



Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin

August 2001, NCJ 188207

Prisoners in 2000

By Allen J. Beck, Ph.D.
and Paige M. Harrison
BJS Statisticians

The total number of prisoners under the jurisdiction of Federal or State adult correctional authorities was 1,381,892 at yearend 2000. During the year the States and the District of Columbia added 8,021 prisoners, and the Federal prison system added 10,170 prisoners. Overall, the Nation's prison population grew 1.3%, which was less than the average annual growth of 6.0% since 1990. During 2000 the prison population rose at the lowest rate since 1972 and had the smallest absolute increase since 1980.

The rate of incarceration in prison at yearend 2000 was 478 sentenced inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents — up from 292 in 1990. About 1 in every 109 men and 1 in every 1,695 women were sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal authorities.

Overall, the United States incarcerated 2,071,686 persons at yearend 2000. This total represents persons held in —

- Federal and State prisons (1,312,354, which excludes State and Federal prisoners in local jails)
- territorial prisons (16,130)
- local jails (621,149)
- facilities operated by or exclusively for the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (8,894)
- military facilities (2,420)
- jails in Indian country (1,775)
- juvenile facilities (108,965 as of October 1999).

Highlights

Decem- ber 31	Number of inmates		Sentenced prisoners per 100,000 resident population		Population housed as a percent of highest capacity	
	Federal	State	Federal	State	Federal	State
1990	65,526	708,379	20	272	--	115%
1995	100,250	1,025,624	32	379	126%	114
1999	135,246	1,228,455	42	434	132	101
2000	145,416	1,236,476	45	432	131	100

--Not available.

- In the last 6 months of 2000, the State prison population declined about 6,200 inmates (down 0.5%) — the first measured decline in the State prison population since 1972.
- Between January 1 and December 31, 2000, 13 States experienced decreases, led by Massachusetts (down 5.6%), followed by New Jersey (down 5.4%), New York (down 3.7%) and Texas (down 3.2%).
- Five States — Idaho (up 14.1%), North Dakota (14.1%), Mississippi (10.9%), Vermont (10.5%), and Iowa (10.0%) — had increases of at least 10% in 2000.
- California (163,001 inmates), Texas (157,997), and the Federal system (145,416) together held 1 in every 3 prisoners in the Nation. The 10 States with the smallest prison systems, each holding fewer than 4,000 inmates, together held less than 2% of the Nation's prisoners.
- At yearend 2000, privately operated facilities housed 87,369 inmates (5.8% of State and 10.7% of Federal inmates); local jails housed 63,140 State and Federal inmates (4.6% of all prisoners).
- On December 31, 2000, State prisons were operating between full capacity and 15% above capacity, while Federal prisons were operating at 31% above capacity.
- Between June 30, 1990, and June 30, 2000, when complete censuses of prison facilities were conducted, the number of State adult correctional facilities increased 351. At midyear 2000, there were 1,320 State adult facilities, 84 Federal facilities, and 264 privately operated facilities. During the decade, States added more than 528,000 beds (up 81%).
- At yearend 2000, 91,612 women were in State or Federal prisons — 6.6% of all prison inmates. Since 1990 the number of male prisoners has grown 77% (reaching 1,290,280 in 2000), while the number of female prisoners has increased 108%.
- Among the more than 1.3 million sentenced inmates at yearend, an estimated 428,300 were black males between the ages of 20 and 39. At yearend 2000, 9.7% of black males age 25 to 29 were in prison, compared to 2.9% of Hispanic males and 1.1% of white males in the same age group.

More than 1.9 million in prisons and local jails

On December 31, 2000, 1,312,354 inmates were in the custody of State and Federal prison authorities, and 621,149 were in the custody of local jail authorities (table 1). Since yearend 1999 the total incarcerated population has increased by 40,388. Including inmates in public and privately operated facilities, the number of inmates in State prisons increased

1.5% during 2000; the number in Federal prisons, 6.6%; and in local jails, 2.5%. During 2000 the total incarcerated population grew 2.1% — less than half the annual average (5.3%) since 1990.

The rate of incarceration in prison and jail was 699 inmates per 100,000 residents in 2000 up from 458 in 1990. At yearend 2000, 1 in every 143 U.S. residents were incarcerated in State or Federal prison or a local jail.

U.S. prison population rose 1.3% during 2000 — the smallest annual growth rate since 1972

The 2000 growth in the number of inmates under State or Federal jurisdiction (1.3%) was significantly lower than the percentage increase recorded during 1999 (3.4%) and the lowest annual rate recorded since 1972 (table 2). The population under the jurisdiction of State and Federal authorities increased by 18,191 inmates during 2000, significantly lower than in 1999 (up 43,796). Since yearend 1990 the prison population has grown an average of 60,799 per year, for an increase of 607,987 in 10 years.

Since 1995 the overall growth of the Nation's prison population has steadily slowed (figure 1). Annual growth rates peaked in 1994 (at 8.7%) and then began to decrease. In absolute numbers, however, the annual growth in the population under State and Federal jurisdiction has exceeded 50,000 new inmates in every year during the 1990's except in 1999 and 2000.

Table 1. Number of persons held in State or Federal prisons or in local jails, 1990-2000

Year	Total inmates in custody	Prisoners in custody on December 31		Inmates in local jails on June 30	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	1,933,503	133,921	1,178,433	621,149	699
Percent change,					
1999-2000	2.1%	6.6%	1.5%	2.5%	
Average annual increase,					
1990-2000	5.3%	8.6%	5.6%	4.4%	

Note: Counts include all inmates held in public and private adult correctional facilities. Jail counts for 1995-2000 exclude persons supervised outside of a jail facility.

^aNumber of prison and jail inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents at yearend.

^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.

Percent change during 6-month periods in the number of prisoners under the jurisdiction of State correctional authorities, 1995-2000

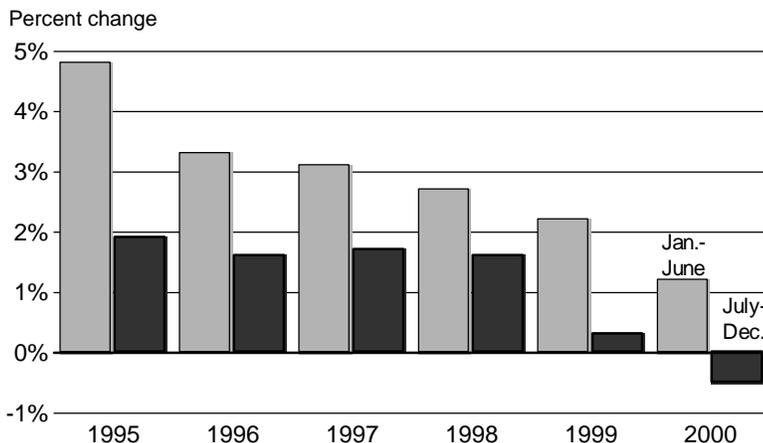


Figure 1

Table 2. Change in the State and Federal prison populations, 1990-2000

Years	Annual increase in the number of prisoners		Percent change
	Custody	Jurisdiction	
1990	60,000	61,555	8.6%
1991	49,153	51,640	6.7
1992	58,031	56,941	6.9
1993	58,815	64,992	7.4
1994	80,766	84,258	8.7
1995	88,395	71,172	6.7
1996	49,222	57,494	5.1
1997	48,800	58,785	5.0
1998	47,905	58,420	4.7
1999	36,957	43,796	3.4
2000	25,182	18,191	1.3
Average annual increase, 1990-2000			
	56,897	60,799	6.0%

Note: In years in which States changed their reporting methods, counts based on comparable methods were used to calculate the annual increase and percent change. See *Methodology* for changes by State.

In the last 6 months of 2000, the State prison population declined about 6,200 inmates

Between July 1, 2000, and December 31, 2000, the number of inmates under State jurisdiction dropped 0.5% (from 1,242,719 at midyear to 1,236,476 at yearend). This was the first measured decline in the State prison population since 1972. At the same time the Federal population continued to grow (up 2.0% from midyear 2000). In the last 6 months of 2000, the Federal population rose 2,886, compared to an increase of 7,284 inmates in the first 6 months.

Prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, 1998-2000

Date	State*	Federal
12/31/98	1,177,532	123,041
06/30/99	1,224,404	130,378
12/31/99	1,228,455	135,246
06/30/00	1,242,719	142,530
12/31/00	1,236,476	145,416

*See *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2000* (NCJ 185989) for State counts for June 30, 1999 and 2000.

Sentenced Federal inmate population rose 9.4% during the last 12 months

Prisoners with sentences of more than 1 year ("sentenced prisoners") represented 97% of the total State prison population and 86% of the Federal prison population at yearend 2000. During the 12-month period, the sentenced prison population grew 1.3% (table 3). The remaining prisoners had sentences of a year or less or were currently unsentenced.

While the 12-month growth of the State sentenced prison population was 0.5%, the sentenced Federal prison population grew 9.4%. The rate in 2000 was down only slightly from the 10.2% increase during 1999. During 2000, the Federal prison system added 10,769 sentenced prisoners — the equivalent of more than 200 new inmates per week.

Table 3. Prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, by region and jurisdiction, yearend 1999 and 2000

Region and jurisdiction	Total			Sentenced to more than 1 year			Incarceration rate, 2000 ^a
	Advance 2000	1999	Percent change, 1999-00	Advance 2000	1999	Percent change, 1999-00	
U.S. total	1,381,892	1,363,701	1.3%	1,321,137	1,304,074	1.3%	478
Federal	145,416	135,246	7.5	125,044	114,275	9.4	45
State	1,236,476	1,228,455	0.7	1,196,093	1,189,799	0.5	432
Northeast	174,825	179,424	-2.6%	166,631	171,237	-2.7%	320
Connecticut ^b	18,355	18,639	-1.5	13,155	13,032	0.9	398
Maine	1,679	1,716	-2.2	1,635	1,663	-1.7	129
Massachusetts ^c	10,722	11,356	-5.6	9,479	10,282	-7.8	252
New Hampshire	2,257	2,257	0.0	2,257	2,257	0.0	185
New Jersey ^d	29,784	31,493	-5.4	29,784	31,493	-5.4	362
New York ^e	70,198	72,899	-3.7	70,198	72,899	-3.7	383
Pennsylvania	36,847	36,525	0.9	36,844	36,525	0.9	307
Rhode Island ^b	3,286	3,003	9.4	1,966	1,908	3.0	197
Vermont ^b	1,697	1,536	10.5	1,313	1,178	11.5	218
Midwest	237,016	232,903	1.8%	236,185	232,314	1.7%	371
Illinois ^{d,e}	45,281	44,660	1.4	45,281	44,660	1.4	371
Indiana	20,125	19,309	4.2	20,081	19,260	4.3	335
Iowa ^{d,e}	7,955	7,232	10.0	7,955	7,232	10.0	276
Kansas ^d	8,344	8,567	-2.6	8,344	8,567	-2.6	312
Michigan	47,718	46,617	2.4	47,718	46,617	2.4	480
Minnesota	6,238	5,969	4.5	6,238	5,955	4.8	128
Missouri	27,323	26,155	4.5	27,299	26,133	4.5	494
Nebraska	3,895	3,688	5.6	3,816	3,632	5.1	228
North Dakota	1,076	943	14.1	994	866	14.8	158
Ohio ^d	45,833	46,842	-2.2	45,833	46,842	-2.2	406
South Dakota	2,616	2,506	4.4	2,613	2,498	4.6	353
Wisconsin	20,612	20,415	1.0	20,013	19,699	1.6	376
South	552,225	548,657	0.7%	529,025	526,764	0.4%	539
Alabama ^f	26,225	24,658	--	24,123	24,109	--	549
Arkansas	11,915	11,415	4.4	11,851	11,336	4.5	458
Delaware ^b	6,921	6,983	-0.9	3,937	3,730	5.5	513
Dist. of Columbia ^b	7,456	8,652	-13.8	5,008	6,730	-25.6	971
Florida ^e	71,319	69,596	2.5	71,318	69,594	2.5	462
Georgia ^e	44,232	42,091	5.1	44,141	42,008	5.1	550
Kentucky	14,919	15,317	-2.6	14,919	15,317	-2.6	373
Louisiana	35,047	34,066	2.9	35,047	34,066	2.9	801
Maryland	23,538	23,095	1.9	22,490	22,184	1.4	429
Mississippi	20,241	18,247	10.9	19,239	17,410	10.5	688
North Carolina	31,266	31,123	0.5	27,043	26,672	1.4	347
Oklahoma ^d	23,181	22,393	3.5	23,181	22,393	3.5	685
South Carolina	21,778	22,008	-1.0	21,017	21,228	-1.0	532
Tennessee ^{d,e}	22,166	22,502	-1.5	22,166	22,502	-1.5	399
Texas ^d	157,997	163,190	-3.2	150,107	154,865	-3.1	730
Virginia	30,168	29,789	1.3	29,643	29,088	1.9	422
West Virginia	3,856	3,532	9.2	3,795	3,532	7.4	211
West	272,410	267,471	1.8%	264,252	259,484	1.8%	423
Alaska ^b	4,173	3,949	5.7	2,128	2,325	-8.5	341
Arizona ^e	26,510	25,986	2.0	25,412	23,944	6.1	515
California	163,001	163,067	0.0	160,412	160,517	-0.1	474
Colorado	16,833	15,670	7.4	16,833	15,670	7.4	403
Hawaii ^b	5,053	4,903	3.1	3,553	3,817	-6.9	302
Idaho	5,526	4,842	14.1	5,526	4,842	14.1	430
Montana	3,105	2,951	5.2	3,105	2,951	5.2	348
Nevada	10,012	9,494	5.5	9,921	9,413	5.4	518
New Mexico	5,342	5,124	4.3	4,887	4,730	3.3	279
Oregon	10,630	9,860	7.8	10,603	9,840	7.8	316
Utah	5,630	5,322	5.8	5,526	5,164	7.0	254
Washington	14,915	14,590	2.2	14,666	14,558	0.7	251
Wyoming	1,680	1,713	-1.9	1,680	1,713	-1.9	349

-- Not calculated.

^aThe number of prisoners with sentences of more than 1 year per 100,000 U.S. residents.

^bPrisons and jails form one 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.

^fAlabama counts for 1999 were for fiscal year ending September 30.

Table 4. Change in the number of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, 1990-2000

Region and jurisdiction	1990-2000		Average annual percent change
	Population difference	Percent change	
U.S. total	574,029	76.8%	5.9%
Federal	74,641	148.1%	9.5%
State	499,388	71.7	5.6
Northeast	47,568	40.0%	3.4%
Connecticut	5,384	69.3	5.4
Maine	155	10.5	1.0
Massachusetts ^a	1,580	20.0	1.8
New Hampshire	915	68.2	5.3
New Jersey	8,656	41.0	3.5
New York	15,303	27.9	2.5
Pennsylvania	14,563	65.4	5.2
Rhode Island	380	24.0	2.2
Vermont	632	92.8	6.8
Midwest	90,604	62.2%	5.0%
Illinois	17,765	64.6	5.1
Indiana ^a	7,466	59.2	4.8
Iowa	3,988	100.5	7.2
Kansas	2,569	44.5	3.7
Michigan ^a	13,451	39.3	3.4
Minnesota	3,062	96.4	7.0
Missouri	12,356	82.7	6.2
Nebraska	1,530	66.9	5.3
North Dakota	559	128.5	8.6
Ohio	14,011	44.0	3.7
South Dakota	1,272	94.9	6.9
Wisconsin	12,575	--	--
South	246,444	87.2%	6.5%
Alabama	8,758	57.0	4.6
Arkansas	4,577	62.9	5.0
Delaware	1,696	75.7	5.8
Dist. of Columbia ^a	-1,790	-26.3	--
Florida	26,938	60.7	4.9
Georgia	22,470	103.7	7.4
Kentucky	5,896	65.3	5.2
Louisiana	16,448	88.4	6.5
Maryland	5,756	34.4	3.0
Mississippi	11,155	138.0	9.1
North Carolina ^a	9,279	52.2	4.3
Oklahoma	10,896	88.7	6.6
South Carolina	4,809	29.7	2.6
Tennessee	11,778	113.4	7.9
Texas ^b	93,323	164.3	10.2
Virginia	12,225	70.2	5.5
West Virginia	2,230	142.5	9.3
West	114,772	76.8%	5.9%
Alaska	277	15.0	1.4
Arizona	11,631	84.4	6.3
California ^a	66,290	70.4	5.5
Colorado	9,162	119.4	8.2
Hawaii	1,845	108.0	7.6
Idaho	3,565	181.8	10.9
Montana	1,680	117.9	8.1
Nevada	4,098	70.4	5.5
New Mexico	1,820	59.3	4.8
Oregon	4,111	63.3	5.0
Utah	3,052	123.4	8.4
Washington	6,671	83.4	6.3
Wyoming ^a	570	51.4	4.2

-Not calculated because of changes in reporting procedures. Growth may be slightly overestimated due to a change in reporting from custody to jurisdiction counts. Includes 6,742 "paper-ready" State inmates held in local jails in 1990.

