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Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2002

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At midyear 2002 the Nation's prisons and jails incarcerated 2,019,234 persons. Prisoners in the custody of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Government accounted for two-thirds of the incarcerated population (1,355,748 inmates). The other third were held in local jails (665,475).

On June 30, 2002, 1,426,118 prisoners were under Federal and State jurisdiction, which includes inmates in custody and persons under the legal authority of a prison system but held outside its facilities. During the 12-month period ending June 30, 2002, the number under State jurisdiction rose by 0.9%, while the number under Federal jurisdiction rose by 5.8%. Rhode Island (up 17.4%), New Mexico (up 11.1%), and West Virginia and Maine (both up 8.7%) had the largest percentage increases. Nine States had decreases, including Illinois (-5.5%), Texas (-3.9%), and New York (-2.9%).

At midyear 2002 local jail authorities held or supervised 737,912 offenders. Ten percent of these offenders (72,437) were supervised outside jail facilities in programs such as community service, work release, weekend reporting, electronic monitoring, and other alternative programs.

Highlights

Federal Bureau of Prisons became the largest system at midyear 2002

Prison population	Number of inmates	Incarceration rate, 6/30/02	Inmates per 100,000 residents*	Growth, 6/30/01 to 6/30/02	Percent change
5 highest:					
Federal	161,681	Louisiana	799	Rhode Island	17.4%
California	160,315	Mississippi	728	New Mexico	11.1
Texas	158,131	Texas	685	West Virginia	8.7
Florida	73,553	Oklahoma	672	Maine	8.7
New York	67,131	Alabama	593	South Dakota	8.5
5 lowest:					
North Dakota	1,168	Maine	137	Illinois	-5.5%
Wyoming	1,732	Minnesota	139	Texas	-3.9
Vermont	1,784	North Dakota	167	New York	-2.9
Maine	1,841	Rhode Island	184	Delaware	-2.3
New Hampshire	2,476	New Hampshire	197	California	-2.2

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

In the year ending June 30, 2002 —

- The Nation's prison and jail population exceeded 2 million inmates for the first time.
- The number of inmates in custody in local jails rose by 34,235; in State prison by 12,440; and in Federal prison by 8,042.
- In the largest State prison systems, the total number of inmates declined: Texas (down 6,334), California (down 3,650), and New York (down 2,027).

At midyear 2002 —

- A total of 3,055 State prisoners were under age 18. Adult jails held a total of 7,248 persons under age 18.
- State and Federal correctional authorities held 88,776 noncitizens, up from 87,917 (1.0%) at midyear 2001.
- There were 113 female inmates per 100,000 women in the United States, compared to 1,309 male inmates per 100,000 men.

- An estimated 12% of black males, 4% of Hispanic males, and 1.6% of white males in their twenties and early thirties were in prison or jail.
- Local jails were operating 7% below their rated capacity. In contrast, at yearend 2001 State prisons were operating between 1% and 16% above capacity, and Federal prisons were 31% above their rated capacity.
- Privately operated prison facilities held 86,626 inmates (down 6.1% since yearend 2001). Texas reported the largest drop (from 16,331 to 10,764) among inmates in private prisons.

Number of jail inmates up 5.4% in 12 months ending June 28, 2002

Year	Number of inmates in jail custody	Incarceration rate*	Percent of capacity occupied
2002	665,475	231	93%
2001	631,240	222	90
2000	621,149	220	92
1995	507,044	193	93
1990	405,320	163	104

*Number of inmates per 100,000 residents.

Prison and jail population exceeds 2 million inmates for the first time

On June 30, 2002, 1,355,748 inmates were in the custody of State and Federal prison authorities, and 665,475 inmates were in the custody of local jail authorities. In the first 6 months of 2002, the Nation's prison population increased 24,521 (1.9%). This increase offset the decline of 4,039 inmates (-0.3%) during the last 6 months of 2001. These data were collected in the 2002 National Prisoner Statistics program and the 2002 Annual Survey of Jails. (See *Methodology*, page 11, for a description of data collections.)

Since midyear 2001 the total incarcerated population has increased 2.8% (table 1). Including inmates in public and privately operated facilities, the number of inmates in State prisons increased 1.0%; in Federal prisons, 5.7%; and in local jails, 5.4%. At midyear 2002, Federal prisons (including all secure and non-secure public and private facilities) held 7.7% of all inmates, up from 5.6% in 1995.

Between 1995 and midyear 2002, the incarcerated population grew an average of 3.8% annually. During this period the Federal and State prison populations and the local jail population

grew at the average annual rates of 8.1%, 3.0%, and 4.3%, respectively.

In the 12 months before midyear 2002, the number of inmates in prison and jail rose an estimated 54,933 inmates, or 1,056 inmates per week.

The rate of incarceration in prison and jail in 2002 was 703 inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents — up from 690 at midyear 2001. At midyear 2002, 1 in every 142 U.S. residents were in prison or jail.

State prison population increases in first 6 months of 2002 after a decline in the last 6 months of 2001

Between July 1 and December 31, 2001, the number of prisoners under State jurisdiction dropped -0.3%, decreasing by 3,217 inmates (table 2). In the first 6 months of 2002, however, the number of prisoners rose 1.2% (increasing by 14,911 inmates). The net gain in the jurisdiction count for the 12-month period was 11,694 (representing a 0.9% growth since June 30, 2001).

Since 1995 the Federal system has grown at a higher rate than the States, peaking at 6% growth in the first 6 months of 1999. During this time, growth rates for States and the Federal system have been consistently larger in the first half of each year than in the second half (figure 1). In the first 6 months of 2002, the number of Federal inmates increased 3.0% (more than twice the rate of State growth for the same period) but at a pace significantly lower than rates recorded in the first half of each year since 1995.

Table 1. Number of persons held in State or Federal prisons or in local jails, 1990-2002

Year	Total inmates in custody	Prisoners in custody		Inmates held in local jails	Incarceration rate ^a
		Federal	State		
1990	1,148,702	58,838	684,544	405,320	458
1995	1,585,586	89,538	989,004	507,044	601
1999 ^b	1,893,115	125,682	1,161,490	605,943	691
2000 ^c	1,935,919	133,921	1,176,269	621,149	683
2001 ^c					
June 30	1,964,301	140,741	1,187,763	631,240	690
December 31	--	143,337	1,181,128	--	--
2002 ^c					
June 30	2,019,234	148,783	1,200,203	665,475	702
Percent change, 6/30/01- 6/30/02	2.8%	5.7%	1.0%	5.4%	
Annual average increase, 12/31/95 - 6/30/02	3.8%	8.1%	3.0%	4.3%	

Note: Jail counts are for midyear (June 30) and exclude persons who were supervised outside of a jail facility. State and Federal prisoner counts for 1990-2000 are for December 31. --Not available.

^aPersons in custody per 100,000 residents in each reference year.

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

^cTotal counts include Federal inmates in non-secure privately operated facilities (6,143 in 2000, 6,192 in 2001, and 6,762 in 2002) and exclude those District of Columbia inmates reported in both the National Prisoner Statistics and the Annual Survey of Jails.

