



More than 1.96 million inmates were in prisons and local jails

On June 30, 2001, 1,334,255 inmates were in the custody of State and Federal prison authorities, and 631,240 inmates were in the custody of local jail authorities. These data were collected in the 2001 National Prisoner Statistics program and the 2001 Annual Survey of Jails. (See *Methodology*, page 13, for description of data collections.)

Since midyear 2000 the total incarcerated population has increased 1.6% (table 1). Including inmates in public and privately operated facilities, the number of inmates in State prisons increased 0.9%; in Federal prisons, 7.0%; and in local jails, 1.6%. At midyear 2001, 7.2% of inmates were held in Federal prison, up from 5.1% in 1990.

Between 1995 and midyear 2001, the incarcerated population grew on average 4.0% annually. During this period the Federal and State prison populations and the local jail population grew at the average annual rates of 8.6%, 3.4%, and 3.7%, respectively.

In the 12 months before midyear 2001, the number of inmates in prison and jail rose an estimated 30,505 inmates, or 587 inmates per week. Since yearend 1990, the total custody population has risen by 816,793 inmates, the equivalent of 1,490 inmates per week.

The rate of incarceration in prison and jail in 2001 was 690 inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents C up from 686 at midyear 2000. At midyear 2001, 1 in every 145 U.S. residents were incarcerated.

U.S. prison population rose 1.1% C the smallest annual growth rate since 1972

Between July 1, 2000, and June 30, 2001, the number of inmates under State jurisdiction grew 0.4%, and the number under Federal jurisdiction, 7.2% (table 2). Jurisdiction counts include prisoners in custody and persons under the legal authority of a prison system while being held outside its facilities. Compared to the previous 12-month period ending June 30, 2000, State prison growth rates were significantly smaller (down from 1.5%), while the Federal prison growth rate was down from 9.3%.

Years	Annual increase in the number of prisoners under State or Federal jurisdiction, July 1-June 30	
	Number	Percent
2000-01	15,472	1.1%
1999-00	30,710	2.3
1998-99	56,059	4.4
1997-98	57,726	4.7
1996-97	56,710	4.9
1995-96	57,507	5.2
1994-95	90,881	9.0
1993-94	72,854	7.7
1992-93	69,525	8.1
1991-92	51,020	6.3
1990-91	49,446	6.5
Average growth, 1990-2001	55,265	5.8

Table 1. Number of persons held in State or Federal prisons or in local jails, 1990-2001

Year	Total inmates in custody	Prisoners in custody		Inmates held in local jails	Incarceration rate ^a
		Federal	State		
1990	1,148,702	58,838	684,544	405,320	458
1995	1,585,586	89,538	989,004	507,044	601
1996	1,646,020	95,088	1,032,440	518,492	618
1997	1,743,643	101,755	1,074,809	567,079	648
1998	1,816,931	110,793	1,113,676	592,462	669
1999 ^b	1,893,115	125,682	1,161,490	605,943	691
2000 ^c					
June 30	1,934,990	131,496	1,176,368	621,149	686
December 31	--	133,921	1,175,740	--	--
2001 ^c					
June 30	1,965,495	140,741	1,187,322	631,240	690
Percent change, 6/30/00 - 6/30/01	1.6%	7.0%	0.9%	1.6%	
Annual average increase, 12/31/95 - 6/30/01	4.0%	8.6%	3.4%	3.7%	

Note: Jail counts are for midyear (June 30). Counts for 1994-2001 exclude persons who were supervised outside of a jail facility. State and Federal prisoner counts for 1990-99 are for December 31.

--Not available.

^aPersons in custody per 100,000 residents in each reference year. (See page 4 for effects of 2000 Census).

^bIn 1999, 15 States expanded their reporting criteria to include inmates held in privately operated correctional facilities. For comparisons with previous years, the State count 1,137,544 and the total count 1,869,169 should be used.

^cTotal counts include Federal inmates in non-secure privately operated facilities (5,977 in 2000 and 6,192 in 2001).

Percent change during 6-month periods in the number of prisoners under the jurisdiction of the Federal system, 1995-2001

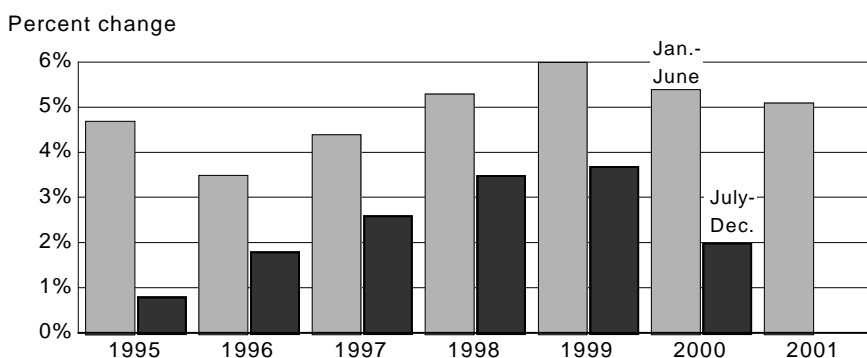


Figure 1

In absolute numbers, the total increase of 15,472 prison inmates between July 1, 2000, and June 30, 2001, was the smallest 12-month increase in the decade and less than a third of the annual average growth (55,265) since 1990.

About two-thirds of the growth in the prison populations during the 12 months ending June 30, 2001, was accounted for by the Federal system (10,258 additional inmates). During this 12-month period, several States experienced growth, including Mississippi (12.5%), West Virginia (8.7%), Vermont and Nebraska (each 7.7%).

Twelve States experienced a decline in their prison population. New Jersey had the largest percentage decrease (-9.6%), followed by Massachusetts (-3.7%), New York (-3.5%), and Kansas (-2.7%).

Since 1995, State growth rates have dropped, while Federal rates have increased

Since January 1, 1995, 6-month growth rates for all States combined have dropped sharply (from 4.8% in the first half of 1995 to -0.1% in the last half of 2000). The 0.6% growth between January and June 2001 offset the decline in the last 6 months of 2000. Throughout the entire 6½ years, State prison growth rates in the first half of each year have been substantially larger than rates in the second half (*Highlights* figure).

During this time, Federal growth rates rose dramatically, reaching a peak of 6.0% in the first 6 months of 1999 (figure 1). Although the Federal rates of growth in the first 6 months of 2000 and 2001 dropped to 5.4% and 5.1% (respectively), the absolute increases in the number of prisoners reached record levels. In the first 6-months of 2001, the Federal system added 7,372 inmates, the largest 6-month growth ever recorded in the number of inmates under Federal jurisdiction.

Table 2. Prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, June 30 and December 31, 2000, and June 30, 2001

Region and jurisdiction	Total			Percent change from C		Incarceration rate, 6/30/01 ^a
	6/30/01	12/31/00	6/30/00	6/30/00 to 6/30/01	12/31/00 to 6/30/01	
U.S. total	1,405,531	1,391,111	1,390,059	1.1%	1.0%	472
Federal	152,788	145,416	142,530	7.2	5.1	46
State	1,252,743	1,245,695	1,247,529	0.4	0.6	426
Northeast	172,925	174,825	177,965	-2.8%	-1.1%	305
Connecticut ^b	18,875	18,355	18,616	1.4	2.8	384
Maine	1,693	1,679	1,715	-1.3	0.8	126
Massachusetts ^c	10,734	10,722	11,150	-3.7	0.1	247
New Hampshire	2,323	2,257	2,254	3.1	2.9	184
New Jersey ^d	28,108	29,784	31,081	-9.6	-5.6	331
New York	69,158	70,198	71,691	-3.5	-1.5	364
Pennsylvania	37,105	36,847	36,617	1.3	0.7	302
Rhode Island ^b	3,147	3,286	3,186	-1.2	-4.2	179
Vermont ^b	1,782	1,697	1,655	7.7	5.0	221
Midwest	240,213	237,075	236,804	1.4%	1.3%	370
Illinois ^d	45,629	45,281	44,819	1.8	0.8	366
Indiana	20,576	20,125	19,874	3.5	2.2	336
Iowa ^e	8,101	7,955	7,646	6.0	1.8	277
Kansas ^d	8,543	8,344	8,780	-2.7	2.4	317
Michigan	48,371	47,718	47,317	2.2	1.4	484
Minnesota	6,514	6,238	6,219	4.7	4.4	131
Missouri	28,167	27,382	27,292	3.2	2.9	500
Nebraska	3,944	3,895	3,663	7.7	1.3	225
North Dakota	1,080	1,076	1,004	7.6	0.4	158
Ohio ^d	45,684	45,833	46,838	-2.5	-0.3	402
South Dakota	2,673	2,616	2,571	4.0	2.2	353
Wisconsin	20,931	20,612	20,781	0.7	1.5	373
South	563,818	561,373	560,698	0.6%	0.4%	532
Alabama	27,286	26,225	25,786	5.8	4.0	592
Arkansas	12,332	11,915	11,559	6.7	3.5	455
Delaware ^b	7,122	6,921	7,043	1.1	2.9	505
District of Columbia ^b	5,388	7,456	8,575	-37.2	-27.7	592
Florida ^a	72,007	71,319	71,233	1.1	1.0	439
Georgia ^e	45,363	44,232	43,626	4.0	2.6	540
Kentucky	15,400	14,919	15,444	-0.3	3.2	369
Louisiana	35,494	35,207	34,734	2.2	0.8	795
Maryland	23,970	23,538	23,704	1.1	1.8	432
Mississippi	20,672	20,241	18,379	12.5	2.1	689
North Carolina	31,142	31,532	31,070	0.2	-1.2	329
Oklahoma ^d	23,139	23,181	23,009	0.6	-0.2	669
South Carolina	22,267	21,778	22,154	0.5	2.2	526
Tennessee	23,168	22,166	22,566	2.7	4.5	404
Texas	164,465	166,719	168,126	-2.2	-1.4	731
Virginia	30,473	30,168	29,890	2.0	1.0	415
West Virginia	4,130	3,856	3,800	8.7	7.1	225
West	275,787	272,422	272,062	1.4%	1.2%	414
Alaska ^b	4,197	4,173	4,025	4.3	0.6	336
Arizona ^e	27,136	26,510	26,287	3.2	2.4	478
California	163,965	163,001	164,490	-0.3	0.6	468
Colorado ^d	17,122	16,833	16,319	4.9	1.7	388
Hawaii ^b	5,412	5,053	5,051	7.1	7.1	294
Idaho	5,688	5,535	5,465	4.1	2.8	431
Montana	3,250	3,105	3,039	6.9	4.7	359
Nevada	10,291	10,063	9,920	3.7	2.3	485
New Mexico	5,288	5,342	5,277	0.2	-1.0	281
Oregon	11,077	10,580	10,313	7.4	4.7	319
Utah	5,440	5,632	5,450	-0.2	-3.4	235
Washington	15,242	14,915	14,704	3.7	2.2	251
Wyoming	1,679	1,680	1,722	-2.5	-0.1	340

