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Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 1999

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At midyear 1999 the Nation's prisons and jails incarcerated 1,860,520 persons. Federal and State prison authorities and local jail authorities held in their custody 682 persons per 100,000 U.S. residents. Prisoners in the custody of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Government accounted for two-thirds of the incarcerated population (1,254,577 inmates). The other third were held in local jails (605,943).

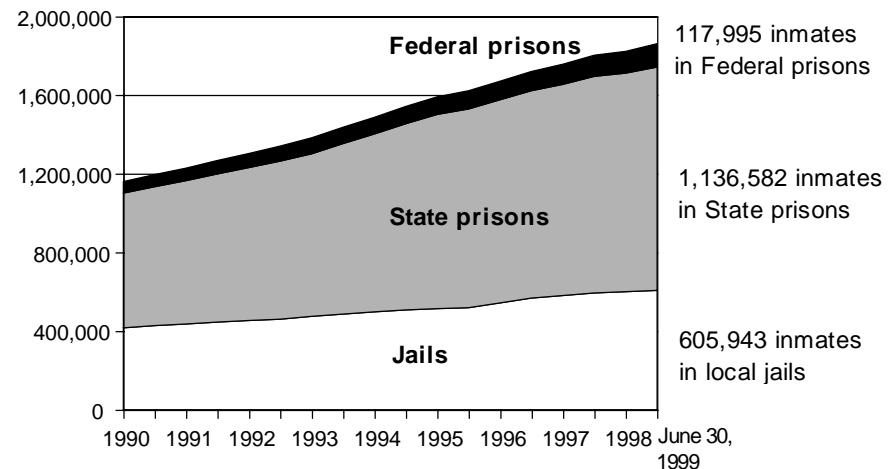
On June 30, 1999, 1,333,561 prisoners were under Federal and State jurisdiction, which includes inmates in custody and persons under the legal authority of a prison system but held outside its facilities. The total increased 4.4% from midyear 1998. Vermont (up 14.9%), Wyoming (up 14.7%), and Delaware (up 14.3%) had the largest percentage increases. Nine States reported decreases, including Rhode Island (-11.2%) and Ohio (-4.5%).

At midyear 1999 local jail authorities held or supervised 687,973 offenders — an increase of 3.5% from midyear 1998. Twelve percent of these offenders (82,030) were supervised outside jail facilities in programs such as community service, work release, weekend reporting, electronic monitoring, and other alternative programs

Highlights

From yearend 1990 to midyear 1999, the Nation's prisons and jails grew by nearly 712,000 inmates, an annual increase of 5.8%

Number in custody



From yearend 1990 to midyear 1999 —

- The rate of incarceration increased from 1 in every 218 U.S. residents to 1 in every 147.
- State, Federal, and local governments had to accommodate an additional 83,743 inmates per year (or the equivalent of 1,610 new inmates per week).

In the year ending June 30, 1999 —

- The number of inmates held in jail rose by 13,481, in State prison by 34,238, and in Federal prison by 10,614. The rate of increase was the lowest since 1979 (prisons) and 1996 (jails).

On June 30, 1999 —

- An estimated 11% of black males, 4% of Hispanic males, and 1.5% of white males in their twenties and early thirties were in prison or jail.
- Men were nearly 12 times more likely than women to be incarcerated. There were 106 female inmates per 100,000 women in the United States, compared to 1,261 male inmates per 100,000 men.
- Louisiana had the highest total incarceration rate (1,025 prison and jail inmates per 100,000 residents), followed by Texas (1,014) and Georgia (956). Five States had incarceration rates below 300: Vermont (203), Maine (220), Minnesota (226), North Dakota (239), and Hawaii (291).

Nearly 1.9 million inmates were in prisons and local jails

On June 30, 1999, 1,254,577 inmates were in the custody of State and

Federal prison authorities, and 605,943 inmates were in the custody of local jail authorities. These data were collected in the 1999 National Prisoner Statistics program and the 1999 Census of Jails.

Since midyear 1998 the total incarcerated population has increased 3.2% (table 1). The number of inmates in State prisons has increased 3.1%; in Federal prisons, 9.9%; and in local jails, 2.3%.

Between 1990 and midyear 1999, the incarcerated population grew on average 5.8% annually. During this period the Federal and State prison populations and the local jail population grew at the average annual rates of 8.5%, 6.1%, and 4.6%, respectively.

In the 12 months before midyear 1999, the number of inmates in prison and jail rose an estimated 58,333 inmates, or 1,122 inmates per week. Since yearend 1990, the total custody population has risen by 711,818 inmates, the equivalent of 1,607 inmates per week.

The rate of incarceration in prison and jail in 1999 was 682 inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents — up from 458 per 100,000 in 1990. At midyear 1999, 1 in every 147 U.S. residents were incarcerated.

Table 1. Number of persons held in State or Federal prisons or in local jails, 1990-99

| Year | Total inmates in custody | Prisoners in custody | | Inmates held in local jails | Incarceration rate* |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| | | Federal | State | | |
| 1990 | 1,148,702 | 58,838 | 684,544 | 405,320 | 458 |
| 1991 | 1,219,014 | 63,930 | 728,605 | 426,479 | 481 |
| 1992 | 1,295,150 | 72,071 | 778,495 | 444,584 | 505 |
| 1993 | 1,369,185 | 80,815 | 828,566 | 459,804 | 528 |
| 1994 | 1,476,621 | 85,500 | 904,647 | 486,474 | 564 |
| 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 | | | | | |
| June 30 | 1,802,187 | 107,381 | 1,102,344 | 592,462 | 667 |
| December 31 | -- | 110,793 | 1,111,643 | -- | -- |
| 1999 | | | | | |
| June 30 | 1,860,520 | 117,995 | 1,136,582 | 605,943 | 682 |
| Percent change, 6/30/98 - 6/30/99 | 3.2% | 9.9% | 3.1% | 2.3% | |
| Annual average increase, 1990 - 6/30/99 | 5.8% | 8.5% | 6.1% | 4.6% | |

Note: Jail counts are for midyear (June 30). Counts for 1994-99 exclude persons who were supervised outside of a jail facility. State and Federal prisoner counts for 1990-97 are for December 31.

--Not available.

*Total of persons in custody per 100,000 residents in each reference year.

