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Prisoners in 2002

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The total number of prisoners under the jurisdiction of Federal or State adult correctional authorities was 1,440,655 at yearend 2002. During the year the States added 30,088 prisoners, and the Federal prison system added 6,535 prisoners. Overall, the Nation's prison population grew 2.6%, which was less than the average annual growth of 3.6% since yearend 1995.

The rate of incarceration in prison at yearend 2002 was 476 sentenced inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents — up from 411 in 1995. About 1 in every 110 men and 1 in every 1,656 women were sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal authorities.

Overall, the United States incarcerated 2,166,260 persons at yearend 2002. This total represents persons held in —

- Federal and State prisons (1,361,258, which excludes State and Federal prisoners in local jails)
- territorial prisons (16,206)
- local jails (665,475)
- facilities operated by or exclusively for the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, formerly the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (8,748)
- military facilities (2,377)
- jails in Indian country (1,912 as of midyear 2001)
- juvenile facilities (110,284 as of October 2000).

Highlights

Nation's prison population up 2.6%, the largest increase in 3 years

Prison population	Number of inmates	Incarceration rate, 12/31/02	Inmates per 100,000 residents*	Growth, 12/31/01 to 12/31/02	Percent change
5 highest:					
Federal	163,528	Louisiana	794	Maine	11.5%
California	162,317	Mississippi	743	Rhode Island	8.6
Texas	162,003	Texas	692	Connecticut	7.9
Florida	75,210	Oklahoma	667	Colorado	7.9
New York	67,065	Alabama	612	Minnesota	7.9
5 lowest:					
North Dakota	1,112	Maine	141	Alaska	-3.8%
Wyoming	1,737	Minnesota	141	Illinois	-3.7
Vermont	1,863	North Dakota	161	Delaware	-3.2
Maine	1,900	Rhode Island	191	Massachusetts	-2.4
New Hampshire	2,451	New Hampshire	192	Montana	-1.1

*Prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year per 100,000 in the resident population.

- During 2002, 9 States experienced prison population decreases, led by Alaska (down 3.8%), Illinois (down 3.7%), Delaware (down 3.2%), and Massachusetts (down 2.4%). Seventeen States had increases, led by Maine (up 11.5%), Rhode Island (8.6%), and Connecticut, Colorado, and Minnesota (all 7.9%).
- Between July 1, 2002, and December 31, 2002, the number of inmates under State jurisdiction increased by 15,713 inmates (1.2%).
- The Federal Bureau of Prisons continued to grow, up 1,847 inmates since midyear 2002. At yearend 2002, the Federal system was the largest prison system.
- At yearend 2002, privately operated facilities housed 93,771 inmates (5.8% of State and 12.4% of Federal inmates); local jails housed 71,256 State and Federal inmates (4.9% of all prisoners).
- On December 31, 2002, State prisons were operating between 1% and 16% above capacity, while Federal prisons were operating at 33% above capacity.
- At yearend 2002, 97,491 women were in State or Federal prisons — 6.8% of all prison inmates.
- An increase in violent offenders accounted for 49% of female State prisoner growth between 1995 and 2001 and 64% of male growth.
- At yearend 2001, 49% of State prisoners were serving time for violent offenses, up from 47% in 1995.
- Among the more than 1.38 million sentenced inmates at yearend 2002, an estimated 442,300 were black males between the ages 20 and 39. At yearend 2002, 10.4% of black males age 25 to 29 were in prison, compared to 2.4% of Hispanic males and 1.2% of white males in the same age group.

Table 1. Number of persons held in State or Federal prisons or in local jails, 1995-2002

	Total inmates in custody	Prisoners in custody on December 31		Inmates in jail on June 30	Incarceration rate ^a
		Federal	State		
1995	1,585,586	89,538	989,004	507,044	601
1996	1,646,020	95,088	1,032,440	518,492	618
1997	1,743,643	101,755	1,074,809	567,079	648
1998	1,816,931	110,793	1,113,676	592,462	669
1999 ^b	1,893,115	125,682	1,161,490	605,943	691
2000 ^c	1,937,482	133,921	1,176,269	621,149	684
2001 ^c	1,961,247	143,337	1,180,155	631,240	685
2002 ^c	2,033,331	151,618	1,209,640	665,475	701
Percent change,					
2001-2002	3.7%	5.8%	2.5%	5.4%	
Average annual increase,					
1995-2002	3.6%	7.8%	2.9%	4.0%	

Note: Counts include all inmates held in public and private adult correctional facilities.
^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.
^cTotal counts include Federal inmates in nonsecure, privately operated facilities (6,598 in 2002, 6,515 in 2001 and 6,143 in 2000).

1 in every 143 U.S. residents in prison or jail at yearend 2002

On December 31, 2002, 1,361,258 inmates were in the custody of State and Federal prison authorities, and 665,475 were in the custody of local jail authorities (table 1). Since yearend 2001 the total incarcerated population has increased 72,084, or 3.7% — just over the average annual increase since 1995 (3.6%). Including inmates in public and privately operated facilities, the number of inmates in State prisons increased 2.5% during 2002; the number in Federal prisons, 5.8%; and in local jails, 5.4%.

The rate of incarceration in prison and jail was 701 inmates per 100,000 residents in 2002, up from 601 in 1995. At yearend 2002, 1 in every 143 U.S. residents were incarcerated in State or Federal prison or a local jail.

Percent change during 6-month periods in the number of prisoners under the jurisdiction of State correctional authorities, 1995-2002

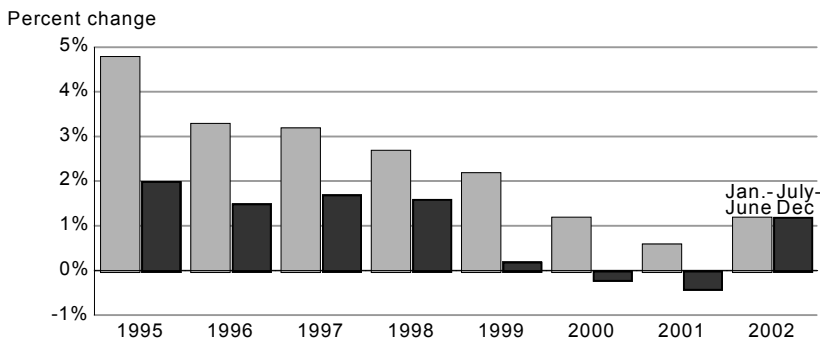


Figure 1

Percent change during 6-month periods in the number of prisoners under the jurisdiction of the Federal system, 1995-2002