Prison incarceration rates have risen sharply since 1990

On December 31, 2000, the number of sentenced prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents was 478. Of the 13 States with rates greater than that for the Nation, 9 were in the South, 2 were in the West, and 2 were in the Midwest. Three States — Minnesota (128), Maine (129), and North Dakota (158) — had rates that were less than a third the national rate. The District of Columbia, a wholly urban jurisdiction, held 971 sentenced prisoners per 100,000 residents. The number of sentenced inmates in the District of Columbia dropped 26% during 2000, as a result of an ongoing transfer of responsibility for sentenced felons to the Federal system.

Since 1990 the number of sentenced prisoners per 100,000 residents has risen from 292 to 478. During this period, incarceration rates rose most in the South (from 316 to 539) and West (from 277 to 423). The rate in the Midwest rose from 239 to 371, and the rate in the Northeast grew from 232 to 320. The number of sentenced Federal prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents increased from 20 to 45.

Five States reported increases of at least 10% during 2000; 13 States reported decreases

Between January 1 and December 31, Idaho and North Dakota experienced the largest increase (up 14.1%), followed by Mississippi (10.9%), Vermont (10.5%), and Iowa (10.0%). Thirteen States and the District of Columbia experienced a decline in prison populations. The District of Columbia had the largest decline (down 13.8%), followed by Massachusetts (down 5.6%), New Jersey (down 5.4%), New York (down 3.7%), and Texas (down 3.2%).

In absolute numbers of inmates, only 2 jurisdictions grew by at least 2,000. The Federal system (up 10,170), experienced the largest growth, followed by Georgia (up 2,141). These two jurisdictions accounted for more than two-thirds of the total growth during 2000.

Since 1990 the sentenced inmate population in State prisons has grown 72% (table 4). During this period 10 States more than doubled their sentenced inmate populations, led by Idaho (up 182%), Texas (up 164%), and West Virginia (up 142%). Between 1990 and 2000 the Federal system reported an increase of 148% — 74,641 additional inmates with sentences of more than 1 year.

Table 5. The 10 highest and lowest jurisdictions for selected characteristics of the prison population, yearend 2000

Prison population	Number of inmates	Incarceration rates, 2000	Rate per 100,000 State residents ^a	1-year growth, 1999-2000	Percent change	Growth since 1990	Average percent change ^b
10 highest:							
California	163,001	Louisiana	801	Idaho	14.1%	Idaho	10.9%
Texas	157,997	Texas	730	North Dakota	14.1	Texas	10.2
Federal	145,416	Mississippi	688	Mississippi	10.9	Federal	9.5
Florida	71,319	Oklahoma	685	Vermont	10.5	West Virginia	9.3
New York	70,198	Georgia	550	Iowa	10.0	Mississippi	9.1
Michigan	47,718	Alabama	549	Rhode Island	9.4	North Dakota	8.6
Ohio	45,833	South Carolina	532	West Virginia	9.2	Washington	8.4
Illinois	45,281	Nevada	518	Oregon	7.8	Colorado	8.2
Georgia	44,232	Arizona	515	Federal	7.5	Montana	8.1
Pennsylvania	36,847	Delaware	513	Colorado	7.4	Tennessee	7.9
10 lowest:							
North Dakota	1,076	Minnesota	128	District of Columbia	-13.8%	Maine	1.0%
Maine	1,679	Maine	129	Massachusetts	-5.6	Alaska	1.4
Wyoming	1,680	North Dakota	158	New Jersey	-5.4	Massachusetts	1.8
Vermont	1,697	New Hampshire	185	New York	-3.7	Rhode Island	2.2
New Hampshire	2,257	Rhode Island	197	Texas	-3.2	New York	2.5
South Dakota	2,616	West Virginia	211	Kentucky	-2.6	South Carolina	2.6
Montana	3,105	Vermont	218	Kansas	-2.6	Maryland	3.0
Rhode Island	3,286	Nebraska	228	Maine	-2.2	Michigan	3.4
West Virginia	3,856	Washington	251	Ohio	-2.2	New Jersey	3.5
Nebraska	3,895	Utah	254	Wyoming	-1.9	Ohio	3.7

^aThe number of prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year per 100,000 residents in the State population. The Federal Bureau of Prisons and the District of Columbia are excluded.

^bThe average annual percent change from 1990 to 2000.

Among States, Louisiana had the highest incarceration rate; Minnesota, the lowest

At yearend 2000 the 10 jurisdictions with the largest prison populations had under their jurisdiction 827,842 inmates, or 60% of the Nation's total prison population (table 5). California (163,001), Texas (157,997), and the Federal system (145,416) accounted for a third of the population. The 10 States with the smallest prison populations each held fewer than 4,000 inmates. Collectively, these States held 1.8% of the Nation's total prison population.

Louisiana had the highest prison incarceration rate (801 sentenced inmates per 100,000 residents), followed by Texas (730), Mississippi (688), and Oklahoma (685). Five States had prison incarceration rates below 200, led by Minnesota (128), Maine (129), and North Dakota (158).

Since 1990 two States had average annual prison population increases of at least 10%: Idaho (10.9%) and Texas (10.2%). Ten States had

average annual growth rates of less than 4%, led by Maine (1.0%), Alaska (1.4%) and Massachusetts (1.8%).

Female prisoner population more than doubled since 1990

During 2000 the number of women under the jurisdiction of State or Federal prison authorities increased 1.2%, slightly below the increase in the number of men (up 1.3%) (table 6). At yearend 91,612 women and 1,290,280 men were in State or Federal prisons.

Since 1990 the annual rate of growth of the female inmate population has averaged 7.6%, higher than the 5.9% average increase in the number of male inmates. While the total number of male prisoners has grown 77% since 1990, the number of female prisoners has increased 108%. By yearend 2000 women accounted for 6.6% of all prisoners nationwide, 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 incarcerated in a State or Federal

prison. At yearend 2000 there were 59 sentenced female inmates per 100,000 women in the United States, compared to 915 sentenced male inmates per 100,000 men.

Table 6. Prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, by gender, yearend 1990, 1999, and 2000

	Men	Women
All inmates		
Advance 2000	1,290,280	91,612
Final 1999	1,273,171	90,530
Final 1990	729,840	44,065
Percent change, 1999-2000		
Average annual 1990-2000	1.3%	1.2%
	5.9	7.6
Sentenced to more than 1 year		
Advance 2000	1,237,469	83,668
Final 1999	1,221,611	82,463
Percent change, 1999-2000	1.3%	1.5%
Incarceration rate*		
2000	915	59
1990	572	32

*The number of prisoners with sentences of more than 1 year per 100,000 residents on December 31.