Estimated future number of persons to be held in prison and jail, by assumption, 1999 -2001

| Date | Total inmates in custody | Prisoners in custody | | Inmates in local jails |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------|------------------------|
| | | Federal | State | |
| Assumption 1: 1998-99 numerical increases continue ¹ | | | | |
| 12/31/99 | 1,879,972 | 121,407 | 1,145,881 | 612,684 |
| 6/30/00 | 1,918,853 | 128,609 | 1,145,881 | 619,424 |
| 12/31/00 | 1,938,305 | 132,021 | 1,180,119 | 626,165 |
| 6/30/01 | 1,977,186 | 139,223 | 1,205,058 | 632,905 |
| 12/31/01 | 1,996,638 | 142,635 | 1,214,357 | 639,646 |
| Assumption 2: 1998-99 rates of growth continue ² | | | | |
| 12/31/99 | 1,886,702 | 122,376 | 1,151,416 | 612,911 |
| 6/30/00 | 1,921,372 | 129,677 | 1,171,816 | 619,880 |
| 12/31/00 | 1,948,608 | 134,491 | 1,187,109 | 627,008 |
| 6/30/01 | 1,984,794 | 142,514 | 1,208,142 | 634,137 |
| 12/31/01 | 2,013,145 | 147,805 | 1,223,910 | 641,429 |
| Assumption 3: Average rates for 6/30/97-6/30/99 continue ³ | | | | |
| 12/31/99 | 1,892,074 | 122,022 | 1,153,808 | 616,244 |
| 6/30/00 | 1,932,777 | 128,733 | 1,177,499 | 626,545 |
| 12/31/00 | 1,965,667 | 133,126 | 1,195,345 | 637,196 |
| 6/30/01 | 2,008,184 | 140,447 | 1,219,889 | 647,848 |
| 12/31/01 | 2,042,479 | 145,240 | 1,238,378 | 658,861 |

¹Applies fixed 6-month increases from 6/30/98 to 6/30/99 to the prison and jail populations on 6/30/99.

²Applies 12-month percentage increases (ending 6/30/99) to jail and prison populations (and assumes steady growth through each year for jails and the 6-month growth pattern for prisons during 1998-99).

³Applies average percentage increases (from 6/30/97 to 6/30/99) to jail and prison populations (and assumes steady growth through each year for jails and the 6-month growth pattern for prisons).

Nation's inmate population projected to reach 2 million by late 2001

- Although future growth is difficult to predict due to declining crime rates and changing Federal, State, and local criminal justice policies, inmate populations can be projected based on recent numerical increases and growth rates. Based on three different sets of assumptions about Federal and State prison and local jail population growth, national estimates have been produced through the end of 2001.

- Assuming a continuation of either numerical increases or growth rates for the 12-month period ending June 30, 1999, the total inmate population is projected to reach 2 million around the end of 2001.

U.S. prison population rose 4.4% — the smallest annual growth rate since 1979

Between July 1, 1998, and June 30, 1999, the number of inmates under State jurisdiction grew 3.8%, and the number under Federal jurisdiction, 9.6% (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, 1998, State prison growth rates were smaller (down to 3.8% from 4.4%), while the Federal prison growth rate was larger (up to 9.6% from 7.9%).

In absolute numbers, the total increase of 56,059 prison inmates between July 1, 1998, and June 30, 1999, was slightly smaller than the increase of 57,726 recorded in the previous 12-month period and below the annual average growth (62,414) since 1990.

| Years | Annual increase in the number of prisoners under State or Federal jurisdiction, July 1-June 30 | |
|-------------------------|--|---------|
| | Jurisdiction | Custody |
| 1998-99 | 56,059 | 44,852 |
| 1997-98 | 57,726 | 51,019 |
| 1996-97 | 56,710 | 47,480 |
| 1995-96 | 57,507 | -- |
| 1994-95 | 90,881 | -- |
| 1993-94 | 72,854 | -- |
| 1992-93 | 69,525 | -- |
| 1991-92 | 51,020 | -- |
| 1990-91 | 49,446 | -- |
| Average growth, 1990-99 | 62,414 | |

Nearly half of the growth in the prison populations during the 12 months ending June 30, 1999, was accounted for by the Federal system (11,470 additional inmates), California (5,781), Georgia (3,471), New York (3,237) and Texas (2,881). During this 12-month period, seven States and the District of Columbia experienced growth of at least 10%, led by Vermont (14.9%), Wyoming (14.7%), Delaware (14.3) and Wisconsin (12.3%). Nine States experienced a decline in their prison population. Rhode Island had the largest decline, -11.2%, followed by Ohio, -4.5%; Hawaii, -3.1%; and North Carolina, -3.0%.

Table 2. Prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, June 30 and December 31, 1998, and June 30, 1999

