At midyear 1998 the Nation’s prisons and jails incarcerated an estimated 1,802,496 persons. Federal and State prison authorities and local jail authorities held in their custody 668 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 (1,210,034 inmates). The other third were held in local jails (592,462).

On June 30, 1998, 1,277,866 prisoners were under Federal and State jurisdiction, which includes prisoners in custody and persons under the legal authority of a prison system while being held outside its facilities. The total increased 4.8% from midyear 1997. The States and the District of Columbia added 49,342 prisoners; the Federal system, 8,748 additional prisoners.

At midyear 1998 local jail authorities held or supervised an estimated 664,847 offenders — an increase of 4.5% from midyear 1997. Eleven percent of these offenders (72,385) were supervised outside jail facilities in programs such as community service, work release, weekend reporting, electronic monitoring, and other alternative programs.

Prisons —

- Between July 1, 1997, and June 30, 1998, the Nation’s prison population grew 4.8%, less than the annual average increase of 6.9% since 1990.

- North Dakota (up 19.5%) recorded the largest percent increase in prison population since midyear 1997, followed by Montana (up 18.3%) and Hawaii (up 13.6%). The District of Columbia (down -10.9%), Idaho (down -3.6%), Wyoming (down -3.0%), and Massachusetts (down -0.3%) were the only jurisdictions to record declines.

- At midyear 1998 approximately 452 per 100,000 U.S. residents were incarcerated in a State or Federal prison, up from 303 per 100,000 residents in 1990.

Jails —

- On June 30, 1998, an estimated 592,462 persons were held in local jails; up from 567,079 at midyear 1997.

- From midyear 1997 to midyear 1998, the number of inmates held in jail increased 4.5% — less than half the rate experienced 12 months earlier (9.5%) and slightly less than the average annual rate (4.9%) since 1990.

- In the year ending June 30, 1998, the capacity of the Nation’s jails rose by 26,216 beds. Jails were operating at 97% of their rated capacity, unchanged from 12 months prior.

- At midyear 1998, 219 of every 100,000 U.S. residents were held in local jails, up from 163 per 100,000 in 1990.
Over 1.8 million inmates were held in the Nation's prisons and local jails

On June 30, 1998, 1,210,034 inmates were in the custody of State and Federal prison authorities, and 592,462 inmates were in the custody of local jail authorities. These data were collected in the 1998 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program and the 1998 Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ).

Since midyear 1997 the total incarcerated population has increased 4.4% (table 1). The number of inmates in State prisons has increased 4.1%; in Federal prisons, 8.3%; and in local jails, 4.5%.

Between yearend 1990 and midyear 1998, the incarcerated population grew on average 6.2% annually. During this period the Federal and State prison populations and the local jail population grew at the average annual rates of 8.3%, 6.6%, and 5.2%, respectively.

In the 12 months before midyear 1998, the number of inmates in the Nation's prisons and jails grew more than 1,058,000, an annual increase of 7.3%

Relative to the number of U.S. residents, the rate of incarceration in 1998 was 668 inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents — up from 313 per 100,000 in 1985. At midyear 1998, 1 in every 150 U.S. residents were incarcerated.

Between 1990 and 1998 the State and Federal prison population grew faster than the local jail population (figure 1). However, in the 12-month period ending June 30, 1998, the jail population grew 4.5%, while the State and Federal population grew 4.4%. At midyear 1998 the Nation's jails held 32.9% of all inmates in custody, down from 35.3% in 1990.
The number of inmates under State or Federal jurisdiction rose 4.8%.

Between July 1, 1997, and June 30, 1998, the number of inmates under State jurisdiction grew 4.4%, and the number under Federal jurisdiction, 7.9% (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, 1997, State prison growth rates declined slightly, down from 4.6%, while the Federal prison growth rate increased, up from 6.2%.