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

^bPrison and jails form an integrated system. Data include total jail and prison population.

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

^d"Sentenced to more than 1 year" includes some inmates "sentenced to 1 year or less."

^ePopulation figures are based on custody counts.

Table 3. Prisoners held in private facilities, December 31, 2000, and June 30, 2001

Region and jurisdiction	Inmates held in private facilities ^a		
	Number		Percent of all inmates ^b
	6/30/01	12/31/00	
U.S. total	94,948	90,542	6.8%
Federal ^c	18,185	15,524	11.9
State	76,763	75,018	6.1
Northeast	3,035	2,509	1.8%
Connecticut	0	0	0.0
Maine	11	11	0.6
Massachusetts	0	0	0.0
New Hampshire	0	0	0.0
New Jersey	2,548	2,498	9.1
New York	0	0	0.0
Pennsylvania	476	0	1.3
Rhode Island	0	0	0.0
Vermont	0	0	0.0
Midwest	7,630	7,836	3.2%
Illinois	0	0	0.0
Indiana	966	991	4.7
Iowa	0	0	0.0
Kansas	0	0	0.0
Michigan	450	449	0.9
Minnesota	0	0	0.0
Missouri	0	0	0.0
Nebraska	0	0	0.0
North Dakota	55	96	5.1
Ohio	1,916	1,918	4.2
South Dakota	45	45	1.7
Wisconsin	4,198	4,337	20.1
South	49,843	48,733	8.8%
Alabama	0	0	0.0
Arkansas	0	1,253	0.0
Delaware	0	0	0.0
District of Columbia	2,538	2,342	47.1
Florida	3,982	3,912	5.5
Georgia	4,582	3,746	10.1
Kentucky	1,804	1,268	11.7
Louisiana	2,940	3,068	8.3
Maryland	128	127	0.5
Mississippi	3,443	3,230	16.7
North Carolina	365	330	3.4
Oklahoma	7,023	6,931	30.4
South Carolina	21	13	0.1
Tennessee	3,703	3,510	16.0
Texas	17,746	17,432	10.8
Virginia	1,568	1,571	5.1
West Virginia	0	0	0.0
West	16,255	15,940	5.9%
Alaska	1,407	1,383	33.5
Arizona	1,420	1,430	5.2
California	4,504	4,547	2.7
Colorado	2,152	2,099	12.6
Hawaii	1,194	1,187	22.1
Idaho	1,362	1,162	23.9
Montana	987	986	30.4
Nevada	482	508	4.7
New Mexico	2,390	2,155	45.2
Oregon	0	0	0.0
Utah	0	208	0.0
Washington	0	0	0.0
Wyoming	357	275	21.3

^aExcludes inmates in publicly operated State or local facilities.

^bBased on the total of inmates under State or Federal jurisdiction.

^cIncludes 6,192 Federal inmates held in privately operated community correctional centers on 6/30/01.

Prison incarceration rates have risen sharply since 1990

The incarceration rate of State and Federal prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year was 472 per 100,000 U.S. residents on June 30, 2001, down from 481 per 100,000 on June 30, 2000. (See *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2000*, NCJ 185989.) The overall drop reflects the impact of shifting to the 2000 decennial census population estimates. Midyear incarceration rates prior to 2001 were based on estimates from the *1990 Census of Population and Housing*. Using newly released estimates from the 2000 Census, the revised incarceration rate for midyear 2000 was 470 sentenced prisoners per 100,000.

	Estimates (in 1000's) of U.S. resident population on July 1*		Number of sentenced inmates per 100,000 residents at midyear	
	1990 Census	2000 Census	1990 Census	2000 Census
	1999	272,876		468
2000	275,133	282,125	481	470
2001	277,737	284,797	484	472

Twelve States led by Louisiana (795 sentenced prisoners per 100,000 State residents), Texas (731), Mississippi (689), and Oklahoma (669), exceeded the national rate. Three States C Maine (126), Minnesota (131), and North Dakota (158) C had rates that were less than a third of the national rate. The District of Columbia, a totally urban jurisdiction, held 592 sentenced prisoners per 100,000 District residents at midyear 2001. The number of sentenced inmates in the District of Columbia dropped from 7,904 at yearend 2000 to 3,388 at midyear 2001, as a result of an ongoing transfer of responsibility for sentenced felons to the Federal system.

Since 1990 the number of sentenced inmates per 100,000 residents has risen from 292 to 472. During this period prison incarceration rates rose the most in the South (from 316 to 532) and West (from 277 to 414). The rate in the Midwest rose from 239 to 370, and the rate in the Northeast rose from 232 to 305. The number of sentenced Federal prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents increased from 20 to 46 over the same period.

Privately operated prisons held almost 95,000 State and Federal inmates

On June 30, 2001, 31 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal system reported a total of 94,948 prisoners held in privately operated facilities (table 3). These private facilities held 6.8% of all State and Federal inmates, up from 6.5% at yearend 2000.

The Federal system (with 18,185 inmates in private facilities), Texas (with 17,746), and Oklahoma (with 7,023) reported the largest number at midyear 2001. Four States C New Mexico (45%), Alaska (34%), Montana (30%), and Oklahoma (30%) C and the District of Columbia (47%) had at least 30% of their prisoners in private facilities. Except for Wisconsin (with 20% of its State inmates in private facilities) and New Jersey (with 9%), the use of private facilities was concentrated among Southern and Western States.

Four States have more than 20% of their inmates held in other States or in Federal facilities

On June 30, 2001, 11,800 State prisoners nationwide had been placed in other States or in Federal facilities C representing about 0.9% of all State prisoners (table 4). In addition to housing inmates out of State to ease prison crowding, State correctional authorities often house inmates under an interstate compact. Such inmates may be housed in other States because of special security needs (e.g., for safekeeping from other inmates) or special inmate needs (e.g., housing inmates closer to their families).

At midyear 2001 Wisconsin placed the most inmates (4,526), followed by Hawaii (1,225), Alaska (777) and Connecticut (657). Vermont (24.3%), Hawaii (22.6%), Wyoming (22.6%), and Wisconsin (21.6%) had more than 20% of their prison population housed in facilities out of State or in the Federal system.

Female prisoner population has more than doubled since 1990

From July 1, 2000, to June 30, 2001, the number of women under the jurisdiction of State and Federal prison authorities grew from 93,681 to 94,336, an increase of 0.7% (table 5). The number of men rose 1.1%, from 1,296,378 to 1,311,195. At midyear 2001 California, Texas, and the Federal systems housed nearly 4 of every 10 female inmates.

Since 1990 the annual rate of growth of female inmates has averaged 7.5%, higher than the 5.7% average increase of male inmates. While the number of male prisoners has grown 80% since 1990, the number of female prisoners has increased 114%. By June 30, 2001, women accounted for 6.7% of all prisoners, up from 5.7% in 1990.

Relative to their number in the U.S. resident population, men were about 15 times more likely than women to be in a State or Federal prison. On June 30, 2001, the rate for inmates serving a sentence of more than 1 year was 59 female inmates per 100,000 women in the United States, compared to 900 sentenced male inmates per 100,000 men.