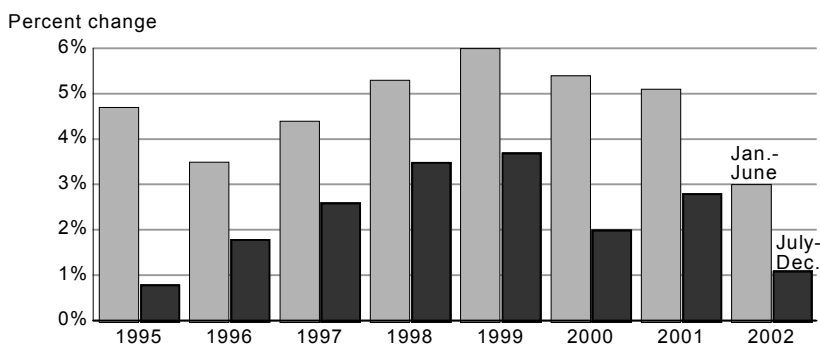


Figure 2

U.S. prison population rose 2.6% during 2002 — the largest annual growth rate since 1999

In 2002 the growth in the number of inmates under State or Federal jurisdiction (2.6%) was more than twice the percentage increase recorded during 2001 (1.1%) (table 2). The population under the jurisdiction of State and Federal authorities increased by 36,623 inmates during 2002, higher than the increase in 2001 (up 15,521).

The prison population has grown an average of 45,000 inmates per year (3.6%) since yearend 1995. However, the overall growth of the Nation's prison population has dropped from 6.7% in 1995 to 2.6% in 2002, with a low of 1.1% growth in 2001.

Since January 1, 1995, 6-month growth rates for State prisoners have declined (figure 1). Growth rates in the first half of each year have been substantially larger than rates in the second half, except for 2002 when the rate was 1.2% for both 6-month periods. At the same time, Federal growth rates rose, reaching a peak of 6.0% in the first 6 months of 1999 (figure 2). Since then, growth in the first half of each year slowed (to 5.1% in 2001 and 3.0% in 2002).

17 States reported increases of at least 5% during 2002; 9 States had decreases

Between January 1 and December 31, Maine experienced the largest increase (up 11.5%), followed by Rhode Island (8.6%), and Connecticut, Colorado, and Minnesota (all up 7.9%) (table 3). Nine States experienced a decline in prison populations. Alaska had the largest decline (down 3.8%), followed by Illinois (down 3.7%), Delaware (down 3.2%), and Massachusetts (down 2.4%).

In absolute numbers of inmates, 5 jurisdictions grew by at least 2,000 inmates during 2002. The Federal system (up 6,535), experienced the largest growth, followed by California (up 2,873), Florida (up 2,806), Pennsylvania (up 2,106), and Virginia (up 2,067).

Overall, inmates under jurisdiction in the West grew by 3.0%, followed by those in the South (2.5%) and in the Northeast and Midwest (both 1.9%). In the same period, the Federal system grew 4.2%.

Table 2. Change in the State and Federal prison populations, 1995-2002

	Annual increase in the number of prisoners		Percent change*
	Custody	Jurisdiction	
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
2001	14,647	15,521	1.1
2002	37,849	36,623	2.6
Average annual increase, 1995-2002	43,620	45,000	3.6%

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.
*Change in the number of prisoners under State and Federal jurisdiction.

Table 3. Prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, by region and jurisdiction, yearend 2001 to 2002

Region and jurisdiction	Total			Percent change	
	12/31/02	06/30/02	12/31/01	12/31/01-12/31/02	6/30/02-12/31/02
U.S. total	1,440,655	1,423,095	1,404,032	2.6%	1.2%
Federal	163,528	161,681	156,993	4.2	1.1
State	1,277,127	1,261,414	1,247,039	2.4	1.2
Northeast	175,907	175,118	172,599	1.9%	0.5%
Connecticut ^a	20,720	20,243	19,196	7.9	2.4
Maine	1,900	1,841	1,704	11.5	3.2
Massachusetts	10,329	10,620	10,588	-2.4	-2.7
New Hampshire	2,451	2,476	2,392	2.5	-1.0
New Jersey	27,891	28,054	28,142	-0.9	-0.6
New York	67,065	67,131	67,533	-0.7	-0.1
Pennsylvania	40,168	39,275	38,062	5.5	2.3
Rhode Island ^a	3,520	3,694	3,241	8.6	-4.7
Vermont ^a	1,863	1,784	1,741	7.0	4.4
Midwest	245,303	243,876	240,679	1.9%	0.6%
Illinois	42,693	43,142	44,348	-3.7	-1.0
Indiana	21,611	21,425	20,966	3.1	0.9
Iowa ^b	8,398	8,172	7,962	5.5	2.8
Kansas	8,935	8,758	8,577	4.2	2.0
Michigan	50,591	49,961	48,849	3.6	1.3
Minnesota	7,129	6,958	6,606	7.9	2.5
Missouri	30,099	30,034	28,757	4.7	0.2
Nebraska	4,058	4,031	3,937	3.1	0.7
North Dakota	1,112	1,168	1,111	0.1	-4.8
Ohio	45,646	45,349	45,281	0.8	0.7
South Dakota	2,898	2,900	2,790	3.9	-0.1
Wisconsin	22,133	21,978	21,495	3.0	0.7
South	574,174	564,592	560,352	2.5%	1.7%
Alabama	27,947	27,495	26,741	4.5	1.6
Arkansas	13,090	12,655	12,594	3.9	3.4
Delaware ^a	6,778	6,957	7,003	-3.2	-2.6
Florida ^b	75,210	73,553	72,404	3.9	2.3
Georgia ^b	47,445	46,417	45,937	3.3	2.2
Kentucky	15,933	16,172	15,424	3.3	-1.5
Louisiana	35,736	36,171	35,810	-0.2	-1.2
Maryland	24,162	24,329	23,752	1.7	-0.7
Mississippi	22,705	22,001	21,460	5.8	3.2
North Carolina	32,803	32,755	32,253	1.7	0.1
Oklahoma	23,385	23,435	22,780	2.7	-0.2
South Carolina	23,715	23,017	22,576	5.0	3.0
Tennessee	24,989	24,277	23,671	5.6	2.9
Texas	162,003	158,131	162,070	0.0	2.4
Virginia	33,729	32,739	31,662	6.5	3.0
West Virginia	4,544	4,488	4,215	7.8	1.2
West	281,743	277,828	273,409	3.0%	1.4%
Alaska ^a	4,398	4,205	4,571	-3.8	4.6
Arizona ^b	29,359	29,103	27,710	6.0	0.9
California	162,317	160,315	159,444	1.8	1.2
Colorado	18,833	18,320	17,448	7.9	2.8
Hawaii ^a	5,423	5,541	5,431	-0.1	-2.1
Idaho	6,204	5,802	5,984	3.7	6.9
Montana	3,290	3,515	3,328	-1.1	-6.4
Nevada	10,478	10,426	10,233	2.4	0.5
New Mexico	5,989	5,875	5,668	5.7	1.9
Oregon	12,086	11,812	11,410	5.9	2.3
Utah	5,567	5,353	5,339	4.3	4.0
Washington	16,062	15,829	15,159	6.0	1.5
Wyoming	1,737	1,732	1,684	3.1	0.3

Note: As of December 31, 2001, the transfer of responsibility for sentenced felons from the District of Columbia to the Federal Bureau of Prisons was completed. The District of Columbia no longer operates a prison system and has been excluded from NPS.
^aPrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison population.
^bPopulation figures are based on custody counts. (See *Jurisdiction notes*.)