In absolute numbers, the total increase of 58,090 prison inmates between July 1, 1997, and June 30, 1998, was slightly larger than the increase of 56,710 recorded in the previous 12-month period and below the annual average growth (63,992) during the previous 7 years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region and jurisdiction</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percent change from—</th>
<th>Prison incarceration rate, 6/30/98</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6/30/98</td>
<td>12/31/97</td>
<td>6/30/97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. total</td>
<td>1,277,866</td>
<td>1,240,959</td>
<td>1,219,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal</td>
<td>118,908</td>
<td>112,973</td>
<td>110,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>1,158,958</td>
<td>1,127,986</td>
<td>1,109,614</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut b</td>
<td>17,437</td>
<td>17,241</td>
<td>17,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>1,334</td>
<td>1,620</td>
<td>1,559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts b</td>
<td>11,867</td>
<td>11,947</td>
<td>11,907</td>
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<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>2,165</td>
<td>2,164</td>
<td>2,153</td>
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<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>29,724</td>
<td>28,361</td>
<td>27,766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>70,723</td>
<td>69,108</td>
<td>69,530</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rhode Island b</td>
<td>3,657</td>
<td>3,371</td>
<td>3,293</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vermont b</td>
<td>1,321</td>
<td>1,270</td>
<td>1,187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Illinois a</td>
<td>42,140</td>
<td>40,788</td>
<td>40,425</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>18,552</td>
<td>17,903</td>
<td>17,549</td>
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<td>Iowa</td>
<td>7,431</td>
<td>6,938</td>
<td>6,636</td>
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<td>Kansas</td>
<td>8,037</td>
<td>7,911</td>
<td>7,770</td>
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<td>44,501</td>
<td>44,771</td>
<td>43,784</td>
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<td>5,504</td>
<td>5,326</td>
<td>5,348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>25,118</td>
<td>23,998</td>
<td>23,687</td>
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<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>3,519</td>
<td>3,402</td>
<td>3,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>883</td>
<td>797</td>
<td>739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>49,289</td>
<td>48,016</td>
<td>47,248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>22,501</td>
<td>22,290</td>
<td>22,076</td>
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<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>15,034</td>
<td>15,021</td>
<td>15,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware a</td>
<td>5,477</td>
<td>5,435</td>
<td>5,313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia b</td>
<td>8,679</td>
<td>9,353</td>
<td>9,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>66,280</td>
<td>64,626</td>
<td>64,713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>38,194</td>
<td>36,505</td>
<td>36,329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>15,107</td>
<td>14,828</td>
<td>14,417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>22,566</td>
<td>22,232</td>
<td>22,415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>15,967</td>
<td>14,296</td>
<td>14,639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>32,407</td>
<td>31,612</td>
<td>32,334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>20,994</td>
<td>20,542</td>
<td>19,931</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>21,530</td>
<td>21,175</td>
<td>21,021</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>17,656</td>
<td>16,659</td>
<td>15,827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>143,299</td>
<td>140,351</td>
<td>136,599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virgin Islands</td>
<td>26,681</td>
<td>28,385</td>
<td>28,673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>3,396</td>
<td>3,148</td>
<td>3,003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>256,170</td>
<td>249,081</td>
<td>243,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska a</td>
<td>4,216</td>
<td>4,165</td>
<td>3,741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona b</td>
<td>24,879</td>
<td>23,484</td>
<td>23,176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>158,742</td>
<td>156,790</td>
<td>153,039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado a</td>
<td>13,960</td>
<td>13,461</td>
<td>12,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii b</td>
<td>5,103</td>
<td>4,978</td>
<td>4,491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>3,959</td>
<td>3,911</td>
<td>4,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>2,714</td>
<td>2,517</td>
<td>2,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada b</td>
<td>9,482</td>
<td>9,024</td>
<td>8,617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>4,751</td>
<td>4,688</td>
<td>4,692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>8,620</td>
<td>7,999</td>
<td>7,899</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>4,479</td>
<td>4,301</td>
<td>4,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>13,841</td>
<td>13,214</td>
<td>12,732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>1,424</td>
<td>1,549</td>
<td>1,468</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

- Data for 1998 and 1997 are not comparable because of changed counting methods. See Jurisdiction notes, page 10.
- The number of prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year per 100,000 in the resident population.
- Prison and jail forms an integrated system. Data include total jail and prison population.
- The incarceration rate includes an estimated 6,200 inmates sentenced to more than 1 year but held in local jails.
- Population figures are based on custody counts.
- Population counts for inmates "sentenced to more than 1 year" include an undetermined number of inmates "sentenced to 1 year or less."
Rates of prison incarceration rise

The incarceration rate of State and Federal prisoners sentenced to more than a year reached 452 per 100,000 U.S. residents on June 30, 1998. Twelve States led by Louisiana (709 sentenced prisoners per 100,000 State residents), Texas (700), Oklahoma (629), and Mississippi (547) exceeded the national rate (table 3). Three States — Minnesota (117), Maine (121), and North Dakota (126) — had rates that were less than a third of the national rate. The District of Columbia, which is an urban jurisdiction that should not be compared to States, held 1,329 sentenced prisoners per 100,000 District residents at midyear 1998.