Table 5. Prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, by gender, 1990, 2000, and 2001

	Men	Women
All inmates		
6/30/01	1,311,195	94,336
6/30/00	1,296,378	93,681
12/31/90	729,840	44,065
Percent change		
2000-2001	1.1%	0.7%
Average annual, 1990-2001	5.7%	7.5%
Sentenced to more than 1 year		
6/30/01	1,257,246	86,301
6/30/00	1,240,644	85,357
12/31/90	699,416	40,564
Incarceration rate*		
6/30/01	900	59
6/30/00	896	59
12/31/90	572	32

*The total number of prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year per 100,000 U.S. residents.

Table 4. State prisoners held out of State or in Federal facilities, December 31, 2000, and June 30, 2001

Region and jurisdiction	Inmates held out of State or in Federal facilities ^a		Percent ^b
	6/30/01	12/31/00	
State	11,800	12,351	0.9%
Northeast	1,403	1,239	0.8%
Connecticut	657	470	3.5
Maine	47	55	2.8
Massachusetts	15	93	0.1
New Hampshire	70	74	3.0
New Jersey	60	69	0.2
New York	0	0	0.0
Pennsylvania	43	41	0.1
Rhode Island	78	47	2.5
Vermont	433	390	24.3
Midwest	5,561	5,849	2.3%
Illinois	36	35	0.1
Indiana	589	592	2.9
Iowa	0	0	0.0
Kansas	93	87	1.1
Michigan	0	0	0.0
Minnesota	159	137	2.4
Missouri	0	60	0.0
Nebraska	29	27	0.7
North Dakota	74	113	6.9
Ohio	33	35	0.1
South Dakota	22	21	0.8
Wisconsin	4,526	4,742	21.6
South	954	1,515	0.2%
Alabama	457	479	1.7
Arkansas	38	325	0.3
Delaware	29	228	0.4
Florida	0	0	0.0
Georgia	0	0	0.0
Kentucky	21	16	0.1
Louisiana	0	0	0.0
Maryland	52	42	0.2
Mississippi	0	0	0.0
North Carolina	0	0	0.0
Oklahoma	69	72	0.3
South Carolina	288	297	1.3
Tennessee	0	0	0.0
Texas	0	0	0.0
Virginia	0	56	0.0
West Virginia	0	0	0.0
West	3,882	3,748	1.4%
Alaska	777	825	18.5
Arizona	96	86	0.4
California	629	624	0.4
Colorado	0	0	0.0
Hawaii	1,225	1,221	22.6
Idaho	126	85	2.2
Montana	38	34	1.2
Nevada	196	191	1.9
New Mexico	40	46	0.8
Oregon	170	155	1.5
Utah	134	118	2.5
Washington	71	65	0.5
Wyoming	380	298	22.6

Note: Totals are based on inmates held in private or public out-of-State facilities and inmates held in Federal facilities. Excludes inmates in publicly operated jails and Federal inmates from the District of Columbia.
^aInmates held in other State facilities include interstate compact cases.
^bBased on the total of inmates under State or Federal jurisdiction.

Number of State inmates under age 18 declining

A total of 3,147 State prisoners were under age 18 on June 30, 2001, down from 3,896 at midyear 2000 (table 6). Overall, fewer than 1% of State inmates were under age 18.

Table 6. Number of inmates under age 18 held in State and Federal prisons, by gender, June 30, 1990, 1995, and 1998-2001

Year	Inmates under age 18		
	Total	Male	Female
1990*	3,600	--	--
1995*	5,309	--	--
1998	4,863	4,668	195
1999	4,194	4,027	167
2000	3,896	3,721	175
2001	3,147	3,010	137

Note: Federal prisons held 39 inmates under age 18 in 1990 but none in 1995, 1998-2001. --Not available.
*Data for 1990 and 1995 were based on Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities.

Florida (with 395) and Connecticut (with 330) reported the largest number of prisoners under age 18 at midyear 2001, followed by New York (254), North Carolina (212), and Texas (208). Except for South Carolina, all of the States with 100 or more inmates under the age of 18 at midyear 2000 reported the decline in their populations during 12 months ending June 30, 2001. Five States reported increases: C New Hampshire (from 0 to 4), New Jersey (from 20 to 28), Delaware (from 19 to 26), Alaska (9 to 16) and Idaho (4 to 8).

	Number of prisoners under age 18		Percent change
	6/30/01	6/30/00	
Florida	395	466	-15.2 %
Connecticut	330	382	-13.6
New York	254	264	-3.8
North Carolina	212	263	-19.4
Texas	208	263	-20.9
Arizona	142	152	-6.6 %
South Carolina	133	131	1.5
Illinois	110	145	-24.1
California	95	106	-10.4
Wisconsin	92	96	-4.2
Mississippi	90	138	-34.8
Ohio	81	106	-23.6

Among States, Louisiana had the highest prison incarceration rate; Maine, the lowest

At midyear 2001 the 10 jurisdictions with the largest prison populations had under their jurisdiction 844,535 inmates, or 60% of the Nation's total prison population (table 7). Texas (164,465), California (163,965) and the Federal system (152,788) accounted for a third of the population. The 10 States with the smallest prison populations held a total of 25,701 inmates, 1.8% of the Nation's total prison population.

Louisiana had the highest prison incarceration rate (795 sentenced inmates per 100,000 residents), followed by Texas (731), Mississippi (689), and Oklahoma (669). Five States had prison incarceration rates below 200, led by Maine (126), Minnesota (131), and North Dakota (158).

Table 7. The 10 highest and lowest jurisdictions for selected characteristics of the prison populations, June 30, 2001

Prison population	Number of inmates ^a	Incarceration rate, 6/30/01	Sentenced prisoners per 100,000 State residents ^b	12-month growth, 6/30/00 to 6/30/01	Percent change	Female prison population	Number of female prisoners ^a
10 highest:							
Texas	164,465	Louisiana	795	Mississippi	12.5%	Texas	13,328
California	163,965	Texas	731	West Virginia	8.7	California	10,926
Federal	152,788	Mississippi	689	Vermont	7.7	Federal	10,801
Florida	72,007	Oklahoma	669	Nebraska	7.7	Florida	4,245
New York	69,158	Alabama	592	North Dakota	7.6	New York	3,273
Michigan	48,371	Georgia	540	Oregon	7.4	Illinois	2,883
Ohio	45,684	South Carolina	526	Federal	7.2	Georgia	2,760
Illinois	45,629	Delaware	505	Hawaii	7.1	Ohio	2,756
Georgia	45,363	Missouri	500	Montana	6.9	Oklahoma	2,362
Pennsylvania	37,105	Nevada	485	Arkansas	6.7	Louisiana	2,239
10 lowest:							
North Dakota	1,080	Maine	126	New Jersey	-9.6%	Maine	60
Wyoming	1,679	Minnesota	131	Massachusetts	-3.7	North Dakota	84
Maine	1,693	North Dakota	158	New York	-3.5	Vermont	97
Vermont	1,782	Rhode Island	179	Kansas	-2.7	New Hampshire	122
New Hampshire	2,323	New Hampshire	184	Wyoming	-2.5	Wyoming	152
South Dakota	2,673	Vermont	221	Ohio	-2.5	Rhode Island	212
Rhode Island	3,147	Nebraska	225	Texas	-2.2	South Dakota	226
Montana	3,250	West Virginia	225	Maine	-1.3	Nebraska	315
Nebraska	3,944	Utah	235	Rhode Island	-1.2	Montana	321
West Virginia	4,130	Massachusetts	247	California	-0.3	Alaska	328

Note: The District of Columbia was excluded as a result of the transfer of responsibility for sentenced felons to the Federal system.

^aAll inmates under legal authority of the prison system, regardless of sentence.

^bThe number of prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year per 100,000 in the resident population. The Federal system is excluded.

Growth slows as rising State prison releases outpace admissions

Underlying the dramatic slowdown in the rate of growth in State prison populations has been a rise in prison releases. During 2000, 570,966 sentenced prisoners were released from State prisons, up from 526,905 in 1998 C an increase of 8.4% (table 8). At the same time, total admissions to State prison rose by 1.7% (from 572,779 in 1998 to 582,232 in 2000).

In 37 of the 44 States reporting comparable data the difference between annual admissions and releases was reduced. In 11 States the number of releases increased while admissions dropped; in 18 States releases increased faster than admissions; and in 8 States releases decreased more slowly than admissions.

Overall, State prison release rates dropped from 37 per 100 inmates in 1990 to 31 per 100 in 1995 and then remained nearly unchanged (reaching 32 per 100 in 2000). However, as a result of increasing total prison populations, the absolute number of releases increased 25% (from 455,139 in 1995 to 570,966 in 2000). (See *Prisoners in 1999*, NCJ 183476.)