Table 4. Sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, yearend 1995, 2001, and 2002

Region and jurisdiction	Sentenced prisoners			Percent change, 1995-02	Percent change, 2001-02	Incarceration rate, 2002 ^a
	2002	2001	1995			
U.S. total	1,380,370	1,345,217	1,085,022	27.2%	2.6%	476
Federal	143,040	136,509	83,663	71.0	4.8	49
State	1,237,330	1,208,708	1,001,359	23.6	2.4	427
Northeast	165,783	163,635	155,030	6.9%	1.3%	304
Connecticut	14,082	13,276	10,419	35.2	6.1	405
Maine	1,817	1,641	1,326	37.0	10.7	141
Massachusetts ^b	8,947	9,355	10,427	-14.2	-4.4	234
New Hampshire	2,451	2,392	2,015	21.6	2.5	192
New Jersey ^c	27,891	28,142	27,066	3.0	-0.9	322
New York	67,065	67,533	68,486	-2.1	-0.7	346
Pennsylvania	40,164	38,057	32,410	23.9	5.5	325
Rhode Island	2,045	1,926	1,833	11.6	6.2	191
Vermont	1,321	1,313	1,048	26.0	0.6	214
Midwest	244,226	239,948	192,177	27.1%	1.8%	373
Illinois ^c	42,693	44,348	37,658	13.4	-3.7	336
Indiana	21,542	20,883	16,046	34.3	3.2	348
Iowa ^c	8,398	7,962	5,906	42.2	5.5	284
Kansas ^c	8,935	8,577	7,054	26.7	4.2	327
Michigan	50,591	48,849	41,112	23.1	3.6	501
Minnesota	7,129	6,606	4,846	47.1	7.9	141
Missouri	30,080	28,736	19,134	57.2	4.7	529
Nebraska	3,972	3,865	3,006	32.1	2.8	228
North Dakota	1,025	1,027	544	88.4	-0.2	161
Ohio ^c	45,646	45,281	44,663	2.2	0.8	398
South Dakota	2,891	2,781	1,871	54.5	4.0	378
Wisconsin	21,324	21,033	10,337	--	1.4	391
South	552,795	539,774	446,491	23.8%	2.4%	536
Alabama	27,532	26,138	20,130	36.8	5.3	612
Arkansas	12,999	12,496	8,520	52.6	4.0	479
Delaware	3,659	4,033	3,014	21.4	-9.3	453
Florida	75,204	72,404	63,866	17.8	3.9	450
Georgia	47,424	45,904	34,168	38.8	3.3	552
Kentucky	15,572	15,104	12,060	29.1	3.1	380
Louisiana	35,736	35,810	25,195	41.8	-0.2	794
Maryland	23,274	22,842	20,450	13.8	1.9	425
Mississippi	21,397	20,476	12,251	74.7	4.5	743
North Carolina	28,772	27,628	27,914	3.1	4.1	345
Oklahoma ^c	23,385	22,780	18,151	28.8	2.7	667
South Carolina	22,837	21,606	19,015	20.1	5.7	555
Tennessee ^c	24,989	23,671	15,206	64.3	5.6	430
Texas ^c	151,782	153,056	127,766	18.8	-0.8	692
Virginia	33,729	31,662	27,260	23.7	6.5	460
West Virginia	4,504	4,164	2,483	81.4	8.2	250
West	274,526	265,351	207,661	32.2%	3.5%	415
Alaska	2,577	2,196	2,042	26.2	17.3	396
Arizona	28,008	26,463	20,291	38.0	5.8	513
California	160,329	157,295	131,745	21.7	1.9	452
Colorado	18,833	17,448	11,063	70.2	7.9	415
Hawaii	3,840	3,670	2,590	48.3	4.6	308
Idaho	6,204	5,984	3,328	86.4	3.7	461
Montana	3,290	3,328	1,999	64.6	-1.1	361
Nevada	10,478	10,233	7,713	35.8	2.4	483
New Mexico	5,772	5,408	3,925	47.1	6.7	309
Oregon	12,075	11,368	6,515	85.3	6.2	342
Utah	5,461	5,254	3,447	58.4	3.9	233
Washington	15,922	15,020	11,608	37.2	6.0	261
Wyoming	1,737	1,684	1,395	24.5	3.1	348

--Not calculated.

^aPrisoners with sentences of more than 1 year per 100,000 residents.

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

^cIncludes some inmates sentenced to 1 year or less.

In the last 6 months of 2002, the State prison population rose by over 15,000 inmates

Between July 1 and December 31, 2002, the number of inmates under State jurisdiction increased 1.2% (from 1,261,414 inmates to 1,277,127, compared to a -0.5% decrease in the last 6 months of 2001. The Federal population grew at a slower rate, up 1.1% since midyear 2002. In the last 6 months of 2002, the Federal population rose 1,847, compared to an increase of 4,688 inmates in the first 6 months.

Since 1995 the sentenced inmate population in State prisons has grown 27% (table 4). During this period 12 States increased their populations at least 50%, led by North Dakota (up 88%), Idaho (up 86%), and Oregon (up 85%). Between 1995 and 2002 the Federal system reported an additional 59,377 inmates sentenced to more than a year, an increase of 71%.

The number of female prisoners increased 4.9% — double that of men, 2.4% — during 2002

During 2002 the number of women under the jurisdiction of State or Federal prison authorities increased 4.9%, compared to a 0.2% drop in 2001 (table 5). The number of men in prison rose 2.4%, up from 1.2% the previous year. At yearend 2002 there were 97,491 women and 1,343,164 men in State or Federal prisons.

From 1995 to 2002 the average annual rate of growth of the female inmate population was 5.2%, higher than the average 3.5% increase in the male inmate population. Since 1995 the total number of male prisoners has grown 27%; the number of female prisoners 42%. By yearend 2002 women accounted for 6.8% of all prisoners, up from 6.1% in 1995.

Relative to their number in the U.S. resident population, men were about 15 times more likely than women to be in a State or Federal prison. At yearend 2002 there were 60 sentenced female inmates per 100,000 women, compared to 906 sentenced male inmates per 100,000 men.

