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Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2000

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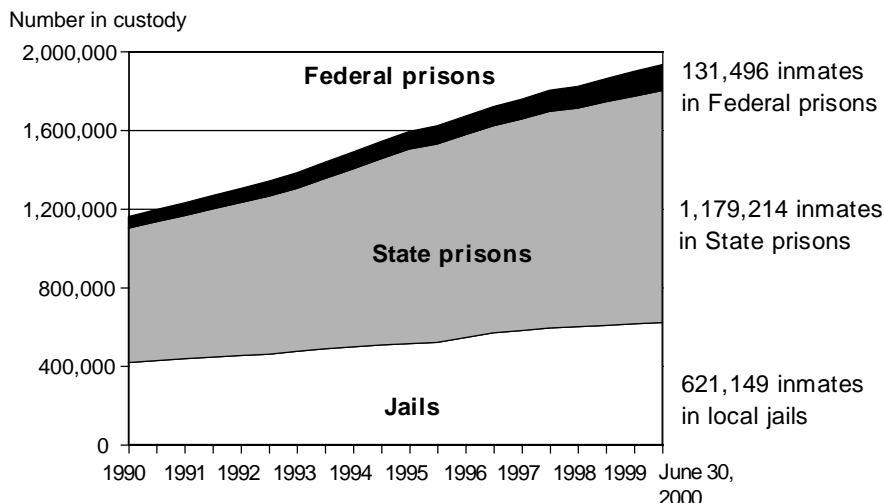
At midyear 2000 the Nation's prisons and jails incarcerated 1,931,859 persons. Federal and State prison authorities and local jail authorities held in their custody 702 persons per 100,000 U.S. residents. Prisoners in the custody of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Government accounted for two-thirds of the incarcerated population (1,310,710 inmates). The other third were held in local jails (621,149).

On June 30, 2000, 1,385,492 prisoners were under Federal and State jurisdiction, which includes inmates in custody and persons under the legal authority of a prison system but held outside its facilities. The number under State jurisdiction rose by 1.5% — the smallest annual growth rate in 29 years — while the number under Federal jurisdiction rose by 9.3%. Idaho (up 17.9%), Delaware (up 12.5%), and North Dakota (up 10.5%) had the largest percentage increases. Eleven States had decreases, including Massachusetts (-4.8%), Alaska (-4.4%), and New York (-3.1%).

At midyear 2000 local jail authorities held or supervised 687,033 offenders. Ten percent of these offenders (65,884) were supervised outside jail facilities in programs such as community service, work release, weekend reporting, electronic monitoring, and other alternative programs.

Highlights

From yearend 1990 to midyear 2000, the Nation's prisons and jails grew by 783,157 inmates, an annual increase of 5.6%



From yearend 1990 to midyear 2000 —

- The rate of incarceration in prison and jail increased from 1 in every 218 U.S. residents to 1 in every 142.
- State, Federal, and local governments had to accommodate an additional 82,438 inmates per year (or the equivalent of 1,585 new inmates per week).

In the year ending June 30, 2000 —

- The number of inmates held in jail rose by 15,206, in State prison by 27,953, and in Federal prison by 13,501. In the three largest State prison systems, the number dropped in California (down 33 inmates) and New York (down 2,269 inmates), while it rose in Texas (up 890 inmates).

On June 30, 2000 —

- Privately operated prison facilities held 76,010 inmates (up 9.1% since yearend 1999).
- Local jails were operating 8% below their rated capacity. In contrast, at yearend 1999 State prisons were between 1% and 17% above capacity, and Federal prisons were 32% above their rated capacity.
- An estimated 12% of black males, 4% of Hispanic males, and 1.7% of white males in their twenties and early thirties were in prison or jail.
- There were 110 female inmates per 100,000 women in the U.S., compared to 1,297 male inmates per 100,000 men.

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

Year	Total inmates in custody	Prisoners in custody		Inmates held in local jails	Incarceration rate ^a
		Federal	State		
1990	1,148,702	58,838	684,544	405,320	458
1991	1,219,014	63,930	728,605	426,479	481
1992	1,295,150	72,071	778,495	444,584	505
1993	1,369,185	80,815	828,566	459,804	528
1994	1,476,621	85,500	904,647	486,474	564
1995	1,585,586	89,538	989,004	507,044	601
1996	1,646,020	95,088	1,032,440	518,492	618
1997	1,743,643	101,755	1,074,809	567,079	648
1998	1,816,931	110,793	1,113,676	592,462	669
1999 ^b					
June 30	1,875,199	117,995	1,151,261	605,943	687
December 31	--	125,682	1,158,220	--	
2000					
June 30	1,931,859	131,496	1,179,214	621,149	702
Percent change, 6/30/99 - 6/30/00	3.0%	11.4%	2.4%	2.5%	
Annual average increase, 12/31/90 - 6/30/00	5.6%	8.8%	5.9%	4.6%	

Note: Jail counts are for midyear (June 30). Counts for 1994-2000 exclude persons who were supervised outside of a jail facility. State and Federal prisoner counts for 1990-98 are for December 31.

--Not available.

^aTotal number of persons 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 1,136,582 and the total count 1,860,520 should be used for June 30, 1999.

1.9 million inmates were in prisons and local jails

On June 30, 2000, 1,310,710 inmates were in the custody of State and Federal prison authorities, and 621,149 inmates were in the custody of local jail authorities. These data were collected in the 2000 National Prisoner Statistics program and the 2000 Annual Survey of Jails. Since midyear 1999 the total incarcerated population has increased 3.0% (table 1). Including inmates in public and privately operated facilities, the number of inmates in State prisons increased 2.4%; in Federal prisons, 11.4%; and in local jails, 2.5%. At midyear 2000, 6.8% of inmates were held in Federal prison, up from 5.1% in 1990.

Between 1990 and midyear 2000, the incarcerated population grew on average 5.6% annually. During this period the Federal and State prison populations and the local jail population grew at the average annual rates of 8.8%, 5.9%, and 4.6%, respectively.