Prior to 1998 growth in prison admissions reflected increasing numbers of offenders returning for parole violations. Between 1990 and 1998, the number of returned parole violators increased 54% (from 133,870 to 206,751), while the number of new court commitments increased 7% (from 323,069 to 347,270). The number of parole violators returned to prison in 2000 totaled 203,569; the number of new court commitments, 350,431. (See *Trends in State Parole, 1990-2000*, NCJ 184735.)

State prison admissions, by type			
	All*	New court commitments	Parole violators
1990	460,739	323,069	133,870
1995	521,291	337,492	175,726
1998	572,779	347,270	206,751
1999	573,013	345,648	198,639
2000	582,232	350,431	203,569

*Based on inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year.

Table 8. Number of sentenced prisoners admitted and released from State or Federal jurisdiction, by region and jurisdiction, 1998-2000

Region and jurisdiction	Admissions ^a				Releases ^a			
	2000	1999	1998	Percent change, 1998-00	2000	1999	1998	Percent change 1998-00
U.S. total	625,964	614,985	610,998	2.4%	606,225	574,804	556,367	9.0%
Federal	43,732	41,972	38,219	14.4	35,259	31,816	29,462	19.7
State	582,232	573,013	572,779	1.7	570,966	542,988	526,905	8.4
Northeast	65,363	66,952	67,107	-2.6%	68,775	63,474	60,730	13.2%
Connecticut ^b	6,185	6,306	--	--	5,918	5,283	--	--
Maine	751	731	762	-1.4	677	698	588	15.1
Massachusetts	2,062	2,373	2,836	-27.3	2,889	2,914	2,900	-0.4
New Hampshire	1,051	1,067	987	6.5	1,044	979	986	5.9
New Jersey	13,653	15,106	16,801	-18.7	15,362	14,734	14,041	9.4
New York	27,601	28,181	27,211	1.4	28,833	26,652	26,185	10.1
Pennsylvania	11,777	11,082	10,505	12.1	11,759	10,028	9,159	28.4
Rhode Island ^b	--	1,299	971	--	--	1,347	893	--
Vermont	984	807	728	35.2	946	839	695	36.1
Midwest	117,776	110,852	109,448	7.6%	114,382	106,860	99,781	14.6%
Illinois	29,344	27,499	26,470	10.9	28,876	25,995	24,205	19.3
Indiana	11,876	10,564	10,547	12.6	11,053	10,317	9,263	19.3
Iowa	4,656	3,858	4,079	14.1	4,379	4,715	4,239	3.3
Kansas	5,002	4,890	4,509	10.9	5,231	4,503	4,239	23.4
Michigan	12,169	12,075	13,358	-8.9	10,874	11,243	12,068	-9.9
Minnesota	4,406	4,557	4,307	2.3	4,244	4,475	4,056	4.6
Missouri	14,454	13,526	12,900	12.0	13,346	12,267	11,736	13.7
Nebraska	1,688	1,603	1,771	-4.7	1,503	1,558	1,516	-0.9
North Dakota	605	715	764	-20.8	598	671	645	-7.3
Ohio	23,780	21,302	20,630	15.3	24,793	22,910	20,198	22.7
South Dakota	1,400	1,395	1,328	5.4	1,327	1,311	1,152	15.2
Wisconsin	8,396	8,868	8,785	-4.4	8,158	6,895	6,464	26.2
South	221,097	220,040	215,949	2.4%	214,015	202,919	196,480	8.9%
Alabama	6,296	8,282	7,492	-16.0	7,136	8,194	7,016	1.7
Arkansas	6,941	6,045	6,189	12.2	6,308	5,403	5,524	14.2
Delaware	2,709	2,624	1,853	46.2	2,260	2,180	1,585	42.6
Dist. of Col.	3,156	5,733	5,388	-41.4	3,238	5,471	7,198	-55.0
Florida	35,683	32,225	25,308	41.0	33,994	29,889	22,664	50.0
Georgia	17,373	19,871	15,409	12.7	14,797	17,173	12,131	22.0
Kentucky	8,116	6,867	7,901	2.7	7,733	6,509	7,505	3.0
Louisiana	15,735	15,981	16,948	-7.2	14,536	15,241	13,937	4.3
Maryland	10,327	10,987	10,967	-5.8	10,004	10,327	10,492	-4.7
Mississippi	5,796	5,825	6,626	-12.5	4,940	4,136	4,418	11.8
North Carolina ^b	9,839	10,198	11,292	-12.9	9,687	10,710	11,615	-16.6
Oklahoma	7,426	7,635	7,181	3.4	6,628	6,140	6,846	-3.2
South Carolina	8,460	8,261	8,866	-4.6	8,676	7,942	7,903	9.8
Tennessee ^b	13,675	13,597	--	--	13,893	12,361	--	--
Texas	58,197	56,361	59,340	-1.9	59,776	52,318	55,181	8.3
Virginia	9,791	8,240	10,152	-3.6	9,148	7,685	9,001	1.6
West Virginia	1,577	1,308	1,440	9.5	1,261	1,240	1,103	14.3
West	177,996	175,169	180,275	-1.3%	173,794	169,735	169,914	2.3%
Alaska	2,427	2,405	2,605	-6.8	2,599	2,504	2,615	-0.6
Arizona	9,560	9,021	10,108	-5.4	9,100	8,982	8,559	6.3
California	129,640	130,976	134,068	-3.3	129,621	129,528	129,449	0.1
Colorado	7,036	6,702	6,541	7.6	5,881	5,346	5,683	3.5
Hawaii ^b	1,594	1,533	--	--	1,379	1,332	--	--
Idaho	3,386	2,307	2,621	29.2	2,697	1,724	2,469	9.2
Montana	1,202	1,277	1,254	-4.1	1,031	1,044	1,066	-3.3
Nevada	4,929	4,479	4,773	3.3	4,374	4,536	4,146	5.5
New Mexico ^c	3,161	1,826	2,303	--	3,383	1,997	2,252	--
Oregon	4,059	4,015	3,637	11.6	3,371	3,185	2,613	29.0
Utah	3,270	3,035	3,069	6.5	2,897	2,554	2,945	-1.6
Washington	7,094	6,795	7,012	1.2	6,764	6,344	6,081	11.2
Wyoming	638	798	751	-15.0	697	659	704	-1.0

Note: Excludes escapes, AWOLS, and transfers to or from other jurisdictions.

-- Not calculated.

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

^bComparable data were not available for all three years. Data from the most recent comparable year were used to calculate regional and national totals.

^cData may not be comparable from year to year due to changing reporting methods.

At midyear the Nation's jails supervised 702,044 persons

As defined in this report, jails are locally operated correctional facilities that confine persons before or after adjudication. Inmates sentenced to jail usually have a sentence of 1 year or less, but jails also incarcerate persons in a wide variety of other categories. (See box below.)

Based on the 2001 Annual Survey of Jails, the Nation's local jails held or supervised 702,044 offenders on June 29, 2001 (table 9). Jail authorities supervised 10% of these offenders (70,804) in alternative programs outside the jail facilities. A total of 631,240 persons were housed in local jails.

Jails C

- receive individuals pending arraignment and hold them awaiting trial, conviction, or sentencing
- readmit probation, parole, and bail-bond violators and absconders
- temporarily detain juveniles pending transfer to juvenile authorities
- hold mentally ill persons pending their movement to appropriate health facilities
- hold individuals for the military, for protective custody, for contempt, and for the courts as witnesses
- release convicted inmates to the community upon completion of sentence
- transfer inmates to Federal, State, or other authorities
- house inmates for Federal, State, or other authorities because of crowding of their facilities
- sometimes operate community-based programs as alternatives to incarceration
- hold inmates sentenced to short terms (generally under 1 year).

Among persons under community supervision by jail staff in 2001, nearly 25% were required to perform community service (17,561) and 20% to participate in a weekend reporting program (14,381). Fourteen percent of offenders in the community were under electronic monitoring; 9% were under other pretrial supervision; 7% were in a drug, alcohol, mental health, or other type of medical treatment program; and 7% were in a work release or other alternative work program.

Number of jail inmates rose 10,100 in 12 months ending June 29, 2001

Between July 1, 2000, and June 29, 2001, the number of persons held in local jail facilities grew 1.6% C from 621,149 to 631,240 (table 9). The 12-month increase was well below the average growth (3.7%) from midyear 1995 to midyear 2001 (figure 2). The 1.6% growth in 2001 was the smallest annual increase in the last decade. In absolute numbers, the total increase of 10,091 inmates in 2001 was less than the increase in 2000 (15,206).

Table 9. Persons under jail supervision, by confinement status and type of program, midyear 1995, 1999-2001

Confinement status and type of program	Number of persons under jail supervision			
	1995	1999	2000	2001
Total	541,913	687,973	687,033	702,044
Held in jail	507,044	605,943	621,149	631,240
Supervised outside a jail facility^a	34,869	82,030	65,884	70,804
Electronic monitoring	6,788	10,230	10,782	10,017
Home detention ^b	1,376	518	332	539
Day reporting	1,283	5,080	3,969	3,522
Community service	10,253	20,139	13,592	17,561
Weekender programs	1,909	16,089	14,523	14,381
Other pretrial supervision	3,229	10,092	6,279	6,632
Other work programs ^c	9,144	7,780	8,011	5,204
Treatment programs ^d	--	8,500	5,714	5,219
Other/unspecified	887	3,602	2,682	7,729

--Not available.

