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Office of Justice Programs

Bureau of Justice Statistics
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Subject: Following are 2-page press release and selected pages (1-8) from **Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 1999 embargoed for release Wednesday , April 19, 2000, at 4:30 p.m. EDT.**

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Department of Justice

ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 4:30 P.M. EDT
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BJS
202/307-0784

NATION'S PRISON AND JAIL POPULATION REACHES 1,860,520 COULD REACH TWO MILLION BY LATE 2001

WASHINGTON, D.C. – The nation's prisons and jails held 1,860,520 inmates at midyear 1999, the Justice Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) announced today. That was an increase of 58,333 from a year earlier, or 1,122 more inmates each week.

From year-end 1990 to mid-1999 the prison and jail population grew by almost 712,000 inmates, resulting in the incarceration rate increasing from 1 in every 218 U.S. resident to 1 in every 147. If the current growth continues, BJS noted, the future jail and prison population may reach 2 million around the end of 2001.

On June 30, 1999, state prisons held 1,136,582 inmates and federal prisons held 117,995. The number of state prisoners since 12 months earlier increased from the previous year by 3.1 percent, about half the average annual increase of 6.1 percent experienced since 1990. The federal prison population rose by 9.9 percent (up 10,614 prisoners, the largest 12-month gain ever reported).

Local jails held 605,943 men and women up from 592,462 at midyear 1998. Based on the recently completed national Census of Jails, the jail growth during the 12-month period (2.3 percent) was significantly lower than the average annual growth of 4.6 percent since 1990.

Louisiana led the nation with 1,025 prison and jail inmates per 100,000 state residents followed by Texas (1,014) and Georgia (956). Five states had incarceration rates below 300--Vermont (203), Maine (220), Minnesota (226), North Dakota (239) and Hawaii (291).

In the year ending June 30, 1999, the largest prison population increases were in Vermont (up 14.9 percent), Wyoming (14.7 percent) and Delaware (14.3 percent). Nine states reported decreases, including Rhode Island (down 11.2 percent), Ohio (minus 4.5 percent), Hawaii (minus 3.1 percent) and North Carolina (down 3.0 percent).

As of last June 30, 11 percent of black males, 4 percent of Hispanic males and 1.5 percent of white males in their twenties and early thirties were in prison or jail, according to BJS estimates. Among the almost 1.9 million incarcerated offenders, more than 560,000 were black males between 20 and 39 years old. Overall, black men and women were at least 7 times more likely than whites and 2½ times more likely than Hispanics to have been in prison or jail on June 30, 1999.

At midyear 1999, women represented 6.5 percent of all state and federal prisoners (up from 5.7 percent in 1990) and 11.2 percent of local jail inmates (up from 9.2 in 1990). An estimated 149,200 women were behind bars on June 30, 1999--81,100 in prison and 68,100 in local jails. There were 106 incarcerated females per 100,000 women in the United States, compared to 1,261 incarcerated men for every 100,000 male residents.

(MORE)

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Local jail authorities held or supervised 687,973 offenders on June 30, 1999. Twelve percent of these offenders (82,030) were supervised in alternative programs and not confined, such as in community service programs (20,139), weekend reporting (16,089), or electronic monitoring (10,230).

At midyear 1999 local jails nationwide were operating at 7 percent below their rated capacity. During the 12-month period ending June 30, jails added more than 39,500 beds, outpacing the increase in inmates (up 13,481). As of December 31, 1998 (the latest data available) state prisons were operating at 13 to 22 percent over capacity, while federal prisons were 27 percent over capacity.

Forty-seven of the nation's 3,365 local jails were privately owned or operated in 17 states, and as of June 30, 1999, they held 13,814 inmates (or 2.3 percent of all jail inmates).

The bulletin "Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 1999" NCJ-181643, was written by BJS statistician Allen J. Beck. Single copies may be obtained from the BJS fax-on-demand system by dialing 301/519-5550, listening to the complete menu and selecting document number 197. Or call the BJS clearinghouse number: 1-800-732-3277. Fax orders for mail delivery to 410/792-4358. The BJS Internet site is:

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U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs



Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin

April 2000, NCJ 181643

Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 1999

By Allen J. Beck, Ph.D.
BJS Statistician

At midyear 1999 the Nation's prisons and jails incarcerated 1,860,520 persons. Federal and State prison authorities and local jail authorities held in their custody 682 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 (1,254,577 inmates). The other third were held in local jails (605,943).

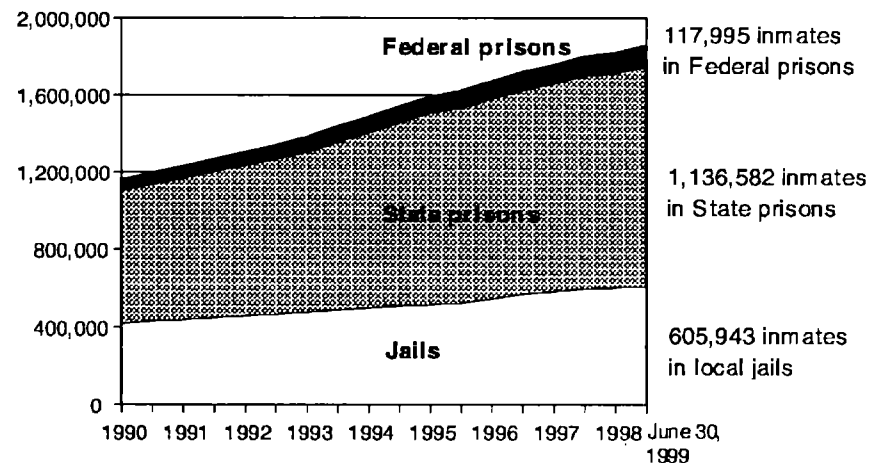
On June 30, 1999, 1,333,561 prisoners were under Federal and State jurisdiction, which includes inmates in custody and persons under the legal authority of a prison system but held outside its facilities. The total increased 4.4% from midyear 1998. Vermont (up 14.9%), Wyoming (up 14.7%), and Delaware (up 14.3%) had the largest percentage increases. Nine States reported decreases, including Rhode Island (-11.2%) and Ohio (-4.5%).