Since 1990 the number of sentenced inmates per 100,000 residents has risen an average of 5.7% annually, increasing from 292 to 452. During this period prison incarceration rates rose the most in the South (from 310 to 508) and West (from 277 to 411). The rate in the Midwest rose from 239 to 357, and the rate in the Northeast rose from 232 to 318. The number of sentenced Federal prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents increased from 20 to 37 over the same period.

Female prisoner population grew at faster pace

From July 1, 1997, to June 30, 1998, the number of women under the jurisdiction of State and Federal prison authorities grew from 78,363 to 82,716, an increase of 5.6% (table 4). The number of men rose 4.7%, from 1,141,413 to 1,195,150. At midyear 1998 women accounted for 6.4% of all prisoners nationwide, up from 4.1% in 1980 and 5.7% in 1990.

Relative to the number of men and women in the U.S. resident population, the incarceration rate was about 15 times higher for men than for women. On June 30, 1998, the rate for inmates serving a sentence of more than a year was 866 males per 100,000 U.S. male residents, compared to 55 females per 100,000 female residents.

Table 3. The prison situation in the United States, June 30, 1998

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prison population</th>
<th>Number of inmates</th>
<th>Incarceration rate, 6/30/98</th>
<th>Sentenced prisoners per 100,000 State residents*</th>
<th>12-month growth, 6/30/97 to 6/30/98</th>
<th>Percent change</th>
<th>Female prison population</th>
<th>Number of female prisoners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 highest:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>158,742</td>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>709</td>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
<td>California</td>
<td>11,242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>143,299</td>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>10,704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal</td>
<td>118,908</td>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>629</td>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>Federal</td>
<td>8,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>70,723</td>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>3,609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>66,280</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>3,512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>49,289</td>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>2,957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>44,501</td>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>2,522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>42,140</td>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>501</td>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>2,473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>38,194</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>2,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>35,644</td>
<td>California</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>1,965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 lowest:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>883</td>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>-10.9%</td>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>1,312</td>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>-3.6%</td>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>1,424</td>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>-3.0%</td>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>1,634</td>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>-0.3%</td>
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<td>103</td>
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<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>2,165</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>122</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>2,360</td>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>187</td>
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<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>2,714</td>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>210</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>3,396</td>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>223</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>3,519</td>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>240</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>3,657</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>243</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*The total number of male and female prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year in the United States per 100,000 males and females in the resident population.
At midyear the Nation’s jails supervised 664,847 persons

On June 30, 1998, an estimated 664,847 persons were held in or supervised by the Nation’s local jails (table 5). Jail authorities supervised 11% of these offenders (72,385) in alternative programs outside the jail facilities. An estimated 592,462 persons were housed in local jails.

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

In 1995 the Annual Survey of Jails began to obtain counts of the number of offenders under the supervision of jail authorities in the community. Respondents were asked if their jail jurisdiction operated any community-based programs and how many persons participated in them. Offenders under the supervision of a probation, parole, or other correctional agency were excluded from these counts. Because jail authorities reported offenders in treatment programs administered by the jail jurisdiction in 1998, it is difficult to compare totals with those in 1995. (See Methodology, page 9.)

Among persons under community supervision by jail staff in 1998, nearly half were required to perform community service (17,518) or participate in a weekend reporting program (17,249). Fifteen percent were under electronic monitoring, 10% were in other alternative work programs, 8% were under pretrial supervision, and 8% were in a drug, alcohol, mental health, or other type of medical treatment program.