Over a third of female prisoners held in the 3 largest jurisdictions

Texas (13,051), the Federal system (11,234), and California (10,050) held more than a third of all female inmates (Table 6). Oklahoma (with 131 sentenced female inmates per 100,000 female residents), Mississippi (126), Louisiana (96), and Texas (96) had the highest female incarceration rates. States with the lowest female incarceration rates were concentrated in the Northeast — Rhode Island and Massachusetts (each with 11 sentenced female prisoners per 100,000 female residents) and Maine (12).

Since 1995 the number of female prisoners under Federal jurisdiction has increased 52%, from 7,398 to 11,234 while the number under State jurisdiction has increased 41%, from 61,070 to 86,257.

At yearend 2002, 1 in every 1,656 women and 1 in every 110 men were incarcerated in a State or Federal prison.

Table 5. Prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, by gender, yearend 1995, 2001, and 2002

	Men	Women
All inmates		
2002	1,343,164	97,491
2001	1,313,053	92,979
1995	1,057,406	68,468
Percent change, 2001-2002	2.4%	4.9%
Average annual 1995-2002	3.5	5.2
Sentenced to more than 1 year		
2002	1,291,326	89,044
2001	1,260,033	85,184
Percent change, 2001-2002	2.5%	4.5%
Incarceration rate*		
2002	906	60
1995	789	47

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

Table 6. Women under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, yearend 1995, 2001, and 2002

Region and jurisdiction	Number of female inmates			Percent change		Incarceration rate, 2002 ^b
	2002	2001	1995	2001 to 2002	Average, 1995 to 2002 ^a	
U.S. total	97,491	92,979	68,468	4.9%	5.2%	60
Federal	11,234	10,973	7,398	2.4	6.1	6
State	86,257	82,066	61,070	5.2	5.1	54
Northeast	9,381	9,108	8,401	3.0%	1.6%	29
Connecticut	1,694	1,447	975	17.1	8.2	52
Maine	90	59	36	52.5	14.0	12
Massachusetts ^c	704	713	656	-1.3	1.0	11
New Hampshire	144	129	109	11.6	4.1	22
New Jersey	1,586	1,628	1,307	-2.6	2.8	36
New York	2,996	3,133	3,615	-4.4	-2.6	30
Pennsylvania	1,821	1,711	1,502	6.4	2.8	29
Rhode Island	214	193	157	10.9	4.5	11
Vermont	132	95	44	38.9	17.0	26
Midwest	15,302	14,872	10,864	2.9%	5.0%	46
Illinois	2,520	2,747	2,196	-8.3	2.0	39
Indiana ^c	1,583	1,542	892	2.7	8.5	50
Iowa	703	635	425	10.7	7.5	47
Kansas	537	497	449	8.0	2.6	39
Michigan ^c	2,267	2,149	1,842	5.5	3.0	44
Minnesota	455	383	217	18.8	11.2	18
Missouri	2,274	2,124	1,174	7.1	9.9	78
Nebraska	352	342	211	2.9	7.6	38
North Dakota	103	101	29	2.0	19.8	31
Ohio	2,929	2,829	2,793	3.5	0.7	50
South Dakota	225	220	134	2.3	7.7	58
Wisconsin	1,354	1,303	502	3.9	15.2	48
South	41,559	39,135	27,366	6.2%	6.2%	71
Alabama	1,697	1,783	1,295	-4.8	3.9	71
Arkansas	854	851	523	0.4	7.3	61
Delaware	542	591	358	-8.3	6.1	54
Florida	4,595	4,282	3,660	7.3	3.3	54
Georgia	3,129	2,834	2,036	10.4	6.3	72
Kentucky	1,282	1,138	734	12.7	8.3	59
Louisiana	2,238	2,362	1,424	-5.2	6.7	96
Maryland	1,264	1,207	1,079	4.7	2.3	40
Mississippi	2,082	1,823	791	14.2	14.8	126
North Carolina ^c	2,175	2,042	1,752	6.5	3.1	37
Oklahoma	2,336	2,290	1,815	2.0	3.7	131
South Carolina	1,671	1,509	1,045	10.7	6.9	71
Tennessee ^c	1,735	1,468	637	18.2	15.4	58
Texas	13,051	12,369	7,935	5.5	7.4	96
Virginia	2,546	2,240	1,659	13.7	6.3	68
West Virginia	362	346	129	4.6	15.9	37
West	20,015	18,891	14,439	5.9%	4.8%	57
Alaska	349	359	243	-2.8	5.3	47
Arizona	2,428	2,168	1,432	12.0	7.8	81
California ^c	10,050	9,921	9,082	1.3	1.5	54
Colorado	1,566	1,375	713	13.9	11.9	70
Hawaii	669	616	312	8.6	11.5	69
Idaho	631	541	212	16.6	16.9	94
Montana	345	363	112	-5.0	17.4	75
Nevada	851	841	530	1.2	7.0	80
New Mexico	516	517	278	-0.2	9.2	52
Oregon	812	661	465	22.8	8.3	46
Utah	377	315	161	19.7	12.9	31
Washington	1,254	1,079	793	16.2	6.8	40
Wyoming ^c	167	135	106	23.7	6.7	67

^aThe average annual percentage increase from 1995 to 2002.

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

^cGrowth from 1995 to 2002 may be slightly overestimated due to a change in reporting from custody to jurisdiction counts.

Privately operated prisons held 6.5% of State and Federal inmates in 2002

At yearend 2002, 31 States and the Federal system reported a total of 93,771 prisoners held in privately operated facilities (table 7). Private facilities held 5.8% of all State prisoners and 12.4% of Federal prisoners. Among States, Texas (with 16,773 State inmates housed in private facilities) and Oklahoma (with 6,470) reported the largest number in 2002. Five States — New Mexico (43%), Alaska (31%), Wyoming (30%), Montana (29%), and Oklahoma (28%) — had at least 25% of their prison population housed in private facilities.

Except for Wisconsin (with 16% of its State inmates in private facilities) and New Jersey (9%), the use of private facilities was concentrated among Southern and Western States. Overall, 8.0% of State inmates in the South and 6.2% of inmates in the West were in privately operated facilities at the end of 2002, compared to 1.8% in the Northeast and 2.7% in the Midwest.

In 2002 local jails held about 5% of State and Federal prisoners

At the end of 2002, 32 States and the Federal system reported a total of 71,256 State and Federal prisoners held in local jails or other facilities operated by county or local authorities. These inmates held in local jails represented 4.9% of all prisoners in 2002.

Louisiana had the largest percentage of its State inmate population housed in local jails (45%). Due to a partnership with the Louisiana Sheriff's Association and local authorities, 16,048 State inmates in Louisiana were housed in local jails at yearend 2002. Five other States — led by Tennessee (27%) and Kentucky (23%) — had at least a fifth of their population housed in local jails.

The region which utilized local jails to hold prisoners most often was the South (with 10.2% of prisoners in local jails), followed by the West (1.8%), the Northeast (1.3%), and the Midwest (0.7%).