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

Percent change in State prison population

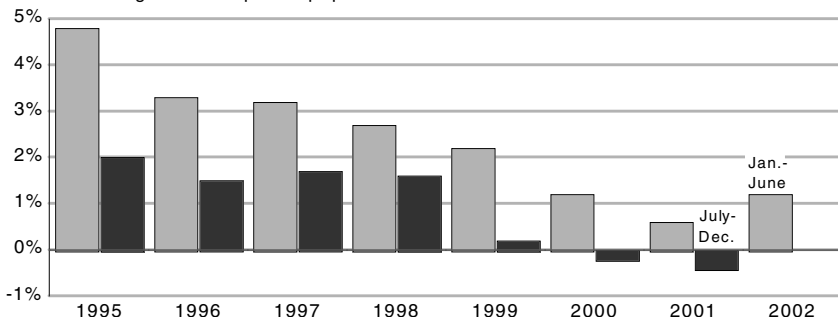


Figure 1

Growth rates in Federal prison population at 6-month intervals

	January to June	July to December
2002	3.0%	-- %
2001	5.1	2.8
2000	5.4	2.0
1999	6.0	3.7
1998	5.3	3.5
1997	4.4	2.6
1996	3.5	1.8
1995	4.7	0.8

In absolute numbers, the total increase of 20,587 State and Federal prison inmates between July 1, 2001, and June 30, 2002, was about half the annual average growth (41,984) since 1995.

Years	Annual increase in the number of prisoners under State or Federal jurisdiction, July 1-June 30	
	Number	Percent
2001-02	20,587	1.5%
2000-01	14,587	1.0
1999-00	30,710	2.3
1998-99	56,059	4.4
1997-98	57,726	4.7
1996-97	56,710	4.9
1995-96	57,507	5.2
Average growth, 1995-2002	41,984	3.7

Over 40% of prisoner growth from Federal system

Over 40% of the growth in the Nation's prison population during the 12 months ending June 30, 2002, was accounted for by the 8,893 additional inmates under jurisdiction of the Federal system. During this period, responsibility for housing sentenced felons in the District of Columbia was transferred to the Federal system. At yearend 2001, when the transfer was completed, the Federal system held 6,930 inmates from the District of Columbia, up from 4,486 on June 30, 2001. More than a quarter of the growth in the Federal system in the 12 months ending June 30, 2002, was the result of this transfer of responsibility.

During this 12-month period, several States also experienced substantial growth, including Rhode Island (17.4%), New Mexico (11.1%), and West Virginia and Maine (each 8.7%). Nine States, including several large States, experienced a decline in their prison population. Illinois had the largest percentage decrease (-5.5%), followed by Texas (-3.9%), New York (-2.9%), Delaware (-2.3%), and California (-2.2%).

Table 2. Prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, June 30 and December 31, 2001, and June 30, 2002

Region and jurisdiction	Total			Percent change from —		Incarceration rate, 6/30/02 ^a
	6/30/02	12/31/01	6/30/01	6/30/01 to 6/30/02	12/31/01 to 6/30/02	
U.S. total	1,426,118	1,406,519	1,405,531	1.5%	1.4%	474
Federal	161,681	156,993	152,788	5.8	3.0	49
State	1,264,437	1,249,526	1,252,743	0.9	1.2	425
Northeast	175,118	172,599	172,925	1.3%	1.5%	303
Connecticut ^b	20,243	19,196	18,875	7.2	5.5	397
Maine	1,841	1,704	1,693	8.7	8.0	137
Massachusetts ^c	10,620	10,588	10,734	-1.1	0.3	240
New Hampshire	2,476	2,392	2,323	6.6	3.5	197
New Jersey ^d	28,054	28,142	28,108	-0.2	-0.3	326
New York	67,131	67,533	69,158	-2.9	-0.6	346
Pennsylvania	39,275	38,062	37,105	5.8	3.2	318
Rhode Island ^b	3,694	3,241	3,147	17.4	14.0	184
Vermont ^b	1,784	1,741	1,782	0.1	2.5	211
Midwest	243,876	240,726	240,213	1.5%	1.3%	371
Illinois ^d	43,142	44,348	45,629	-5.5	-2.7	339
Indiana	21,425	20,966	20,576	4.1	2.2	346
Iowa ^e	8,172	7,962	8,101	0.9	2.6	276
Kansas ^d	8,758	8,577	8,543	2.5	2.1	320
Michigan	49,961	48,849	48,371	3.3	2.3	495
Minnesota	6,958	6,606	6,514	6.8	5.3	139
Missouri	30,034	28,757	28,167	6.6	4.4	531
Nebraska	4,031	3,937	3,944	2.2	2.4	227
North Dakota	1,168	1,120	1,080	8.1	4.3	167
Ohio ^d	45,349	45,281	45,684	-0.7	0.2	395
South Dakota	2,900	2,790	2,673	8.5	3.9	378
Wisconsin	21,978	21,533	20,931	5.0	2.1	387
South	567,615	562,770	563,818	0.7%	0.9%	531
Alabama	27,495	26,741	27,286	0.8	2.8	593
Arkansas	12,655	12,594	12,332	2.6	0.5	465
Delaware ^b	6,957	7,003	7,122	-2.3	-0.7	557
District of Columbia	3,023	2,692	5,388	55
Florida ^e	73,553	72,404	72,007	2.1	1.6	451
Georgia ^e	46,417	45,937	45,363	2.3	1.0	552
Kentucky	16,172	15,424	15,400	5.0	4.8	386
Louisiana	36,171	35,810	35,494	1.9	1.0	799
Maryland	24,329	23,752	23,970	1.5	2.4	435
Mississippi	22,001	21,460	20,672	6.4	2.5	728
North Carolina	32,755	31,979	31,142	5.2	2.4	347
Oklahoma ^d	23,435	22,780	23,139	1.3	2.9	672
South Carolina	23,017	22,576	22,267	3.4	2.0	542
Tennessee	24,277	23,671	23,168	4.8	2.6	421
Texas	158,131	162,070	164,465	-3.9	-2.4	685
Virginia	32,739	31,662	30,473	7.4	3.4	452
West Virginia	4,488	4,215	4,130	8.7	6.5	246
West	277,828	273,431	275,787	0.7%	1.6%	413
Alaska ^b	4,205	4,571	4,197	0.2	-8.0	373
Arizona ^e	29,103	27,710	27,136	7.2	5.0	508
California	160,315	159,444	163,965	-2.2	0.5	450
Colorado ^d	18,320	17,448	17,122	7.0	5.0	414
Hawaii ^b	5,541	5,431	5,412	2.4	2.0	309
Idaho	5,802	6,006	5,688	2.0	-4.4	437
Montana	3,515	3,328	3,250	8.2	5.6	387
Nevada	10,426	10,233	10,291	1.3	1.9	499
New Mexico	5,875	5,668	5,288	11.1	3.7	301
Oregon	11,812	11,410	11,077	6.6	3.5	340
Utah	5,353	5,339	5,440	-1.6	0.3	226
Washington	15,829	15,159	15,242	3.9	4.4	259
Wyoming	1,732	1,684	1,679	3.2	2.9	346

...Not calculated due to transfer of sentenced felons to the Federal system.

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

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

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

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

^ePopulation figures are based on custody counts.