Table 7. Women under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, 1990-2000

	Number of female inmates		Percent change		Incarceration rate, 2000 ^b
	2000	1990	1999-2000	Average, 1990-00 ^a	
U.S. total	91,612	44,065	1.2%	7.6%	59
Federal	10,245	5,011	3.3%	7.4%	6
State	81,367	39,054	0.9	7.6	53
Northeast	9,081	6,293	-6.7%	3.7%	29
Connecticut	1,406	683	-3.6	7.5	46
Maine	66	44	1.5	4.1	10
Massachusetts ^c	663	582	-10.6	1.3	7
New Hampshire	120	44	2.6	10.6	19
New Jersey	1,650	1,041	-11.4	4.7	39
New York	3,279	2,691	-9.4	2.0	34
Pennsylvania	1,579	1,006	-2.4	4.6	25
Rhode Island	238	166	26.6	3.7	12
Vermont	80	36	35.6	8.3	14
Midwest	14,578	7,521	3.1%	6.8%	45
Illinois	2,849	1,183	1.7	9.2	46
Indiana ^c	1,452	681	18.8	7.9	47
Iowa	592	212	9.8	10.8	40
Kansas	504	284	-11.6	5.9	37
Michigan ^c	2,131	1,688	5.1	2.4	42
Minnesota	368	159	3.7	8.8	15
Missouri	1,988	777	5.1	9.8	70
Nebraska	266	145	6.0	6.3	30
North Dakota	68	20	-2.9	13.0	17
Ohio	2,808	1,947	-1.2	3.7	48
South Dakota	200	77	5.8	10.0	53
Wisconsin	1,352	348	-2.2	14.5	50
South	38,058	15,366	1.7%	9.5%	69
Alabama	1,556	955	--	5.0	66
Arkansas	772	435	-2.0	5.9	57
Delaware	597	226	-2.5	10.2	62
Dist. of Columbia ^c	356	606	29.0	-5.2	31
Florida	4,105	2,664	7.5	4.4	52
Georgia	2,758	1,243	5.8	8.3	67
Kentucky	1,061	479	-3.3	8.3	52
Louisiana	2,272	775	0.2	11.4	100
Maryland	1,219	877	9.5	3.3	39
Mississippi	1,669	448	18.8	14.1	105
North Carolina ^c	1,903	945	0.8	7.3	35
Oklahoma	2,394	1,071	3.4	8.4	138
South Carolina	1,420	1,053	-1.9	3.0	64
Tennessee ^c	1,369	390	0.1	13.4	48
Texas ^d	12,245	2,196	-2.1	18.7	100
Virginia	2,059	927	2.4	8.3	55
West Virginia	303	76	26.8	14.8	31
West	19,650	9,874	1.7%	7.1%	59
Alaska	284	128	-1.4	8.3	33
Arizona	1,964	835	5.9	8.9	72
California ^c	11,161	6,502	-1.8	5.6	63
Colorado	1,333	433	9.9	11.9	63
Hawaii	561	171	1.4	12.6	64
Idaho	493	120	23.6	15.2	77
Montana	306	76	16.3	14.9	68
Nevada	834	406	14.1	7.5	89
New Mexico	511	193	11.1	10.2	48
Oregon	598	362	2.4	5.1	35
Utah	384	125	8.2	11.9	33
Washington	1,065	435	-4.1	9.4	34
Wyoming ^c	156	88	9.9	5.9	65

--Not calculated because of changes in reporting procedures.
^aThe average annual percentage increase from 1990 to 2000.
^bThe number of female prisoners with sentences of more than 1 year per 100,000 U.S. residents.
^cGrowth from 1990 to 2000 may be slightly overestimated due to a change in reporting from custody to jurisdiction counts.
^dExcludes an unknown number of female inmates in 1990 who were "paper-ready" State inmates held in local jails.

Over a third of all female prisoners were held in the 3 largest jurisdictions: Texas (12,245), California (11,161), and the Federal system (10,245) (table 7). Oklahoma (with 138 sentenced female inmates per 100,000 female State residents), Mississippi (105), and Texas and Louisiana (both with 100) had the highest female incarceration rates. Massachusetts (with 7 sentenced female prisoners per 100,000 female residents), Maine (10), and Rhode Island (12) had the lowest incarceration rates.

Since 1990 the female prisoner population has grown at an annual average rate of at least 10% in 17 States. Texas reported the highest average annual increase in female prisoners (18.7%), followed by Idaho (15.2%), Montana (14.9%) and West Virginia (14.8%). The District of Columbia, which is transferring responsibility of its sentenced felons to the Federal system, was the only jurisdiction to report fewer female prisoners since 1990. However, in 2000 the District of Columbia recorded a 29% increase in the number of female inmates, primarily unsentenced or with sentences of 1 year or less.

Privately operated prisons held over 87,000 State and Federal inmates in 2000

At yearend 2000, 31 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal system reported a total of 87,369 prisoners held in privately operated facilities (table 8). These private facilities held 5.8% of all State prisoners and 10.7% of Federal prisoners.

Among States, Texas (with 13,985 State inmates housed in private facilities) and Oklahoma (with 6,931) reported the largest number in 2000. Five States — New Mexico (40%), Alaska (33%), Montana (32%), Oklahoma (30%), Hawaii (24%), and Wisconsin (21%) — had at least 20% of their prison population housed in private facilities.

Except for Wisconsin (with 21% of its State inmates in private facilities), North Dakota (with 9%), and New Jersey (with 8%), the use of private facilities was concentrated among Southern and Western States. Overall, 8.3% of State inmates in the South and 5.9% in the West were in privately operated facilities at the end of 2000.

Table 8. State and Federal prisoners held in private facilities, local jails, or other States' facilities, by jurisdiction, yearend 2000

	Private facilities		Local jails		In other State or Federal facilities	
	Number	Percent of all inmates ^a	Number	Percent of all inmates ^a	Number	Percent of all inmates ^a
U.S. total	87,369	6.3%	63,140	4.6%	7,243	0.5%
Federal ^b	15,524	10.7	2,438	1.7	1,249	0.9
State	71,845	5.8	60,702	4.9	5,994	0.5
Northeast	2,509	1.4%	3,823	2.2%	1,260	0.7%
Connecticut	0	0	--	--	470	2.6
Maine	11	0.7	24	1.4	59	3.5
Massachusetts	0	0	457	4.3	95	0.9
New Hampshire	0	0	14	0.6	78	3.5
New Jersey ^c	2,498	8.4	3,225	10.8	72	0.2
New York	0	0	45	0.1	0	0
Pennsylvania	0	0	58	0.2	47	0.1
Rhode Island ^c	0	0	--	--	49	1.5
Vermont ^c	0	0	--	--	390	23.0
Midwest	7,836	3.3%	2,103	0.9%	863	0.4%
Illinois	0	0	0	0	36	0.1
Indiana	991	4.9	1,187	5.9	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	87	1.0
Michigan	449	0.9	286	0.6	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	149	2.4	144	2.3
Missouri	0	0	0	0	61	0.2
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	29	0.7
North Dakota	96	8.9	38	3.5	18	1.7
Ohio	1,918	4.2	0	0	39	0.1
South Dakota	45	1.7	16	0.6	23	0.9
Wisconsin	4,337	21.0	427	2.1	426	2.1
South	45,560	8.3%	49,455	9.0%	2,367	0.4%
Alabama	0	0	3,401	13.0	461	1.8
Arkansas	1,540	12.9	728	6.1	0	0
Delaware	0	0	--	--	232	3.4
Dist. of Columbia	2,342	31.4	1,329	17.8	1,241	16.6
Florida	3,912	5.5	0	0	0	0
Georgia	3,746	8.5	3,888	8.8	0	0
Kentucky	1,268	8.5	3,850	25.8	18	0.1
Louisiana	3,068	8.8	15,599	44.5	0	0
Maryland	127	0.5	118	0.5	42	0.2
Mississippi	3,230	16.0	3,700	18.3	0	0
North Carolina	330	1.1	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	6,931	29.9	970	4.2	76	0.3
South Carolina	0	0	433	2.0	297	1.4
Tennessee	3,510	15.8	5,204	23.5	0	0
Texas	13,985	8.9	6,477	4.1	0	0
Virginia	1,571	5.2	2,962	9.8	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	796	20.6	0	0
West	15,940	5.9%	5,321	2.0%	1,504	0.6%
Alaska	1,383	33.1	--	--	33	0.8
Arizona	1,430	5.4	237	0.9	94	0.4
California	4,547	2.8	2,758	1.7	624	0.4
Colorado ^d	...	...	2,178	12.9	0	0
Hawaii	1,187	23.5	--	--	34	0.7
Idaho	1,162	21.0	450	8.1	88	1.6
Montana	986	31.8	548	17.6	36	1.2
Nevada	508	5.1	175	1.7	203	2.0
New Mexico	2,155	40.3	0	0.0	23	0.4
Oregon	0	0	7	0.1	161	1.5
Utah	208	3.7	1,050	18.7	119	2.1
Washington ^c	0	0	0	0	65	0.4
Wyoming	275	16.4	17	1.0	24	1.4

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

...Not reported.