Table 7. State and Federal prisoners held in private facilities and local jails, by jurisdiction, yearend 2001 and 2002

Region and jurisdiction	Private facilities			Local jails		
	2002	2001	Percent of all Inmates, 2002 ^a	2002	2001	Percent of all Inmates, 2002 ^a
U.S. total	93,771	90,912	6.5%	71,256	70,681	4.9%
Federal ^b	20,274	19,251	12.4	3,377	2,921	2.1
State	73,497	71,661	5.8	67,879	67,760	5.3
Northeast	3,146	3,131	1.8%	2,234	2,593	1.3%
Connecticut	0	0	0.0	--	--	--
Maine	8	11	0.4	0	3	0.0
Massachusetts	0	0	0.0	375	420	3.6
New Hampshire	0	0	0.0	11	12	0.4
New Jersey ^c	2,601	2,620	9.3	1,528	2,019	5.5
New York	0	0	0.0	320	139	0.5
Pennsylvania	537	500	1.3	0	0	0.0
Rhode Island ^c	0	0	0.0	--	--	--
Vermont ^c	0	0	0.0	--	--	--
Midwest	6,741	6,894	2.7%	1,814	2,192	0.7%
Illinois	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Indiana	843	915	3.9	1,262	1,320	5.8
Iowa	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Kansas	0	98	0.0	0	0	0.0
Michigan	460	449	0.9	30	237	0.1
Minnesota	0	0	0.0	221	184	3.1
Missouri	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Nebraska	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
North Dakota	23	44	2.1	9	21	0.8
Ohio	1,927	1,924	4.2	0	0	0.0
South Dakota	32	35	1.1	12	16	0.4
Wisconsin	3,456	3,429	15.6	280	414	1.3
South	46,071	44,704	8.0%	58,727	57,782	10.2%
Alabama	0	0	0.0	2,449	601	8.8
Arkansas	0	0	0.0	1,350	951	10.3
Delaware	0	0	0.0	--	--	--
Florida	4,173	3,995	5.5	47	0	0.1
Georgia	4,573	4,561	9.6	4,975	4,682	10.5
Kentucky	1,635	1,028	10.3	3,657	4,706	23.0
Louisiana	2,929	2,928	8.2	16,048	16,050	44.9
Maryland	127	128	0.5	168	140	0.7
Mississippi	3,435	3,634	15.1	4,550	3,736	20.0
North Carolina	166	191	0.5	0	0	0.0
Oklahoma	6,470	6,658	27.7	1,183	903	5.1
South Carolina	21	6	0.1	415	446	1.7
Tennessee	4,200	3,678	16.8	6,717	6,230	26.9
Texas	16,773	16,331	10.4	12,375	15,158	7.6
Virginia	1,569	1,566	4.7	3,825	3,440	11.3
West Virginia	0	0	0.0	968	739	21.3
West	17,539	16,932	6.2%	5,104	5,193	1.8%
Alaska	1,360	1,537	30.9	--	--	--
Arizona	1,965	1,429	6.7	232	349	0.8
California	4,649	4,452	2.9	2,591	2,727	1.6
Colorado	2,452	2,390	13.0	160	129	0.8
Hawaii	1,347	1,251	24.8	--	--	--
Idaho	1,266	1,348	20.4	295	249	4.8
Montana	963	1,087	29.3	419	496	12.7
Nevada	434	478	4.1	177	188	1.7
New Mexico	2,576	2,484	43.0	0	0	0.0
Oregon	0	0	0.0	0	8	0.0
Utah	0	0	0.0	1,172	1,020	21.1
Washington ^c	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Wyoming	527	476	30.3	58	27	3.3

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

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

^bIncludes Federal inmates in nonsecure, privately operated facilities (6,598 in 2002 and 6,515 in 2001).

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

25 States and Federal system operating at or above highest capacity

supply three measures for capacity at yearend 2002: rated, operational, and design capacities. 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.

To estimate the capacity of their prisons, jurisdictions were asked to

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.

Twenty-two jurisdictions provided only 1 measure or the same figure for each measure (table 8). For the 28 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.

At yearend 2002, 24 States reported that they were operating below 100% of their highest capacity, and 25 States and the Federal prison system reported operating at 100% or more of their highest capacity. Idaho, which was operating at 71% of its highest capacity, reported the lowest percent of capacity occupied. Delaware, 116% over lowest reported capacity, and Alabama, 101% over, had the highest percent of capacity occupied.

At yearend 2002 the Federal prison system was operating at 33% over capacity. Overall, State prisons were operating at between 1% over their highest capacity and 16% above their lowest capacity (table 9).

Table 8. Reported Federal and State prison capacities, yearend 2002

Region and jurisdiction	Type of capacity measure			Custody population as a percent of —	
	Rated	Operational	Design	Highest capacity ^a	Lowest capacity ^a
Federal	103,897	...	...	133 %	133 %
Northeast					
Connecticut ^b	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	1,779	1,779	1,779	104 %	104 %
Massachusetts	...	...	7,721	128	128
New Hampshire	2,419	2,238	2,213	102	112
New Jersey	...	...	17,122	138	138
New York	61,265	63,531	54,210	105	123
Pennsylvania	34,583	34,583	27,113	113	145
Rhode Island	3,907	3,907	4,061	86	89
Vermont	1,286	1,286	1,226	106	111
Midwest					
Illinois	31,351	31,351	27,256	136 %	157 %
Indiana	15,859	21,039	...	93	123
Iowa	6,772	6,772	6,772	124	124
Kansas	9,114	...	...	98	98
Michigan	...	51,429	...	97	97
Minnesota	7,064	7,064	7,064	97	97
Missouri	...	30,580	...	97	97
Nebraska	...	3,924	3,139	103	129
North Dakota	1,005	952	1,005	109	115
Ohio	36,270	...	...	120	120
South Dakota	...	2,827	...	102	102
Wisconsin	...	15,559	...	117	117
South					
Alabama	...	...	12,459	201 %	201 %
Arkansas ^c	11,972	12,189	11,299	95	103
Delaware	...	4,206	3,192	164	216
Florida	...	78,805	58,396	95	129
Georgia	...	47,706	...	99	99
Kentucky	...	12,162	...	87	87
Louisiana	19,688	20,010	...	98	100
Maryland	...	24,263	...	99	99
Mississippi ^c	...	21,011	...	73	73
North Carolina	...	28,284	...	117	117
Oklahoma ^c	...	23,566	...	93	93
South Carolina	...	22,600	22,955	100	101
Tennessee ^c	19,138	18,691	...	74	75
Texas ^{c,d}	159,667	154,999	159,667	85	88
Virginia	30,925	...	...	95	95
West Virginia	...	3,539	3,189	101	112
West					
Alaska	3,098	3,206	...	93 %	97 %
Arizona	26,228	29,406	25,346	100	116
California	...	155,087	80,587	103	198
Colorado	...	13,925	12,593	116	129
Hawaii	...	3,487	2,451	107	152
Idaho	5,871	5,544	4,564	71	92
Montana	...	2,460	...	78	78
Nevada ^c	10,532	...	8,315	96	121
New Mexico ^c	6,245	6,239	5,985	94	98
Oregon	...	11,556	11,556	101	101
Utah	...	4,196	4,419	97	102
Washington	9,898	12,793	12,793	127	164
Wyoming	1,111	1,051	1,141	98	106

...Data not available.