^aExcludes persons supervised by a probation or parole agency.

^bIncludes only those without electronic monitoring.

^cIncludes persons in work release programs, work gangs, and other work alternative programs.

^dIncludes persons under drug, alcohol, mental health, and other medical treatment.

12-month growth rates for local jails peaked in 1997

Percent change in local jail population from previous year, 1991-2001

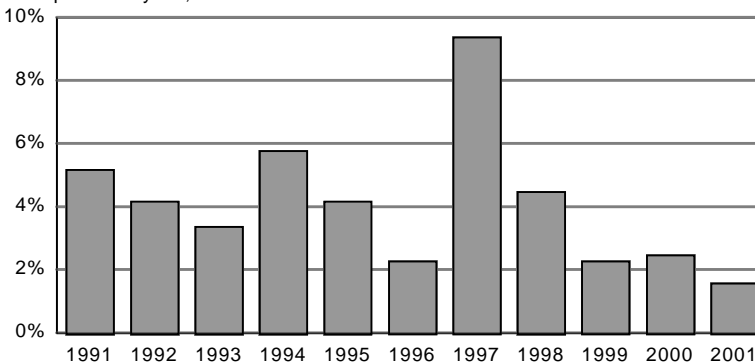


Figure 2

Jail incarceration rates continue to rise

Since 1990 the Nation's jail population on a per capita basis has increased over a third. During this period the number of jail inmates per 100,000 residents rose from 163 to 222.

Year	Number held in jail	Incarceration rate ^a
2001 ^b	631,240	222
2000 ^b	621,149	220
1999	605,943	222
1998	592,462	219
1997	567,079	212
1996	518,492	196
1995	507,044	193
1990	405,320	163

^aNumber of jail inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents on July 1 of each year.

^bRates for 2000 and 2001 are based on estimates from the 2000 Census and updated for July 1 of each year; rates for 1990-99 are based on estimates from the 1990 Census.

When offenders under community supervision by jail authorities are included with those in custody, the rate was 247 offenders per 100,000 U.S. residents at midyear 2001.

A total of 7,613 persons under age 18 were housed in adult jails on June 30,

2001 (table 10). Eighty-nine percent of these young inmates had been convicted or were being held for trial as adults in criminal court.

The average daily population for the year ending June 30, 2001, was 625,966, an increase of 1.2% from 2000 and 22.8% from 1995.

Characteristics of jail inmates changing slowly

Male inmates made up 88.4% of the local jail inmate population at midyear 2001 - over 2 percentage points lower than at midyear 1990 (table 11).

During the 12-month period ending June 29, 2001, the number of female inmates rose 3.1%, while the percent of male inmates rose 1.5%. On average the adult female jail population has grown 6.3% annually since 1990, while the adult male inmate population has grown 3.8%.

At midyear 2001 a majority of local jail inmates were black or Hispanic. White non-Hispanics made up 43.0% of the jail population; black non-Hispanics, 40.6%; Hispanics, 14.7%; and other

racess (Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives), 1.6%.

Relative to their number of U.S. residents, men were nearly 8 times more likely than women to have been held in a local jail on June 29, 2001. Black non-Hispanics were 5 times more likely than white non-Hispanics, over 2½ times more likely than Hispanics, and 11 times more likely than persons of other races to have been in jail.

	Estimated count	Incarceration rate ^a
Total	631,240	222
Gender		
Male	558,110	399
Female	73,130	50
Race/Hispanic origin		
White ^b	271,700	138
Black ^b	256,200	703
Hispanic	93,000	263
Other ^c	10,300	61

Note: Inmate counts were estimated and rounded to the nearest 100. Resident population figures by gender are based on the 2000 Census and then estimated for July 1, 2000. Figures by race/Hispanic origin are counts from the 2000 Census as enumerated on April 1, 2000.

^aNumber of inmates per 100,000 residents in each group.

^bNon-Hispanic only.

^cIncludes American Indians, Alaskan Natives, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders.

Table 10. Average daily population and the number of men, women, and juveniles in local jails, midyear 1990, 1995, and 2000-2001

	1990	1995	2000	2001
Average daily population^a	408,075	509,828	618,319	625,966
Number of inmates, June 30^b	405,320	507,044	621,149	631,240
Adults	403,019	499,300	613,534	623,628
Male	365,821	448,000	543,120	551,007
Female	37,198	51,300	70,414	72,621
Juveniles ^c	2,301	7,800	7,615	7,613
Held as adults ^d	--	5,900	6,126	6,757
Held as juveniles	2,301	1,800	1,489	856

Note: Data are for June 30 in 1995 and 2000 and for June 29 in 1990 and 2001. Detailed data for 1995 were estimated and rounded to the nearest 100.

--Not available.

^aThe average daily population is the sum of the number of inmates in a jail each day for a year, divided by the total number of days in the year.

^bInmate counts for 1990 include an unknown number of persons who were under jail supervision but not confined.

^cJuveniles are persons defined by State statute as being under a certain age, usually 18, and subject initially to juvenile court authority even if tried as adults in criminal court. In 1994 the definition was changed to include all persons under age 18.

^dIncludes juveniles who were tried or awaiting trial as adults.

Table 11. Gender, race, Hispanic origin, and conviction status of local jail inmates, midyear 1990, 1995, and 2000-2001

Characteristic	Percent of jail inmates			
	1990	1995	2000	2001
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Gender				
Male	90.8%	89.8%	88.6%	88.4%
Female	9.2	10.2	11.4	11.6
Race/Hispanic origin				
White, non-Hispanic	41.8%	40.1%	41.9%	43.0%
Black, non-Hispanic	42.5	43.5	41.3	40.6
Hispanic	14.3	14.7	15.1	14.7
Other*	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.6
Conviction status (adults only)				
Convicted	48.5%	44.0%	44.0%	41.5%
Male	44.1	39.7	39.0	36.6
Female	4.5	4.3	5.0	4.9
Unconvicted	51.5	56.0	56.0	58.5
Male	46.7	50.0	50.0	51.9
Female	4.8	6.0	6.0	6.6

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

*Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

On June 29, 2001, an estimated 58.5% of the Nation's adult jail inmates were awaiting court action on their current charge. An estimated 258,700 adults held in local jails were serving a sentence in jail, awaiting sentencing, or serving time for a probation or parole violation.

At midyear 2001, 90% of jail capacity was occupied

In the 12 months ending June 29, 2001, more beds than inmates were added to the Nation's jails. At midyear 2001 the rated capacity of the Nation's local jails was estimated at 699,309, an increase of 21,522 in 12 months (table 12).

Rated capacity is the maximum number of beds or inmates allocated by State or local rating officials to each jail facility. The growth in jail capacity during the 12-month period ending on June 29, 2001, was less than the average growth of 25,591 beds every 12 months since midyear 1995, and was less than the growth in beds during 2000 (25,466).

As of June 29, 2001, 90% of the local jail capacity was occupied.* As a ratio of all inmates housed in jail facilities to total capacity, the percentage occupied decreased by 14 percentage points from 1990 to 2001. At midyear 1990 local jails operated at 4% above their rated capacity.

*On December 31, 2000, State prisons were operating between 100% and 115% of capacity, while Federal prisons were operating at 31% above capacity. See *Prisoners in 2000*, August 2001, NCJ 188207.

Jail jurisdictions that on average held between 500-999 inmates reported the highest occupancy rates. At midyear 2001 occupancy was 90% of rated capacity in jail jurisdictions with an average daily population of 1,000 or more inmates, compared to 67% in those with fewer than 50 inmates.

Size of jurisdiction*	Percent of capacity occupied	
	2001	2000
Total	90%	92%
Fewer than 50 inmates	67	66
50-99	87	80
100-249	92	94
250-499	90	96
500-999	94	94
1,000 or more	92	94

*Based on the average daily population in the year ending June 30.

Table 12. Rated capacity of local jails and percent of capacity occupied, 1990 and 1995-2001

Year	Rated capacity ^a	Amount of capacity added ^b	Percent of capacity occupied ^c
2001	699,309	21,522	90%
2000	677,787	25,466	92
1999	652,321	39,541	93
1998	612,780	26,216	97
1997	586,564	23,593	97
1996	562,971	17,208	92
1995	545,763	41,439	93
1990	389,171		104
Average annual increase 1995-2001	4.2%	25,591	

Note: Capacity data for 1990, 1995-98 and 2000-01 are survey estimates subject to sampling error. See appendix tables for more details.

^aRated capacity is the number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to facilities within each jurisdiction.

^bThe number of beds added during the 12 months before June 30 of each year.

^cThe number of inmates divided by the rated capacity times 100.