Estimated future number of persons to be held in prison and jail, by assumption, 2000-2005

Date	Total inmates in custody	Prisoners in State or Federal custody	Inmates in local jails
Assumption 1: 1999-2000 numerical increases continue ^a			
12/31/00	1,954,100	1,325,400	628,700
12/31/01	2,010,800	1,366,800	643,900
12/31/02	2,067,400	1,408,300	659,200
12/31/03	2,124,100	1,449,700	674,400
12/31/04	2,180,700	1,491,200	689,600
12/31/05	2,237,400	1,532,600	704,800
Assumption 2: 1999-2000 rates of growth continue ^b			
12/31/00	1,955,300	1,326,400	628,900
12/31/01	2,016,000	1,371,200	644,700
12/31/02	2,079,500	1,418,600	660,900
12/31/03	2,146,200	1,468,800	677,500
12/31/04	2,216,300	1,521,800	694,500
12/31/05	2,290,200	1,578,300	711,900
Assumption 3: Stable incarceration rates by yearend 2005 ^c			
12/31/00	1,951,600	1,323,500	628,000
12/31/01	2,000,300	1,359,200	641,100
12/31/02	2,042,600	1,390,100	652,500
12/31/03	2,077,800	1,401,500	662,300
12/31/04	2,105,400	1,435,000	670,300
12/31/05	2,124,800	1,448,300	676,500

^aApplies fixed 6-month increases from 6/30/99 to 6/30/00 to the prison and jail populations on 6/30/00.

^bApplies 12-month percentage increases (ending 6/30/00) to jail and prison populations (and assumes steady growth through each year for jails and the 6-month growth pattern for prisons during 1999-2000).

^cBased on declining annual percentage increases (that drop from 6/30/00 to 12/31/05); assumes slowing growth in each year; and assumes convergence on an annual increase of 0.923% (that equals the projected annual rate of increase for the U.S. resident population).

Based on current policies and practices, the Nation's inmate population is projected to reach 2 million by late 2001

- Although future growth is difficult to predict due to declining crime rates and changing Federal, State, and local criminal justice policies, inmate populations can be projected based on recent numerical increases and growth rates. Based on three different sets of assumptions about Federal and State prison and local jail population growth, national estimates have been produced through the end of 2005.

- Assuming a continuation of either numerical increases or growth rates for the 12-month period ending June 30, 2000, the total inmate population is projected to reach 2 million by the end of 2001 and 2.2 million by 2005.

- If growth rates continue to decline and then stabilize by yearend 2005, the Nation's prison and jail population will total 2.1 million. Assuming the inmate populations grow at the same rate as the U.S. resident population, by 2005 the incarceration rate will stabilize at 735 inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents.

In the 12 months before midyear 2000, the number of inmates in prison and jail rose an estimated 56,660 inmates, or 1,090 inmates per week. Since yearend 1990, the total custody population has risen by 783,157 inmates, the equivalent of 1,585 inmates per week.

The rate of incarceration in prison and jail in 2000 was 702 inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents — up from 458 per 100,000 in 1990. At midyear 2000, 1 in every 142 U.S. residents were incarcerated.

U.S. prison population rose 2.3% — the smallest annual growth rate since 1971

Between July 1, 1999, and June 30, 2000, the number of inmates under State jurisdiction grew 1.5%, and the number under Federal jurisdiction, 9.3% (table 2). Jurisdiction counts include prisoners in custody and persons under the legal authority of a prison system while being held outside its facilities. Compared to the previous 12-month period ending June 30, 1999, State prison growth rates were significantly smaller (down from 3.8%), while the Federal prison growth rate was down from 9.6%.

In absolute numbers, the total increase of 30,710 prison inmates between July 1, 1999, and June 30, 2000, was the smallest 12-month increase in the decade and about half the annual average growth (59,244) since 1990.

Years	Annual increase in the number of prisoners under State or Federal jurisdiction, July 1-June 30	
	Jurisdiction	Custody
1999-2000	30,710	41,454
1998-99	56,059	44,852
1997-98	57,726	51,019
1996-97	56,710	47,480
1995-96	57,507	--
1994-95	90,881	--
1993-94	72,854	--
1992-93	69,525	--
1991-92	51,020	--
1990-91	49,446	--
Average growth, 1990-2000	59,244	

Table 2. Prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, June 30 and December 31, 1999, and June 30, 2000