Table 3. Prisoners held in private facilities, December 31, 2001, and June 30, 2002

Region and jurisdiction	Inmates held in private facilities ^a		
	Number		Percent of all inmates ^b
	6/30/02	12/31/01	
U.S. total	86,626	91,953	6.1%
Federal ^c	20,293	19,251	12.6
State	66,333	72,702	5.2
Northeast	2,958	3,131	1.7%
Connecticut	0	0	0
Maine	0	11	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0
New Jersey	2,437	2,620	8.7
New York	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	521	500	1.3
Rhode Island	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0
Midwest	6,702	6,920	2.7%
Illinois	0	0	0
Indiana	948	915	4.4
Iowa	0	0	0
Kansas	0	98	0
Michigan	450	449	0.9
Minnesota	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0
North Dakota	40	44	3.4
Ohio	1,936	1,924	4.3
South Dakota	37	35	1.3
Wisconsin	3,291	3,455	15.0
South	40,917	45,732	7.2%
Alabama	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0
District of Columbia	829	1,007	27.4
Florida	4,083	3,995	5.6
Georgia	4,581	4,582	9.9
Kentucky	1,639	1,028	10.1
Louisiana	3,008	2,928	8.3
Maryland	130	128	0.5
Mississippi	3,629	3,634	16.5
North Carolina	183	191	0.6
Oklahoma	6,773	6,658	28.9
South Carolina	14	6	0.1
Tennessee	3,708	3,678	15.3
Texas	10,764	16,331	6.8
Virginia	1,576	1,566	4.8
West Virginia	0	0	0
West	15,756	16,919	5.7%
Alaska	1,231	1,537	29.3
Arizona	1,664	1,429	5.7
California	3,349	4,452	2.1
Colorado	2,406	2,390	13.1
Hawaii	1,232	1,251	22.2
Idaho	1,247	1,345	21.5
Montana	1,074	1,087	30.6
Nevada	521	478	5.0
New Mexico	2,550	2,484	43.4
Oregon	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0
Wyoming	482	466	27.8

^aExcludes inmates in publicly operated State or local facilities.

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

^cIncludes 6,762 and 6,515 Federal inmates held in privately operated community correctional centers on 6/30/02 and 12/31/01, respectively.

Prison incarceration rates continue to rise

The incarceration rate of State and Federal prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year was 474 per 100,000 U.S. residents on June 30, 2002, up from 472 per 100,000 on June 30, 2001. The rates since 2001 reflect the impact of shifting to the 2000 decennial census population estimates. Midyear incarceration rates prior to 2001 were based on estimates from the *1990 Census of Population and Housing*. Using estimates from the 2000 Census, the revised incarceration rate for midyear 2000 was 470 sentenced prisoners per 100,000.

	Incarceration rates per 100,000 U.S. residents on July 1 —					
	1990 Census			2000 Census		
	State	Federal	Total*	State	Federal	Total*
1999	428	40	468	--	--	--
2000	438	43	481	427	42	470
2001	436	47	484	426	46	472
2002	--	--	--	425	49	474

*Totals may not add due to rounding.

Twelve States led by Louisiana (799 sentenced prisoners per 100,000 State residents), Mississippi (728), and Texas (685), exceeded the national rate. Three States — Maine (137), Minnesota (139), and North Dakota (167) — had rates that were less than a third of the national rate. The District of Columbia, a totally urban jurisdiction, held 55 sentenced prisoners per 100,000 District residents at midyear 2002, a significant drop following the transfer of responsibility for sentenced felons to the Federal system.

Since 1995 the number of sentenced inmates per 100,000 residents has risen from 411 to 474. During this period prison incarceration rates rose the most in the Midwest (from 310 to 371) and West (from 358 to 413). The rate in the South rose from 483 to 531, and the rate in the Northeast rose slightly from 301 to 303. The number of sentenced Federal prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents increased from 32 to 49 over the same period.

Private facilities held fewer inmates at midyear 2002

In the first 6 months of 2002, the number of prisoners held in privately operated facilities dropped from 91,953 to 86,626, a decrease of 6.1% (table 3). The drop was mainly due to the decline in inmates held in private facilities for Texas authorities (from 16,331 at yearend 2001 to 10,764 at midyear 2002). Overall, private facilities held 6.1% of all State and Federal inmates, down from 6.8% at midyear 2001.

The Federal system (20,293), Texas (10,764), and Oklahoma (6,773) reported the largest number of inmates in private facilities at midyear 2002. Five States — New Mexico (43%), Montana (31%), Alaska (29%), Oklahoma (29%), and Wyoming (28%) — had at least a quarter of their prisoners in private facilities.

	Number of inmates held in privately operated facilities			
	Total	State	Federal	Percent of all inmates
06/30/02	86,626	66,333	20,293	6.1%
12/31/01	91,953	72,702	19,251	6.5
06/30/01	94,948	76,763	18,185	6.8
12/31/00	90,542	75,018	15,524	6.5

Female inmate population rose at a faster rate than male inmate population in last 12-month period

From July 1, 2001, to June 30, 2002, the number of women under the jurisdiction of State and Federal prison authorities grew from 94,336 to 96,099, an increase of 1.9% (table 4). The number of men rose 1.4%, from 1,311,195 to 1,330,019. At midyear 2001 California, Texas, and the Federal system housed nearly 4 of every 10 female inmates.

Since 1995 the annual rate of growth in the number of female inmates has averaged 5.4%, higher than the 3.6% average increase of male inmates. Women accounted for 6.7% of all inmates at midyear 2002, up from 6.1% at yearend 1995.

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. On June 30, 2002, the rate for inmates serving a sentence of more than 1 year was 60 female inmates per 100,000 women in the United States, compared to 902 sentenced male inmates per 100,000 men.

Table 4. Prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, by gender, 1995, 2001, and 2002

	Men	Women
All inmates		
6/30/02	1,330,019	96,099
6/30/01	1,311,195	94,336
12/31/95	1,057,406	68,468
Percent change, 2001-2002	1.4%	1.9%
Average annual, 1995-2002	3.6%	5.4%
Sentenced to more than 1 year		
6/30/02	1,273,881	87,317
6/30/01	1,257,246	86,301
12/31/95	1,021,059	63,963
Incarceration rate*		
6/30/02	902	60
6/30/01	900	59
12/31/95	781	47

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

Table 5. Number of inmates under age 18 held in State and Federal prisons, by gender, June 30, 1990, 1995, and 1999-2002

Year	Inmates under age 18		
	Total	Male	Female
2002	3,055	2,943	112
2001	3,147	3,010	137
2000	3,896	3,721	175
1999	4,194	4,027	167
1,995	5,309	--	--
1,990	3,600	--	--

Note: Federal prisons held 39 inmates under age 18 in 1990, but none in 1995 and 1999 to 2002.
--Not available.

Number of State inmates under age 18 continues to decline

A total of 3,055 State prisoners were under age 18 on June 30, 2002, down from 3,147 at midyear 2001 (table 5). At midyear 2002, 112 were female, 2,943 were male. Overall, fewer than 0.5% of all prisoners were under age 18.

Eleven States reported more than 100 prisoners under age 18 at midyear 2002, led by Connecticut (366), Florida (306), Texas (230), New York (210), and North Carolina (200). Three of these States reported a decline in their populations during the 12 months ending June 30, 2002 — Florida (down 22.5%), New York (down 17.3%), and North Carolina (down 5.7%). Michigan reported the largest increase (up 100%), followed by California (up 17.9%).

Three States (Kentucky, Montana, and West Virginia) had no inmates under age 18 at midyear 2002. Twelve other States reported 10 or fewer inmates under age 18.

