal prisons and may include juveniles held in adult facilities in the 6 states with combined jail-prison systems. The custody prison population is not comparable to the jurisdiction prison population. See the text box on page 1 of this report for a discussion about the differences between the two prison populations.

^fIncludes population counts estimated by BJS because some states were unable to provide data. See *Methodology* for more details.

The rate of decline in the jail population during 2009 was the highest rate of change observed among all four correctional populations, including the probation, parole, jail, and prison populations. In absolute numbers, the probation population experienced the largest decrease (down 40,079) among all four correctional populations.

While the probation (down 0.9%), parole (down 0.7%), and jail (down 2.2%) populations declined during 2009, the total number of prisoners held in the custody of state or federal prisons remained relatively stable during the year (up 0.1% or 1,679). However, the number held in the custody of state prisons declined (down 0.4%) during 2009 while the number held in federal prisons increased (3.4%). During 2009, the rate of growth in the total number of prisoners held in the custody of state or federal prisons was the slowest annual increase observed since 2000.

Men under correctional supervision were more likely than women to be incarcerated; women were more likely to be supervised in the community

In 2009, the majority (82%) of the total correctional population was male, and 18% was female. Men comprised a smaller portion of the total correctional population in 2009 than in 1990 (86%), while

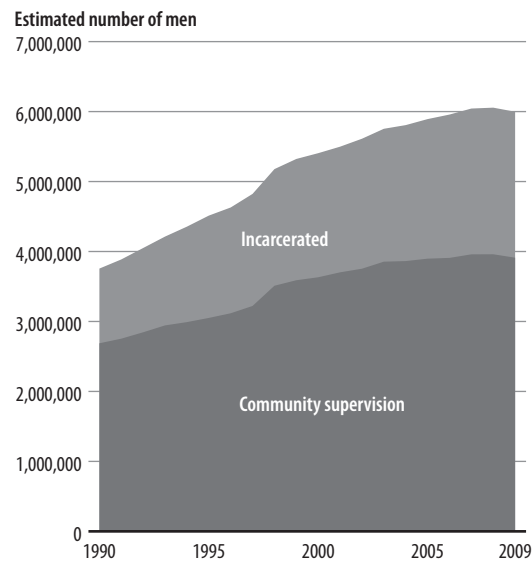
the percentage of women increased within the total correctional population since 1990 (14%).

At yearend 2009, about two-thirds (3,911,300) of men under correctional supervision were under community supervision either on probation or parole, compared to about a third (2,086,400) who were incarcerated in prison or jail (figure 2). Among men under correctional supervision, since 1990 the portion that was incarcerated has increased from 28% to 35% (2009). Consistent with this increase was a corresponding decline in the portion of men under correctional supervision who were supervised in the community between 1990 (72%) and 2009 (66%).

A smaller portion of women (15% or 198,600) under correctional supervision were incarcerated in prison or jail at yearend 2009, compared to men (35%) (figure 3). While women incarcerated accounted for a slightly larger portion of the female correctional population in 2009 compared to 1990 (13% or 78,500), the increase observed was less than the increase in the male correctional population that was incarcerated (28% in 1990; 35% in 2009).

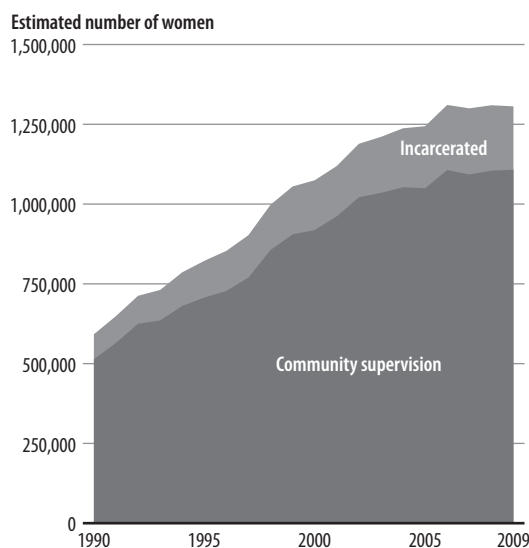
Women (85%) under correctional supervision at yearend 2009 were more likely than men (66%) to be supervised in the community on probation or parole. This finding was consistent with a trend observed since 1990 (72% of men; 87% of women).

Figure 2.
Estimated number of adult men under correctional supervision, by correctional status, 1990-2009



Note: Coverage of probation agencies was expanded beginning in 1998 and continued through 1999. The additional probationers resulting from the expansion of coverage are reflected in these estimates. See *Methodology* for more details.

Figure 3.
Estimated number of adult women under correctional supervision, by correctional status, 1990-2009



Note: Coverage of probation agencies was expanded beginning in 1998 and continued through 1999. The additional probationers resulting from the expansion of coverage are reflected in these estimates. See *Methodology* for more details.