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

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

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

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

Table 9. State prison population as a percent of capacity, 1995-2002

	State prisons
Highest capacity	1,161,262
Lowest capacity	1,005,466
Population as a percent of capacity*	
Highest	
1995	114
2000	100
2001	101
2002	101
Lowest	
1995	125
2000	115
2001	116
2002	116

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

Immigration and Customs detainees rose during 2002

The U.S. Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (BICE), formerly the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), reported 21,065 detainees on December 31, 2002, up from 19,137 at yearend 2001 (table 10). Over half of these detainees (11,317) were held in Federal and State prisons and local jails, and about a third were held in BICE-operated facilities (5,087) and private facilities under exclusive contract to the BICE (1,936).

Among the 21,065 BICE detainees for immigration violations at yearend 2002, 10,763 had been convicted of criminal offenses, and 1,725 had pending criminal cases (not shown in table). Detainees convicted of violent offenses (31.6%) and drug offenses (31.4%) constituted the largest groups under BICE jurisdiction, followed by property offenses (14.7%), and public-order offenses (12.6%).

Prisoners held by military authorities dropped 2.4%

There were 2,377 prisoners under military jurisdiction at yearend 2002. Fifty-seven percent of the prisoners held by the Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard had sentences of 1 year or more. At yearend 2002 the Army's Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and five other local or regional Army facilities held the largest share of all inmates under military jurisdiction (41%). The 11 Navy facilities held nearly 34% of all inmates; the 6 Marine Corps facilities held 20% of all inmates; and the 36 Air Force facilities held 5% of all inmates.

The total operational capacity of the 59 military confinement facilities was 3,249 (not shown in a table). At yearend 2002 these facilities were operating at 73% of their operational capacity. About 86% of prisoners held by the Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps were convicted inmates; 14% were unconvicted persons whose cases had not been tried.

Table 10. Number of detainees under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (BICE), by type of facility, yearend 1995, 2001, and 2002

Facility type	Number of detainees			Percent change, 2001-02	Percent of all detainees	
	2002	2001	1995		2002	1995
Total*	21,065	19,137	8,177	10.1%	100%	100%
BICE-operated facilities	5,087	4,550	3,776	11.8	24.1	46.2
Private facilities under exclusive contract to BICE	1,936	1,947	652	-0.6	9.2	8.0
Federal Bureau of Prisons	1,100	1,276	1,282	-13.8	5.2	15.7
Other Federal facilities	130	162	181	-19.8	0.6	2.2
Intergovernmental agreements	12,812	11,201	2,286	14.4	60.8	28.0
State prisons	453	419	8	8.1	2.2	0.1
Local jails	9,764	8,681	1,984	12.5	46.4	24.3
Other facilities	2,595	2,101	294	23.5	12.3	3.6

*Detail does not sum to total due to unknown facility type for 1 detainee in 2001.

Table 11. Prisoners under military jurisdiction, by branch of service, yearend 1995, 2001, and 2002

Branch of service	Total			Percent change, 2001-02	Sentenced to more than 1 year			Percent change, 2001-02
	2002	2001	1995		2002	2001	1995	
To which prisoners belonged								
Total	2,377	2,436	2,838	-2.4%	1,361	1,332	1,845	2.2%
Air Force	450	480	486	-6.3	264	267	382	-1.1
Army	860	804	1,207	7.0	610	600	995	1.7
Marine Corps	565	628	612	-10.0	265	236	249	12.3
Navy	489	516	520	-5.2	219	226	213	-3.1
Coast Guard	13	8	13	62.5	3	3	6	0.0
Holding prisoners								
Total	2,377	2,436	2,838	-2.4%	1,361	1,332	1,845	2.2%
Air Force	128	126	--	1.6	14	14	--	0.0
Army	966	981	1,582	-1.5	767	822	1,403	-6.7
Marine Corps	478	428	591	11.7	171	77	188	122.1
Navy	805	901	665	-10.7	409	419	254	-2.4

-- Not reported.

Table 12. Prisoners in custody of correctional authorities in the U.S. Territories, yearend 2001 and 2002

U.S. Territory	Total			Sentenced to more than 1 year			
	2002	2001	Percent change, 2001-02	2002	2001	Percent change, 2001-02	Incarceration rate, 2002*
Total	16,206	15,871	2.1%	12,296	11,933	3.0%	286
American Samoa	169	155	9.0	143	125	14.4	208
Guam	542	585	-7.4	261	297	12.1	162
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	123	102	20.6	76	72	5.6	98
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	14,725	14,539	1.3	11,371	11,020	3.2	294
U.S. Virgin Islands	647	494	32.0	445	419	6.2	360

*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.

At yearend 2002, 16,206 inmates held in U.S. Territories, up 2.1%

The U.S. Territories and Commonwealths — American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands — reported 16,206 inmates in custody of their prison systems at yearend 2002, an increase of 2.1% since 2001 (table 12).

Three-quarters of the total territorial prison population (or 12,296) had a sentence of more than 1 year. Since 1995 the number of sentenced prisoners held in U.S. Territories has grown 31%, compared to the 24% increase in the number of sentenced State prisoners.

Relative to the resident populations in the Territories, the rate of incarceration was 286 prisoners per 100,000 residents — less than two-thirds of the combined rate of the 50 States. Of the 5 Territories, the U.S. Virgin Islands had the highest prison incarceration rate (360 inmates per 100,000 residents), followed by Puerto Rico (with 294). Puerto Rico, the largest of the Territories, had the most sentenced prisoners (11,371 at yearend 2002), up from 11,020 in 2001.

More black males than white males among State and Federal inmates at yearend 2002

At yearend 2002, black males (586,700) outnumbered white males (436,800) and Hispanic males (235,000) among inmates with sentences of more than 1 year (table 13). Black inmates represented an estimated 45% of all inmates with sentences of more than 1 year, while white inmates accounted for 34% and Hispanic inmates, 18%.

Although the total number of sentenced inmates rose sharply (up 27% between 1995 and 2002), there were only small changes in the racial and Hispanic composition of the inmate population.

	Percent of prisoners under State or Federal jurisdiction*	
	1995	2002
Total	100.0%	100.0%
White	33.5	34.2
Black	45.7	45.1
Hispanic	17.6	18.1
Other	3.2	2.6

*Based on inmates with sentences of more than 1 year.