12-month growth in jail population less than half last year’s growth

Between July 1, 1997, and June 30, 1998, the number of persons held in local jail facilities grew 4.5% — from 567,079 to 592,462. The 12-month increase was nearly equal the annual average increase in the 1990’s but less than half the growth from midyear 1996 to midyear 1997.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12-month period</th>
<th>Percent increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1997-98</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996-97</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual average, 1990-98</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Confinement status and type of program</th>
<th>Number of persons under jail supervision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>541,913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Held in jail</td>
<td>507,044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supervised outside a jail facilitya</td>
<td>34,869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic monitoring</td>
<td>6,788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home detentionb</td>
<td>1,376</td>
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<tr>
<td>Day reporting</td>
<td>1,283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community service</td>
<td>10,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekender programs</td>
<td>1,909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other pretrial supervision</td>
<td>3,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other work programs</td>
<td>9,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment programsc</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>887</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

a Not available.
b Excludes persons supervised by a probation or parole agency.
c Includes only those without electronic monitoring.
d Includes persons in work release programs, work gangs/crews, and other work alternative programs administered by the jail jurisdiction.
e Includes persons under drug, alcohol, mental health, and other medical treatment.

---

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).
Table 6. Average daily population and the number of men, women, and juveniles in local jails, midyear 1990-98

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Average daily population</th>
<th>Number of inmates, midyear</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Adults</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Juveniles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Held as adults</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Held as juveniles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>408,075</td>
<td>405,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>422,609</td>
<td>424,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>441,889</td>
<td>441,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>466,155</td>
<td>455,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>479,757</td>
<td>479,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>509,828</td>
<td>499,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>515,432</td>
<td>510,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>556,586</td>
<td>557,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>593,808</td>
<td>584,372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>422,609</td>
<td>424,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>441,889</td>
<td>441,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>466,155</td>
<td>455,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>479,757</td>
<td>479,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>509,828</td>
<td>499,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>515,432</td>
<td>510,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>556,586</td>
<td>557,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>593,808</td>
<td>584,372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>441,889</td>
<td>441,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>455,500</td>
<td>479,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>499,300</td>
<td>510,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>557,974</td>
<td>584,372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>593,808</td>
<td>584,372</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Data are for June 30 1992-95 and 1998; for June 29, 1990; and for June 28 in 1991 and 1996. Detailed data for 1993-96 were estimated and rounded to the nearest 100. Previously published numbers for 1994 and 1995 have been revised to include only inmates held in jail facilities.

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 219. When offenders under community supervision by jail authorities are included with those in custody, the rate was 246 offenders per 100,000 U.S. residents at midyear 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 219. When offenders under community supervision by jail authorities are included with those in custody, the rate was 246 offenders per 100,000 U.S. residents at midyear 1998.

An estimated 8,090 persons under age 18 were housed in adult jails on June 30, 1998 (table 6). Eighty-one percent of these young inmates had been convicted or were being held for trial as adults in criminal court. (See Methodology, page 9, for changes in the definition of juvenile.)

Table 7. Sex, race, and Hispanic origin of local jail inmates, midyear 1990-98

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>90.8%</td>
<td>90.7%</td>
<td>90.8%</td>
<td>90.4%</td>
<td>90.0%</td>
<td>89.8%</td>
<td>89.2%</td>
<td>89.4%</td>
<td>89.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race/Hispanic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>41.8%</td>
<td>41.1%</td>
<td>40.1%</td>
<td>39.3%</td>
<td>39.1%</td>
<td>40.1%</td>
<td>41.6%</td>
<td>40.6%</td>
<td>41.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>42.5%</td>
<td>43.4%</td>
<td>44.1%</td>
<td>44.2%</td>
<td>43.9%</td>
<td>43.5%</td>
<td>41.1%</td>
<td>42.0%</td>
<td>41.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

The average daily population for the year ending June 30, 1998, was 593,808, an increase of 6.7% from 1997.
At midyear 1998 a majority of local jail inmates were black or Hispanic. White non-Hispanics made up 41.3% of the jail population; black non-Hispanics, 41.2%; Hispanics, 15.5%; and other races (Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives), 2.0%.

Relative to their number of U.S. residents, black non-Hispanics were 6 times more likely than white non-Hispanics, nearly 2½ times as likely as Hispanics, and almost 7½ times more likely than persons of other races to have been held in a local jail on June 30, 1998.