| Region and jurisdiction | Total | | | Percent change from— | | Incarceration rate, 6/30/99 ^a |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|---------------------|--|
| | 6/30/99 | 12/31/98 | 6/30/98 | 6/30/98 to 6/30/99 | 12/31/98 to 6/30/99 | |
| U.S. total | 1,333,561 | 1,300,522 | 1,277,502 | 4.4 | 2.5 | 468 |
| Federal | 130,378 | 123,041 | 118,908 | 9.6 | 6.0 | 40 |
| State | 1,203,183 | 1,177,481 | 1,158,594 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 428 |
| Northeast | 181,242 | 175,771 | 174,163 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 333 |
| Connecticut ^b | 18,360 | 17,605 | 17,437 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 388 |
| Maine | 1,724 | 1,781 | 1,634 | 5.5 | -3.2 | 128 |
| Massachusetts ^c | 11,715 | 11,799 | 11,867 | -1.3 | -0.7 | 252 |
| New Hampshire | 2,257 | 2,169 | 2,165 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 188 |
| New Jersey ^e | 31,962 | 31,121 | 29,724 | 7.5 | 2.7 | 391 |
| New York | 73,960 | 70,001 | 70,723 | 4.6 | 5.7 | 406 |
| Pennsylvania | 36,511 | 36,377 | 35,644 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 304 |
| Rhode Island ^b | 3,246 | 3,445 | 3,657 | -11.2 | -5.8 | 209 |
| Vermont ^b | 1,507 | 1,473 | 1,312 | 14.9 | 2.3 | 193 |
| Midwest | 230,696 | 228,326 | 224,341 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 363 |
| Illinois ^{d,e} | 44,355 | 43,051 | 42,140 | 5.3 | 3.0 | 367 |
| Indiana | 19,631 | 19,197 | 18,552 | 5.8 | 2.3 | 328 |
| Iowa ^d | 7,231 | 7,394 | 7,431 | -2.7 | -2.2 | 252 |
| Kansas ^e | 8,494 | 8,183 | 8,037 | 5.7 | 3.8 | 320 |
| Michigan ^d | 46,253 | 45,879 | 44,501 | 3.9 | 0.8 | 469 |
| Minnesota | 5,753 | 5,572 | 5,504 | 4.5 | 3.2 | 121 |
| Missouri | 25,359 | 24,974 | 24,809 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 463 |
| Nebraska | 3,663 | 3,676 | 3,519 | 4.1 | -0.4 | 216 |
| North Dakota | 909 | 915 | 883 | 2.9 | -0.7 | 130 |
| Ohio ^e | 47,084 | 48,450 | 49,289 | -4.5 | -2.8 | 419 |
| South Dakota | 2,517 | 2,422 | 2,360 | 6.7 | 3.9 | 341 |
| Wisconsin | 19,447 | 18,613 | 17,316 | 12.3 | 4.5 | 356 |
| South | 524,415 | 512,271 | 503,920 | 4.1 | 2.4 | 524 |
| Alabama | 24,283 | 22,676 | 22,501 | 7.9 | 7.1 | 538 |
| Arkansas | 10,926 | 10,638 | 10,334 | 5.7 | 2.7 | 425 |
| Delaware ^b | 6,258 | 5,558 | 5,477 | 14.3 | 12.6 | 441 |
| District of Columbia ^b | 9,617 | 9,829 | 8,679 | 10.8 | -2.2 | 1,600 |
| Florida ^d | 68,599 | 67,224 | 66,280 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 453 |
| Georgia ^d | 41,665 | 39,262 | 38,194 | 9.1 | 6.1 | 524 |
| Kentucky | 15,055 | 14,987 | 15,107 | -0.3 | 0.5 | 380 |
| Louisiana | 33,463 | 32,228 | 30,907 | 8.3 | 3.8 | 763 |
| Maryland | 23,067 | 22,572 | 22,566 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 427 |
| Mississippi | 17,858 | 16,678 | 15,967 | 11.8 | 7.1 | 613 |
| North Carolina | 31,420 | 31,961 | 32,407 | -3.0 | -1.7 | 349 |
| Oklahoma ^e | 22,016 | 20,892 | 20,994 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 653 |
| South Carolina | 22,231 | 21,764 | 21,475 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 550 |
| Tennessee | 18,317 | 17,738 | 17,656 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 334 |
| Texas | 146,180 | 144,510 | 143,299 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 704 |
| Virginia | 29,761 | 30,276 | 28,681 | 3.8 | -1.7 | 425 |
| West Virginia | 3,699 | 3,478 | 3,396 | 8.9 | 6.4 | 203 |
| West | 266,830 | 261,113 | 256,170 | 4.2 | 2.2 | 423 |
| Alaska ^b | 4,211 | 4,097 | 4,216 | -0.1 | 2.8 | 426 |
| Arizona ^d | 26,092 | 25,311 | 24,879 | 4.9 | 3.1 | 500 |
| California ^f | 164,523 | 161,904 | 158,742 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 489 |
| Colorado ^e | 15,045 | 14,312 | 13,960 | 7.8 | 5.1 | 371 |
| Hawaii ^b | 4,943 | 4,924 | 5,103 | -3.1 | 0.4 | 305 |
| Idaho | 4,397 | 4,083 | 3,959 | 11.1 | 7.7 | 352 |
| Montana | 2,799 | 2,734 | 2,714 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 317 |
| Nevada ^e | 9,493 | 9,651 | 9,482 | 0.1 | -1.6 | 518 |
| New Mexico | 5,178 | 4,985 | 4,751 | 9.0 | 3.9 | 275 |
| Oregon | 9,507 | 8,927 | 8,620 | 10.3 | 6.5 | 286 |
| Utah | 4,469 | 4,453 | 4,479 | -0.2 | 0.4 | 207 |
| Washington | 14,539 | 14,161 | 13,841 | 5.0 | 2.7 | 252 |
| Wyoming | 1,634 | 1,571 | 1,424 | 14.7 | 4.0 | 339 |

^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 5,000 inmates sentenced to more than 1 year but held in local jails.

^dPopulation figures are based on custody counts.

^e“Sentenced to more than 1 year” includes some inmates “sentenced to 1 year or less.”

^fCalculation of percent change 6/30/98 to 6/30/99 excludes 1,859 inmates on 6/30/99.

Prison incarceration rates have risen sharply since 1990

The incarceration rate of State and Federal prisoners sentenced to more than a year reached 468 per 100,000 U.S. residents on June 30, 1999.

Eleven States led by Louisiana (763) sentenced prisoners per 100,000 State residents), Texas (704), Oklahoma (653), and Mississippi (613) exceeded the national rate (table 3). Three States — Minnesota (121), Maine (128), and North Dakota (130) — had rates that were less than a third of the national rate. The District of Columbia, which is an urban jurisdiction that should not be compared to States, held 1,600 sentenced prisoners per 100,000 District residents at midyear 1999.

Since 1990 the number of sentenced inmates per 100,000 residents has risen an average of 5.7% annually, increasing from 292 to 468. During this period prison incarceration rates rose the most in the South (from 316 to 524) and West (from 277 to 423). The rate

in the Midwest rose from 239 to 363, and the rate in the Northeast rose from 232 to 333. The number of sentenced Federal prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents increased from 20 to 40 over the same period.

Female prisoner population have nearly doubled since 1990

From July 1, 1998, to June 30, 1999, the number of women under the jurisdiction of State and Federal prison authorities grew from 82,662 to 87,199, an increase of 5.5% (table 4). The number of men rose 4.3%, from 1,194,840 to 1,246,362. At midyear 1999 women accounted for 6.5% of all prisoners, up from 5.7% in 1990.

Relative to their number in the U.S. resident population, men were nearly 16 times more likely than women to be in a State or Federal prison. On June 30, 1999, the rate for inmates serving a sentence of more than a year was 57 sentenced female inmates per 100,000

women in the United States, compared to 897 sentenced male inmates per 100,000 men.

Table 4. Number of prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, by gender, 1990, 1998, and 1999

| | Men | Women |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|--------|
| All inmates | | |
| 6/30/99 | 1,246,362 | 87,199 |
| 6/30/98 | 1,194,840 | 82,662 |
| 12/31/90 | 729,840 | 44,065 |
| Percent change | | |
| 1998-99 | 4.3% | 5.5% |
| Average annual, 1990-99 | 6.5% | 8.4% |
| Sentenced to more than 1 year | | |
| 6/30/99 | 1,196,498 | 80,190 |
| 6/30/98 | 1,144,764 | 75,340 |
| Percent change | | |
| | 4.5% | 6.4% |
| Incarceration rate* | | |
| 6/30/99 | 897 | 57 |
| 12/31/90 | 572 | 32 |

*The total number of male and female prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year in the United States per 100,000 males and females in the resident population.