The 50 largest jail jurisdictions housed a third of all jail inmates

On June 29, 2001, the Nation's 50 largest jail jurisdictions held 32.6% (205,875) of all jail inmates (table 13). Twenty-two States had at least one jurisdiction which ranked in the top 50 for average daily population. States with more than one jurisdiction among the Nation's 50 largest jurisdictions are California (10), Florida (7), Texas (7), Georgia (3), Ohio (3), Pennsylvania (3), and Tennessee (2).

The two jurisdictions with the most inmates, Los Angeles County and New York City, together held approximately 34,200 inmates, or 5.4% of the national total.

Twenty-three jurisdictions among the 50 largest experienced a decrease in the number of inmates held between July 1, 2000, and June 29, 2001. Jurisdictions with the largest decreases were Oklahoma County, Oklahoma (down 22.4%), Harris County, Texas (down 21.1%), Tarrant County, Texas (down 16.6%), Shelby County, Tennessee (down 13.0%), and San Diego County, California (down 10.2%).

The jurisdiction with the largest increase in jail population was Reeves County, Texas, whose population was up 75.7% and whose rated capacity increased by 87.1% (as a result of a new addition to the jail). Other jail jurisdictions with substantial population increases were Essex County, New Jersey (up 21.2%), King County, Washington (up 17.0%), and York County, Pennsylvania (up 16.0%).

Nineteen of the 50 largest jail jurisdictions operated at over 100% of their rated capacity. On June 29, 2001, Clark County, Nevada, operated at 171% of their capacity; Franklin County, Ohio, operated at 143%; and Maricopa County, Arizona, operated at 134% of capacity.

Table 13. The 50 largest local jail jurisdictions: Number of inmates held, average daily population, and rated capacity, midyear 1999-2001

Jurisdiction	Number of inmates held ^a			Average daily population ^b			Rated capacity ^c			Percent of capacity occupied at midyear ^d		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
Total	206,794	206,713	205,875	207,814	207,481	206,619	227,351	226,833	228,554	91%	91%	90%
Los Angeles County, CA	20,398	18,957	19,944	20,683	19,662	19,327	24,320	24,320	24,440	84%	78%	82%
New York City, NY	16,321	14,349	14,249	17,562	15,530	14,490	22,584	22,558	22,574	72	64	63
Cook County, IL	9,047	10,000	10,356	9,430	9,801	10,212	9,677	9,798	9,798	93	102	106
Harris County, TX	8,419	7,854	6,197	7,772	8,234	7,124	8,700	8,602	8,602	97	91	72
Maricopa County, AZ	6,502	7,012	6,951	6,770	6,660	7,055	7,671	5,293	5,194	85	132	134
Philadelphia City, PA	6,272	6,568	7,047	6,270	6,484	7,041	5,600	5,600	5,600	112	117	126
Dade County, FL	6,862	6,402	6,720	7,127	6,851	6,410	8,127	8,140	8,179	84	79	82
Dallas County, TX	6,492	6,900	6,354	6,400	7,299	6,275	7,666	8,187	6,585	85	84	96
Orleans Parish, LA	6,624	6,293	5,899	6,935	6,381	5,875	7,250	7,250	7,477	91	87	79
San Bernardino County, CA	4,752	5,581	5,220	4,924	5,124	5,300	4,754	4,957	4,957	100	113	105
Shelby County, TN	6,091	5,428	4,721	5,840	5,795	5,176	6,470	6,901	6,392	94	79	74
San Diego County, CA	5,495	5,335	4,790	5,666	5,317	4,895	5,994	6,104	4,726	92	87	101
Orange County, CA	4,853	4,982	4,498	5,194	4,807	4,792	3,812	3,821	4,109	127	130	109
Broward County, FL	4,358	4,861	5,008	4,424	4,813	4,745	5,130	5,280	5,562	85	92	90
Orange County, FL	4,197	4,063	4,228	3,880	4,131	4,172	3,905	3,940	3,940	107	103	107
Santa Clara County, CA	4,817	4,114	4,132	4,748	4,343	4,122	4,094	3,910	3,629	118	105	114
Alameda County, CA	4,562	4,216	3,844	4,333	4,229	3,856	4,809	4,354	4,354	95	97	88
Hillsborough County, FL	3,275	3,528	3,463	3,213	3,350	3,502	3,369	3,369	3,373	97	105	103
Tarrant County, TX	3,462	3,626	3,024	3,693	3,807	3,484	4,546	4,548	5,089	76	80	59
Milwaukee County, WI	3,366	3,378	3,398	2,747	3,394	3,444	4,066	3,790	3,790	89	89	90
Bexar County, TX	3,517	3,672	3,448	3,536	3,561	3,418	3,670	3,670	4,231	96	100	81
Baltimore City, MD	3,149	3,467	3,648	3,544	3,193	3,287	3,744	3,777	3,861	84	92	94
Sacramento County, CA	3,097	3,172	3,183	3,318	3,020	3,217	4,218	4,732	4,488	73	67	71
De Kalb County, GA	2,734	3,070	3,119	3,005	2,948	3,146	3,636	3,636	3,636	75	84	86
Jacksonville City, FL	2,846	2,892	2,850	2,758	2,730	3,025	3,113	3,200	3,089	91	90	92
King County, WA	2,406	2,484	2,929	2,345	2,400	2,885	2,143	2,143	3,641	112	116	80
Allegheny County, PA	2,171	2,405	2,402	2,086	2,288	2,868	2,713	2,757	2,923	80	87	82
Fulton County, GA	3,380	2,869	2,813	3,692	3,008	2,785	2,330	2,550	2,550	145	113	110
Pinellas County, FL	2,525	2,488	2,771	2,432	2,504	2,728	2,261	3,183	3,303	112	78	84
Wayne County, MI	2,588	2,650	2,619	2,650	2,800	2,680	2,643	2,668	2,874	98	99	91
Travis County, TX	2,516	2,915	2,827	2,531	2,572	2,659	1,958	1,958	2,246	128	149	126
Riverside County, CA	2,552	2,619	2,790	2,582	2,574	2,641	2,879	2,468	2,659	89	106	105
Kern County, CA	2,568	2,591	2,672	2,025	2,553	2,621	2,698	2,684	2,698	95	97	99
Davidson County, TN	--	2,752	2,790	--	2,794	2,615	--	2,868	2,866	--	96	97
Clark County, NV	2,245	2,262	2,538	2,312	2,378	2,538	1,488	1,488	1,488	151	152	171
Marion County, IN ^e	2,343	2,521	2,514	2,303	2,425	2,451	2,389	2,390	2,403	98	105	105
Essex County, NJ	1,648	2,084	2,526	2,016	1,771	2,408	1,756	1,503	2,410	94	139	105
Palm Beach County, FL	2,574	2,448	2,353	2,543	2,565	2,353	3,255	2,619	2,619	79	93	90
Fresno County, CA	2,220	2,301	2,331	2,254	2,250	2,346	2,382	2,348	2,482	93	98	94
Suffolk County, MA	2,448	2,297	2,360	1,800	2,312	2,300	1,798	2,452	2,452	136	94	96
Cobb County, GA	1,970	2,074	2,274	1,931	2,053	2,274	2,229	2,224	2,224	89	93	102
Franklin County, OH	--	2,216	2,405	--	2,156	2,271	--	2,639	1,681	--	84	143
El Paso County, TX	2,049	2,102	2,046	2,059	2,000	2,148	2,464	2,464	1,978	83	85	103
Multnomah County, OR	1,990	2,001	1,884	1,893	2,036	2,036	2,073	2,073	2,073	96	97	91
Cuyahoga County, OH	1,840	1,914	2,135	1,750	1,980	2,000	1,777	1,749	1,749	104	109	122
Hamilton County, OH	2,073	2,041	1,916	2,007	2,093	1,985	2,465	2,465	2,465	84	83	78
Reeves County, TX	1,131	1,142	2,007	1,080	1,125	1,968	1,085	1,168	2,185	104	98	92
York County, PA	1,550	1,647	1,911	1,358	1,558	1,931	1,600	1,725	1,950	97	95	98
Salt Lake County, UT	1,480	1,745	1,888	1,500	1,522	1,875	2,400	1,930	1,960	62	90	96
Oklahoma County, OK	2,136	2,425	1,883	2,100	2,300	1,863	2,410	2,580	3,000	89	94	63

Note: Jurisdictions are ordered by their average daily population in 2001. -- Not available.

^aNumber of inmates held in jail facilities. Totals for 1999 include estimates for Davidson County, TN, and Franklin County, OH.

^bBased on the average daily population for the year ending June 30. The average daily population is the sum of the number of inmates in jail each day for a year, divided by the number of days in the year.

^cRated capacity is the number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to facilities within each jurisdiction.

^dThe number of inmates divided by the rated capacity multiplied by 100.

^eFigures for 1999 and 2000 have been updated to include Marion County Jail II - CCA.