Methodology

Sources of data

The data in this report were collected through five separate Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) data collections:

Annual Probation Survey; Annual Parole Survey. BJS's Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey began in 1980. The National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), BJS's predecessor agency, began a statistical series on parole in 1976 and probation in 1979.

The Annual Probation Survey and the Annual Parole Survey collect data on the total number of adults supervised in the community on January 1 and December 31 each year, and data on the number of adults who entered and were discharged from community supervision during each year. Both surveys also collect data on the characteristics of the populations, and both cover the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the federal system. BJS depends upon the voluntary participation of state central reporters and separate state, county, and court agencies for its annual data on probation and parole. For more information, go to the Probation and Parole Population series page on the BJS website at <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbse&sid=42> for the *Probation and Parole in the United States* annual reports.

Annual Survey of Jails. BJS's Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ) began in 1982. The ASJ collects data from a nationally representative sample of local jails and has been conducted annually except for 1983, 1988, 1993, 1999, and 2005 in which a complete census of U.S. local jails was conducted. The ASJ collects data on the size of the jail inmate population at midyear, the characteristics of the population, information about jail capacity, and in recent years data on weekly admissions and releases. BJS depends upon the voluntary participation of local jails and jail jurisdictions for the ASJ data. For more information, go to the Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear series page on the BJS website at <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbse&sid=38> for the *Jail Inmates at Midyear* statistical products. Prior to 2007, the *Jail Inmates at Midyear* statistical products were titled *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear*.

Census of Jail Inmates. BJS's Census of Jail Inmates (CJI) is part of a series of data collection efforts aimed at studying the nation's locally administered jails. To reduce respondent burden and improve data quality and timeliness, the Census was split into two data collections in 2005: the CJI and the

Census of Jail Facilities. The CJI collects data on jail jurisdictions' supervised populations, inmate counts and movements, and persons supervised in the community. The Census of Jails began in 1970 and was conducted in 1972, 1978, 1983, 1988, 1993, 1999, 2002, and in 2005. For more information on the 2005 CJI, go to <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=404>. For more information on the original Census of Jails, go to <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=254>.

National Prisoner Statistics Program. Begun in 1926 under a mandate from Congress, the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program collects data on the number of state and federal prisoners at mid-year and yearend. BJS depends upon the voluntary participation by state departments of corrections and the Federal Bureau of Prisons for NPS data.

The NPS distinguishes between prisoners in custody and prisoners under jurisdiction. To have custody of a prisoner, a state or federal correctional authority must hold a prisoner in one of their own facilities or in a private facility under their authority. To have jurisdiction over a prisoner, a state or federal prison must have legal authority over the prisoner. The NPS custody counts include all inmates held within a respondent's facilities, including inmates housed for other correctional facilities. The NPS custody counts exclude inmates held in local jails and in other jurisdictions.

Updating community supervision population counts each year

Some jurisdictions update their probation and parole population counts for different reasons after submitting the data to BJS. Updated population counts usually include data that were not entered into the information system before the survey was submitted or data that were not fully processed by yearend. For these reasons and with the exception of the probation and parole data reported for 2009, the total correctional population counts on December 31 for years 1980 through 2008 include the January 1 probation and parole updated counts for the next reporting year. The correctional population count for the most recent year, which is yearend 2009, includes the probation and parole population counts as of December 31, 2009.

Adjustments to total correctional population counts to account for offenders with multiple correctional statuses

Offenders under correctional supervision may have multiple correctional statuses for a number of reasons. For example, probation and parole agencies may not always be notified immediately of new arrests, jail admissions, or prison admissions; absconders included in a probation or parole agency's population in one jurisdiction may actually be incarcerated in another jurisdiction; individuals may be admitted to jail or prison before formal revocation hearings and potential discharge by a probation or parole agency; and individuals may be serving separate probation and parole sentences concurrently.

In 1998, BJS began collecting some data on the number of offenders with multiple correctional statuses and has expanded on the information collected since 1998. The total correctional populations from 1998 through 2009 that are reported in figure 1 and the 2000 through 2009 correctional populations reported in table 1 were adjusted based on available information to account for offenders with multiple correctional statuses.