Table 3. The prison situation in the United States, June 30, 1999

| Prison population ^a | Number of inmates | Incarceration rate, 6/30/99 | Sentenced prisoners per 100,000 State residents ^b | 12-month growth, 6/30/98 to 6/30/99 | Percent change | Female prison population | Number of female prisoners ^a |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|---|
| 10 highest: | | | | | | | |
| California | 164,523 | Louisiana | 763 | Vermont | 14.9% | California | 11,692 |
| Texas | 146,180 | Texas | 704 | Wyoming | 14.7 | Texas | 10,613 |
| Federal | 130,378 | Oklahoma | 653 | Delaware | 14.3 | Federal | 9,788 |
| New York | 73,960 | Mississippi | 613 | Wisconsin | 12.3 | New York | 3,661 |
| Florida | 68,599 | South Carolina | 550 | Mississippi | 11.8 | Florida | 3,633 |
| Ohio | 47,084 | Alabama | 538 | Idaho | 11.1 | Ohio | 2,883 |
| Michigan | 46,253 | Georgia | 524 | District of Columbia | 10.8 | Illinois | 2,760 |
| Illinois | 44,355 | Nevada | 518 | Oregon | 10.3 | Georgia | 2,569 |
| Georgia | 41,665 | Arizona | 500 | Federal | 9.6 | Louisiana | 2,293 |
| Pennsylvania | 36,511 | California | 489 | Georgia | 9.1 | Oklahoma | 2,259 |
| 10 lowest: | | | | | | | |
| North Dakota | 909 | Minnesota | 121 | Rhode Island | -11.2% | Vermont | 56 |
| Vermont | 1,507 | Maine | 128 | Ohio | -4.5 | North Dakota | 66 |
| Wyoming | 1,634 | North Dakota | 130 | Hawaii | -3.1 | Maine | 91 |
| Maine | 1,724 | New Hampshire | 188 | North Carolina | -3.0 | New Hampshire | 119 |
| New Hampshire | 2,257 | Vermont | 193 | Iowa | -2.7 | Wyoming | 146 |
| South Dakota | 2,517 | West Virginia | 203 | Massachusetts | -1.3 | South Dakota | 206 |
| Montana | 2,799 | Utah | 207 | Kentucky | -0.3 | Rhode Island | 233 |
| Rhode Island | 3,246 | Nebraska | 216 | Utah | -0.2 | West Virginia | 247 |
| Nebraska | 3,663 | Washington | 252 | Alaska | -0.1 | Nebraska | 251 |
| West Virginia | 3,699 | Massachusetts | 252 | Nevada | 0.1 | Montana | 253 |

^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 Bureau of Prisons and the District of Columbia are excluded.

At midyear the Nation's jails supervised 687,973 persons

Based on the 1999 Census of Jails, the Nation's 3,365 local jails held or supervised 687,973 offenders on June 30, 1999 (table 5). Jail authorities supervised 12% of these offenders (82,030) in alternative programs outside the jail facilities. An estimated 605,943 persons were housed in local jails.

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 a year or less, but jails also incarcerate persons in a wide variety of other categories. (See box below.)

Jails —

- 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
- relinquish custody of temporary detainees to juvenile and medical authorities
- sometimes operate community-based programs as alternatives to incarceration
- hold inmates sentenced to short terms (generally under 1 year).

In 1995 BJS began to obtain counts of the number of offenders under the supervision of jail authorities in the community. Respondents were asked if their jail jurisdiction operated any community-based programs and how many persons participated in them. Offenders under the supervision of a probation, parole, or other correctional agency were excluded from these counts. Because jail authorities reported offenders in treatment programs administered by the jail jurisdiction in 1999, it is difficult to compare totals with those in 1995.

Among persons under community supervision by jail staff in 1999, 25% were required to perform community service (20,139) and 20% to participate in a weekend reporting program (16,089). Twelve percent of offenders in the community were under electronic monitoring, 12% were under pretrial supervision, 10% were in a drug, alcohol, mental health, or other type of medical treatment program, and 9% were in a work release or other alternative work program.

12-month growth in jail inmates in 1999 half the annual rate since 1990

Between July 1, 1998, and June 30, 1999, the number of persons held in local jail facilities grew 2.3% — from 592,462 to 605,943. The 12-month increase was half the average growth (4.6%) from midyear 1990 to midyear 1999. In absolute numbers, the total increase of 13,481 inmates in 1999 represented the smallest growth since 1996 (in which the number of inmates rose by 11,448) and was significantly smaller than the average annual increase of 22,291 inmates in each 12-month period since midyear 1990.

| 12-month period | Percent increase |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1998-99 | 2.3% |
| 1997-98 | 4.5% |
| 1996-97 | 9.4 |
| 1995-96 | 2.3 |
| 1994-95 | 4.2 |
| 1993-94 | 6.7 |
| 1992-93 | 3.4 |
| 1991-92 | 4.2 |
| 1990-91 | 5.2 |
| Annual average, 1990-99 | 4.6% |

Table 5. Persons under jail supervision, by confinement status and type of program, midyear 1995-99

| Confinement status and type of program | Number of persons under jail supervision | | | | |
|---|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
| Total | 541,913 | 591,469 | 637,319 | 664,847 | 687,973 |
| Held in jail | 507,044 | 518,492 | 567,079 | 592,462 | 605,943 |
| Supervised outside a jail facility^a | 34,869 | 72,977 | 70,239 | 72,385 | 82,030 |
| Electronic monitoring | 6,788 | 7,480 | 8,699 | 10,827 | 10,230 |
| Home detention ^b | 1,376 | 907 | 1,164 | 370 | 518 |
| Day reporting | 1,283 | 3,298 | 2,768 | 3,089 | 5,080 |
| Community service | 10,253 | 17,410 | 15,918 | 17,518 | 20,139 |
| Weekender programs | 1,909 | 16,336 | 17,656 | 17,249 | 16,089 |
| Other pretrial supervision | 3,229 | 2,135 | 7,368 | 6,048 | 10,092 |
| Other work programs ^c | 9,144 | 14,469 | 6,631 | 7,089 | 7,780 |
| Treatment programs ^d | -- | 10,425 | 6,693 | 5,702 | 8,500 |
| Other/Unspecified | 887 | 517 | 3,342 | 4,493 | 3,602 |

--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.

Table 6. Average daily population and the number of men, women, and juveniles in local jails, midyear 1990 and 1995-99

| | 1990 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Average daily population^a | 408,075 | 509,828 | 515,432 | 556,586 | 593,808 | 607,978 |
| Number of inmates, midyear^b | 405,320 | 507,044 | 518,492 | 567,079 | 592,462 | 605,943 |
| Adults | 403,019 | 499,300 | 510,400 | 557,974 | 584,372 | 596,485 |
| Male | 365,821 | 448,000 | 454,700 | 498,678 | 520,581 | 528,998 |
| Female | 37,198 | 51,300 | 55,700 | 59,296 | 63,791 | 67,487 |
| Juveniles ^c | 2,301 | 7,800 | 8,100 | 9,105 | 8,090 | 9,458 |
| Held as adults ^d | -- | 5,900 | 5,700 | 7,007 | 6,542 | 8,598 |
| Held as juveniles | 2,301 | 1,800 | 2,400 | 2,098 | 1,548 | 860 |

Notes: Detailed data for 1995 and 1996 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. Detailed counts for 1994-96 were estimated based on the number of inmates held in jail facilities.