Region and jurisdiction	Total			Percent change from —		Incarceration rate, 6/30/00 ^a
	6/30/00	12/31/99	6/30/99	6/30/99 to 6/30/00	12/31/99 to 6/30/00	
U.S. total	1,385,492	1,363,805	1,354,782	2.3%	1.6%	481
Federal	142,530	135,246	130,378	9.3	5.4	43
State	1,242,962	1,228,559	1,224,404	1.5	1.2	438
Northeast	177,965	179,424	181,242	-1.8%	-0.8%	327
Connecticut ^b	18,616	18,639	18,360	1.4	-0.1	403
Maine	1,715	1,716	1,724	-0.5	-0.1	130
Massachusetts ^c	11,150	11,356	11,715	-4.8	-1.8	242
New Hampshire	2,254	2,257	2,257	-0.1	-0.1	185
New Jersey ^d	31,081	31,493	31,962	-2.8	-1.3	379
New York	71,691	72,899	73,960	-3.1	-1.7	393
Pennsylvania	36,617	36,525	36,511	0.3	0.3	306
Rhode Island ^b	3,186	3,003	3,246	-1.8	6.1	197
Vermont ^b	1,655	1,536	1,507	9.8	7.7	219
Midwest	236,820	232,903	230,731	2.6%	1.7%	371
Illinois ^{d,e}	44,819	44,660	44,355	1.0	0.4	368
Indiana	19,874	19,309	19,631	1.2	2.9	332
Iowa ^e	7,646	7,232	7,231	5.7	5.7	266
Kansas ^d	8,780	8,567	8,494	3.4	2.5	329
Michigan ^e	47,317	46,617	46,253	2.3	1.5	478
Minnesota	6,219	5,969	5,817	6.9	4.2	129
Missouri	27,292	26,155	25,443	7.3	4.3	496
Nebraska	3,663	3,688	3,663	0.0	-0.7	216
North Dakota	1,004	943	909	10.5	6.5	146
Ohio ^d	46,838	46,842	47,084	-0.5	0.0	415
South Dakota	2,571	2,506	2,539	1.3	2.6	347
Wisconsin	20,797	20,415	19,312	7.7	1.9	380
South	556,115	548,657	544,713	2.1%	1.4%	550
Alabama	25,786	24,658	24,283	6.2	4.6	571
Arkansas	11,559	11,415	10,926	5.8	1.3	448
Delaware ^b	7,043	6,983	6,258	12.5	0.9	514
District of Columbia ^b	8,575	8,652	9,617	-10.8	-0.9	1,264
Florida ^e	71,233	69,596	68,599	3.8	2.4	465
Georgia ^e	43,626	42,091	41,665	4.7	3.6	538
Kentucky	15,444	15,317	15,055	2.6	0.8	387
Louisiana	34,734	34,066	33,463	3.8	2.0	793
Maryland	23,704	23,095	23,067	2.8	2.6	436
Mississippi	18,379	18,247	17,858	2.9	0.7	630
North Carolina	31,110	31,123	31,420	-1.0	0.0	345
Oklahoma ^d	23,009	22,393	22,016	4.5	2.8	681
South Carolina	22,154	22,008	22,231	-0.3	0.7	543
Tennessee	22,566	22,502	22,182	1.7	0.3	408
Texas	163,503	163,190	162,613	0.5	0.2	779
Virginia	29,890	29,789	29,761	0.4	0.3	420
West Virginia	3,800	3,532	3,699	2.7	7.6	207
West	272,062	267,575	267,718	1.6%	1.7%	424
Alaska ^b	4,025	3,949	4,211	-4.4	1.9	336
Arizona ^e	26,287	25,986	26,092	0.7	1.2	495
California	164,490	163,067	164,523	0.0	0.9	481
Colorado ^d	16,319	15,670	15,045	8.5	4.1	394
Hawaii ^b	5,051	4,903	4,943	2.2	3.0	287
Idaho	5,465	4,842	4,637	17.9	12.9	430
Montana	3,039	2,951	2,860	6.3	3.0	343
Nevada	9,920	9,494	9,493	4.5	4.5	524
New Mexico	5,277	5,124	5,178	1.9	3.0	291
Oregon	10,313	9,860	9,507	8.5	4.6	307
Utah	5,450	5,426	5,056	7.8	0.4	248
Washington	14,704	14,590	14,539	1.1	0.8	251
Wyoming	1,722	1,713	1,634	5.4	0.5	359

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

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

^cThe incarceration rate includes an estimated 5,000 inmates sentenced to more than 1 year but held in local jails 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, 1999, and June 30, 2000

Region and jurisdiction	Inmates held in private facilities ^a			
	Number		Percent of all inmates ^b	
	6/30/00	12/31/99	6/30/00	12/31/99
U.S. total	76,010	69,693	5.5%	5.1%
Federal ^c	3,929	3,828	--	--
State	72,081	65,865	5.8	5.4
Northeast	2,642	2,539	1.5%	1.4%
Connecticut	0	0	0.0	0.0
Maine	25	22	1.5	1.3
Massachusetts	0	0	0.0	0.0
New Hampshire	0	0	0.0	0.0
New Jersey	2,617	2,517	8.4	8.0
New York	0	0	0.0	0.0
Pennsylvania	0	0	0.0	0.0
Rhode Island	0	0	0.0	0.0
Vermont	0	0	0.0	0.0
Midwest	7,398	4,689	3.1%	2.0%
Illinois	0	0	0.0	0.0
Indiana	968	936	4.9	4.8
Iowa	0	0	0.0	0.0
Kansas	0	0	0.0	0.0
Michigan	302	301	0.6	0.6
Minnesota	0	80	0.0	1.3
Missouri	0	0	0.0	0.0
Nebraska	0	0	0.0	0.0
North Dakota	33	0	3.3	0.0
Ohio	1,548	0	3.3	0.0
South Dakota	50	46	1.9	1.8
Wisconsin	4,497	3,326	21.6	16.3
South	46,996	43,166	8.5%	7.9%
Alabama	0	0	0.0	0.0
Arkansas	1,516	1,224	13.1	10.7
Delaware	0	0	0.0	0.0
District of Columbia	3,100	2,578	36.2	29.8
Florida	3,914	3,773	5.5	5.4
Georgia	3,459	3,001	7.9	7.1
Kentucky	1,285	1,388	8.3	9.1
Louisiana	3,073	3,080	8.8	9.0
Maryland	129	131	0.5	0.6
Mississippi	3,311	3,429	18.0	18.8
North Carolina	1,053	1,663	3.4	5.3
Oklahoma	6,735	6,228	29.3	27.8
South Carolina	0	0	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	3,512	3,476	15.6	15.4
Texas	14,339	11,653	8.8	7.1
Virginia	1,570	1,542	5.3	5.2
West Virginia	0	0	0.0	0.0
West	15,045	15,471	5.5%	5.8%
Alaska	1,358	1,387	33.7	35.1
Arizona	1,411	1,392	5.4	5.4
California	4,652	4,621	2.8	2.8
Colorado ^d	1,715	2,413	10.5	15.4
Hawaii	1,079	1,168	21.4	23.8
Idaho	677	400	12.4	8.3
Montana	961	796	31.6	27.0
Nevada	563	561	5.7	5.9
New Mexico	2,158	1,873	40.9	36.6
Oregon	0	0	0.0	0.0
Utah	197	248	3.6	4.6
Washington	0	331	0.0	2.3
Wyoming	274	281	15.9	16.4

---Not calculated.

^aExcludes inmates in publicly operated State or local facilities.

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

^cExcludes approximately 6,000 inmates in private halfway houses and 4,400 inmates in private facilities pursuant to interagency agreements with State or local governments.

^dIncludes inmates in private facilities under contract to local jails.