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

^bIncludes 6,143 Federal inmates held in privately operated community correctional centers.

^cInmates held in other State facilities include interstate compact cases.

^dColorado housed 2,099 inmates in private facilities under contract to local jails.

These inmates were included in regional and national totals for private facilities.

Local jails held more than 63,000 State prisoners

At the end of 2000, 34 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal system reported a total of 63,140 State and Federal prisoners held in local jails or other facilities operated by county or local authorities. These inmates held in local jails represented 4.6% of all prisoners in 2000. Approximately 10% of inmates in local jails were being held for State or Federal prison authorities.

Louisiana had the largest percentage of its State inmate population housed in local jails, 44%. Three other States — Kentucky (26%), Tennessee (24%), and West Virginia (21%) — had at least 20% of their population housed in local jail facilities.

In addition to housing inmates in privately operated facilities and local jails (within their own State and elsewhere), 35 States and the District of Columbia reported placing inmates in Federal facilities and in other State-operated facilities. On December 31, 2000, 7,243 prisoners nationwide were held under such arrangements — representing less than 1% of all State prisoners. California placed the most inmates (624), followed by Connecticut (470) and Wisconsin (426). Vermont (23%) and the District of Columbia (17%) had more than 10% of their prison population housed in facilities of other States or the Federal system.

Prison capacity measures vary

Prison capacity and the extent of crowding are difficult to determine because of the absence of uniform measures for defining capacity. Jurisdictions apply a variety of capacity measures to reflect both the available space to house inmates and the ability to staff and operate an institution. To estimate the capacity of their prisons, jurisdictions were asked to supply three measures for yearend 2000: rated, operational, and design capacities.

Table 9. Reported Federal and State prison capacities, yearend 2000

Region and jurisdiction	Type of capacity measure			Custody population as a percent of —	
	Rated	Operational	Design	Highest capacity ^a	Lowest capacity ^a
Federal	95,374	...	...	131%	131%
Northeast					
Connecticut ^b	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	1,428	1,641	1,460	100%	115%
Massachusetts	...	...	9,162	113	113
New Hampshire	2,500	2,286	2,216	91	103
New Jersey	...	...	17,122	141	141
New York	62,773	67,412	55,446	105	127
Pennsylvania	25,690	33,180	25,690	111	143
Rhode Island	3,717	3,717	3,878	88	92
Vermont	1,301	1,361	1,184	96	111
Midwest					
Illinois	32,995	32,995	28,211	137%	161%
Indiana	15,383	19,829	...	91	117
Iowa	6,772	6,772	6,772	117	117
Kansas	8,786	...	...	95	95
Michigan	...	48,974	...	97	97
Minnesota	6,321	6,321	6,321	96	96
Missouri	...	28,498	...	96	96
Nebraska	...	2,963	2,371	129	161
North Dakota	1,005	952	1,005	92	97
Ohio	39,927	...	...	114	114
South Dakota	...	2,619	...	97	97
Wisconsin	...	11,739	...	131	131
South					
Alabama	...	22,806	22,806	101%	101%
Arkansas ^c	10,576	10,576	10,576	105	105
Delaware	...	4,206	3,192	--	--
District of Columbia	4,586	4,586	...	83	83
Florida	83,026	75,842	56,101	81	120
Georgia	...	45,156	...	90	90
Kentucky	11,445	11,196	...	96	99
Louisiana	19,448	19,701	...	99	100
Maryland	...	23,659	...	99	99
Mississippi ^c	...	18,027	...	100	100
North Carolina	29,107	...	29,107	107	107
Oklahoma ^c	...	23,150	...	95	95
South Carolina	...	23,512	22,229	89	94
Tennessee ^c	17,958	17,555	...	95	97
Texas ^{c,d}	161,736	158,501	161,736	96	98
Virginia	32,166	...	...	91	91
West Virginia	3,123	3,253	3,123	94	98
West					
Alaska	2,603	2,691	2,603	102%	106%
Arizona	...	24,947	24,947	106	106
California	...	154,697	80,467	101	194
Colorado	...	12,826	11,607	98	108
Hawaii	...	3,406	2,481	106	145
Idaho	5,228	5,030	4,454	95	112
Montana	...	1,400	896	112	175
Nevada ^c	10,599	...	8,292	91	117
New Mexico ^c	...	5,736	5,828	92	93
Oregon	...	10,132	...	100	100
Utah	...	4,637	4,881	86	91
Washington	9,466	13,562	13,562	110	158
Wyoming	1,314	1,303	1,251	96	101

...Data not available.

--Not calculated. (See *Jurisdiction notes*.)

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

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

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

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

These measures were defined as follows:

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

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

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

Of the 51 reporting jurisdictions, 29 supplied a rated capacity; 43, an operational capacity; and 33, a design capacity (table 9). Twenty-two jurisdictions provided only 1 measure or the same figure for each measure they reported. For the 29 jurisdictions with more than 1 reported type of capacity, estimates of population as a percent of capacity are based on the highest and lowest figures provided.

Table 10. State prison population as a percent of capacity, yearend 2000

	State prisons ^a
Highest capacity	1,151,222
Lowest capacity	1,000,736
Population as a percent of capacity^b	
Highest	
1990	115
1999 (comparable)	109
1999 (revised)	101
2000	100
Lowest	
1990	127
1999	117
2000	115

Note: Data reflect the highest and lowest of the three capacities reported. In 1999 California reported operational capacity for the first time; for comparisons with previous years, use 1,041,139 as the highest capacity of State prisons.

^aCapacity figures were estimated for Connecticut in 1999 and 2000.

^bExcludes inmates sentenced to prison but held in local jails and inmates in private facilities (unless included in the reported capacity). See *Jurisdiction notes*.

Twenty-two States and Federal system operating at or above capacity

Prisons generally require reserve capacity to operate efficiently. Dormitories and cells need to be maintained and repaired periodically, special housing is needed for protective custody and disciplinary cases, and space may be needed to cope with emergencies.

At yearend 2000, 27 States and the District of Columbia reported that they were operating at or below 99% of their highest capacity. Twenty-one States and the Federal prison system reported operating at 100% or more of their highest capacity. Florida, which was operating at 81% of its highest capacity, reported the lowest percent of capacity occupied. California, operating at 94% over its lowest reported capacity, had the highest percent of capacity occupied.

By yearend 2000 the Federal prison system was operating at 31% over capacity, decreasing since yearend 1999 (32%). Overall, State prisons in 2000 were operating at their highest capacity and 15% above their lowest capacity.

States added 351 adult correctional facilities and more than 528,000 prison beds during the decade

On June 30, 2000, based on the *Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities*, there were 1,558 public and private adult correctional facilities housing State prisoners. In addition, there were 84 Federal facilities and 26 private facilities that housed primarily inmates for Federal authorities. Since the 1990 census, the number of State correctional facilities increased by 351, up from 1,207 in 1990. (See *Methodology* for census definitions and coverage.)

Through new construction of public and private facilities and expansion of existing facilities, States added 528,274 beds. Overall, based on the number of beds assigned by rating officials to each facility, the rated capacity of State public and private prisons rose 81% during the decade.

Prison construction was the greatest in Texas (with the addition of 109,975 beds) and California (with 73,005 more beds), Florida (28,550) and Georgia (25,812). Together, these four States accounted for nearly 45% of the added capacity of State prisons nationwide.

Two States, Colorado and Texas, more than tripled their rated capacities. Colorado, with the addition of 33 public and private facilities, and Texas, with construction of the State jail system and 84 new facilities, led the Nation in the expansion of capacity. Thirteen other States experienced at least a doubling of their public and private prison capacities. Two States — Maine (up 18%) and New York (up 22%) — had increases in rated capacity of less than 25%.