^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.

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. When offenders under community supervision by jail authorities are included with those in custody, the rate was 252 offenders per 100,000 U.S. residents at midyear 1999.

| Year | Jail incarceration rate* |
|------|--------------------------|
| 1999 | 222 |
| 1998 | 219 |
| 1997 | 212 |
| 1996 | 196 |
| 1995 | 193 |
| 1990 | 163 |

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

A total of 9,458 persons under age 18 were housed in adult jails on June 30, 1999 (table 6). Ninety-one percent of these young inmates had been convicted or were being held for trial as adults in criminal court. (See *Methodology*, page 11, for changes in the definition of *juvenile*.)

The average daily population for the year ending June 30, 1999, was 607,978, an increase of 2.4% from 1998.

Characteristics of jail inmates changed little

Male inmates made up 89% of the local jail inmate population at midyear 1999 — 2 percentage points lower than at midyear 1990 (table 7). On average the adult female jail population has grown 6.8% annually since 1990, while the adult male inmate population has grown 4.2%. On June 30, 1999, local jails held nearly 1 in every 181 adult men and 1 in 1,538 women.

Table 7. Gender, race, and Hispanic origin of local jail inmates, midyear 1990, 1995-99

| Characteristic | Percent of jail inmates | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1990 | 1995 | 1996 ^a | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
| Total | 100 % | 100 % | 100 % | 100 % | 100 % | 100 % |
| Gender | | | | | | |
| Male | 90.8% | 89.8% | 89.2% | 89.4% | 89.2% | 88.8% |
| Female | 9.2 | 10.2 | 10.8 | 10.6 | 10.8 | 11.2 |
| Race/Hispanic origin | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 41.8% | 40.1% | 41.6% | 40.6% | 41.3% | 41.3% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 42.5 | 43.5 | 41.1 | 42.0 | 41.2 | 41.5 |
| Hispanic | 14.3 | 14.7 | 15.6 | 15.7 | 15.5 | 15.5 |
| Other ^b | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.7 |

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

^aData for 1996 were based on all persons under jail supervision.

^bIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

At midyear 1999 a majority of local jail inmates were black or Hispanic. White non-Hispanics made up 41.3% of the jail population; black non-Hispanics, 41.5%; Hispanics, 15.5%; and other races (Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives), 1.7%.

Relative to their number of U.S. residents, black non-Hispanics were nearly 6 times more likely than white non-Hispanics, nearly 3 times as likely as American Indians, 2½ times as likely as Hispanics, and almost 16 times more likely than Asians to have been held in a local jail on June 30, 1999.

| | Estimated count | Per 100,000 residents in each group |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Total | 605,943 | 222 |
| White ^a | 249,900 | 127 |
| Black ^a | 251,800 | 730 |
| Hispanic | 93,800 | 288 |
| American Indian ^b | 5,200 | 247 |
| Asian ^c | 5,200 | 46 |

Note: Inmate counts were estimated and rounded to the nearest 100.

^aNon-Hispanic only.

^bIncludes Alaska Natives.

^cIncludes Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders.

Over half of adult jail inmates were awaiting trial

On June 30, 1999, an estimated 54% of the Nation's adult jail inmates were awaiting court action on their current charge. An estimated 278,400 inmates held in local jails were serving a sentence in jail, awaiting sentencing, or serving time for a probation or parole violation.

| | All jail inmates, midyear 1999 | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent |
| Total | 605,943 | 100% |
| Convicted | 278,400 | 45.9 |
| Male | 247,300 | 40.8 |
| Female | 31,100 | 5.1 |
| Unconvicted | 327,500 | 54.1 |
| Male | 290,500 | 48.0 |
| Female | 37,000 | 6.1 |

47 privately operated jails held nearly 14,000 inmates

Based on the 1999 Census of Jails, 47 of the Nation's 3,365 local jails were privately owned or operated (table 8). These jails housed 13,814 inmates (or 2.3% of all jail inmates). In 1993, when the last Census of Jails was conducted, 17 jails were privately operated under contract for local governments.

| | Number of privately operated jails | Number of inmates on 6/30/99 |
|--------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| California | 8 | 292 |
| Colorado | 2 | 640 |
| Florida | 5 | 1,931 |
| Georgia | 1 | 14 |
| Illinois | 1 | 172 |
| Indiana | 1 | 733 |
| Kansas | 1 | 281 |
| Kentucky | 2 | 491 |
| Minnesota | 1 | 58 |
| Mississippi | 1 | 157 |
| Missouri | 1 | 23 |
| New Mexico | 4 | 1,278 |
| Ohio | 2 | 363 |
| Pennsylvania | 5 | 1,592 |
| Tennessee | 3 | 2,278 |
| Texas | 8 | 3,469 |
| Washington | 1 | 42 |

Private jails were operated in 17 States — Texas and California had the most facilities (with 8), followed by Florida (5), Pennsylvania (5), New Mexico (4) and Tennessee (3). About 4 in every 10 inmates housed in a private facility were housed in Texas (3,469) or Tennessee (2,278).

At midyear 1999, 93% of jail capacity was occupied

At midyear 1999 the rated capacity of the Nation's local jails was an estimated 652,321, an increase of 39,541 in 12 months (table 9). 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 30, 1999, was the largest growth recorded since 1995 (up 41,439) and larger than the average growth of 29,239 beds every 12 months since 1990.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Number of facilities | 47 |
| Gender of inmate housed | |
| Males only | 15 |
| Females only | 2 |
| Coed | 30 |
| Size of facility* | |
| Fewer than 50 | 13 |
| 100-249 | 5 |
| 250-499 | 6 |
| 500-999 | 12 |
| 1,000-1,499 | 9 |
| 1,500 or more | 2 |
| Number of inmates held | |
| On June 30, 1999 | 13,814 |
| Males | 12,239 |
| Females | 1,575 |
| Average daily population* | 13,618 |
| Rated capacity (beds) | 15,856 |
| Percent occupied | 87% |

*Based on the average daily population for the 12 months ending June 30, 1999.

As of June 30, 1999, 93% 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 11 percentage points from 1990 to 1999. At midyear 1990 local jails operated at 4% above their rated capacity. By midyear 1996 jail jurisdictions added a sufficient number of beds to drop the ratio to 8% below capacity. However, from midyear 1996 to midyear 1998 the inmate population outpaced jail capacity growth. In the 12 months ending June 30, 1999, more beds than inmates were added to the Nation's jails.