An estimated 12% of black males in their twenties and early thirties were in prison or jail in 2001

When total incarceration rates are estimated separately by age group, black males in their twenties and thirties are found to have high rates relative to other groups. Among the more than 1.96 million offenders incarcerated on June 30, 2001, an estimated 601,800 were black males between the ages of 20 and 39 (table 14).

Expressed in terms of percentages, 13.4% of black non-Hispanic males age 25 to 29 were in prison or jail, compared to 4.1% of Hispanic males and about 1.8% of white males in the same age group (table 15).

Although incarceration rates drop with age, the percentage of black males age 45 to 54 in prison or jail in 2001 was an estimated 3.4%—nearly twice the highest rate (1.9%) among white males (age 30 to 34).

Female incarceration rates, though significantly lower than male rates at every age, reveal similar racial and ethnic disparities. Black non-Hispanic females (with a prison and jail rate of 380 per 100,000) were 3 times more likely than Hispanic females (119 per 100,000) and 5½ times more likely than white females (67 per 100,000) to be incarcerated in 2001. These differences among white, black, and Hispanic females were consistent across all age groups.

Among black non-Hispanic females, the rate was highest (1,389 per 100,000) among those age 30 to 34. This rate was only slightly lower than the highest rate among white males (1,934 per 100,000).

Black incarceration rate highest in Wisconsin; Hispanic rate highest in New Hampshire

Louisiana led the Nation at midyear 2001 with 1,013 prison and jail inmates per 100,000 State residents, followed by Texas (966) and Georgia (952) (table 16). Maine (222), Minnesota (225), and Vermont (226) held the fewest inmates relative to their State populations.

When incarceration rates by State are estimated separately by gender, race, and Hispanic origin, male rates are found to be 1½ times higher than female rates; black rates 6 times higher than white rates; and Hispanic rates 2 times higher than white rates. The largest differences in incarceration

rates between men and women are in Massachusetts (18 times higher for men) and Maine (17 times higher for men). The largest differences in rates between whites and blacks are in Connecticut, New Jersey, and Minnesota (approximately 13 times higher for blacks), and between whites and Hispanics in Connecticut and Pennsylvania (7 times higher for Hispanics), Massachusetts and North Dakota (6 times higher).

Wisconsin led the Nation with an estimated 4,058 black prison and jail inmates per 100,000 black State residents, followed by Iowa (with 3,302) and Texas (3,287). New Hampshire with 1,747 Hispanic inmates per 100,000 Hispanic residents, Pennsylvania (1,680), and Connecticut (1,434) had the highest Hispanic rates.

Table 14. Number of inmates in State or Federal prisons and local jails, by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and age, June 30, 2001

Age	Number of inmates in State or Federal prisons or local jails							
	Male				Female			
	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
Total	1,800,300	684,800	803,400	283,000	161,200	67,700	69,500	19,900
18-19	84,200	27,400	37,800	15,700	4,100	2,000	1,400	500
20-24	326,900	104,700	151,400	61,900	21,000	9,100	7,700	3,800
25-29	340,800	110,300	163,600	59,200	31,300	12,000	13,700	4,100
30-34	339,900	129,900	150,700	53,900	40,100	15,900	19,100	4,200
35-39	296,400	120,300	136,100	38,000	31,800	13,400	14,400	3,300
40-44	195,100	82,200	82,800	27,400	17,300	7,600	7,400	1,900
45-54	160,700	77,600	61,100	20,400	12,100	5,800	4,500	1,600
55 or older	47,400	29,200	12,700	5,100	2,600	1,800	800	200

Note: Based on custody counts from National Prisoners Statistics (NPS-1A), 2001, and Annual Survey of Jails, 2001, and estimates by age from Survey of Inmates in Local Jails, 1996, and Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 1997 and Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP) for inmates on

September 30, 2000. Estimates were rounded to the nearest 100.
^aIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders.
^bExcludes Hispanics.

Table 15. Number of inmates in State or Federal prisons and local jails per 100,000 residents, by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and age, June 30, 2001

Age	Number of inmates per 100,000 residents of each group							
	Male				Female			
	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
Total	1,318	705	4,848	1,668	113	67	380	119
18-19	1,984	986	6,201	2,439	101	77	236	90
20-24	3,349	1,641	11,232	4,005	225	149	544	270
25-29	3,699	1,821	13,391	4,140	338	200	1,007	303
30-34	3,420	1,934	11,973	3,692	401	238	1,389	313
35-39	2,637	1,511	10,054	2,671	282	169	965	252
40-44	1,719	983	6,356	2,303	151	91	510	164
45-54	882	551	3,351	1,309	64	40	205	99
55 or older	184	138	604	310	8	7	25	8

Note: Based on the latest available estimates of the U.S. resident population for July 1, 2000, from the 1990 census and adjusted for the census undercount.

^aIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders.
^bExcludes Hispanics.

Table 16. Number of inmates in State prisons and local jails per 100,000 residents, by gender, race, and Hispanic origin, and State, June 30, 2001

Region and jurisdiction	Number of inmates per 100,000 residents in each group					
	All ^a	Male ^b	Female	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic ^b
State	639	1,208	105	366	2,209	759
Northeast	491	950	66	201	1,947	1,045
Connecticut	524	1,003	79	190	2,427	1,434
Maine	222	434	25	201	926	518
Massachusetts	359	707	39	206	1,562	1,309
New Hampshire ^c	325	629	42	286	2,649	1,747
New Jersey	503	966	75	161	2,117	693
New York	546	1,060	69	173	1,638	1,021
Pennsylvania	533	1,022	77	244	2,570	1,680
Rhode Island	315	619	40	198	1,672	657
Vermont ^d	226	433	31	218	1,794	270
Midwest	525	993	80	318	2,228	498
Illinois	512	973	76	251	1,889	381
Indiana	545	1,030	85	391	2,236	454
Iowa	376	698	65	284	3,302	816
Kansas	489	916	73	345	2,469	515
Michigan	644	1,238	79	369	2,247	568
Minnesota ^c	225	425	34	139	1,755	474
Missouri	623	1,179	104	430	2,160	481
Nebraska	349	646	61	229	1,973	803
North Dakota	265	480	44	189	1,321	1,214
Ohio	558	1,059	88	324	2,279	560
South Dakota	501	896	115	385	2,022	700
Wisconsin ^c	605	1,131	99	350	4,058	974
South	790	1,497	136	453	2,205	593
Alabama	792	1,512	125	417	1,877	276
Arkansas	597	1,125	102	393	1,759	333
Delaware ^c	895	1,700	162	427	2,799	807
District of Columbia	963	1,965	71	52	1,504	103
Florida	772	1,481	136	536	2,591	235
Georgia	952	1,823	154	519	2,149	290
Kentucky	569	1,070	97	429	2,392	517
Louisiana ^d	1,013	1,913	167	379	2,251	966
Maryland ^d	657	1,281	93	248	1,686	589
Mississippi	852	1,619	144	399	1,645	516
North Carolina ^c	560	1,079	79	265	1,612	395
Oklahoma	812	1,472	179	644	2,980	575
South Carolina ^c	756	1,456	113	349	1,740	297
Tennessee	647	1,211	124	392	1,991	363
Texas	966	1,808	180	640	3,287	800
Virginia	720	1,356	130	361	2,268	242
West Virginia	339	630	61	294	1,708	371
West	636	1,184	116	456	2,685	840
Alaska	667	1,207	107	464	1,864	439
Arizona	720	1,358	134	544	2,849	1,003
California	697	1,302	123	470	2,757	827
Colorado	597	1,109	111	394	2,751	1,069
Hawaii	416	750	87	455	609	215
Idaho	613	1,145	103	551	1,573	1,311
Montana	468	845	97	417	2,118	691
Nevada	734	1,369	156	646	2,769	587
New Mexico	605	1,113	120	344	2,666	819
Oregon	498	930	87	458	2,763	645
Utah	424	770	91	372	2,341	795
Washington ^c	457	841	91	374	2,141	748
Wyoming	521	930	109	443	2,477	1,049

^aBased on the estimated number of U.S. residents on July 1, 2001, using the 2000 Census of Population and Housing totals and adjusting for population change since April 2000.

^bBased on the number of U.S. residents by gender, race, and Hispanic origin on April 1, 2000, as enumerated in the 2000 Census of Population and Housing.

^cReported State prison custody counts for whites and blacks were adjusted to exclude Hispanics. (See *Methodology*.)

^dState prison custody counts for Hispanics were estimated. (See *Methodology*.)

Methodology

National Prisoner Statistics (NPS)

The Bureau of Justice Statistics, with the U.S. Census Bureau as its collection agent, obtains yearend and midyear counts of prisoners from departments of correction in each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

In an effort to collect comparable data from all jurisdictions, NPS distinguishes between prisoners in *custody* from those under *jurisdiction*. To have custody of a prisoner, a State must hold that person in one of its facilities. To have jurisdiction, a State has legal authority over the prisoner. Prisoners under a State's jurisdiction may be in the custody of a local jail, another State's prison, or other correctional facility such as a privately operated institution. Some States are unable to provide both custody and jurisdiction counts. (See *National Prisoner Statistics jurisdiction notes*.)