	Number of prisoners under age 18		Percent change
	6/30/02	6/30/01	
Connecticut	366	330	10.9%
Florida	306	395	-22.5
Texas	230	208	10.6
New York	210	254	-17.3
North Carolina	200	212	-5.7
Arizona	147	142	3.5%
South Carolina	140	133	5.3
California	112	95	17.9
Illinois	111	110	0.9
Mississippi	107	90	18.9
Michigan	106	53	100.0

Table 6. Number of noncitizens held in State or Federal prisons at midyear, 1999-2002

Year	Total	Federal	State
2002	88,776	33,873	54,903
2001	87,917	33,886	54,031
2000	89,676	36,090	53,586
1999	88,811	33,765	55,046
Percent change, 2001-2002	1.0%	-0.0%	1.6%

At midyear 2002, 62% of noncitizen prisoners held in State facilities; 38% in Federal facilities

On June 30, 2002, 88,776 noncitizens were in the custody of State or Federal correctional authorities, up from 87,917 at midyear 2001 (table 6). Overall, 6.9% of State and Federal inmates at midyear 2002 were not U.S. citizens.

At midyear 2002, 33,873 Federal inmates were noncitizens, representing 25% of all Federal prisoners in Federal custody. California (19,418), New York (8,306), Texas (8,002), Florida (4,526), and Arizona (3,412) held over 80% of all noncitizen State prisoners. Noncitizen prisoners accounted for over 10% of the prison populations of California, New York, Arizona, and Nevada.

Since midyear 1999, there has been little change in the number of noncitizens held in State and Federal prisons. In the year ending June 30, 2002, the number of noncitizens held in the Federal system declined (13 inmates), while the number in State prisons rose (872 inmates). (For an analysis of the Federal system, see *Immigration Offenders in the Federal Criminal Justice System, 2000*, NCJ 191745.)

	Number of noncitizens held in prison		Percent of inmates, 6/30/02
	6/30/02	6/30/01	
Federal	33,873	33,886	25.0%
California	19,418	20,616	12.3
New York*	8,306	8,655	12.4
Texas	8,002	7,332	6.0
Florida	4,526	4,422	6.2
Arizona	3,412	3,030	11.7%
Washington	1,476	1,370	9.2
Colorado	1,066	904	6.9
Nevada	1,047	996	11.0
Connecticut	925	753	4.8

*New York reports foreign-born inmates rather than noncitizens.

Growth slows as rising State prison releases outpace admissions

Underlying the decrease in the rate of growth since 1995 in State prison populations has been a rise in prison releases. During 2001, 591,837 sentenced prisoners were released from State prisons, up from 544,864 in 1999 — an increase of 8.6% (table 7). At the same time, total admissions to State prison rose 3.3% (from 575,415 in 1999 to 594,429 in 2001).

Admissions to the Federal prison system increased 7.5% between 1999 and 2001 (41,972 to 45,140); releases increased 20.6% (31,816 to 38,370). Although releases rose faster than admissions, the number of admissions to Federal prison in 2001 exceeded releases by more than 6,700 inmates.

Overall, State prison release rates dropped from 37 per 100 inmates in 1990 to 31 per 100 in 1995 and then remained nearly unchanged (reaching 33 per 100 in 2001). However, as a result of increasing total prison populations, the absolute number of releases increased 30% (from 455,139 in 1995 to 591,837 in 2001).

Prior to 1998 growth in prison admissions reflected increasing numbers of offenders returning for parole violations. Between 1990 and 1998, the number of returned parole violators increased 54% (from 133,870 to 206,152), while the number of new court commitments increased 7% (from 323,069 to 347,270). The number of parole violators returned to prison in 2001 totaled 215,450; the number of new court commitments, 365,714. (See *Trends in State Parole, 1990-2000*, NCJ 184735.)

State prison admissions, by type

Year	All*	New court commitments	Parole violators
1990	460,739	323,069	133,870
1995	521,970	337,492	175,726
1998	565,291	347,270	206,152
1999	575,415	345,648	198,636
2000	584,643	350,431	203,569
2001	594,429	365,714	215,450

*Based on inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year. Excludes escapes, AWOLs, and transfers to and from other jurisdictions.

Table 7. Number of sentenced prisoners admitted and released from State or Federal jurisdiction, by region and jurisdiction, 1999-2001

Region and jurisdiction	Admissions ^a				Percent change, 1999-01	Releases ^a				Percent change, 1999-01
	2001	2000	1999	1999-01		2001	2000	1999	1999-01	
U.S. total	639,569	628,375	617,387		3.6%	630,207	608,096	576,680		9.3%
Federal	45,140	43,732	41,972		7.5	38,370	35,259	31,816		20.6
State	594,429	584,643	575,415		3.3	591,837	572,837	544,864		8.6
Northeast	67,966	67,765	69,354		-2.0%	69,373	70,646	65,350		6.2%
Connecticut	6,576	6,185	6,306		4.3	6,331	5,918	5,283		19.8
Maine	820	751	731		12.2	723	677	698		3.6
Massachusetts	2,215	2,062	2,373		-6.7	2,482	2,889	2,914		-14.8
New Hampshire	1,171	1,051	1,067		9.7	1,030	1,044	979		5.2
New Jersey	14,422	13,653	15,106		-4.5	16,064	15,362	14,734		9.0
New York	25,473	27,601	28,181		-9.6	28,101	28,828	26,652		5.4
Pennsylvania	12,811	11,777	11,082		15.6	10,376	11,759	10,028		3.5
Rhode Island ^b	3,506	3,701	--		--	3,197	3,223	--		--
Vermont	972	984	807		20.4	1,069	946	839		27.4
Midwest	126,464	117,776	110,852		14.1%	124,030	114,382	106,860		16.1%
Illinois	35,289	29,344	27,499		28.3	36,313	28,876	25,995		39.7
Indiana	13,012	11,876	10,564		23.2	12,207	11,053	10,317		18.3
Iowa	4,826	4,656	3,858		25.1	5,357	4,379	4,715		13.6
Kansas	4,502	5,002	4,890		-7.9	4,270	5,231	4,503		-5.2
Michigan	13,105	12,169	12,075		8.5	11,928	10,874	11,243		6.1
Minnesota	4,620	4,406	4,557		1.4	4,250	4,244	4,475		-5.0
Missouri	15,183	14,454	13,526		12.3	13,892	13,346	12,267		13.2
Nebraska	1,783	1,688	1,603		11.2	1,738	1,503	1,558		11.6
North Dakota	747	605	715		4.5	715	598	671		6.6
Ohio	24,399	23,780	21,302		14.5	24,953	24,793	22,910		8.9
South Dakota	1,556	1,400	1,395		11.5	1,380	1,327	1,311		5.3
Wisconsin	7,442	8,396	8,868		-16.1	7,027	8,158	6,895		1.9
South	215,402	221,106	220,040		2.4%	223,185	214,015	202,919		10.0%
Alabama	7,428	6,296	8,282		-10.3	7,905	7,136	8,194		-3.5
Arkansas	6,977	6,941	6,045		15.4	6,613	6,308	5,403		22.4
Delaware	2,417	2,709	2,624		-7.9	2,330	2,260	2,180		6.9
Dist. of Col.	591	3,156	5,733		-89.7	1,581	3,238	5,471		-71.1
Florida	35,064	35,683	32,225		8.8	34,015	33,994	29,889		13.8
Georgia	17,342	17,373	19,871		-12.7	15,758	14,797	17,173		-8.2
Kentucky	7,450	8,116	6,867		8.5	8,234	7,733	6,509		26.5
Louisiana	15,667	15,735	15,981		-2.0	15,031	14,536	15,241		-1.4
Maryland	10,399	10,327	10,987		-5.4	10,050	10,004	10,327		-2.7
Mississippi	6,880	5,796	5,825		18.1	5,685	4,940	4,136		37.5
North Carolina	9,433	9,848	10,198		-7.5	8,935	9,687	10,710		-16.6
Oklahoma	7,872	7,426	7,635		3.1	8,265	6,628	6,140		34.6
South Carolina	9,218	8,460	8,261		11.6	8,627	8,676	7,942		8.6
Tennessee	14,295	13,675	13,597		5.1	12,690	13,893	12,361		2.7
Texas	61,276	58,197	56,361		--	66,228	59,776	52,318		--
Virginia	11,310	9,791	8,240		37.3	9,816	9,148	7,685		27.7
West Virginia	1,783	1,577	1,308		36.3	1,422	1,261	1,240		14.7
West	174,597	177,996	175,169		-0.3%	175,249	173,794	169,735		3.2%
Alaska	2,142	2,427	2,405		-10.9	2,041	2,599	2,504		-18.5
Arizona	10,000	9,560	9,021		10.9	9,053	9,100	8,982		0.8
California	126,895	129,640	130,976		-3.1	129,982	129,621	129,528		0.4
Colorado	7,252	7,036	6,702		8.2	6,634	5,881	5,346		24.1
Hawaii	1,700	1,594	1,533		10.9	1,581	1,379	1,332		18.7
Idaho	2,699	3,386	2,307		17.0	2,539	2,697	1,724		47.3
Montana	1,472	1,202	1,277		15.3	1,246	1,031	1,044		19.3
Nevada	4,639	4,929	4,479		3.6	4,480	4,374	4,536		-1.2
New Mexico ^c	2,545	3,161	1,826		--	3,194	3,383	1,997		--
Oregon	4,473	4,059	4,015		11.4	3,668	3,371	3,185		15.2
Utah	2,864	3,270	3,035		-5.6	3,151	2,897	2,554		23.4
Washington	7,185	7,094	6,795		5.7	6,957	6,764	6,344		9.7
Wyoming	731	638	798		-8.4	723	697	659		9.7