*On December 31, 1998, State prisons were operating at between 13% and 22% above capacity, while Federal prisons were operating at 27% above capacity. See *Prisoners in 1998*, August 1999. NCJ 175687.

Table 9. Rated capacity of local jails and percent of capacity occupied, 1990-99

| Year | Rated capacity ^a | Amount of capacity added ^b | Percent of capacity occupied ^c |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 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 |
| 1994 | 504,324 | 29,100 | 96% |
| 1993 | 475,224 | 26,027 | 97 |
| 1992 | 449,197 | 27,960 | 99 |
| 1991 | 421,237 | 32,066 | 101 |
| 1990 | 389,171 | 21,402 | 104 |
| Average annual increase, 6/30/90-6/30/99 | 5.9% | 29,239 | -- |

Note: Capacity data for 1990-92 and 1994-98 are estimated from the Annual Survey of Jails. Data for 1993 and 1999 are counts from the Census of Jails.

--Not available.

^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. For 1990-93 the ratio may include some inmates under supervision who were not confined in a jail facility. For 1994-99 the ratio includes only those held in jail.

Table 10. Number of jail inmates, rated capacity, percent of capacity occupied, jail incarceration rate, by jurisdiction, June 30, 1999

| Region and jurisdiction | Number of jail inmates, 6/30/99 | Rated capacity ^a | Percent of capacity occupied | Jail incarceration rate, 6/30/99 ^b |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| U.S. total | 605,943 | 652,321 | 93% | 222 |
| Northeast | 90,716 | 97,794 | 93% | 193 |
| Maine | 1,113 | 1,220 | 91 | 89 |
| Massachusetts | 10,774 | 9,978 | 108 | 174 |
| New Hampshire | 1,592 | 1,812 | 88 | 133 |
| New Jersey | 16,830 | 15,349 | 110 | 206 |
| New York | 33,411 | 39,904 | 84 | 184 |
| Pennsylvania | 26,996 | 29,531 | 91 | 225 |
| Midwest | 97,652 | 108,261 | 90% | 155 |
| Illinois | 16,880 | 19,069 | 89 | 139 |
| Indiana | 12,787 | 12,553 | 102 | 215 |
| Iowa | 2,998 | 3,125 | 96 | 104 |
| Kansas | 4,378 | 5,565 | 79 | 165 |
| Michigan | 15,629 | 16,661 | 94 | 159 |
| Minnesota | 5,002 | 5,970 | 84 | 105 |
| Missouri | 6,940 | 8,924 | 78 | 127 |
| Nebraska | 2,189 | 2,728 | 80 | 131 |
| North Dakota | 588 | 918 | 64 | 92 |
| Ohio | 16,638 | 17,219 | 97 | 148 |
| South Dakota | 1,064 | 1,623 | 66 | 144 |
| Wisconsin | 12,559 | 13,906 | 90 | 239 |
| South | 284,742 | 308,234 | 92% | 297 |
| Alabama | 11,418 | 11,600 | 98 | 261 |
| Arkansas | 4,832 | 6,122 | 79 | 189 |
| District of Columbia | 1,653 | 1,378 | 120 | 320 |
| Florida | 51,080 | 55,493 | 92 | 337 |
| Georgia | 32,835 | 36,213 | 91 | 421 |
| Kentucky | 10,373 | 9,915 | 105 | 262 |
| Louisiana | 25,631 | 27,544 | 93 | 585 |
| Maryland | 10,945 | 11,821 | 93 | 211 |
| Mississippi | 8,886 | 9,778 | 91 | 320 |
| North Carolina | 13,279 | 15,456 | 86 | 173 |
| Oklahoma | 6,743 | 7,663 | 88 | 200 |
| South Carolina | 8,780 | 9,115 | 96 | 226 |
| Tennessee | 19,629 | 21,572 | 91 | 358 |
| Texas | 57,930 | 66,521 | 87 | 288 |
| Virginia | 18,235 | 15,514 | 118 | 266 |
| West Virginia | 2,493 | 2,529 | 99 | 138 |
| West | 132,833 | 138,032 | 96% | 224 |
| Alaska ^c | 68 | 160 | 43 | -- |
| Arizona | 10,320 | 12,629 | 82 | 216 |
| California | 77,142 | 75,088 | 103 | 233 |
| Colorado | 9,004 | 9,151 | 98 | 222 |
| Idaho | 2,809 | 3,203 | 88 | 225 |
| Montana | 1,521 | 1,791 | 85 | 172 |
| Nevada | 4,898 | 5,436 | 90 | 270 |
| New Mexico | 5,217 | 6,258 | 83 | 298 |
| Oregon | 6,283 | 7,210 | 87 | 189 |
| Utah | 4,024 | 5,904 | 68 | 188 |
| Washington | 10,542 | 10,004 | 105 | 183 |
| Wyoming | 1,005 | 1,198 | 84 | 209 |

Note. Prisons and jails form an integrated system in Alaska (except for 15 locally operated facilities), Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. All inmates in these States are counted as State prisoners.

--Not calculated.

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

^bThe number of jail inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents on July 1, 1999. Regional calculations exclude resident populations in States with integrated prison and jail systems.

^cBased on 15 locally operated facilities only.

Half of all jail inmates were held in 7 States at midyear 1999

On June 30, 1999, 7 States incarcerated more than half of all local jail inmates: California (77,142), Texas (57,930), Florida (51,080), New York (33,411), Georgia (32,835), Pennsylvania (26,996), and Louisiana (25,631) (table 10). The 10 States with the smallest jail populations each held fewer than 3,000 inmates. Collectively, jails in these States held only 3.1% of the Nation's total jail population.

At midyear the total jail population exceeded jail capacity in seven States and the District of Columbia.

| State | Percent of jail capacity occupied |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| District of Columbia | 120% |
| Virginia | 118 |
| New Jersey | 110 |
| Kentucky | 105 |
| Massachusetts | 108 |
| Washington | 105 |
| California | 103 |
| Indiana | 102 |

In six other States, excluding Alaska, the total jail population was below 80% of the combined capacity of all local jails. The lowest occupancy rates were in North Dakota (64%), South Dakota (66%), Utah (68%), Missouri (78%), Arkansas (79%), and Kansas (79%).

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

The number of jail inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents totaled 222 on June 30, 1999. Of the 17 States with rates greater than that for the Nation, 11 were in the South, 4 were in the West, 1 was in the Northeast and 1 in the Midwest. States that had the largest number of jail inmates per 100,000 residents were Louisiana (585), Georgia (421), Tennessee (358), and Florida (337). Four States — Maine (89), North Dakota (92), Iowa (104) and Minnesota (105) — had rates that were less than half of the national rate.