Over half of adult jail inmates were awaiting trial

On June 30, 1998, an estimated 57% of the Nation’s adult jail inmates were awaiting court action on their current charge. An estimated 252,600 of the 584,372 adults held in local jails were serving a sentence in jail, awaiting sentencing, or serving time for a probation or parole violation.

### Table 8. Rated capacity of local jails and percent of capacity occupied, 1990-98

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rated capacity*</th>
<th>Amount of capacity added*</th>
<th>Percent of capacity occupied*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>612,780</td>
<td>26,216</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>586,564</td>
<td>23,593</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>562,971</td>
<td>17,208</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>545,763</td>
<td>41,439</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>504,324</td>
<td>29,100</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>475,224</td>
<td>26,027</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>449,197</td>
<td>27,960</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>421,237</td>
<td>32,066</td>
<td>101%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>389,171</td>
<td>21,402</td>
<td>104%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Capacity data for 1990-92 and 1994-98 are survey estimates subject to sampling error. See the appendix table for sampling errors.

*Non-Hispanic only.

As of June 30, 1998, 97% 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 1996. At midyear 1990 local jails operated at 4% above their capacity. By midyear 1996 jail jurisdictions added a sufficient number of beds to drop the ratio to 8% below capacity. However, since 1996 the inmate population has outpaced jail capacity growth. From July 1, 1996, to June 30, 1998, the local jail population increased an estimated 73,970, while capacity rose 49,809 beds.

Jail jurisdictions with the largest average daily populations reported the highest rates of occupancy. At midyear 1998 occupancy was 103% of rated capacity in jail jurisdictions with an average daily population of 1,000 or more inmates, compared to 77% in those with fewer than 50 inmates.

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
The 25 largest jail jurisdictions housed more than a quarter of all jail inmates

In 1998 the Nation’s 25 largest jail jurisdictions accounted for 27% of all jail inmates. The jurisdictions were in 12 States: 7 in California; 5 in Florida; 4 in Texas; and 1 each in New York, Illinois, Arizona, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Georgia, Maryland, and Wisconsin (table 9).

The 2 jurisdictions with the most inmates, Los Angeles County and New York City, together held approximately 38,900 inmates, or 7% of the national total.

Overall, the 25 largest jurisdictions at midyear 1998 held 157,098 inmates—an increase of 3,673 from a year earlier (153,425). A total of 18 jurisdictions reported increases in their populations; 7 reported decreases.

San Bernardino County, CA (up 37.5%), Orange County, FL (up 13.3%), and Broward County, FL (up 12.5%), reported the largest increases among the 25 largest jail jurisdictions.

Bexar County, TX (down -8.6%), Harris County, GA, and Dade County, FL (each down -3.9%), led all jurisdictions reporting declines.

As a ratio of all inmates housed in jail facilities to total capacity, jails in Orange County, CA, had the highest percentage occupied (145%), followed by jails in Baltimore City (131%), and Fulton County, GA (128%). Jail facilities in Tarrant County, TX (75%), New York City (78%), and Dallas County, TX (85%), had the lowest percentage occupied at midyear 1998.

Table 9. The 25 largest local jail jurisdictions: Number of inmates held, average daily population, and rated capacity, midyear 1996-98