Below are the adjustments that were made to the total correctional population to exclude offenders with multiple correctional statuses:

- 1998 excludes 28,805 probationers in jail and 20,734 probationers in prison
- 1999 excludes 23,906 probationers in jail and 22,758 in prison
- 2000 excludes 20,400 probationers in jail and 22,136 in prison
- 2001 excludes 23,415 probationers in jail and 20,226 in prison
- 2002 excludes 29,325 probationers in jail and 20,939 in prison
- 2003 excludes 25,497 probationers in jail and 21,478 in prison
- 2004 excludes 34,387 probationers in jail and 21,595 in prison
- 2005 excludes 32,630 probationers in jail, 22,073 probationers in prison, 18,325 parolees in jail, and 18,355 parolees in prison
- 2006 excludes 33,884 probationers in jail, 21,679 probationers in prison, 20,722 parolees in jail, and 15,677 parolees in prison
- 2007 excludes 19,286 probationers in jail, 23,055 probationers in prison, 18,827 parolees in jail, 14,623 parolees in prison, and 3,562 parolees on probation
- 2008 excludes 23,799 probationers in jail, 32,443 probationers in prison, 19,273 parolees in jail, 15,585 parolees in prison, and 3,905 parolees on probation
- 2009 excludes 21,356 probationers in jail, 23,130 probationers in prison, 19,123 parolees in jail, 14,339 parolees in prison, and 4,420 parolees on probation

All of these estimates are based on reported data provided by the probation and parole agencies that were capable of providing the information within the specific year. Because some probation and parole agencies were not capable of providing these data each year, the numbers may underestimate the total number of offenders with multiple correctional statuses between 1998 and 2009. Because of these adjustments, the details in table 1 will not sum to the total correctional population.

Probation coverage expanded beginning in 1998 through 1999

Coverage of probation agencies was expanded beginning in 1998 and continued through 1999 to include misdemeanor probation agencies in a few states that fell within the scope of this survey but were previously excluded. In 1998, survey coverage was expanded to include 35 additional probation agencies, which accounted for 27,644 additional probationers beginning with the January 1, 1998 probation population. Expansion of probation coverage continued through 1999 and in that year, an additional 178 probation agencies were added to the collection, which accounted for 259,744 additional probationers beginning with the January 1, 1999 probation population.

In figure 1, the probation data used to estimate the total correctional population for 1980-2008 represents the January 1 probation populations for the next reporting year because agencies update their probation counts annually. Therefore, the 1997 correctional population reported in figure 1 includes the January 1, 1998 probation population, which includes the additional 27,644 probationers added through the expansion of coverage in 1998. The 1998 correctional population reported in figure 1 includes the January 1, 1999 probation population, which includes the additional 259,744 probationers added through the expansion of coverage in 1999. This is also applies to the probation data included in figures 2 and 3.

To calculate the annual change in the correctional population between 1996 and 1997, the 27,644 probationers added through the expansion of coverage in 1998 were subtracted from the 1997 total correctional population reported in figure 1. The 259,744

probationers added through the expansion of coverage in 1999 were subtracted from the 1998 correctional population total in order to calculate the annual change between 1997 and 1998. In addition, the change in the correctional population between 1990 and 1999 (1,696,000) is based on comparable reporting agencies and excludes the additional probationers added through expanded coverage in 1998 (27,644) and 1999 (259,744).

Estimating some types of correctional data in specific years

Because the ASJ did not begin until 1982, the 1980 and 1981 adult jail populations were estimated based on data from the 1978 Census of Jails. Oklahoma was unable to provide community supervision data in 2007. Community supervision data for Oklahoma were estimated by BJS and included in the 2006 probation and parole population counts, which are based on the updated January 1, 2007 population counts. See *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2007 – Statistical Tables*, available online at <<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/ppus07st.htm>>. Nevada was unable to provide prison data for 2007. Prison data for Nevada were estimated by BJS. See *Prisoners in 2007*, available online at <<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/p07.htm>>. Virginia was unable to provide parole data for January 1, 2008. Virginia's parole population on January 1, 2008 was estimated by BJS and included in the 2007 parole population count, which is based on the updated January 1, 2008 population count. See *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2008*, available online at <<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=1764>>

Estimates of men and women under correctional supervision, by correctional status

The number of men and women incarcerated represent the reported number of men and women in the custody of state and federal prisons plus the reported number of adult men and women in the custody of local jails, within the reference year.

The number of men and women under community supervision were estimated through two different steps for years 1990-2006 and three steps for years 2007-2009. First, the sex totals were adjusted to account for nonresponse by using ratio estimation based on the distribution of reported data. Second, the yearend sex totals were weighted up to the January 1 probation and parole populations from the next reporting year, with the exception of 2009, because probation and parole agencies update their counts; totals were weighted using ratio estimation based on the adjusted yearend sex distributions. The third step for years 2007-2009 was necessary to

weight to the total community supervision population which was adjusted to account for parolees who were also on probation (i.e., a dual community supervision status).

Since 2007, the Annual Parole Survey has collected data on the number of parolees who were also on probation. To estimate the breakout of men and women, the sex distribution among the parole population within the reference year was applied to the total number of parolees on probation. The estimated number of men on parole who were also on probation was then subtracted from the total number of men under community supervision. This same method was used to adjust the number of women under community supervision.