Nearly 40% of the growth in the prison populations during the 12 months ending June 30, 2000, was accounted for by the Federal system (12,152 additional inmates). During this 12-month period, three States experienced growth of at least 10%, led by Idaho (17.9%), Delaware (12.5%), and North Dakota (10.5%). Eleven States experienced a decline in their prison population. Massachusetts had the largest percentage decrease (-4.8%), followed by Alaska (-4.4%), New York (-3.1%), and New Jersey (-2.8%).

Prison incarceration rates have risen sharply since 1990

The incarceration rate of State and Federal prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year reached 481 per 100,000 U.S. residents on June 30, 2000. Eleven States led by Louisiana (793 sentenced prisoners per 100,000 State residents), Texas (779), Oklahoma (681), and Mississippi (630) exceeded the national rate. Three States — Minnesota (129), Maine (130), and North Dakota (146) — had rates that were less than a third of the national rate. The District of Columbia, a totally urban jurisdiction, held 1,264 sentenced prisoners per 100,000 District residents at midyear 2000.

Since 1990 the number of sentenced inmates per 100,000 residents has risen an average of 5.4% annually, increasing from 292 to 481. During this period prison incarceration rates rose the most in the South (from 316 to 550) and West (from 277 to 424). The rate in the Midwest rose from 239 to 371, and the rate in the Northeast rose from 232 to 327. The number of sentenced Federal prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents increased from 20 to 43 over the same period.

Privately operated prisons held over 76,000 State and Federal inmates

On June 30, 2000, 31 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal system reported a total of 76,010 prisoners held in privately operated facilities (table 3). These private facilities held 5.8% of all State inmates, up from 5.4% at yearend 1999.

Since yearend 1999, when BJS began collecting separate counts of privately held inmates, the number of inmates in private facilities has risen by 6,317, representing 9.1% increase in the 6-month period.

Texas (with 14,339 State inmates housed in private facilities) and Oklahoma (with 6,735) reported the largest number at midyear 2000. Four States — New Mexico (41%), Alaska (34%), Montana (32%), and Oklahoma (29%) — and the District of Columbia (36%) had at least 25% of their prisoners in private facilities. Except for Wisconsin (with 22% of its State inmates in private facilities) and New Jersey (with 8%), the use of private facilities was concentrated among Southern and Western States.

Female prisoner population has more than doubled since 1990

From July 1, 1999, to June 30, 2000, the number of women under the jurisdiction of State and Federal prison authorities grew from 89,507 to 92,688, an increase of 3.6% (table 4). The number of men rose 2.2%, from 1,265,275 to 1,292,804. At midyear 2000 California, Texas, and the Federal systems housed nearly 4 of every 10 females inmates (table 5).

Since 1990 the annual rate of growth of female inmates has averaged 8.1%, higher than the 6.2% average increase of male inmates. While the number of male prisoners has grown 77% since 1990, the number of female prisoners has increased 110%. By June 30, 2000, women accounted for 6.7% of all prisoners, up from 5.7% in 1990.

Relative to their number in the U.S. resident population, men were nearly 15 times more likely than women to be in a State or Federal prison. On June 30, 2000, the rate for inmates serving

a sentence of more than 1 year was 66 sentenced female inmates per 100,000 women in the United States, compared to 961 sentenced male inmates per 100,000 men.

Table 4. Prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, by gender, 1990, 1999, and 2000

	Men	Women
All inmates		
6/30/00	1,292,804	92,688
6/30/99	1,265,275	89,507
12/31/90	729,840	44,065
Percent change		
1999-2000	2.2%	3.6%
Average annual, 1990-2000	6.2%	8.1%
Sentenced to more than 1 year		
6/30/00	1,239,317	85,108
12/31/90	699,416	40,564
Incarceration rate*		
6/30/00	961	66
12/31/90	572	32

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

Number of State inmates under age 18 declining

A total of 3,915 State prisoners were under age 18 on June 30, 2000, down from 4,194 at midyear 1999 (table 6). Florida (with 466) and Connecticut (with 382) reported the largest number in prison at midyear 2000, followed by New York (264), North Carolina (263), and Texas (261). Overall, fewer than half of 1% of State inmates were under age 18.

Table 6. Number of inmates under age 18 held in State and Federal prisons, by gender, June 30, 1990, 1995, and 1998-2000

Year	Inmates under age 18		
	Total	Male	Female
1990*	3,600	--	--
1995*	5,309	--	--
1998	4,863	4,668	195
1999	4,194	4,027	167
2000	3,915	3,741	174

Note: Federal prisons held 39 inmates under age 18 in 1990 but none in 1995, 1998, 1999, and 2000.

--Not available.

*Data for 1990 and 1995 were based on Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities.

Table 5. The 10 highest and lowest jurisdictions for selected characteristics of the prison populations, June 30, 2000

Prison population	Number of inmates ^a	Incarceration rate, 6/30/00	Sentenced prisoners per 100,000 State residents ^b	12-month growth, 6/30/99 to 6/30/00	Percent change	Female prison population	Number of female prisoners ^a
10 highest:							
California	164,490	Louisiana	793	Idaho	17.9%	Texas	12,714
Texas	163,503	Texas	779	Delaware	12.5	California	11,432
Federal	142,530	Oklahoma	681	North Dakota	10.5	Federal	10,599
New York	71,691	Mississippi	630	Vermont	9.8	Florida	4,019
Florida	71,233	Alabama	571	Federal	9.3	New York	3,423
Michigan	47,317	South Carolina	543	Oregon	8.5	Ohio	2,901
Ohio	46,838	Georgia	538	Colorado	8.5	Illinois	2,838
Illinois	44,819	Nevada	524	Utah	7.8	Georgia	2,610
Georgia	43,626	Delaware	514	Wisconsin	7.7	Oklahoma	2,407
Pennsylvania	36,617	Missouri	496	Missouri	7.3	Louisiana	2,271
10 lowest:							
North Dakota	1,004	Minnesota	129	District of Columbia	-10.8%	North Dakota	67
Vermont	1,655	Maine	130	Massachusetts	-4.8	Maine	70
Maine	1,715	North Dakota	146	Alaska	-4.4	Vermont	80
Wyoming	1,722	New Hampshire	185	New York	-3.1	New Hampshire	124
New Hampshire	2,254	Rhode Island	197	New Jersey	-2.8	Wyoming	161
South Dakota	2,571	West Virginia	207	Rhode Island	-1.8	South Dakota	192
Montana	3,039	Nebraska	216	North Carolina	-1.0	Rhode Island	216
Rhode Island	3,186	Vermont	219	Maine	-0.5	Nebraska	223
Nebraska	3,663	Massachusetts	242	Ohio	-0.5	District of Columbia	250
West Virginia	3,800	Utah	248	South Carolina	-0.3	West Virginia	262