An estimated 10% of black males, age 25-29, in prison in 2002

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 14). Expressed in percentages, 10.4% of black males age 25 to 29 were in prison on December 31, 2002, compared to 2.4% of Hispanic males and about 1.2% 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 2002 was nearly 2.3% — only slightly lower than the highest rate (2.4%) among Hispanic males (age 30 to 34) and more than twice the highest rate (1.3%) 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 females (with an incarceration rate of 191 per 100,000) were more than twice as likely as Hispanic females (80 per 100,000) and 5 times more likely than white females (35 per 100,000) to be in prison on December 31, 2002. These differences among white, black, and Hispanic females were consistent across all age groups.

Table 13. Number of sentenced prisoners under State or Federal jurisdiction, by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and age, 2002

	Number of sentenced prisoners							
	Males				Females			
	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
Total	1,291,326	436,800	586,700	235,000	89,044	35,400	36,000	15,000
18-19	36,400	8,800	17,300	8,400	1,300	700	500	200
20-24	218,300	59,400	105,400	47,400	8,900	3,700	3,100	2,100
25-29	248,400	70,700	123,000	49,300	15,900	5,500	6,500	3,000
30-34	245,700	83,900	111,400	46,200	22,100	8,500	9,200	3,600
35-39	220,600	79,400	102,500	34,200	19,400	7,800	8,300	2,900
40-44	150,200	56,300	64,600	25,300	10,700	4,100	4,700	1,400
45-54	127,300	55,800	48,500	18,800	8,400	3,700	3,000	1,400
55 or older	38,900	21,500	10,800	4,800	1,900	1,200	500	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.

Table 14. Number of sentenced prisoners under State or Federal jurisdiction per 100,000 residents, by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and age, 2002

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	912	450	3,437	1,176	61	35	191	80
18-19	869	331	2,865	1,224	34	26	87	35
20-24	2,109	934	7,490	2,382	90	59	217	130
25-29	2,577	1,229	10,376	2,394	170	97	498	179
30-34	2,326	1,251	8,885	2,409	213	129	662	216
35-39	2,014	1,080	7,893	2,060	177	106	566	193
40-44	1,316	691	4,939	1,850	92	51	315	111
45-54	647	376	2,344	1,030	41	25	123	76
55 or older	141	96	479	272	5	4	17	8

Note: Based on estimates of the U.S. resident population on July 1, 2002. ^aIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives,

Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders. ^bExcludes Hispanics.

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

Between 1995 and 2001 the distribution of the four major offense categories — violent, property, drug, and public-order offenses — changed slightly among State prisoners.

	Percent of sentenced State inmates	
	1995	2001
Total	100%	100%
Violent	46.5	49.3
Property	22.9	19.3
Drug	21.5	20.4
Public-order	8.7	10.8
Other	0.4	0.2

The percentage of State prisoners serving time for property and drug

offenses dropped while the percentage held for violent and public-order offenses rose.

In absolute numbers, an estimated 596,100 inmates in State prison at yearend 2001 were held for violent offenses, 159,200 for murder, 155,300 for robbery, 118,800 for assault, and 118,500 for rape or other sexual assaults (table 15). In addition, 233,000 inmates were held for property offenses, 246,100 for drug offenses, and 129,900 for public-order offenses. Overall, the largest growth in State inmates between 1995 and 2001 was among violent offenders. From 1995 to 2001 the number of violent offenders grew 130,800, while the number of drug offenders grew 30,600 (table 16). As a percentage of the total growth, violent offenders accounted for 63% of the growth; drug offenders 15%; property offenders 2%; and public-order offenders 20%.

Table 15. Estimated number of sentenced prisoners under State jurisdiction, by offense, gender, race, and Hispanic origin, 2001

Offense	All	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic
Total	1,208,700	1,132,500	76,200	424,200	548,800	205,300
Violent offenses	596,100	571,700	24,400	208,100	267,800	102,600
Murder ^a	159,200	150,700	8,500	51,500	77,100	27,800
Manslaughter	16,900	15,000	1,900	6,300	6,300	3,500
Rape	30,900	30,600	300	15,100	11,700	2,700
Other sexual assault	87,600	86,600	1,000	50,700	21,300	12,600
Robbery	155,300	150,100	5,200	34,100	91,100	26,200
Assault	118,800	113,100	5,600	38,700	50,300	25,300
Other violent	27,400	25,500	1,900	11,700	10,000	4,700
Property offenses	233,000	213,100	20,000	101,800	92,300	32,500
Burglary	104,700	101,300	3,400	45,700	41,200	14,700
Larceny	45,500	39,600	5,800	17,400	20,300	6,100
Motor vehicle theft	18,000	17,300	700	6,900	6,700	4,200
Fraud	33,700	25,400	8,300	17,100	13,000	3,100
Other property	31,100	29,500	1,600	14,700	11,100	4,500
Drug offenses	246,100	222,900	23,200	57,300	139,700	47,000
Public-order offenses^b	129,900	121,600	8,300	56,000	47,300	22,300
Other/unspecified^c	3,600	3,200	400	900	1,700	800

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.

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

The increasing number of violent offenders accounted for 64% of the total growth among male inmates and 49% among female inmates. Public-order offenders accounted for another 21% of the total growth among male inmates and 16% of the growth among female inmates.

The growth attributed to drug offenders has decreased from that of previous years (*Prisoners in 2001*, <www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/p01.htm>). From 1995 to 2001 drug offenders accounted for 13% of total growth among female inmates and 15% of growth among male inmates.

Property offenders accounted for 22% of female population growth from 1995 to 2001, but dropped by an estimated 200 offenders among males. The sources of population growth also differed among white, black, and Hispanic prisoners. Overall, violent offenders accounted for the largest source of growth for all groups — among white State inmates (59%),

Table 16. Partitioning by gender and offense, the growth of the sentenced prison population under State jurisdiction, 1995-2001

Offense	All prisoners		Male prisoners		Female prisoners	
	Increase, 1995-2001	Percent of total	Increase, 1995-2001	Percent of total	Increase, 1995-2001	Percent of total
Total	207,300	100%	189,300	100%	18,100	100%
Violent	130,800	63.1	121,300	63.9	8,700	48.6
Property	3,600	1.7	-200	--	4,000	22.3
Drug	30,600	14.8	28,900	15.2	2,300	12.8
Public-order	42,400	20.4	39,500	20.8	2,900	16.2

Table 17. Partitioning by race, Hispanic origin, and offense, the growth of the sentenced prison population under State jurisdiction, 1995-2001

Offense	White prisoners		Black prisoners		Hispanic prisoners	
	Increase, 1995-2001	Percent of total	Increase, 1995-2001	Percent of total	Increase, 1995-2001	Percent of total
Total	90,700	100%	83,200	100%	35,300	100%
Violent	53,100	58.7	47,400	56.9	29,900	81.5
Property	3,000	3.3	0	--	-100	--
Drug	16,200	17.9	19,100	22.9	-1,400	--
Public-order	18,000	20	16,800	20.2	6,800	18.5

black inmates (57%), and Hispanic inmates (82%). The increasing number of drug offenses accounted for 23% of the total growth among black inmates and 18% of the growth among white inmates (table 17).