Table 11. Number of State public and private adult correctional facilities, June 30, 1990 and 2000

Region and jurisdiction	1990		2000		Total capacity added, 1990-2000	
	All facilities	All facilities	Confinement ^a	All facilities	Number of beds	Percent change
Total^b	1,207	1,558	1,109		528,274	81.2%
Northeast	182	233	175		50,957	46.6%
Connecticut	20	20	20		8,325	89.8
Maine	7	8	6		234	17.8
Massachusetts	20	25	18		5,797	92.0
New Hampshire	5	8	5		951	90.7
New Jersey	25	43	25		10,790	66.7
New York	62	69	63		12,313	21.8
Pennsylvania	30	44	25		10,049	61.5
Rhode Island	7	7	6		1,929	107.8
Vermont	6	9	7		569	73.3
Midwest	255	301	238		80,711	60.2%
Illinois	39	48	36		10,352	44.2
Indiana	23	25	21		--	--
Iowa	24	30	8		3,964	87.7
Kansas	16	11	10		3,782	71.2
Michigan	67	70	61		17,211	55.6
Minnesota	9	9	9		4,876	147.8
Missouri	17	28	25		14,782	98.3
Nebraska	7	9	7		1,600	88.0
North Dakota	2	3	3		332	57.7
Ohio	22	34	34		11,941	41.5
South Dakota	2	4	3		1,381	110.3
Wisconsin	27	30	21		8,976	165.0
South	534	730	516		272,889	104.0%
Alabama	28	35	19		9,300	72.5
Arkansas	13	15	8		3,496	53.5
Delaware	8	9	5		2,190	62.1
Dist. of Col.	11	6	1		-4,699	-63.4
Florida	100	106	69		28,550	60.7
Georgia	32	83	57		25,812	131.2
Kentucky	15	25	15		5,730	78.7
Louisiana	20	17	10		5,562	39.3
Maryland	21	26	18		8,826	56.4
Mississippi	24	28	9		9,875	134.1
North Carolina	91	80	68		14,763	77.7
Oklahoma	23	52	26		15,623	165.5
South Carolina	32	34	24		7,658	48.9
Tennessee	18	15	15		9,891	107.2
Texas	43	127	114		109,975	211.6
Virginia	48	61	49		18,861	135.7
West Virginia	7	11	9		1,476	91.0
West	236	294	180		123,717	85.5%
Alaska	13	24	14		1,042	40.4
Arizona	20	16	13		10,941	74.7
California	100	86	49		73,005	79.3
Colorado	14	47	27		12,850	257.4
Hawaii	10	10	8		908	35.6
Idaho	7	13	8		3,452	193.8
Montana	5	8	4		1,538	171.3
Nevada	17	20	12		3,749	63.2
New Mexico	11	10	10		2,892	91.0
Oregon	11	13	13		6,042	113.2
Utah	8	8	4		2,197	72.5
Washington	16	30	13		3,235	48.2
Wyoming	4	9	5		1,866	178.1

Note: Based on the Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities, 1990 and 2000. (See *Methodology*.) Excludes facilities in which 50% or more of inmates are permitted to leave unaccompanied or the primary facility function was community corrections, work release, or prerelease. Excludes 84 Federal facilities and 26 privately operated facilities that held at least 50% of their inmates for Federal authorities, including the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the U.S. Marshals Service.

At yearend 2000 U.S. military authorities held 2,420 prisoners in 62 facilities

About 79% of prisoners held by the Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps were convicted inmates; 21% were unconvicted persons whose cases had not been tried. Fifty-six percent of the prisoners (1,346) had sentences of 1 year or more.

At yearend 2000 the Army's Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and five other local or regional Army facilities held the largest share (41%) of all inmates under military jurisdiction. The 11 Navy facilities held nearly 32% of all inmates; the 6 Marine Corps facilities held 23% of all inmates; and the 39 Air Force facilities held 4% of all inmates.

The operational capacity of the 62 military confinement facilities totaled 4,488. At yearend 2000 these facilities were operating at 54% of their operational capacity.

Table 12. Prisoners under military jurisdiction, by branch of service, yearend 1999 and 2000

Branch of service	Number		Percent change, 1999-00
	2000	1999	
To which prisoners belonged			
Total	2,420	2,279	6.2%
Air Force	413	409	1.0
Army	789	761	3.7
Marine Corps	730	565	29.2
Navy	474	523	-9.4
Coast Guard	14	21	-33.3
Holding prisoners			
Total	2,420	2,279	6.2%
Air Force	102	92	10.9
Army	994	1,026	-3.1
Marine Corps	563	480	17.3
Navy	761	681	11.7

U.S. Territories held 16,130 inmates in 2000

The U.S. Territories and Commonwealths — American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands — reported 16,130 inmates under the jurisdiction of their prison systems at yearend 2000 — a decrease of 12.3% since 1999.

Prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year totaled 11,916 (or nearly three-quarters of the total territorial prison population). Since 1995, the number of sentenced prisoners held in U.S. Territories has grown 27%, compared to the 19% increase in the number of sentenced State prisoners.

Relative to the resident populations in the Territories, the rate of incarceration was 275 prisoners per 100,000 residents — nearly two-thirds of the combined rate of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Of the 5 Territories, the Northern Mariana Islands had the lowest prison incarceration rate (71 inmates per 100,000 residents), while the U.S. Virgin Islands (with 292) had the highest rate.

Puerto Rico, the largest of the Territories, had the most sentenced prisoners (11,075 at yearend 2000), down from 11,933 in 1999. In 2000, 22 States and the District of Columbia had fewer sentenced inmates than Puerto Rico; 13 States had equal or lower incarceration rates.

Table 13. Prisoners in custody of correctional authorities in the U.S. Territories, yearend 1999 and 2000

	Total			Sentenced to more than 1 year			
	Advance 2000	Final 1999	Percent change, 1999-00	Advance 2000	Final 1999	Percent change, 1999-00	Incarceration rate, 2000*
Total	16,130	18,394	-12.3%	11,916	12,610	-5.5%	275
American Samoa	140	108	29.6	114	94	21.3	174
Guam	684	970	-29.5	323	288	12.2	209
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	97	71	36.6	51	42	21.4	71
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	14,691	15,465	-5.0	11,075	11,933	-7.2	283
U.S. Virgin Islands	518	1,780	-70.9	353	253	39.5	292

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

Table 14. Number of sentenced prisoners under State or Federal jurisdiction, by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and age, 2000

Age	Number of sentenced prisoners							
	Males				Females			
	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
Total	1,237,469	436,500	572,900	206,900	83,668	34,500	37,400	10,000
18-19	33,300	8,400	16,300	6,800	1,200	600	500	100
20-24	199,600	56,500	98,100	38,700	7,800	3,300	3,000	1,200
25-29	232,100	67,100	119,100	41,300	14,700	5,300	6,600	2,000
30-34	234,000	81,900	109,400	40,000	21,000	8,300	9,900	2,300
35-39	212,700	79,200	101,700	30,400	18,200	7,600	8,600	2,000
40-44	149,400	58,300	64,600	24,800	10,200	4,100	4,800	1,100
45-54	128,800	60,300	49,200	17,800	8,300	3,800	3,100	1,100
55 or older	42,300	23,700	11,300	6,600	1,900	1,300	600	200

Note: Based on custody counts from National Prisoners Statistics (NPS-1A) and updated from jurisdiction counts by gender at yearend. Estimates by age derived from the Surveys 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.

More black males than white males among State and Federal inmates at yearend 2000

	Percent of prisoners under State or Federal jurisdiction*	
	1990	2000
Total	100.0%	100.0%
White	35.6	35.7
Black	44.5	46.2
Hispanic	17.4	16.4
Other	2.5	1.7

*Based on inmates with sentences of more than 1 year. Yearend 2000 counts were based on custody counts from NPS-1A and updated from sentenced jurisdiction counts by gender.

At yearend 2000 black inmates represented an estimated 46% of all inmates with sentences of more than 1 year, while white inmates accounted for 36% and Hispanic inmates, 16%.

Although the total number of sentenced inmates rose sharply (up 77% between 1990 and 2000), there were only small changes in the racial and Hispanic composition of the inmate population. At yearend 2000, black males (572,900) outnumbered white males (436,500) and Hispanic males (206,900) among inmates with sentences of more than 1 year (table 14). More than 46% of all sentenced inmates were black males.

Nearly 10% of black males, age 25-29, in prison in 2000

When 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 (table 15). Expressed in terms of percentages, 9.7% of black non-Hispanic males age 25 to 29 were in prison in 2000, compared to 2.9% of Hispanic males and about 1.1% of white males in the same age group. Although incarceration rates drop with age, the percentage of black males age 45 to 54 in

prison in 2000 was still nearly 2.7% — only slightly lower than the highest rate (2.9%) among Hispanic males (age 25 to 29) and more than twice the highest rate (1.2%) among white males (age 30 to 34).