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

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

At midyear the Nation's jails supervised 687,033 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 2000 Annual Survey of Jails, the Nation's local jails held or supervised 687,033 offenders on June 30, 2000 (table 7). Jail authorities supervised 10% of these offenders (65,884) in alternative programs outside the jail facilities. A total of 621,149 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
- relinquish custody of temporary detainees to juvenile and medical authorities
- sometimes operate community-based programs as alternatives to incarceration
- hold inmates sentenced to short terms (generally under 1 year).

Among persons under community supervision by jail staff in 2000, 21% were required to perform community service (13,592) and 22% to participate in a weekend reporting program (14,523). Sixteen percent of offenders in the community were under electronic monitoring; 10% were other under pretrial supervision; 9% were in a drug, alcohol, mental health, or other type of medical treatment program; and 12% were in a work release or other alternative work program.

Number of jail inmates rose 15,200 in 12 months ending June 30, 2000

Between July 1, 1999, and June 30, 2000, the number of persons held in local jail facilities grew 2.5% — from 605,943 to 621,149. The 12-month increase was well below the average growth (4.4%) from midyear 1990 to midyear 2000. In absolute numbers, the total increase of 15,206 inmates in 2000 represented an increase in growth since 1999 (in which the

12-month period	Percent increase
1999-2000	2.5%
1998-99	2.3
1997-98	4.5
1996-97	9.4
1995-96	2.3
1994-95	4.2
Annual average, 1990-2000	4.4%

number of inmates rose by 13,481 or 2.3% from 1998).

Since 1990 the Nation's jail population on a per capita basis has increased over a third. During this period the number of jail inmates per 100,000 residents rose from 163 to 226.

Year	Jail incarceration rate*
2000	226
1999	222
1998	219
1997	212
1996	196
1995	193
1990	163

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

When offenders under community supervision by jail authorities are included with those in custody, the rate was 250 offenders per 100,000 U.S. residents at midyear 2000.

A total of 7,615 persons under age 18 were housed in adult jails on June 30, 2000 (table 8). Eighty percent of these young inmates had been convicted or were being held for trial as adults in criminal court. (See *Methodology* for definition of *juvenile*.)

The average daily population for the year ending June 30, 2000, was 618,319, an increase of 1.7% from 1999.

Table 7. Persons under jail supervision, by confinement status and type of program, midyear 1995-2000

Confinement status and type of program	Number of persons under jail supervision					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total	541,913	591,469	637,319	664,847	687,973	687,033
Held in jail	507,044	518,492	567,079	592,462	605,943	621,149
Supervised outside a jail facility^a	34,869	72,977	70,239	72,385	82,030	65,884
Electronic monitoring	6,788	7,480	8,699	10,827	10,230	10,782
Home detention ^b	1,376	907	1,164	370	518	332
Day reporting	1,283	3,298	2,768	3,089	5,080	3,969
Community service	10,253	17,410	15,918	17,518	20,139	13,592
Weekender programs	1,909	16,336	17,656	17,249	16,089	14,523
Other pretrial supervision	3,229	2,135	7,368	6,048	10,092	6,279
Other work programs ^c	9,144	14,469	6,631	7,089	7,780	8,011
Treatment programs ^d	--	10,425	6,693	5,702	8,500	5,714
Other/unspecified	887	517	3,342	4,493	3,602	2,682

--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.

Characteristics of jail inmates changed little

Male inmates made up 88.6% of the local jail inmate population at midyear 2000 — 2 percentage points lower than at midyear 1990 (table 9). During the 12-month period ending June 30, 2000, the number of female inmates rose by 4.3%, while the percent of male inmates rose by 2.7%. On average the adult female jail population has grown 6.6% annually since 1990, while the adult male inmate population has grown 4%. On June 30, 2000, local jails held nearly 1 in every 181 adult men and 1 in 1,509 adult women.

At midyear 2000 a majority of local jail inmates were black or Hispanic. White non-Hispanics made up 41.9% of the jail population; black non-Hispanics, 41.3%; Hispanics, 15.1%; and other races (Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives), 1.6%.

Relative to their number of U.S. residents, black non-Hispanics were over 5½ times more likely than white non-Hispanics, over 2½ times more likely than Hispanics, and over 9 times

more likely than persons of other races to have been held in a local jail on June 30, 2000.

	Estimated count	Rate per 100,000 residents in each group
Total	621,149	226
White ^a	260,500	132
Black ^a	256,300	736
Hispanic	94,100	280
Asian ^b	10,200	80

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

^aNon-Hispanic only.

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

On June 30, 2000, an estimated 56% of the Nation's adult jail inmates were awaiting court action on their current charge. An estimated 270,000 inmates held in local jails were serving a sentence in jail, awaiting sentencing, or serving time for a probation or parole violation.

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

On June 30, 2000, the Nation's 50 largest jail jurisdictions held 33% (206,914) of all jail inmates (table 10).

Twenty-one 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 (8), Texas (6), Georgia (3), Ohio (3), Pennsylvania (2), Tennessee (2), and New Jersey (2).

The two jurisdictions with the most inmates, Los Angeles County and New York City, together held approximately 33,300 inmates, or 5.4% of the national total.