Note: Excludes escapes, AWOL's, and transfers to or from other jurisdictions.

--Not calculated due to changes in reporting.

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

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

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

At midyear the Nation's jails supervised 737,912 persons

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

Based on the 2002 Annual Survey of Jails, the Nation's local jails held or supervised 737,912 offenders on June 28, 2002 (table 8). Jail authorities supervised 10% of these offenders (72,437) in alternative programs outside the jail facilities. A total of 665,475 persons were housed in local jails.

Jails —

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

Among persons under community supervision by jail staff in 2002, 19% were required to perform community service (13,918) and nearly 25% participated in a weekend reporting program (17,955). Thirteen percent of offenders in the community were under electronic monitoring; 12% were under other pretrial supervision; 2% were in a drug, alcohol, mental health, or other type of medical treatment program; and 7% were in a work release or other alternative work program.

Number of jail inmates rose 34,200 in 12 months ending June 28, 2002

Between July 1, 2001, and June 28, 2002, the number of persons held in local jail facilities grew 5.4% — from 631,240 to 665,475. The 12-month increase was above the average growth (4.0%) from midyear 1995 to midyear 2002 (figure 2). The 5.4% growth in 2002 was the largest annual increase since 1997. In absolute numbers, the total increase of 34,235 inmates in 2002 was greater than the increase in 2001 (10,091).

Table 8. Persons under jail supervision, by confinement status and type of program, midyear 1995, 2000-2002

Confinement status and type of program	Number of persons under jail supervision			
	1995	2000	2001	2002
Total	541,913	687,033	702,044	737,912
Held in jail	507,044	621,149	631,240	665,475
Supervised outside a jail facility^a	34,869	65,884	70,804	72,437
Electronic monitoring	6,788	10,782	10,017	9,706
Home detention ^b	1,376	332	539	1,037
Day reporting	1,283	3,969	3,522	5,010
Community service	10,253	13,592	17,561	13,918
Weekender programs	1,909	14,523	14,381	17,955
Other pretrial supervision	3,229	6,279	6,632	8,702
Other work programs ^c	9,144	8,011	5,204	5,190
Treatment programs ^d	--	5,714	5,219	1,256
Other/unspecified	887	2,682	7,729	9,663

--Not available.

^aExcludes persons supervised by a probation or parole agency.

^bIncludes only those without electronic monitoring.

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

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

12-month growth rates for local jails, 1991-2002

Percent change in local jail population from previous year, 1991-2002

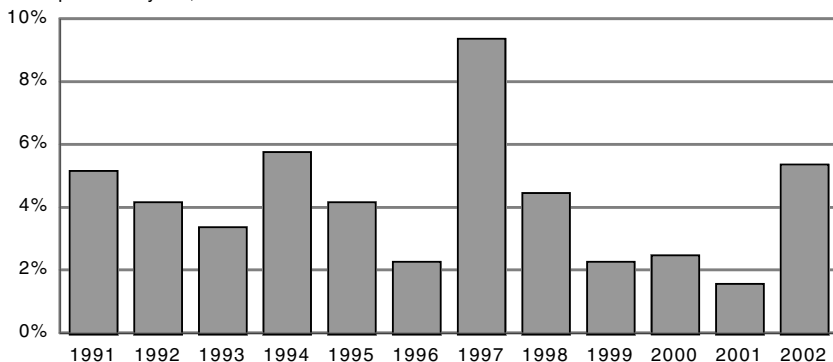


Figure 2

Jail incarceration rates rose sharply in last 12-month period

Since 1990 the Nation's jail population on a per capita basis has increased over 40%. During this period the number of jail inmates per 100,000 residents rose from 163 to 231.

Year	Number held in jail	Incarceration rate ^a
2002*	665,475	231
2001 ^b	631,240	222
2000 ^b	621,149	220
1999	605,943	222
1995	507,044	193
1990	405,320	163

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

^bRates for 2000-2002 are based on estimates from the 2000 Census and updated for July 1 of each year; rates for 1990-99 are based on estimates from the 1990 Census.

When offenders under community supervision by jail authorities are included with those in custody, the rate was 257 offenders per 100,000 U.S. residents at midyear 2002.

An estimated total of 7,248 persons under age 18 were housed in adult jails on June 28, 2002 (table 9). Eighty-four percent of these young inmates

had been convicted or were being held for trial as adults in criminal court. The average daily population for the year ending June 30, 2002, was 652,082, an increase of 4.2% from 2001 and 27.9% from 1995.

Characteristics of jail inmates changing slowly

Male inmates made up 88.4% of the local jail inmate population at midyear 2002 — 1.4 percentage points lower than at midyear 1995 (table 10). During the 12-month period ending June 28, 2002, the number of adult female inmates rose 5.8%, while the number of adult male inmates increased 5.5%. On average the adult female jail population has grown 5.9% annually since 1995, while the adult male inmate population has grown 3.8%.