Female incarceration rates, though substantially lower than male incarceration rates at every age, reveal similar racial and ethnic disparities.

Black non-Hispanic females (with an incarceration rate of 205 per 100,000) were more than 3 times as likely as Hispanic females (60 per 100,000) and 6 times more likely than white non-Hispanic females (34 per 100,000) to be in prison in 2000. These differences among white, black, and Hispanic females were consistent across all age groups.

Table 15. Number of sentenced prisoners under State or Federal jurisdiction per 100,000 residents, by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and age, 2000

Age	Number of sentenced prisoners per 100,000 residents of each group							
	Males				Females			
	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
Total	904	449	3,457	1,220	59	34	205	60
18-19	785	302	2,679	1,058	29	23	83	21
20-24	2,045	886	7,276	2,503	83	55	216	86
25-29	2,520	1,108	9,749	2,890	159	88	486	148
30-34	2,355	1,219	8,690	2,740	210	125	722	169
35-39	1,889	995	7,511	2,134	162	96	573	147
40-44	1,316	697	4,955	2,088	89	49	331	96
45-54	707	428	2,699	1,144	44	27	143	69
55 or older	164	112	540	401	6	5	21	9

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

^aIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives,

Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders.

^bExcludes Hispanics.

Table 16. Estimated number of sentenced prisoners under State jurisdiction, by offense, gender, race, and Hispanic origin, 1999

Offenses	All	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic
Total	1,189,800	1,115,400	74,400	396,100	553,100	202,100
Violent offenses	570,000	548,400	21,600	189,300	266,300	93,800
Murder ^a	141,500	134,900	6,600	44,000	70,700	22,900
Manslaughter	17,500	15,700	1,800	6,200	6,900	3,400
Rape	30,900	30,600	300	14,200	12,400	2,600
Other sexual assault	78,100	77,300	800	44,600	19,300	10,800
Robbery	161,800	156,600	5,200	33,800	97,300	26,200
Assault	115,100	109,700	5,400	35,800	50,500	23,800
Other violent	25,100	23,600	1,500	10,700	9,100	4,200
Property offenses	245,000	225,400	19,600	103,900	98,500	34,100
Burglary	116,600	112,900	3,800	49,200	47,200	16,200
Larceny	46,700	40,500	6,100	17,300	21,000	6,400
Motor vehicle theft	19,900	19,200	700	7,700	7,300	4,400
Fraud	31,700	24,100	7,600	16,000	12,000	2,800
Other property	30,100	28,700	1,400	13,600	11,000	4,200
Drug offenses	251,200	226,100	25,100	50,700	144,700	52,100
Public-order offenses^b	120,600	112,800	7,800	51,500	42,100	21,300
Other/unspecified^c	3,000	2,700	300	600	1,500	700

Note: Data are for inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of State correctional authorities. The number of inmates by offense were estimated using the 1997 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities and rounded to the nearest 100.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

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

^cIncludes juvenile offenses and unspecified felonies.

Growth linked to increasing number of inmates in State prison for violent and drug offenses

Between 1990 and 1999 the distribution of the four major offense categories — violent, property, drug, and public-order offenses — changed slightly among State prisoners. The percent held for property and drug offenses dropped while the percent held for public-order offenses rose.

	Percent of sentenced State inmates	
	1990	1999
Total	100%	100%
Violent	46	48
Property	25	21
Drug	22	21
Public-order	7	10

In absolute numbers, an estimated 570,000 inmates in State prison at yearend 1999 were held for violent offenses, 161,800 for robbery, 141,500 for murder, 115,100 for assault, and 109,000 for rape and other sexual assaults (table 16). In addition, 245,000 inmates were held for property offenses, 251,200 for drug offenses, and 120,600 for public-order offenses.

Overall, the largest growth in State inmates between 1990 and 1999 was among violent offenders. During the 9-year period, the number of violent offenders grew 254,100, while the number of drug offenders grew 101,500 (table 17). As a percentage of the total growth, violent offenders accounted for 51% of the growth; drug offenders 20%; property offenders 14%; and public-order offenders 15%.

Sources of growth differ among men and women and among white, black, and Hispanic inmates

The increasing number of violent offenders accounted for the 53% of the total growth among male inmates and 28% among female inmates. Drug offenders accounted for the largest source of the total growth among female inmates (35%), compared to 19% among male inmates. The increasing number of property offenses

accounted for a slightly higher percent of the growth among female inmates (21%) than male inmates (13%).

Although the number of public-order offenders rose sharply, they accounted for only 15% of the total growth among male inmates and 16% of the growth among female inmates.

The sources of population growth also differed among white, black, and

Hispanic prisoners. Overall, the increasing number of drug offenses accounted for 27% of the total growth among black inmates, 15% of the total growth among Hispanic inmates, and 14% of the growth among white inmates (table 18). Violent offenders accounted for the largest source of growth for all groups — among white State inmates (47%), black inmates (50%), and Hispanic inmates (58%).

Table 17. Partitioning the total growth of sentenced prisoners under State jurisdiction, by offense and gender, 1990-99

	Total		Male		Female	
	Increase, 1990-99	Percent of total	Increase, 1990-99	Percent of total	Increase, 1990-99	Percent of total
Total	500,200	100%	462,600	100%	37,700	100%
Violent	254,100	51	243,600	53	10,500	28
Property	70,000	14	62,100	13	7,900	21
Drug	101,500	20	88,200	19	13,300	35
Public-order	74,800	15	68,900	15	5,900	16

Table 18. Partitioning the total growth of sentenced prisoners under State jurisdiction, by offense, race, and Hispanic origin, 1990-99

	White		Black		Hispanic	
	Increase, 1990-99	Percent of total	Increase, 1990-99	Percent of total	Increase, 1990-99	Percent of total
Total	152,700	100%	238,400	100%	86,800	100%
Violent	71,700	47	120,200	50	50,100	58
Property	28,700	19	27,600	12	9,900	11
Drug	21,100	14	64,900	27	13,400	15
Public-order	31,800	21	25,500	11	13,000	15

Table 19. Number of sentenced inmates in Federal prisons, by most serious offense, 1990, 1995, and 1999

Offenses	Number of sentenced inmates in Federal prisons			Percent change, 1990-99	Percent of total growth, 1990-1999
	1990	1995	1999		
Total	56,989	88,101	119,185	109.1%	100.0%
Violent offenses	9,557	11,321	13,355	39.7%	6.1%
Homicide ^a	1,233	966	1,498	21.5	0.4
Robbery	5,158	6,341	9,354	81.3	6.7
Other violent	3,166	4,014	2,503	-20.9	-1.1
Property offenses	7,935	7,524	8,682	9.4%	1.2%
Burglary	442	164	195	-55.9	-0.4
Fraud	5,113	5,629	6,553	28.2	2.3
Other property	2,380	1,731	1,934	-18.7	-0.7
Drug offenses	30,470	51,737	68,360	124.4%	60.9%
Public-order offenses	8,585	15,762	26,456	208.2%	28.7%
Immigration	1,728	3,612	10,156	487.7	13.6
Weapons	3,073	7,519	9,494	208.9	10.3
Other public-order	3,784	4,631	6,806	79.9	4.9
Other/unspecified^b	442	1,757	2,332	427.6%	3.0%

Note: All data are from the BJS Federal justice database. Data for 1990 and 1995 are for December 31. Data for 1999 are for September 30. Data are based on all sentenced inmates, regardless of sentence length.

^aIncludes murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and negligent manslaughter.
^bIncludes offenses not classifiable or not a violation of the United States Code.

Changing Federal prison population related to drugs, weapons, and immigration violations

Prisoners sentenced for drug offenses constitute the largest group of Federal inmates (61%) in 1999, up from 53% in 1990 (table 19). On September 30, 1999, the date of the latest available data in the Federal Justice Statistics Program, Federal prisons held 68,360 sentenced drug offenders, compared to 30,470 at yearend 1990. Between 1990 and 1999, the number of Federal inmates held for immigration offenses increased 488%, and the number held for weapons offenses increased 209%. The number of immigration offenders rose from 1,728 in 1990 to 10,156 in 1999; weapons offenders rose from 3,073 to 9,494. By September 30, 1999, weapons offenders represented 10.3% of Federal inmates and immigration violators 13.6%.