Changing Federal prison population related to drug and immigration offenses

Prisoners sentenced for drug offenses constituted the largest group of Federal inmates (55%) in 2001, down from 60% in 1995 (table 18). On September 30, 2001, the date of the latest available data in the Federal Justice Statistics Program, Federal prisons held 78,501 sentenced drug offenders, compared to 52,782 in 1995.

Between 1995 and 2001, the number of Federal inmates held for public-order offenses increased 133%, most of which was accounted for by the increase in immigration offenses (up 339%). The number of immigration offenders rose from 3,420 in 1995 to 15,012 in 2001. By September 30, 2001, immigration violators represented over 10% of Federal inmates.

In addition Federal inmates held for a weapons offense increased 68.4% from 1995 to 2001, from 7,446 to 12,539. Weapons offenders accounted for over 9% of the overall growth in this period.

Violent offenders under Federal jurisdiction increased 41% from 1995 to 2001, and accounted for almost 9% of the total growth during the period. Homicide offenders increased 121%, from 1,068 in 1995 to 2,364 in 2001.

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 (48%), followed by public-order offenders (38%).

Table 18. Number of sentenced inmates in Federal prisons, by most serious offense, 1995, 2000, and 2001

Offense	Number of sentenced inmates in Federal prisons			Percent change, 1995-2001	Percent of total growth, 1995-2001
	1995	2000	2001		
Total	88,658	131,739	142,766	61.0%	100.0%
Violent offenses	11,409	13,740	16,117	41.3%	8.7%
Homicide ^a	1,068	1,363	2,364	121.3	2.4
Robbery	8,377	9,712	10,218	22.0	3.4
Other violent	1,964	2,665	3,535	80.0	2.9
Property offenses	7,842	10,135	10,664	36.0%	5.2%
Burglary	177	462	642	262.7	0.9
Fraud	5,823	7,506	7,617	30.8	3.3
Other property	1,842	2,167	2,405	30.6	1.0
Drug offenses	52,782	74,276	78,501	48.7%	47.5%
Public-order offenses	15,655	32,325	36,443	132.8%	38.4%
Immigration	3,420	13,676	15,012	338.9	21.4
Weapons	7,446	10,822	12,539	68.4	9.4
Other public-order	4,789	7,827	8,892	85.7	7.6
Other/unknown^b	970	1,263	1,041	7.3%	0.1%

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

^aIncludes murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and negligent manslaughter.
^bIncludes offenses not classifiable.

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 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 *National Prisoner Statistics jurisdiction notes*, 12/31/02, <www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/p02.htm>.)

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. At yearend 2001, the Federal Bureau of Prisons assumed responsibility for housing all sentenced felons in the District of Columbia. As a result, inmates in the District of Columbia, previously included in the NPS counts as prisoners in combined prison-jail systems, were reclassified as jail inmates and included in BJS jail statistics. (See *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2002*, <www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/pjim02.htm>.)

Military corrections statistics

BJS obtains yearend counts of prisoners in the custody of U.S. military authorities from the Department of Defense Corrections Council. The council, comprised of representatives from each branch of military service, adopted in 1994 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.

Other inmate counts

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

In 1995 BJS began collecting yearend counts of prisoners from the departments of correction in the three U.S. Territories (American Samoa, Guam, and U.S. Virgin Islands) and two U.S. Commonwealths (Northern Mariana Islands and Puerto Rico). These counts include all sentenced and unsentenced inmates for whom the Territory or Commonwealth government had legal authority (inmates under jurisdiction) and all inmates who were physically located in prison or jail facilities (inmates in custody).

These counts are collected by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and sentence length. In addition, BJS obtains reports of the total design, rated, and operational capacity of correctional facilities.

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:
<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>

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

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

Paige M. Harrison and Allen J. Beck wrote this report. Jennifer C. Karberg provided statistical assistance and verification. Tom Hester 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 Marilyn M. Monahan, Demographic Surveys Division, U.S. Census Bureau.

Christopher J. Mumola and Lauren E. Glaze collected and processed data on prisoners in the U.S. Territories, in U.S. military facilities, and in facilities operated by or for the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

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NPS jurisdiction notes

Alaska — Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations. Counts exclude individuals in electronic and special monitoring programs.

Arizona — Population counts are based on custody data. Counts exclude 213 sentenced males and 19 sentenced females housed in local jails who were awaiting transfer to the DOC.

The definition of operational capacity has changed to include temporary beds and double bunks used in situations of crowding.

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

Colorado — Population counts include 247 male and 8 female inmates in the Youthful Offender System.

Capacity figures exclude 4 privately run facilities under contract with the Department of Corrections.

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 — The District of Columbia is no longer counted as a prison system due to the 1997 Revitalization Act, which transferred responsibility for housing sentenced felons to the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

For comparisons with previous years jurisdiction and custody counts in the District of Columbia were 2,692 on 12/31/01, 3,023 on 6/30/02, and 3,241 on 12/31/02.

Federal — Custody counts include inmates housed in privately operated secure facilities under contract with BOP or with State or local government that has an intergovernmental agreement. Also includes inmates held in privately operated community correctional centers.

Rated capacity excludes contract beds.

Florida — Population counts are based on custody data, including inmates in privately operated facilities.

Georgia — Population counts are based on custody data, including inmates in privately operated facilities.

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%).

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

Iowa — Population counts are based on custody data. 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 — Counts are as of December 26, 2002. Population counts include 14,844 males and 1,204 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, 2002.

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 2002.

Michigan — Jurisdiction counts exclude 30 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.

Montana — Counts include 264 inmates under intensive supervision in the community. Capacity figures include 2 county operated regional prisons (an estimated 300 beds), 1 private prison (500 beds), and a State operated boot camp (60 beds).

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

Rated and operational capacity figures are not maintained.

New Mexico — Operational capacity includes the maximum number of contracted beds in private facilities.

North Carolina — Capacity figures refer to standard operating capacity as of June 28, 2002, based on single occupancy per cell and 50 square feet per inmate in multiple occupancy units.

North Dakota — Capacity figures account for 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.

Capacity figures include private prisons and contract jails.

Oregon — Inmates with under a 1 year maximum sentence remain under the control of local counties.

Rated capacity is not recognized.

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 35 on December 31, 2002.

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

Capacity figures include public, privately operated and county contracted facilities that are state funded. Non-contracted county jail beds are excluded.

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

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

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

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