At midyear 2002 nearly 6 in 10 persons in local jail mates were racial or ethnic minorities. Whites made up 43.8% of the jail population; blacks 39.8%; Hispanics, 14.7%; and other races (Asians, American Indians, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders), 1.6%.

On a per capita basis, men were nearly 8 times more likely than women to have been held in a local jail on June 28, 2002. Blacks were 5 times more likely than whites, nearly 3 times more likely than Hispanics, and over 10 times more likely than persons of other races to have been in jail.

	Estimated count	Jail incarceration rate ^a
Total	665,475	231
Gender		
Male	588,106	417
Female	77,369	53
Race/Hispanic origin		
White ^b	291,800	147
Black ^b	264,900	740
Hispanic	98,000	256
Other ^c	10,800	72

Note: Inmate counts were estimated and rounded to the nearest 100. Resident population figures were estimated for July 1, 2002, based on the 2000 Census.

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

^bNon-Hispanic only.

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

Table 9. Average daily population and the number of men, women, and juveniles in local jails, midyear 1995 and 2000-2002

	1995	2000	2001	2002
Average daily population^a	509,828	618,319	625,966	652,082
Number of inmates, June 30				
Adults	499,300	613,534	623,628	658,228
Male	448,000	543,120	551,007	581,411
Female	51,300	70,414	72,621	76,817
Juveniles ^b	7,800	7,615	7,613	7,248
Held as adults ^c	5,900	6,126	6,757	6,112
Held as juveniles	1,800	1,489	856	1,136

Note: Data are for June 30 in 1995 and 2000; for June 29 in 2001; and June 28, for 2002. Detailed data for 1995 were estimated and rounded to the nearest 100.

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

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

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

Table 10. Gender, race, Hispanic origin, and conviction status of local jail inmates, midyear 1995 and 2000-2002

Characteristic	Percent of jail inmates			
	1995	2000	2001	2002
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Gender				
Male	89.8%	88.6%	88.4%	88.4%
Female	10.2	11.4	11.6	11.6
Race/Hispanic origin				
White ^a	40.1%	41.9%	43.0%	43.8%
Black ^a	43.5	41.3	40.6	39.8
Hispanic	14.7	15.1	14.7	14.7
Other ^b	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Conviction status (adults only)				
Convicted	44.0%	44.0%	41.5%	40.0%
Male	39.7	39.0	36.6	35.4
Female	4.3	5.0	4.9	4.6
Unconvicted	56.0	56.0	58.5	59.9
Male	50.0	50.0	51.9	53.0
Female	6.0	6.0	6.6	6.9

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

^aNon-Hispanic only.

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

On June 28, 2002, about 60% of the Nation's adult jail inmates were awaiting court action on their current charge. An estimated 264,000 adults held in local jails were serving a sentence in jail, awaiting sentencing, or serving time for a probation or parole violation. As a percent of all jail inmates, the percent convicted has dropped from 44.0% at midyear 2000 to 40.1% at midyear 2002.

At midyear 2002, 93% of jail capacity occupied

In the 12 months ending June 28, 2002, fewer beds than inmates were added to the Nation's jails, for the first time since 1997. At midyear 2002 the rated capacity of the Nation's local jails was estimated at 713,899 beds, an increase of 14,590 in 12 months (table 11).

Rated capacity is the maximum number of beds or inmates allocated by State or local rating officials to each jail facility. The growth in jail capacity during the 12-month period ending on June 28, 2002, (14,590) was considerably less than the average growth of 24,019 beds every 12 months since midyear 1995, and was less than the growth in beds during 2001 (21,522).

As of June 28, 2002, 93% of the local jail capacity was occupied.* As a ratio of all inmates housed in jail facilities to total capacity, the percentage occupied decreased by 11 percentage points from 1990 to 2002. At midyear 1990 local jails operated at 4% above their rated capacity.

*On December 31, 2001, State prisons were operating between 1% and 16% above capacity, while Federal prisons were operating at 31% above capacity. See *Prisoners in 2001*, July 2002, NCJ 195189.

Jail jurisdictions that on average held between 500-999 inmates again reported the highest occupancy rates. At midyear 2002 occupancy was 95% of rated capacity in jail jurisdictions with an average daily population of 1,000 or more inmates, compared to 68% in those with fewer than 50 inmates.

Size of jurisdiction*	Percent of capacity occupied	
	2002	2001
Total	93%	90%
Fewer than 50 inmates	68	67
50-99	89	87
100-249	93	92
250-499	95	90
500-999	98	94
1,000 or more	95	92

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

Table 11. Rated capacity of local jails and percent of capacity occupied, 1990 and 1995-2002

Year	Rated capacity ^a	Amount of capacity added ^b	Percent of capacity occupied ^c
2002	713,899	14,590	93%
2001	699,309	21,522	90
2000	677,787	25,466	92
1999	652,321	39,541	93
1998	612,780	26,216	97
1997	586,564	23,593	97
1996	562,971	17,208	92
1995	545,763	41,439	93
1990	389,171		104
Average annual increase, 1995-2002			
	3.9%	24,019	

Note: Capacity data for 1990, 1995-98, and 2000-02 are survey estimates subject to sampling error.

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

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

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

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

On June 28, 2002, the Nation's 50 largest jail jurisdictions held 31.5% (209,847) of all jail inmates (table 12). Twenty States had at least one jurisdiction which ranked in the top 50 for average daily population. States with more than one jurisdiction among the Nation's 50 largest jurisdictions are California (11), Florida (7), Texas (7), Georgia (3), Ohio (3), Pennsylvania (3), Tennessee (2), and New Jersey (2).

The two jurisdictions with the most inmates, Los Angeles County and New York City, together held approximately 34,100 inmates, or 5% of the national total.

Nineteen jurisdictions among the 50 largest experienced a decrease in the number of inmates held between July 1, 2001, and June 28, 2002. Jurisdictions with the largest decreases were Fulton County, Georgia (down 15.1%), Milwaukee County, Wisconsin (down 12.5%), De Kalb County, Georgia (down 12%), Orange County, Florida (down 11.1%), and Kern County, California (down 10.8%).

The jurisdiction with the largest increase in jail population was Riverside County, California (up 17.6%). Other jail jurisdictions with substantial population increases were Oklahoma County, Oklahoma (up 17.3%), Harris County, Texas (up 15.4%), Maricopa County, Arizona (up 13.9%), and Orange County, California (up 13.1%).

Seventeen of the 50 largest jail jurisdictions operated at over 100% of their rated capacity. On June 28, 2002, Clark County, Nevada, operated at 166% of their capacity; Maricopa County, Arizona, operated at 152%; and Philadelphia City, Pennsylvania, operated at 132% of capacity.