Although the number of robbers showed an increase of 81% between 1990 and 1999, the increase was offset by a decline of 21% among other violent offenders (such as inmates held for assault and sex offenses). Overall, the percentage of violent Federal inmates declined from 17% to 11%.

While the number of offenders in each major offense category increased, the number incarcerated for a drug offense accounted for the largest percentage of the total growth (61%). Public-order offenders accounted for 29% of the increase; violent offenders, 6%, and property offenders, 1%.

Methodology

National Prisoner Statistics

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), 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, National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) distinguishes 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 means that 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 *NPS 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.

2000 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities

The 2000 census was the sixth enumeration of State institutions and the second of Federal institutions conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Earlier censuses were completed in 1974, 1979, 1984, 1990 and 1995.

Facilities were included in the census if they had separate staffs; housed primarily State or Federal prisoners; were physically, functionally, and

administratively separate; and operational on June 30, 2000. Data were collected from all facilities, resulting in a final response rate of 100%.

The census included the following types of adult correctional facilities: prisons and penitentiaries; boot camps; prison farms; reception, diagnostic, and classification centers; road camps, forestry and conservation camps; youthful offender facilities (except in California); vocational training facilities; prison hospital; drug and alcohol treatment facilities; and State-operated local detention facilities (in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont).

Facilities were classified as community based if 50% or more of their inmates are regularly permitted to leave unaccompanied or if their primary function was community corrections. Such facilities included halfway houses and restitution, prerelease, work release, and study release centers. Correctional facilities were classified as confinement facilities if fewer than 50% of the inmates are regularly permitted to leave unaccompanied.

Military Corrections Statistics

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

Estimating age-specific incarceration rates

The number of sentenced prisoners within each age group was estimated for men, women, whites, blacks, and Hispanics. Estimates for 1999 were produced by combining data from NPS and from the *1997 Surveys of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities*. The following procedures were used:

1. To obtain estimates of the number of sentenced State and Federal inmates by sex, race, and Hispanic origin in each year, NPS midyear 2000 custody counts for men and women were used. These counts of State and Federal inmates were multiplied by the proportion white, black, Hispanic, or other race as estimated from the State and Federal inmate surveys in 1997. The estimates were then adjusted to equal the number of sentenced inmates by sex in State and Federal prisons as reported in NPS for yearend 2000.

2. To obtain estimates by age in each year, age distributions for each demographic group were drawn from the State and Federal prison inmate surveys. These percentages were then multiplied by the number of sentenced inmates for each group defined by sex, race, and Hispanic origin.

3. Estimates of the U.S. resident population for July 1, 2000, were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau. (See *U.S. Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 1995, PPL-41*, and updates for 2000.) These data were then adjusted for the 1990 decennial census, using the 1990 Post Enumeration Survey.

4. Age-specific rates of incarceration for each demographic group were calculated by dividing the estimated number of sentenced prisoners in each age group by the number of U.S. residents in each age group and then multiplying by 100,000.

NPS jurisdiction notes

Alabama — Population counts are for September 30, 1999, and December 31, 2000.

Capacity figures exclude community programs.

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

Arizona — Population counts are based on custody data. Counts exclude 219 sentenced males and 18 sentenced females housed in local jails who were awaiting transfer to the DOC.

Operational capacity excludes temporary beds and double bunks used in situations of crowding.

Arkansas — Only one type of capacity, set by the Board of Corrections and Community Punishment, is reported.

California — Population counts include felons and civil addicts who are temporarily absent, such as in court, jail or hospital.

Colorado — Population counts include 2,099 male inmates in Colorado private contract facilities.

Capacity figures exclude Bent County Correctional Center, Huerfano Correctional Center, Crowley County Correctional Center, and Kit Carson Correctional Center.

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

Legislation in 1995 abolished the capacity law so that prisons no longer have a rated or operational capacity. Design capacity is recorded separately in each facility.

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

Capacity counts include Department of Correction halfway houses.

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

Design capacity is no longer meaningful because of the prison closure program.

Federal — Custody counts exclude offenders housed in community corrections centers (6,143 on December 14, 2000) and offenders under home confinement (1,591).

Rated capacity excludes contract beds.

Florida — Population counts are based on custody data.

Rated capacity is the maximum safe capacity.

Georgia — Population counts are based on custody data.

Facilities in Georgia are not given rated or design capacities.

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

Idaho — Rated capacity is defined as 100% of the maximum capacity; operational capacity as 95% of the maximum (except in one facility which is 100%).

Capacity excludes 235 “non-bed” offenders awaiting a parole hearing on December 31, 2000, and 246 “non-bed” offenders on December 31, 1999.

Illinois — Population counts are based on custody data.

Population counts of inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number with a sentence of 1 year.

Capacity figures include 822 inmates on electronic detention.

Iowa — Population counts are based on custody data.

Population counts of inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year include

an undetermined number with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Kansas — Population counts of inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Louisiana — Operational capacity is based on day-to-day operations. Rated and operational capacities include contractual work release facilities.

Population counts include 14,347 males and 1,252 females housed in local jails as a result of a partnership with the Louisiana Sheriffs' Association and local authorities.

Maryland — Design capacity is no longer reported because of renovations and other changes. Operational capacity was estimated by applying a percentage to the population count on December 31, 2000.

Massachusetts — By law, offenders may be sentenced to terms of up to 2½ years in locally operated jails. Such offenders are included in counts and rates for local jails. About 6,200 inmates with sentences of more than 1 year were held in local jails in 2000.

Michigan — Population counts are based on jurisdiction data, excluding 286 inmates held in local jails.

Operational capacity includes institution and camp net capacities and populations in community programs.

Mississippi — Operation and design capacities include private prison capacities.

Missouri — Design capacities are not available for older prisons. Operational capacity is defined as the number of available beds including those temporarily off-line.

Nebraska — Operational capacity is defined as stress capacity (or 125% of design capacity), which is ordered by the governor and set by the Department of Corrections.

Nevada — Population counts are for January 9, 2001.

Rated capacity is defined as emergency capacity. Design capacity is defined as one bed per cell. Capacity figures include 500 beds in a private facility.

New Jersey — Rated and operational capacity figures are not maintained.

Population counts of inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number with a sentence of 1 year.

New Mexico — Capacity figures include the maximum number of contracted beds in private facilities.

North Carolina — Operational capacity has been eliminated due to a legislative cap.

North Dakota — Capacity figures include a new facility opened in 1998 and double bunking in the State Penitentiary.

Ohio — Population counts of inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Oklahoma — Population counts of inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Capacity figures include private prisons and contract jails.

Oregon — Under a new law, inmates with under a 1 year maximum sentence remain under the control of local counties.

Rated and design capacities are not recognized.

Pennsylvania — Reported capacities are single-cell capacities. Operational capacity is based on multiple occupancy.

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

South Carolina — Population counts include unsentenced inmates on Youthful Offender Act observation status, of which there were none on December 31, 2000.

South Dakota — Operational capacity is planned capacity. Rated and design capacities are not recognized.

Tennessee — Population counts of inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number with a sentence of 1 year.

Texas — Population counts of inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Capacity figures include public, privately operated and county contracted facilities that are state funded.

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

Population counts are jurisdiction counts that include inmates housed in other States but exclude inmates on furlough or intermediate sanctions.

Virginia — Rated, operational, and design capacity are calculated using an operational capacity method in which all inmates housed in a cell are counted.

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

Wisconsin — Counts exclude temporary probation or parole placements and persons on escape status. Counts include Alternatives to Revocation (ATRs), adult inmates held in contract juvenile facilities, and inmates held in local jails or in out-of-State, private, and Federal prisons due to crowding.

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

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

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

Allen J. Beck and Paige M. Harrison wrote this report. Erika Westry provided statistical assistance and verification.

Tom Hester produced and edited the report.

Jayne Robinson administered final production.

Data collection and processing for the NPS program were carried out by Nicole D. Simpson under the supervision of Gertrude B. Odom and Marilyn M. Monahan, Demographic Surveys Division, U.S. Census Bureau.

Christopher J. Mumola collected and processed data on prisoners in the U.S. Territories, in U.S. military facilities, and in facilities operated by or for the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

August 2001, NCJ 188207

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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