Louisiana and Texas held at least 1 percent of their State population in prison or jail

More than 1% of residents in Louisiana and Texas were in prison or jail at midyear 1999. Louisiana led the Nation with 1,025 prison and jail inmates per 100,000 State residents, followed by Texas (1,014), Georgia (956) and Oklahoma (825). The District of Columbia, an entirely urban jurisdiction, held 1,594 inmates per 100,000 residents. Vermont (203), Maine (220), Minnesota (226), North Dakota (239), and Hawaii (291) held the fewest inmates relative to their State populations.

Southern States had significantly higher total incarceration rates than States in other regions. Nine of the 12 States with rates higher than the national total were in the South. Nevada (774 inmates per 100,000 residents), Arizona (761), and California (721) were the only States outside of the South with rates above the national average. The combined prison and jail incarceration rates totaled 797 in the South, followed by 637 in the West, 508 in the Midwest, and 504 in the Northeast.

States also varied in the percentage of inmates held in local jails. Among all States at midyear 1999, 35% of inmates were housed in local facilities. Louisiana (with the highest incarceration rate) also had the largest percentage housed in local facilities (57%). Local jails in Tennessee (55%), New Mexico (51%), and Massachusetts (51%) also held more than half of their State's inmates. Excluding States with integrated prison and jail systems, Missouri held the largest proportion of its inmates in its State prisons (79%), followed by Oklahoma (76%) and Michigan (75%).

Table 11. Number of inmates in custody of State or Federal prisons or local jails, June 30, 1999

| Region and jurisdiction | Total inmates in custody | Local jail inmates | Prison inmates ^a | Total incarceration rate, 6/30/99 ^b |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| U.S. total | 1,860,520 | 605,943 | 1,254,577 | 682 |
| Federal | 117,995 | -- | 117,995 | 43 |
| State | 1,742,525 | 605,943 | 1,136,582 | 639 |
| Northeast | 261,226 | 90,716 | 170,510 | 504 |
| Connecticut ^c | 16,776 | -- | 16,776 | 511 |
| Maine | 2,745 | 1,113 | 1,632 | 220 |
| Massachusetts | 21,796 | 10,774 | 11,022 | 353 |
| New Hampshire | 3,830 | 1,592 | 2,238 | 320 |
| New Jersey | 43,777 | 16,830 | 26,947 | 536 |
| New York | 104,431 | 33,411 | 71,020 | 574 |
| Pennsylvania | 63,490 | 26,996 | 36,494 | 529 |
| Rhode Island ^c | 3,176 | -- | 3,176 | 321 |
| Vermont ^c | 1,205 | -- | 1,205 | 203 |
| Midwest | 320,803 | 97,652 | 223,151 | 508 |
| Illinois | 61,235 | 16,880 | 44,355 | 506 |
| Indiana | 30,025 | 12,787 | 17,238 | 506 |
| Iowa | 10,229 | 2,998 | 7,231 | 356 |
| Kansas | 12,864 | 4,378 | 8,486 | 484 |
| Michigan | 61,882 | 15,629 | 46,253 | 628 |
| Minnesota | 10,765 | 5,002 | 5,763 | 226 |
| Missouri | 32,300 | 6,940 | 25,360 | 591 |
| Nebraska | 5,740 | 2,189 | 3,551 | 344 |
| North Dakota | 1,520 | 588 | 932 | 239 |
| Ohio | 63,444 | 16,638 | 46,806 | 565 |
| South Dakota | 3,581 | 1,064 | 2,517 | 485 |
| Wisconsin | 27,218 | 12,559 | 14,659 | 519 |
| South | 770,649 | 284,742 | 485,907 | 797 |
| Alabama | 33,157 | 11,418 | 21,739 | 757 |
| Arkansas | 15,022 | 4,832 | 10,190 | 588 |
| Delaware ^c | 5,958 | -- | 5,958 | 792 |
| District of Columbia | 8,226 | 1,653 | 6,573 | 1,594 |
| Florida | 119,679 | 51,080 | 68,599 | 790 |
| Georgia | 74,500 | 32,835 | 41,665 | 956 |
| Kentucky | 21,651 | 10,373 | 11,278 | 546 |
| Louisiana | 44,934 | 25,631 | 19,303 | 1,025 |
| Maryland | 33,650 | 10,945 | 22,705 | 650 |
| Mississippi | 18,416 | 8,886 | 9,530 | 664 |
| North Carolina | 43,243 | 13,279 | 29,964 | 564 |
| Oklahoma | 27,826 | 6,743 | 21,083 | 825 |
| South Carolina | 30,000 | 8,780 | 21,220 | 772 |
| Tennessee | 35,884 | 19,629 | 16,324 | 655 |
| Texas | 204,110 | 57,930 | 146,180 | 1,014 |
| Virginia | 48,828 | 18,235 | 30,593 | 713 |
| West Virginia | 5,496 | 2,493 | 3,003 | 304 |
| West | 389,847 | 132,833 | 257,014 | 637 |
| Alaska ^c | 2,837 | 68 | 2,769 | 459 |
| Arizona | 36,412 | 10,320 | 26,092 | 761 |
| California | 239,206 | 77,142 | 162,064 | 721 |
| Colorado | 21,043 | 9,004 | 12,039 | 520 |
| Hawaii ^c | 3,479 | -- | 3,479 | 291 |
| Idaho | 6,634 | 2,809 | 3,825 | 531 |
| Montana | 3,998 | 1,521 | 2,477 | 453 |
| Nevada | 14,057 | 4,898 | 9,159 | 774 |
| New Mexico | 10,330 | 5,217 | 5,113 | 590 |
| Oregon | 15,425 | 6,283 | 9,142 | 464 |
| Utah | 9,239 | 4,024 | 5,215 | 433 |
| Washington | 24,849 | 10,542 | 14,307 | 431 |
| Wyoming | 2,338 | 1,005 | 1,333 | 485 |

^aAll inmates in custody of State and Federal correctional authorities.

^bThe number of inmates in prison or jail per 100,000 U.S. residents on July 1, 1999.

^cPrison and jails form an integrated system. All inmates in these States are counted as State prisoners, except in Alaska where 15 local jails also held inmates.

An estimated 11% of black males in their twenties and early thirties were in prison or jail in 1999

When total incarceration rates are estimated separately by age group, black males in their twenties and thirties are found to have very high rates relative to other groups. Among the nearly 1.9 million offenders incarcerated on June 30, 1999, more than 560,000 were black males between the ages of 20 and 39 (table 12).