Nineteen jurisdictions among the 50 largest experienced a decrease in the number of inmates held between July 1, 1999, and June 30, 2000. Jurisdictions with the largest decreases were Fulton County, GA (down 15.1%); San Francisco and Santa Clara County, CA (both down 14.6%); New York City, NY (down 12.1%); and Shelby County, TN (down 10.9%). Jurisdictions with the largest increases in their jail populations were San Bernardino County, CA (up 17.4%); Travis County, TX (15.9%); Oklahoma County, OK (13.5%); De Kalb County, GA (12.3%); and Broward County, FL (11.5)

Table 8. Average daily population and the number of men, women, and juveniles in local jails, midyear 1990, 1995, and 1999-2000

	1990	1995	1999	2000
Average daily population^a	408,075	509,828	607,978	618,319
Number of inmates, June 30^b	405,320	507,044	605,943	621,149
Adults	403,019	499,300	596,485	613,534
Male	365,821	448,000	528,998	543,120
Female	37,198	51,300	67,487	70,414
Juveniles ^c	2,301	7,800	9,458	7,615
Held as adults ^d	--	5,900	8,598	6,126
Held as juveniles	2,301	1,800	860	1,489

Note: Data are for June 30 in 1995 and 1999-2000 and for June 29, 1990.

Detailed data for 1995 were estimated and rounded to the nearest 100.

--Not available.

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

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

^cJuveniles are persons defined by State statute as being under a certain age, usually 18, and subject initially to juvenile court authority even if tried as adults in criminal court.

In 1994 the definition was changed to include all persons under age 18.

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

Table 9. Gender, race, Hispanic origin and conviction status of local jail inmates, midyear 1990, 1995, and 1999-2000

Characteristic	Percent of jail inmates			
	1990	1995	1999	2000
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Gender				
Male	90.8%	89.8%	88.8%	88.6%
Female	9.2	10.2	11.2	11.4
Race/Hispanic origin				
White, non-Hispanic	41.8%	40.1%	41.3%	41.9%
Black, non-Hispanic	42.5	43.5	41.5	42.3
Hispanic	14.3	14.7	15.5	15.1
Other*	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.6
Conviction status (adults only)				
Convicted	48.5%	44.0%	45.9%	44.0%
Male	44.1	39.7	40.8	39.0
Female	4.5	4.3	5.1	5.0
Unconvicted	51.5	56.0	54.1	56.0
Male	46.7	50.0	48.0	50.0
Female	4.8	6.0	6.1	6.0

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

Conviction status in 1999 includes all inmates.

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

Table 10. The 50 largest local jail jurisdictions: Number of inmates held, average daily population, and rated capacity, midyear 1998-2000

Jurisdiction	Number of inmates held ^a			Average daily population ^b			Rated capacity ^c			Percent of capacity occupied at midyear ^d		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
Total	211,012	208,204	206,914	208,132	209,122	208,655	213,248	224,434	225,878	99%	93%	92%
Los Angeles County, CA	21,268	20,398	18,957	21,136	20,683	19,662	21,366	24,320	24,320	100%	84%	78%
New York City, NY	17,680	16,321	14,349	17,524	17,562	15,530	22,584	22,584	22,558	78	72	64
Cook County, IL	9,321	9,047	10,000	9,297	9,430	9,801	9,776	9,677	9,798	95	93	102
Harris County, TX	7,587	8,419	7,854	7,781	7,772	8,234	8,657	8,700	8,602	88	97	91
Dallas County, TX	6,941	6,492	6,900	7,000	6,400	7,299	8,182	7,666	8,187	85	85	84
Dade County, FL	7,036	6,862	6,402	7,836	7,127	6,851	6,005	8,127	8,140	117	84	79
Maricopa County, AZ	7,019	6,502	7,012	6,910	6,770	6,660	6,252	7,671	5,293	112	85	132
Philadelphia City, PA	5,990	6,272	6,568	5,753	6,270	6,484	6,179	5,600	5,600	97	112	117
Orleans Parish, LA	6,670	6,624	6,293	6,398	6,935	6,381	7,174	7,250	7,250	93	91	87
Shelby County, TN	5,808	6,091	5,428	5,627	5,840	5,795	6,583	6,470	6,901	88	94	79
San Diego County, CA	6,040	5,495	5,335	5,745	5,666	5,317	5,815	5,994	6,104	104	92	87
San Bernardino County, CA	5,713	4,752	5,581	5,103	4,924	5,124	5,000	4,754	4,957	114	100	113
Broward County, FL	4,640	4,358	4,861	4,289	4,424	4,813	3,756	5,130	5,280	124	85	92
Orange County, CA	5,546	4,853	4,982	5,374	5,194	4,807	3,821	3,812	3,821	145	127	130
Santa Clara County, CA	4,658	4,817	4,114	4,722	4,748	4,343	3,774	4,094	3,910	123	118	105
Alameda County, CA	4,164	4,562	4,216	3,823	4,333	4,229	4,590	4,809	4,354	91	95	97
Orange County, FL	3,865	4,197	4,063	3,547	3,880	4,131	3,234	3,905	3,940	120	107	103
Tarrant County, TX	3,572	3,462	3,626	3,529	3,693	3,807	4,739	4,546	4,548	75	76	80
Bexar County, TX	3,368	3,517	3,672	3,398	3,536	3,561	3,670	3,670	3,670	92	96	100
Milwaukee County, WI	2,850	3,366	3,378	2,918	2,747	3,394	2,466	4,066	3,790	116	89	89
Hillsborough County, FL	3,101	3,275	3,528	3,062	3,213	3,350	2,909	3,369	3,369	107	97	105
Baltimore City, MD	3,881	3,149	3,467	3,791	3,544	3,193	2,966	3,744	3,777	131	84	92
Sacramento County, CA	3,654	3,097	3,172	3,507	3,318	3,020	3,871	4,218	4,732	94	73	67
Fulton County, GA	3,827	3,380	2,869	4,276	3,692	3,008	2,987	2,330	2,550	128	145	113
De Kalb County, GA	2,972	2,734	3,070	2,702	3,005	2,948	3,540	3,636	3,636	84	75	84
Wayne County, MI	2,834	2,588	2,650	2,735	2,650	2,800	2,835	2,643	2,668	100	98	99
Davidson County, TN	2,619	--	2,752	2,528	--	2,794	2,852	--	2,868	92	--	96
Jacksonville City, FL	2,899	2,846	2,892	2,755	2,758	2,730	3,000	3,113	3,200	97	91	90
Riverside County, CA	2,544	2,552	2,619	2,734	2,582	2,574	2,533	2,879	2,468	100	89	106
Travis County, TX	2,245	2,516	2,915	2,283	2,531	2,572	2,662	1,958	1,958	84	128	149
Palm Beach County, FL	2,550	2,574	2,448	2,342	2,543	2,565	3,021	3,255	2,619	84	79	93
Kern County, CA	2,457	2,568	2,591	2,400	2,025	2,553	2,396	2,698	2,684	103	95	97
Pinellas County, FL	2,538	2,525	2,488	2,284	2,432	2,504	2,261	2,261	3,183	112	112	78
King County, WA	2,558	2,406	2,484	2,682	2,345	2,400	3,149	2,143	2,143	81	112	116
Clark County, NV	2,153	2,245	2,262	2,173	2,312	2,378	1,489	1,488	1,488	145	151	152
Suffolk County, MA	1,860	2,448	2,297	1,765	1,800	2,312	1,146	1,798	2,452	162	136	94
Oklahoma County, OK	2,170	2,136	2,425	2,357	2,100	2,300	1,968	2,410	2,580	110	89	94
Allegheny County, PA	2,048	2,171	2,405	2,045	2,086	2,288	2,887	2,713	2,757	71	80	87
Fresno County, CA	2,199	2,220	2,301	2,157	2,254	2,250	2,371	2,382	2,348	93	93	98
Franklin County, OH	2,179	--	2,216	2,109	--	2,156	2,100	--	2,639	104	--	84
San Francisco City/County, CA	2,060	2,172	1,855	1,947	2,224	2,129	2,108	2,085	2,085	98	104	89
Hamilton County, OH	1,950	2,073	2,041	1,890	2,007	2,093	2,265	2,465	2,465	86	84	83
Cobb County, GA	1,913	1,970	2,074	1,957	1,931	2,053	2,225	2,229	2,224	86	89	93
Multnomah County, OR	1,726	1,990	2,001	1,532	1,893	2,036	1,848	2,073	2,073	93	96	97
El Paso County, TX	1,662	2,049	2,102	1,550	2,059	2,000	1,748	2,464	2,464	95	83	85
Cuyahoga County, OH	1,739	1,840	1,914	1,765	1,750	1,980	1,436	1,777	1,749	121	104	109
Denver City and County, CO	1,877	1,814	2,004	1,823	1,900	1,900	1,515	1,358	1,350	124	134	148
Passaic County, NJ	1,662	1,900	1,883	1,704	1,843	1,893	839	876	894	198	217	211
Hudson County, NJ	1,631	1,945	1,820	1,693	1,964	1,867	1,408	1,408	2,142	116	138	85
Polk County, FL	1,768	1,922	1,778	1,874	1,792	1,786	1,290	1,290	1,290	137	149	138