Table 12. The 50 largest local jail jurisdictions: Number of inmates held, average daily population, and rated capacity, midyear 2000-2002

Jurisdiction	Number of inmates held ^a			Average daily population ^b			Rated capacity ^c			Percent of capacity occupied at midyear ^d		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
Total	206,642	205,873	209,847	207,919	206,114	208,030	227,057	228,493	229,602	91%	90%	91%
Los Angeles County, CA	18,957	19,944	19,867	19,662	19,327	19,258	24,320	24,440	24,440	78	82	81
New York City, NY	14,349	14,249	14,201	15,530	14,490	13,952	22,558	22,574	20,793	64	63	68
Cook County, IL	10,000	10,356	10,990	9,801	10,212	10,888	9,798	9,798	9,798	102	106	112
Maricopa County, AZ	7,012	6,951	7,919	6,660	7,055	8,008	5,293	5,194	5,201	132	134	152
Philadelphia City, PA	6,568	7,047	7,383	6,484	7,041	7,221	5,600	5,600	5,600	117	126	132
Dade County, FL	6,402	6,720	6,746	6,851	6,410	6,680	8,140	8,179	8,179	79	82	82
Harris County, TX	7,854	6,197	7,153	8,234	7,124	6,641	8,602	8,602	8,721	91	72	82
Dallas County, TX	6,900	6,354	6,805	7,299	6,275	6,567	8,187	6,585	8,187	84	96	83
Orleans Parish, LA	6,293	5,899	6,482	6,381	5,875	5,875	7,250	7,477	7,477	87	79	87
Broward County, FL	4,861	5,008	5,053	4,813	4,745	5,116	5,280	5,562	5,198	92	90	97
San Bernardino County, CA	5,581	5,220	5,049	5,124	5,300	4,977	4,957	4,957	4,957	113	105	102
San Diego County, CA	5,335	4,790	4,656	5,317	4,895	4,872	6,104	4,726	4,634	87	101	100
Shelby County, TN	5,428	4,721	4,627	5,795	5,176	4,835	6,901	6,392	6,216	79	74	74
Orange County, CA	4,982	4,498	5,086	4,807	4,792	4,561	3,821	4,109	5,410	130	109	94
Santa Clara County, CA	4,114	4,132	3,884	4,343	4,122	3,915	3,910	3,629	3,629	105	114	107
Alameda County, CA	4,216	3,844	3,719	4,229	3,856	3,886	4,354	4,354	3,811	97	88	98
Orange County, FL	4,063	4,228	3,759	4,131	4,172	3,792	3,940	3,940	3,426	103	107	110
Bexar County, TX	3,672	3,448	3,742	3,561	3,418	3,638	3,670	4,231	4,294	100	81	87
Baltimore City, MD	3,467	3,648	3,721	3,193	3,287	3,637	3,777	3,861	3,861	92	94	96
Hillsborough County, FL	3,528	3,463	3,406	3,350	3,502	3,501	3,369	3,373	3,373	105	103	101
Sacramento County, CA	3,172	3,183	3,295	3,020	3,217	3,293	4,732	4,488	3,885	67	71	85
Riverside County, CA	2,619	2,790	3,282	2,574	2,641	3,283	2,468	2,659	3,005	106	105	109
Tarrant County, TX	3,626	3,024	3,043	3,807	3,484	3,119	4,548	5,089	4,739	80	59	64
Milwaukee County, WI	3,378	3,398	2,973	3,394	3,444	3,105	3,790	3,790	3,790	89	90	78
Jacksonville City, FL	2,892	2,850	2,895	2,730	3,025	2,965	3,200	3,089	3,137	90	92	92
Pinellas County, FL	2,488	2,771	3,058	2,504	2,728	2,884	3,183	3,303	3,303	78	84	93
Davidson County, TN	2,752	2,790	2,988	2,794	2,615	2,853	2,868	2,866	2,654	96	97	113
Clark County, NV	2,262	2,538	2,475	2,378	2,538	2,749	1,488	1,488	1,488	152	171	166
Fulton County, GA	2,869	2,813	2,389	3,008	2,785	2,746	--	--	2,698	--	--	89
King County, WA	2,484	2,929	2,660	2,400	2,885	2,714	2,143	3,641	3,641	116	80	73
Wayne County, MI	2,650	2,619	2,649	2,800	2,680	2,700	2,668	2,874	2,685	99	91	99
De Kalb County, GA	3,070	3,119	2,745	2,948	3,146	2,651	3,636	3,636	3,636	84	86	75
Palm Beach County, FL	2,448	2,353	2,418	2,565	2,353	2,585	--	--	3,231	--	--	75
Kern County, CA	2,591	2,672	2,384	2,553	2,621	2,560	2,684	2,698	2,698	97	99	88
Travis County, TX	2,915	2,827	2,564	2,572	2,659	2,544	1,958	2,246	2,275	149	126	113
Franklin County, OH	2,216	2,405	2,626	2,156	2,271	2,514	2,639	1,681	2,659	84	143	99
Allegheny County, PA	2,405	2,402	2,646	2,288	2,868	2,474	2,757	2,923	2,971	87	82	89
Marion County, IN	2,521	2,514	2,468	2,425	2,451	2,467	2,390	2,403	2,405	105	105	103
Essex County, NJ	2,084	2,526	2,532	1,771	2,408	2,450	1,503	2,410	2,410	139	105	105
Suffolk County, MA	2,297	2,360	2,492	2,312	2,300	2,444	2,452	2,452	2,299	94	96	108
El Paso County, TX	2,102	2,046	2,275	2,000	2,148	2,398	2,464	1,978	2,464	85	103	92
Fresno County, CA	2,301	2,331	2,194	2,250	2,346	2,273	2,348	2,482	2,482	98	94	88
Oklahoma County, OK	2,425	1,883	2,208	2,300	1,863	2,245	2,580	3,000	2,975	94	63	74
Cobb County, GA	2,074	2,274	2,156	2,053	2,274	2,200	2,224	2,224	2,581	93	102	84
Cuyahoga County, OH	1,914	2,135	2,145	1,980	2,000	2,150	1,749	1,749	1,749	109	122	123
Hamilton County, OH	2,041	1,916	2,059	2,093	1,985	1,999	2,465	2,465	2,470	83	78	83
Reeves County, TX	1,142	2,007	2,045	1,125	1,968	1,998	1,168	2,185	2,185	98	92	94
Hudson County, NJ	1,820	1,761	1,851	1,867	1,621	1,966	2,142	2,140	2,100	85	82	88
San Francisco City and County, CA	1,855	2,009	2,110	2,129	1,785	1,951	2,085	1,832	1,832	89	110	115
York County, PA	1,647	1,911	1,974	1,558	1,931	1,930	1,725	1,950	1,950	95	98	101

Note: Jurisdictions are ordered by their average daily population in 2002.

--Not reported.

^aNumber of inmates held in jail facilities.

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

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

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

An estimated 12% of black males in their twenties and early thirties in prison or jail in 2002

When total incarceration rates are estimated separately by age group, black males in their twenties and thirties are found to have high rates relative to other groups. Among the more than 2 million offenders incarcerated on June 30, 2002, an estimated 596,400 were black males between ages 20 and 39 (table 13).

Among males age 25 to 29, 12.9% of blacks were in prison or jail, compared to 4.3% of Hispanics and about 1.6% of whites (table 14).

Although incarceration rates drop with age, the percentage of black males age 45 to 54 in prison or jail in 2002 was an estimated 3.9% — more than twice the highest rate (1.7%) among white males (age 30 to 34).

Female incarceration rates, though significantly lower than male rates at every age, reveal similar racial and ethnic differences. Black females (with a prison and jail rate of 349 per 100,000) were 2½ times more likely than Hispanic females (137 per 100,000) and 5 times more likely than white females (68 per 100,000) to be incarcerated in 2002. These differences among white, black, and Hispanic females were consistent across all age groups.

Among black females, the rate was highest (1,024 per 100,000) among those age 30 to 34. This rate was nearly 5 times higher than the rate among white females in this age group (213 per 100,000).