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jurisdiction</th>
<th>Number of inmates held</th>
<th>Average daily population</th>
<th>Rated capacity</th>
<th>Percent of capacity occupied at midyear</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles County, CA</td>
<td>18,627</td>
<td>21,962</td>
<td>21,268</td>
<td>19,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York City, NY</td>
<td>19,890</td>
<td>17,528</td>
<td>17,680</td>
<td>18,382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook County, IL</td>
<td>8,713</td>
<td>9,189</td>
<td>9,321</td>
<td>9,169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dade County, FL</td>
<td>6,357</td>
<td>7,320</td>
<td>7,036</td>
<td>6,499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harris County, TX</td>
<td>7,703</td>
<td>8,224</td>
<td>7,587</td>
<td>7,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas County, TX</td>
<td>6,380</td>
<td>6,439</td>
<td>6,941</td>
<td>5,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maricopa County, AZ</td>
<td>5,679</td>
<td>6,732</td>
<td>7,019</td>
<td>5,542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orleans Parish, LA</td>
<td>5,368</td>
<td>6,537</td>
<td>6,670</td>
<td>5,433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia County, PA</td>
<td>5,695</td>
<td>5,563</td>
<td>5,990</td>
<td>5,341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego County, CA</td>
<td>5,549</td>
<td>5,709</td>
<td>6,040</td>
<td>5,522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelby County, TN</td>
<td>5,264</td>
<td>5,568</td>
<td>5,808</td>
<td>5,153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange County, CA</td>
<td>3,356</td>
<td>3,558</td>
<td>3,546</td>
<td>5,143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Bernardino County, CA</td>
<td>3,958</td>
<td>4,156</td>
<td>5,713</td>
<td>4,119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Clara County, CA</td>
<td>4,213</td>
<td>4,588</td>
<td>4,658</td>
<td>4,314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broward County, FL</td>
<td>3,528</td>
<td>4,125</td>
<td>4,640</td>
<td>3,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fulton County, CA</td>
<td>2,489</td>
<td>3,982</td>
<td>3,827</td>
<td>2,395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alameda County, CA</td>
<td>3,994</td>
<td>4,098</td>
<td>4,164</td>
<td>3,954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore City, MD</td>
<td>3,309</td>
<td>3,598</td>
<td>3,881</td>
<td>3,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange County, FL</td>
<td>3,120</td>
<td>3,411</td>
<td>3,865</td>
<td>3,332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarrant County, TX</td>
<td>2,881</td>
<td>3,366</td>
<td>3,572</td>
<td>2,876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento County, CA</td>
<td>3,093</td>
<td>3,505</td>
<td>3,654</td>
<td>3,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bexar County, TX</td>
<td>3,058</td>
<td>3,683</td>
<td>3,368</td>
<td>2,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hillsborough County, FL</td>
<td>2,661</td>
<td>3,155</td>
<td>3,101</td>
<td>2,679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milwaukee County, WI</td>
<td>2,653</td>
<td>2,876</td>
<td>2,850</td>
<td>2,695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duval County, FL</td>
<td>2,384</td>
<td>2,743</td>
<td>2,899</td>
<td>2,473</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Jurisdictions are ordered by their average daily population in 1998.

*a Number of inmates held in jail facilities.
*b Based on the average daily population for the year ending June 30.
*c Rated capacity is the number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to facilities within each jurisdiction.
*d The number of inmates divided by the rated capacity multiplied by 100.
Methodology

National Prisoner Statistics (NPS)

The Bureau of Justice Statistics, with the U.S. Bureau of the Census as its collection agent, obtains yearend and midyear counts of prisoners from departments of correction in each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. In an effort to collect comparable data from all jurisdictions, NPS distinguishes between prisoners in custody from those under jurisdiction. To have custody of a prisoner, a State must hold that person in one of its facilities. To have jurisdiction, a State has legal authority over the prisoner. Prisoners under a State’s jurisdiction may be in the custody of a local jail, another State’s prison, or other correctional facility. Some States are unable to provide both custody and jurisdiction counts. (See National Prisoner Statistics jurisdiction notes.)

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

Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ)

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. The 1998 ASJ is the 14th such survey in a series begun in 1982. The reference date for the 1998 survey was June 30.

Based on information from the 1993 Census of Jails, a sample of jail jurisdictions was selected for the 1994-98 surveys. A jurisdiction is a county (parish in Louisiana) or municipal government that administers one or more local jails. The sample included all jails in 795 selected jail jurisdictions and 25 multijurisdiction jails. A multi-jurisdiction jail is one in which two or more jurisdictions have a formal agreement to operate the facility.

In drawing the sample, jail jurisdictions were first stratified into two groups: single-jurisdiction jails and multi-jurisdiction jails. All of the multi-jurisdiction jails were included in the survey. The remaining jurisdictions were then further stratified into two groups: jurisdictions with jails authorized to hold juveniles and jurisdictions with jails holding adults only. Jurisdictions were then selected based on the average daily population in the 1993 census.

All jails in 204 jurisdictions were automatically included if in 1993 the jurisdiction held juveniles and had an average daily population of 250 or more inmates or if it held only adults and had an average population of 500 or more. The other jurisdictions (591) were then selected based on stratified probability sampling.