Excluded from NPS counts are persons confined in locally administered confinement facilities who are under the jurisdiction of local authorities. NPS counts include all inmates in State-operated facilities in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont, which have combined jail-prison systems.

Annual Survey of Jails, 2001

In each of the years between the full censuses, a sample survey of jails is conducted to estimate baseline characteristics of the Nation's jails and the inmates housed in these jails.

Based on information from the 1999 *Census of Jails*, a sample of jail jurisdictions was selected for the 2001 survey. A jurisdiction is a county (parish in Louisiana) or municipal government that administers one or more local jails. The sample included all jail facilities (948) in 878 jurisdictions.

In drawing the sample, all multi-jurisdictional (47) jails were included in the sample with certainty. These jails are operated jointly by two or more jurisdictions. Other jurisdictions (357) were included automatically in the sample if their jails held juvenile inmates on census day and had an average daily population of 250 or more inmates, or if their jails held only adults and had an average daily population of 500 or more.

The remaining jurisdictions were stratified into two groups: jurisdictions with jails holding at least one juvenile on June 30, 1999, and jurisdictions with jails holding adults only. Using stratified probability sampling, 474 jurisdictions were then selected from 10 strata based on the average daily population in the 1999 census.

Data were obtained by mailed and web-based survey questionnaires. After follow-up phone calls to respondents, the response rate for the survey was 100% for critical items such as rated capacity, average daily population, and number of inmates confined.

Survey estimates have an associated sampling error because not all jurisdictions were contacted for the survey. Different samples could yield somewhat different results. Standard error is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples, stating the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average of all possible samples. The estimated relative sampling error for the total number of persons under the

Appendix table 1. Standard error estimates for the Annual Survey of Jails, 2001

Characteristic	Survey estimates	Standard error	Relative standard error (percent)
Total	702,044	3,322	0.47%
Held in jail	631,240	2,721	0.43
Supervised outside a jail facility	70,804	1,603	2.26
Excluding weekenders	56,422	1,540	2.73
Weekenders	14,381	468	3.25
Average daily population	625,966	2,648	0.42
Rated capacity	699,309	4,043	0.58

*Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

jurisdiction of jail authorities of 702,044 on June 29, 2001, was 0.47%; for persons held in the custody of jail authorities of 631,240 was 0.43%. (See appendix tables 1 and 2, below.)

Estimating incarceration rates by gender, race and Hispanic origin

The number of prison and jail inmates by State was estimated for men, women, whites, blacks, and Hispanics. Estimates for midyear 2001 were produced by combining custody data from the National Prisoners Statistics (NPS1-A) and from the 1999 *Census of Jails*. The following procedures were used:

1. Jail custody counts by State were estimated for 2001 using the certainty jurisdictions in the 2000 and 2001 Annual Survey of Jails. These jurisdictions (covering 71% of all inmates) provide estimates of growth in 41 of the 45 States and the District of Columbia that operate local jails. In States without certainty jails regional growth rates were applied.
2. Estimates by gender were calculated by multiplying the gender distribution in 1999 by the 2001 State jail totals

and then adjusting for the increase in percent female in 2001. The jail estimates were then added to prison custody counts (including inmates held in private facilities).

3. Jail counts by race and Hispanic origin for 2001 were estimated using the totals aggregated by State in 1999, converting them to percentages, and multiplying by the 2001 State totals. The estimates were then adjusted for the changes in race/Hispanic origin since 1999.

4. Estimates of prisoners by race and Hispanic origin were obtained by estimating Hispanic counts in States reporting race counts only. The revised distributions by race/Hispanic origin were converted to percents and multiplied by the custody counts in 2001.

5. Incarceration rates were calculated by dividing the inmate estimates for each group by the latest available resident population data. For all inmates, State resident population figures were available for July 1, 2001. For rates by gender, race, and Hispanic origin, State population data were based on the 2000 Census as enumerated on April 1, 2000.

Appendix table 2. Standard error estimates by selected characteristic, Annual Survey of Jails, 2001

Characteristic	Total*	Survey estimates	Standard error	Relative standard error (percent)
Gender				
Male	558,110	558,110	2,458	0.44%
Female	73,130	73,130	537	0.73
Adults				
	623,628	623,628	2,724	0.44%
Juveniles				
Held as adults	7,613	7,613	245	3.22%
Held as juveniles	6,757	6,757	660	9.77
	856	856	666	77.81
Race/Hispanic origin^a				
White, non-Hispanic	271,700	249,913	2,772	1.11%
Black, non-Hispanic	256,200	235,645	2,108	0.89
Hispanic	93,000	85,579	1,133	1.32
Other ^b	10,300	9,512	509	5.35
Conviction status (adults)				
Awaiting trial or in other unconvicted category				
	364,900	339,461	2,440	0.72%
Convicted				
	258,700	240,916	2,141	0.89

*Total estimates were based on reported data adjusted for non-response. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.
^aExcludes persons of unknown race or Hispanic origin.
^bIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

National Prisoner Statistics jurisdiction notes

Alabama C Counts are for September 29, 2000, and June 30, 2001.

Alaska C Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations. Jurisdiction counts exclude inmates held in local jails that are operated by communities.

Arizona C Counts are based on custody data.

California C Jurisdiction counts include felons and unsentenced inmates temporarily housed in local jails or in hospitals.

Colorado C Counts include 2,152 inmates in private facilities under contract to local jails and 271 inmates in the Youthful Offender System, which was established primarily for violent juvenile offenders. Counts of inmates with sentences of more than 1 year include an undetermined number with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Connecticut C Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations. Counts exclude inmates in halfway houses (729).

Delaware C Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations. Racial categories include 301 inmates of Hispanic origin.

District of Columbia C Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations. Counts exclude inmates held in the Federal system as a result of the ongoing transfer of responsibility for sentenced felons. Custody counts exclude 1,635 jail inmates included in the 2001 Annual Survey of Jails.

Federal C Custody counts include inmates housed in privately operated secure facilities under contract with BOP or with a State or local government that has an intergovernmental agreement. Custody counts exclude offenders under home confinement.

Florida C Counts are based on custody data.

Georgia C Counts are based on custody data.

Hawaii C Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

Illinois C Counts of inmates with sentences of more than 1 year include an undetermined number with a sentence of 1 year.

Iowa C Counts are based on custody data.

Kansas C Counts of inmates with sentences of more than 1 year include an undetermined number with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Louisiana C Data system does not include Hispanic origin.

Maryland C Counts by sentence length are estimates extracted from actual sentence length breakdowns from automated data and applied to totals based on manual data. Data system does not include Hispanic origin.

Massachusetts C Counts are for July 1, 2001. Jurisdiction counts exclude approximately 6,200 male inmates in the county system (local jails and houses of correction) serving a sentence of over 1 year. These male inmates are included in Massachusetts' incarceration rate. By law offenders may be sentenced to terms up to 2½ years in locally operated jails and correctional institutions.

Michigan C Jurisdiction counts exclude inmates who are out to court and inmates housed in local jails awaiting return to prison.

Minnesota C Racial categories include 330 inmates of Hispanic origin.

New Hampshire C Racial categories include 107 inmates of Hispanic origin.

New Jersey C Counts of inmates with sentences of more than 1 year include an undetermined number with a sentence of 1 year.

North Carolina C Counts by sentence length are estimates.

Ohio C Counts of inmates with sentences of more than 1 year include an undetermined number with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Oklahoma C Counts of inmates with sentences of more than 1 year include an undetermined number with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Oregon C Counts of inmates with sentences of more than 1 year include an undetermined number with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Pennsylvania C Inmates in contracted group homes were included in custody counts in 2000 but reported as held in private facilities in 2001.

Rhode Island C Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

Tennessee C Jurisdiction and custody counts for June 30, 1999, were revised to reflect NPS definitions.

Texas C Jurisdiction counts include inmates serving time in a pre-parole transfer (PPT) or intermediary sanctions facility (SAFPF), temporary releases to counties, and "paper ready" inmates in local jails. Counts of inmates with sentences of more than 1 year include an undetermined number with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Vermont C Prisons and jails form an integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations. Inmates of Hispanic origin were reported in racial categories only.

Washington C Racial categories include 1,816 inmates of Hispanic origin.

Wisconsin C Custody counts exclude inmates held in non-Wisconsin DOC facilities under contract. Counts for June 30 and December 31, 2000, have been revised as a result of data cleansing efforts during 2001. Racial categories include 1,126 inmates of Hispanic origin.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics is the statistical agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. Lawrence A. Greenfeld is acting director.

BJS Bulletins present the first release of findings from permanent data collection programs such as the National Prisoner Statistics program and the Annual Survey of Jails.

Allen J. Beck, Jennifer C. Karberg, and Paige M. Harrison wrote this report. Tom Hester edited and produced the report. Jayne E. Robinson administered final production.

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April 2002, NCJ 191702

This report in portable document format and in ASCII, its tables, and related statistical data are available at the BJS World Wide Web Internet site:
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