Note: Jurisdictions are ordered by their average daily population in 2000. -- Not available.

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

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

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

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

At midyear 2000, 92% of jail capacity was occupied

In the 12 months ending June 30, 2000, more beds than inmates were added to the Nation's jails. At midyear 2000 the rated capacity of the Nation's local jails was estimated at 677,787, an increase of 25,466 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 30, 2000, was less than the average growth of 28,862 beds every 12 months since 1990, and was considerably less than growth of jail capacity in 1999 (39,541).

As of June 30, 2000, 92% 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 12 percentage points from 1990 to 2000. At midyear 1990

*On December 31, 1999, State prisons were operating at between 1% and 17% above capacity, while Federal prisons were operating at 32% above capacity. See *Prisoner and Jail Inmates at Midyear 1999*, April 2000, NCJ 181643.

Table 11. Rated capacity of local jails and percent of capacity occupied, 1990 and 1995-2000

Year	Rated capacity ^a	Amount of capacity added ^b	Percent of capacity occupied ^c
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			
1990-2000	5.7%	28,862	

Note: Capacity data for 1995-98 and 2000 are survey estimates subject to sampling error. See appendix tables for more details.
^aRated capacity is the number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to facilities within each jurisdiction.
^bThe number of beds added during the 12 months before June 30 of each year.
^cThe number of inmates divided by the rated capacity times 100.

local jails operated at 4% above their rated capacity.

Jail jurisdictions with the largest average daily populations reported the highest occupancy rates. At midyear 2000 occupancy was 103% 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
Total	92%
Fewer than 50 inmates	68
50-99	88
100-249	100
250-499	101
500-999	99
1,000 or more	103

*Based on the average daily population in the year ending June 30, 2000.

An estimated 12% of black males in their twenties and early thirties were in prison or jail in 2000

When total incarceration rates are estimated separately by age group, black males in their twenties and thirties are found to have very high rates relative to other groups. Among the more than 1.9 million offenders incarcerated on June 30, 2000, an estimated 588,800 were black males between the ages of 20 and 39 (table 12).

Expressed in terms of percentages, 13.1% of black non-Hispanic males age 25 to 29 were in prison or jail, compared to 4.1% of Hispanic males and about 1.7% of white males in the same age group (table 13). Although incarceration rates drop with age, the percentage of black males age 45 to

Table 12. Number of inmates in State or Federal prisons and local jails, by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and age, June 30, 2000

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	1,775,700	663,700	791,600	290,900	156,200	63,700	69,500	19,500
18-19	81,300	26,200	36,700	15,600	3,900	1,900	1,400	500
20-24	310,100	99,500	142,800	60,000	19,600	8,300	7,400	3,500
25-29	329,900	104,900	160,200	58,400	30,000	11,200	13,500	4,000
30-34	334,000	125,000	149,700	54,800	39,100	15,000	19,400	4,100
35-39	294,100	116,200	136,100	39,600	30,700	12,500	14,400	3,300
40-44	198,300	81,300	83,400	31,200	17,000	7,200	7,500	1,900
45-54	164,500	77,900	62,200	22,200	12,100	5,600	4,500	1,700
55 or older	51,300	29,500	13,300	7,800	2,700	1,800	800	200

Note: Based on custody counts from National Prisoners Statistics (NPS1-A), 2000, and Annual Survey of Jails, 2000, and estimates by age from Survey of Inmates in Local Jails, 1996, and Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1997. Estimates were rounded to the nearest 100.
^aIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders.
^bExcludes Hispanics.