The number of men and women under correctional supervision from 1990-1997 were estimated by combining the number incarcerated and under community supervision, by sex. For 1998-2009, the total correctional population was adjusted to account for offenders with dual correctional statuses; therefore, the number of men and women under correctional supervision in these years were adjusted to add to the control total.

Beginning in 1998, the Annual Probation Survey collected data on the number of probationers who were in jail or prison. To estimate the breakout of men and women within each year from 1998-2009, the sex distribution among the jail and prison populations, respectively, within the reference year was applied to the total number of probationers reported to be in jail and prison, respectively, within the reference year. The estimated number of male probationers in prison and jail was then subtracted from the total number of men under correctional supervision within the reference year, and this same method was used to adjust the number of women under correctional supervision.

Beginning in 2005, the Annual Parole Survey collected data on the number of parolees who were in jail or prison. The same method discussed to account for probationers in jail or prison was used to adjust the number of men and women under correctional supervision and account for those with parolees with a dual incarceration status. The 2007-2009 correctional population totals also included adjustments to account for offenders with dual parole and probation statuses.

The method described in the paragraph above was also used to adjust the total number of men and women under correctional supervision from 2007-2009 to account for male and female parolees who were also on probation.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.**Prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction at yearend, 2000, 2005-2009**

Year	Number of prisoners
2000	1,391,261
2005	1,527,929
2006	1,569,945
2007	1,598,245
2008	1,609,759
2009	1,613,740

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the entity having legal authority over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. For more information, see the text box on page 1 of this report and *Prisoners in 2009*, BJS Web, December 2010.

APPENDIX TABLE 2.**Inmates held in custody in state or federal prisons or in local jails, December 31, 2000, 2008-2009**

Inmates in custody	Number of inmates			Average annual change, 2000-08	Percent change, 2008-09
	2000	2008	2009		
Total	1,937,482	2,308,390	2,292,133	2.2 %	-0.7 %
Federal prisoners^a	140,064	198,414	205,087	4.4 %	3.4 %
Prisons	133,921	189,770	196,318	4.5	3.5
Federal facilities	124,540	165,252	171,000	3.6	3.5
Privately operated facilities	9,381	24,518	25,318	12.8	3.3
Community Corrections Centers ^b	6,143	8,644	8,769	4.4	1.4
State prisoners^c	1,176,269	1,324,420	1,319,426	1.5 %	-0.4 %
Local jails^d	621,149	785,556	767,620	3.0 %	-2.3 %
Incarceration rate^e	684	756	743	1.3 %	-1.6 %

Note: Total includes all inmates held in state or federal prison facilities or in local jails. It does not include inmates held in U.S. territories, military facilities, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement facilities, jails in Indian country, and juvenile facilities. See the text box on page 1 of this report for a discussion about the differences between the custody and jurisdiction prison populations. See *Methodology* for sources of incarcerated data.

^aAfter 2001, responsibility for sentenced prisoners from the District of Columbia was transferred to the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

^bNon-secure, privately operated community corrections centers.

^cIncludes prisoners held in privately operated facilities under state authority. There were 71,845 state prisoners held in privately operated facilities in 2000, 96,320 in 2008, and 95,249 in 2009.

^dEstimated number of adults and juveniles held in local jails on June 30.

^eThe total number in custody per 100,000 U.S. residents. Resident population estimates were as of January 1 of the following year.

APPENDIX TABLE 3.**Estimated standard errors for adult jail inmates, 2000, 2005-2009**

Year	Total	Survey estimate	Standard error	Percent of relative standard error ^a
2000 ^b	613,534	610,703	2,539	0.42 %
2005	740,770	~	~	~
2006	759,717	759,717	3,826	0.50 %
2007	773,341	773,341	3,967	0.51 %
2008 ^b	777,852	777,845	4,267	0.55 %
2009	760,400	760,400	4,408	0.58 %

~ Not applicable. Total represents a complete enumeration based on the 2005 Census of Jail Inmates.

^aCalculated by dividing the standard error by the survey estimate and multiplying by 100.

^bTotal is estimated based on reported data adjusted for nonresponse.



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

Lauren E. Glaze wrote this report. Lauren E. Glaze analyzed the data and prepared the tables and graphs with assistance from William J. Sabol, Fan Zhang, Heather C. West, and Todd D. Minton. Fan Zhang, Todd D. Minton, William J. Sabol, and Thomas B. Bonczar provided statistical verification. Sheri R. Simmons provided statistical review.

The U.S. Census Bureau served as the BJS data collection agent for the 2009 Annual Parole Survey, 2009 Annual Probation Survey, 2009 National Prisoners Statistics Program, and the 2009 Annual Survey of Jails.

Catherine Bird and Jill Thomas edited the report, Tina Dorsey produced the report, and Jayne Robinson prepared the report for final printing under the supervision of Doris J. James.

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This report in portable document format and in ASCII and its related statistical data and tables are available at the BJS website: <<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=2316>>.

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