Data were obtained by mailed questionnaires. After followup phone calls to nonrespondents, the response rate for the survey was 100%.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Standard error</th>
<th>Relative standard error (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number under supervision</td>
<td>664,847</td>
<td>5,774</td>
<td>.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Held in jail</td>
<td>592,462</td>
<td>3,958</td>
<td>.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supervised outside a jail facility</td>
<td>72,385</td>
<td>3,718</td>
<td>5.14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average daily population</td>
<td>593,808</td>
<td>10,233</td>
<td>1.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rated capacity</td>
<td>612,780</td>
<td>4,891</td>
<td>.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>528,157</td>
<td>3,577</td>
<td>.68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>64,306</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>.94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults</td>
<td>584,372</td>
<td>3,930</td>
<td>.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juveniles</td>
<td>8,090</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>2.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Held as adults</td>
<td>6,542</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>3.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Held as juveniles</td>
<td>1,548</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>11.82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race/Hispanic origin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>243,798</td>
<td>3,031</td>
<td>1.24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>242,927</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>.99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>91,388</td>
<td>1,312</td>
<td>1.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other*</td>
<td>11,732</td>
<td>496</td>
<td>4.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult conviction status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awaiting trial or in other unconvicted category</td>
<td>331,323</td>
<td>2,662</td>
<td>.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convicted</td>
<td>252,266</td>
<td>2,769</td>
<td>1.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Excludes persons of unknown race/Hispanic origin.
number of persons under the jurisdiction of jail authorities of 664,847 on June 30, 1998, was 0.87%; for persons held in the custody of jail authorities of 592,462, 0.67%. (See the appendix table on page 9.)

Measuring confinement status

For the first time, in 1995 the ASJ obtained separate counts of the total number of offenders under jail supervision, those held in jail facilities and those supervised outside jail facilities. Previous surveys and censuses included a small but unknown number of offenders under community supervision. To estimate the percentage change from 1994 to 1995 in the jail population, the 1995 survey included a count of inmates held at midyear 1994.

In the 1996 survey the number of persons supervised outside a jail facility included for the first time persons under drug, alcohol, mental health, or other medical treatment. Comparisons with 1995 estimates should exclude these persons.

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 the ASJ provided estimates of the total number of jail inmates under age 18, the number held as adults, and the number held as juveniles. New sampling procedures were also introduced in 1994 to minimize the standard errors of these estimates. By stratifying jurisdictions based on the authority to house juveniles, the precision of the juvenile counts was improved.

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 — Jurisdiction counts are based on custody data.

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


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

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

Florida — Counts are based on custody data.

Georgia — Counts are based on custody data.

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

Illinois — Counts are based on custody data.

Iowa — Counts are based on custody data.

Massachusetts — 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 in Massachusetts may be sentenced to terms of up to 2½ years in locally operated jails and correctional institutions.

Michigan — Counts are based on custody data.

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

Tennessee — Jurisdiction counts exclude 3,543 felons sentenced to serve their time in local jails. Tennessee pays to house these 3,543 felons, but the local court maintains jurisdiction.

Vermont — Prisons and jails form an integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations. Starting in the 1998 report year, Vermont reports separate jurisdiction and custody counts; therefore, data for 1997 are not comparable to those for 1998.

Jurisdiction counts exclude 424 inmates on extended furlough release.

Wisconsin — Data for June 30, 1997, and June 30, 1998, are not comparable because of a change in Wisconsin’s reporting method. Beginning in December 1997, Wisconsin provides a more complete jurisdiction count, including prisoners held in county jails, mental health facilities, halfway houses, and out-of-State noncontract facilities.
The Bureau of Justice Statistics is the statistical agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. Jan M. Chaiken, Ph.D., is director.

BJS Bulletins present the first release of findings from permanent data collection programs such as the National Prisoner Statistics program and the Annual Survey of Jails. State, local, and Federal corrections officials reported and helped to verify the data presented.

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Data from the Annual Survey of Jails 1998 (ICPSR 2682) can be obtained from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data at the University of Michigan, 1-800-999-0960. The archive, the report, and NPS data are available on the Internet:

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