Methodology

National Prisoner Statistics (NPS)

The Bureau of Justice Statistics, with the U.S. Census Bureau as its collection agent, obtains yearend and midyear counts of prisoners from

Table 13. Number of inmates in State or Federal prisons and local jails, by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and age, June 30, 2002

Age	Number of inmates in State or Federal prisons or local jails							
	Male				Female			
	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
Total	1,848,700	630,700	818,900	342,500	165,800	68,800	65,600	25,400
18-19	78,800	23,100	35,800	16,100	4,200	1,800	1,500	900
20-24	340,900	97,000	159,700	73,200	22,100	9,600	7,500	4,500
25-29	340,800	97,800	161,600	72,000	26,800	10,200	10,500	4,700
30-34	329,200	112,800	142,300	65,600	35,700	14,300	14,500	5,500
35-39	294,200	107,900	132,800	45,900	34,400	14,500	14,200	4,500
40-44	213,800	84,200	90,200	33,100	22,000	8,900	9,700	2,500
45-54	183,100	76,500	72,800	27,300	16,200	7,200	6,300	2,200
55 or older	51,400	27,600	14,400	7,000	3,000	1,900	800	400

Note: Based on custody counts from National Prisoners Statistics (NPS-1A), 2002, and Annual Survey of Jails, 2002. Estimates by age were obtained from Survey of Inmates in Local Jails, 2002, Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 1997, and Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP) for inmates on September 30, 2001. 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 inmates in State or Federal prisons and local jails per 100,000 residents, by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and age, June 30, 2002

Age	Number of inmates per 100,000 residents of each group							
	Male				Female			
	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
Total	1,309	649	4,810	1,740	113	68	349	137
18-19	1,800	831	5,715	2,146	100	67	233	133
20-24	3,387	1,521	11,529	4,081	230	158	520	287
25-29	3,586	1,615	12,877	4,339	282	170	752	314
30-34	3,213	1,680	11,001	3,878	348	213	1,024	366
35-39	2,534	1,356	9,545	2,776	297	183	924	302
40-44	1,827	1,006	6,738	2,402	187	107	650	193
45-54	974	543	3,885	1,512	83	50	281	120
55 or older	194	130	665	362	9	7	25	17

Note: Based on the latest available estimates of the U.S. resident population for July 1, 2002, from the 2002 census (by gender, race and Hispanic origin) and 1990 census, adjusted for undercount (by age). ^aIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders. ^bExcludes Hispanics.

departments of correction in each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

NPS distinguishes between prisoners in custody from those under jurisdiction. To have custody of a prisoner, a State must hold that person in one of its facilities. To have jurisdiction, a State has legal authority over the prisoner. Prisoners under a State's jurisdiction may be in the custody of a local jail, another State's prison, or other correctional facility such as a privately operated institution. Some States are unable to provide both custody and jurisdiction counts.

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. (See *National Prisoner Statistics jurisdiction notes*, on the BJS Web site.)

Annual Survey of Jails, 2002

In each of the years between the full censuses, a sample survey of jails is conducted to estimate baseline characteristics of the Nation's jails and the inmates housed in these jails. Based on information from the *1999 Census of Jails*, a sample of jail jurisdictions was selected for the 2002 survey. A jurisdiction is a county (parish in Louisiana) or municipal government that administers one or more local jails. The sample included all jail facilities (948) in 878 jurisdictions.

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

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

Data were obtained by mailed and web-based survey questionnaires.

After follow-up phone calls to respondents, the response rate for the survey was 100% for critical items such as rated capacity, average daily population, and number of inmates confined. (For standard errors, see *Appendix tables*, Annual Survey of Jails 2002, on the BJS Web site.)

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 director.

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

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

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National Prisoner Statistics jurisdiction notes

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

Arizona — Counts are based on custody data.

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

Colorado — Counts include 393 inmates housed in local jails, 2,406 inmates in Colorado contract, and 255 inmates in the Youthful Offender System, which was established primarily for violent juvenile offenders. Counts of inmates with sentences of more than 1 year include an undetermined number with a sentence of 1 year or less.

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

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

District of Columbia — Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations. Counts exclude inmates held in the Federal system as a result of the transfer of responsibility for sentenced felons.

Federal — Custody counts include inmates housed in privately operated secure facilities under contract with BOP or with a State or local government that has an intergovernmental agreement. Also includes inmates held in privately operated community correctional centers. Racial categories include 37,703 inmates of Hispanic origin.

Florida — Counts are based on custody data.

Georgia — Counts are based on custody data.

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

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

Kansas — Counts of inmates with sentences of more than 1 year include an undetermined number with a sentence of 1 year or less. Racial categories include 610 inmates of Hispanic origin.

Louisiana — Data system does not include Hispanic origin.

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

Massachusetts — Counts are for July 1, 2002. Jurisdiction counts exclude approximately 6,200 male inmates in the county system (local jails and houses of correction) serving a sentence of over 1 year. These male inmates are included in Massachusetts' incarceration rate. By law offenders may be sentenced to terms up to 2½ years in locally operated jails and correctional institutions.

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

Minnesota — Racial categories include 412 inmates of Hispanic origin.

New Hampshire — Racial categories include 124 inmates of Hispanic origin.

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

New York — Reports foreign-born inmates rather than noncitizens.

North Carolina — Data system does not include Hispanic origin.

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

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

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

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

Tennessee — Reports foreign-born inmates rather than noncitizens.

Texas — Jurisdiction counts include inmates serving time in a pre-parole transfer (PPT) or intermediary sanctions facility (SAFPF), temporary releases to counties, and "paper ready" inmates in local jails. Counts of inmates with sentences of more than 1 year include an undetermined number with a sentence of 1 year or less. Counts of inmates held in local jails from June 2000 to June 2002 have been updated according to a change in classification.

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

Wisconsin — Custody counts exclude inmates held in non-Wisconsin DOC facilities under contract. Racial categories include 1,311 inmates of Hispanic origin.

Appendix table 1. Standard error estimates for the Annual Survey of Jails, 2002

Characteristic	Survey estimates	Standard error	Relative standard error (percent)
Total	737,912	3,660	0.50%
Held in jail	665,475	3,213	0.48
Supervised outside a jail facility	72,437	1,555	2.15
Excluding weekenders	54,482	1,463	2.69
Weekenders	17,955	358	1.99
Average daily population	652,082	2,980	0.46
Rated capacity	713,899	4,430	0.62

*Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

Appendix table 2. Standard error estimates by selected characteristic, Annual Survey of Jails, 2002

Characteristic	Total*	Survey estimates	Standard error	Relative standard error (percent)
Gender				
Male	588,107	588,107	2,887	0.49%
Female	77,368	77,368	629	0.81
Adults	658,228	658,228	3,255	0.49%
Juveniles				
Held as adults	7,248	7,248	485	6.69%
Held as juveniles	6,112	6,112	473	7.74
	1,134	1,134	96	8.47
Race/Hispanic origin^a				
White	291,800	270,349	2,981	1.10%
Black	264,900	245,454	2,160	0.88
Hispanic	98,000	90,761	1,764	1.94
Other ^b	10,800	10,049	620	6.17
Conviction status (adults)				
Awaiting trial or in other unconvicted category				
	394,300	362,639	2,865	0.79%
Convicted	264,000	242,859	2,306	0.95

*Total estimates were based on reported data adjusted for non-response. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

^aExcludes persons of unknown race or Hispanic origin.

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