Expressed in terms of percentages, 12.3% of black non-Hispanic males age 25 to 29 were in prison or jail, compared to 4.2% of Hispanic males and about 1.5% of white males in the same age group (table 13). Although incarceration rates drop with age, the percentage of black males age 45 to 54 in prison or jail in 1999 was still nearly 3.4% — twice the highest rate (1.7%) 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 375 per 100,000) were 2½ times more likely than Hispanic females (142 per 100,000) and 7 times more likely than white females (53 per 100,000) to be incarcerated in 1999. These differences among white, black, and Hispanic females were consistent across all age groups.

Among black non-Hispanic females, the rate was highest (1,362 per 100,000) among those age 30-34. This rate was nearly as large as the highest rate among white males (1,674 per 100,000).

Table 12. Number of inmates in State or Federal prisons and local jails, by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and age, June 30, 1999

| 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 | 1,711,400 | 610,100 | 757,000 | 296,300 | 149,200 | 53,600 | 67,900 | 22,800 |
| 18-19 | 78,600 | 24,400 | 35,300 | 16,000 | 3,700 | 1,700 | 1,400 | 500 |
| 20-24 | 298,600 | 91,400 | 136,200 | 62,000 | 18,800 | 7,200 | 7,200 | 3,900 |
| 25-29 | 316,800 | 96,000 | 152,200 | 59,600 | 28,700 | 9,600 | 13,200 | 4,700 |
| 30-34 | 320,700 | 114,400 | 142,300 | 55,700 | 37,300 | 12,600 | 18,900 | 4,900 |
| 35-39 | 282,300 | 106,300 | 129,500 | 40,100 | 29,400 | 10,400 | 14,100 | 4,000 |
| 40-44 | 190,000 | 74,400 | 79,300 | 31,100 | 16,300 | 6,000 | 7,300 | 2,200 |
| 45-54 | 157,300 | 71,300 | 59,000 | 22,200 | 11,500 | 4,600 | 4,400 | 2,000 |
| 55 or older | 48,800 | 27,000 | 12,600 | 7,300 | 2,500 | 1,400 | 800 | 200 |

Note: Based on custody counts from National Prisoners Statistics (NPS1-A), 1999 and Census of Jails, 1999, and estimates by age from Survey of Inmates in Local Jails, 1996, and Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1997. Estimates were rounded to the nearest 100.

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

^bExcludes Hispanics.

Table 13. Number of inmates in State or Federal prisons and local jails per 100,000 residents, by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and age, June 30, 1999

| 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 | 1,261 | 630 | 4,617 | 1,802 | 106 | 53 | 375 | 142 |
| 18-19 | 1,868 | 885 | 5,787 | 2,524 | 92 | 63 | 224 | 94 |
| 20-24 | 3,130 | 1,462 | 10,407 | 4,141 | 205 | 121 | 524 | 284 |
| 25-29 | 3,363 | 1,535 | 12,334 | 4,220 | 303 | 154 | 956 | 357 |
| 30-34 | 3,193 | 1,674 | 11,225 | 3,844 | 370 | 185 | 1,362 | 372 |
| 35-39 | 2,474 | 1,302 | 9,548 | 2,898 | 257 | 128 | 940 | 308 |
| 40-44 | 1,699 | 897 | 6,224 | 2,746 | 144 | 73 | 512 | 203 |
| 45-54 | 896 | 522 | 3,399 | 1,521 | 63 | 33 | 214 | 133 |
| 55 or older | 193 | 129 | 611 | 460 | 8 | 5 | 27 | 11 |

Note: Based on estimates of the U.S. resident population on July 1, 1999, and adjusted for the 1990 census undercount.

^aIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives,

Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders.

^bExcludes Hispanics.

Methodology

National Prisoner Statistics (NPS)

The Bureau of Justice Statistics, with the U.S. Bureau of the Census 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. 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.

Census of Jails, 1999

The 1999 Census of Jails was the seventh in a series. Previous censuses were conducted in 1970, 1972, 1978, 1983, 1988, and 1993. As in previous censuses, the U.S. Bureau of the Census collected the data for the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

The 1999 census included all locally administered confinement facilities (3,318) that hold inmates beyond arraignment and are staffed by municipal or county employees. The census also included 47 jails that were privately operated under contract for local governments. Included in the census, but excluded from this report due to lack of comparability with previous survey years, were 11 facilities maintained by the Federal Bureau of Prisons and functioning as jails.

Excluded from the census were temporary holding facilities, such as drunk tanks and police lockups, that do not hold persons after they are formally charged in court (usually within 72 hours of arrest). Also excluded were State-operated facilities in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont, which have combined jail-prison systems. Fifteen locally operated jails in Alaska were included.

After extensive followup, including additional mail requests and repeated telephone contacts, all jail jurisdictions (except 6) provided data on seven critical items — number under supervision by type; number of inmates by confinement status by gender and age; average daily population; rated capacity; total staff by payroll, non-payroll, full-time and part-time; inmate deaths, and sex of inmate housed. Data on these seven items for non-responding jail jurisdictions were imputed based on data reported in the 1993 Census of Jails.

Completed forms with data for all or most items were received for 2,833 jail jurisdictions, resulting in a 92% response rate. These reporting jails housed 96% of all local jail inmates on June 30, 1999.

Juveniles

State statutes and judicial practices allow juveniles to be incarcerated in adult jails under a variety of circumstances. Because of the differing statutes and practices, however,

accurate and comparable data on juveniles are difficult to collect.

Beginning in 1994 BJS has provided estimates of the total number of jail inmates under age 18, the number held as adults, and the number held as juveniles. New sampling procedures were also introduced in 1994 to minimize the standard errors of these estimates.

National Prisoner Statistics jurisdiction notes

Alaska — 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 — Counts are based on custody data.

California — Beginning with the NPS-1 counts for 12/31/98, jurisdiction counts include felons and unsentenced inmates temporarily housed in local jails.

Connecticut — Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

Delaware — Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

District of Columbia — Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

Florida — Counts are based on custody data.

Georgia — Counts are based on custody data.

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

Illinois — Counts are based on custody data.

Iowa — Counts are based on custody data.

Massachusetts — All midyear 1999 counts are as of July 4. Jurisdiction counts exclude approximately 5,000 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 in Massachusetts may be sentenced to terms of up to 2½ years in locally operated jails and correctional institutions.

Michigan — Counts are based on custody data.

Missouri — Revised counts for June 30, 1998, exclude persons under house arrest or in halfway house who were reclassified as parolees.

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

Tennessee — Jurisdiction counts exclude 3,864 felons sentenced to serve their time in local jails. Tennessee pays to house these felons, but the local court maintains jurisdiction.

Vermont — Prisons and jails form an integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations. Jurisdiction counts exclude 455 inmates on extended furlough.

Wisconsin — Custody counts exclude inmates held in non-Wisconsin DOC facilities under contract.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics is the statistical agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. Jan M. Chaiken, Ph.D., is director.

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

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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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