Table 13. Number of inmates in State or Federal prisons and local jails per 100,000 residents, by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and age, June 30, 2000

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	1,297	683	4,777	1,715	110	63	380	117
18-19	1,917	942	6,027	2,419	96	71	231	87
20-24	3,177	1,560	10,593	3,885	210	137	525	246
25-29	3,580	1,732	13,118	4,084	324	187	993	296
30-34	3,362	1,861	11,892	3,756	391	224	1,409	301
35-39	2,613	1,460	10,054	2,781	272	159	962	247
40-44	1,747	972	6,399	2,621	149	87	513	168
45-54	903	553	3,409	1,426	64	39	209	106
55 or older	199	139	635	468	8	7	28	9

Note: Based on estimates of the U.S. resident population on July 1, 2000, and adjusted for the 1990 census undercount.
^aIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders.
^bExcludes Hispanics.

54 in prison or jail in 2000 was an estimated 3.4% — nearly twice the highest rate (1.9%) among white males (age 30 to 34).

Female incarceration rates, though significantly lower than male rates at every age, reveal similar racial and ethnic disparities. Black non-Hispanic females (with a prison and jail rate of 380 per 100,000) were 3 times more likely than Hispanic females (117 per 100,000) and 6 times more likely than white females (63 per 100,000) to be incarcerated in 2000. These differences among white, black, and Hispanic females were consistent across all age groups.

Among black non-Hispanic females, the rate was highest (1,409 per 100,000) among those age 30 to 34. This rate was only slightly lower than the highest rate among white males (1,861 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 departments of correction in each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

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

Excluded from NPS counts are persons confined in locally admin-

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

Annual Survey of Jails, 2000

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 2000 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 (947) in 877 jurisdictions.

In drawing the sample, all multi-jurisdictional (45) 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, 475 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.

Sampling error

Survey estimates have an associated sampling error because not all jurisdictions were contacted for the survey. Estimates based on the sample survey may differ somewhat from the results of conducting a complete census.

Different samples could yield somewhat different results. Standard error is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples, stating the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average of all possible samples. The estimated relative sampling error for the total number of persons under the jurisdiction of jail authorities of 687,033 on June 30, 2000, was 0.41%; for persons held in the custody of jail authorities of 621,149 was 0.41%. (See appendix tables 1 and 2 on page 11 for specific estimates and their relative sampling errors.)

Juveniles

State statutes and judicial practices allow juveniles to be incarcerated in adult jails under a variety of circumstances. Because of the differing statutes and practices, however, accurate and comparable data on juveniles are difficult to collect.

Beginning in 1994 BJS has provided estimates of the total number of jail inmates under age 18, the number held as adults, and the number held as juveniles. Sampling procedures were first implemented in 1994 and then further modified in 2000 to minimize the standard errors of these estimates.

National Prisoner Statistics jurisdiction notes

Alabama — Counts are for September 29, 2000.

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

Arizona — Counts are based on custody data.

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

Colorado — Counts include inmates in the Youthful Offender System. 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.

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

Florida — Counts are based on custody data.

Georgia — Counts are based on custody data.

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

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

Characteristic	Survey estimates	Standard error	Relative standard error (percent)
Total number under supervision	687,033	2,785	0.41%
Held in jail	621,149	2,551	0.41
Supervised outside a jail facility	65,884	996	1.51
Supervised outside a jail facility (excluding weekenders)	51,361	872	1.70
Weekenders	14,523	457	3.15
Average daily population	618,319	2,314	0.37
Rated capacity	677,787	3,476	0.51

*Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

Iowa — Counts are based on custody data.

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

Maryland — Counts by sentence length are estimates extracted from actual sentence length breakdowns from automated data and applied to totals based on manual data.

Massachusetts — Counts are for July 2, 2000. Jurisdiction counts exclude approximately 5,000 male inmates in the county system (local jails and houses of correction) serving a sentence of over 1 year. These male inmates are included in Massachusetts' incarceration rate. By law offenders may be sentenced to terms up to 2½ years in locally operated jails and correctional institutions.

Missouri — Revised counts for June 30, 1999, include inmates in residential treatment facilities.

Nevada — Counts are for July 20, 2000.

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

North Carolina — Counts by sentence length are estimates.

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

Texas — Jurisdiction counts include inmates serving time in a pre-parole

Appendix table 2. Standard error estimates by selected characteristic, Annual Survey of Jails, 2000

Characteristic	Total*	Survey estimates	Standard error	Relative standard error (percent)
Gender				
Male	550,162	547,624	2,271	0.41%
Female	70,987	70,659	23	0.79
Adults				
	613,534	610,703	2,539	0.42%
Juveniles				
Held as adults	7,615	7,580	211	2.78%
Held as juveniles	6,126	6,126	181	2.96
	1,489	1,454	132	9.08
Race/Hispanic origin^a				
White, non-Hispanic	260,500	236,969	2,695	1.14%
Black, non-Hispanic	256,300	233,078	1,839	0.79
Hispanic	94,100	85,612	1,078	1.26
Other ^b	10,200	9,278	387	4.17
Conviction status (adults)				
Awaiting trial or in other unconvicted category	343,600	314,959	2,300	0.73%
Convicted	270,000	247,467	2,226	0.91

*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.

transfer (PPT) or intermediary sanctions facility (SAFPF), temporary releases to counties, and "paper ready" inmates in local jails.

Vermont — Prisons and jails form an integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations. Jurisdiction counts exclude 350 inmates in Virginia and New Jersey.

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

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

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

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