At midyear 1999 local jail authorities held or supervised 687,973 offenders — an increase of 3.5% from midyear 1998. Twelve percent of these offenders (82,030) 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 1999, the Nation's prisons and jails grew by nearly 712,000 inmates, an annual increase of 5.8%

Number in custody



From yearend 1990 to midyear 1999 —

- The rate of incarceration increased from 1 in every 218 U.S. residents to 1 in every 147.

- State, Federal, and local governments had to accommodate an additional 83,743 inmates per year (or the equivalent of 1,610 new inmates per week).

In the year ending June 30, 1999 —

- The number of inmates held in jail rose by 13,481, in State prison by 34,238, and in Federal prison by 10,614. The rate of increase was the lowest since 1979 (prisons) and 1996 (jails).

On June 30, 1999 —

- An estimated 11% of black males, 4% of Hispanic males, and 1.5% of white males in their twenties and early thirties were in prison or jail.
- Men were nearly 12 times more likely than women to be incarcerated. There were 106 female inmates per 100,000 women in the United States, compared to 1,261 male inmates per 100,000 men.
- Louisiana had the highest total incarceration rate (1,025 prison and jail inmates per 100,000 residents), followed by Texas (1,014) and Georgia (956). Five States had incarceration rates below 300: Vermont (203), Maine (220), Minnesota (226), North Dakota (239), and Hawaii (291).

Nearly 1.9 million inmates were in prisons and local jails

On June 30, 1999, 1,254,577 inmates were in the custody of State and

Federal prison authorities, and 605,943 inmates were in the custody of local jail authorities. These data were collected in the 1999 National Prisoner Statistics program and the 1999 Census of Jails.

Since midyear 1998 the total incarcerated population has increased 3.2% (table 1). The number of inmates in State prisons has increased 3.1%; in Federal prisons, 9.9%; and in local jails, 2.3%.

Table 1. Number of persons held in State or Federal prisons or in local jails, 1990-99

Year	Total inmates in custody	Prisoners in custody		Inmates held in local jails	Incarceration rate*
		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					
June 30	1,802,187	107,381	1,102,344	592,462	667
December 31	—	110,793	1,111,643	—	—
1999					
June 30	1,860,520	117,995	1,136,582	605,943	682
Percent change, 6/30/98 - 6/30/99	3.2%	9.9%	3.1%	2.3%	
Annual average increase, 1990 - 6/30/99	5.8%	8.5%	6.1%	4.6%	

Note: Jail counts are for midyear (June 30). Counts for 1994-99 exclude persons who were supervised outside of a jail facility. State and Federal prisoner counts for 1990-97 are for December 31.

—Not available.

*Total of persons in custody per 100,000 residents in each reference year.

Between 1990 and midyear 1999, the incarcerated population grew on average 5.8% annually. During this period the Federal and State prison populations and the local jail population grew at the average annual rates of 8.5%, 6.1%, and 4.6%, respectively.

In the 12 months before midyear 1999, the number of inmates in prison and jail rose an estimated 58,333 inmates, or 1,122 inmates per week. Since yearend 1990, the total custody population has risen by 711,818 inmates, the equivalent of 1,607 inmates per week.

The rate of incarceration in prison and jail in 1999 was 682 inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents — up from 458 per 100,000 in 1990. At midyear 1999, 1 in every 147 U.S. residents were incarcerated.

Estimated future number of persons to be held in prison and jail, by assumption, 1999-2001

Date	Total inmates	Prisoners in custody		Inmates in
	in custody	Federal	State	local jails
Assumption 1: 1998-99 numerical increases continue ¹				
12/31/99	1,879,972	121,407	1,145,881	612,684
6/30/00	1,918,853	128,609	1,145,881	619,424
12/31/00	1,938,305	132,021	1,180,119	626,165
6/30/01	1,977,186	139,223	1,205,058	632,905
12/31/01	1,996,638	142,635	1,214,357	639,646
Assumption 2: 1998-99 rates of growth continue ²				
12/31/99	1,886,702	122,376	1,151,416	612,911
6/30/00	1,921,372	129,677	1,171,816	619,880
12/31/00	1,948,608	134,491	1,187,109	627,008
6/30/01	1,984,794	142,514	1,208,142	634,137
12/31/01	2,013,145	147,805	1,223,910	641,429
Assumption 3: Average rates for 6/30/97-6/30/99 continue ³				
12/31/99	1,892,074	122,022	1,153,808	616,244
6/30/00	1,932,777	128,733	1,177,499	626,545
12/31/00	1,965,667	133,126	1,195,345	637,196
6/30/01	2,008,184	140,447	1,219,889	647,848
12/31/01	2,042,479	145,240	1,238,378	658,861

¹Applies fixed 6-month increases from 6/30/98 to 6/30/99 to the prison and jail populations on 6/30/99.

²Applies 12-month percentage increases (ending 6/30/99) to jail and prison populations (and assumes steady growth through each year for jails and the 6-month growth pattern for prisons during 1998-99).

³Applies average percentage increases (from 6/30/97 to 6/30/99) to jail and prison populations (and assumes steady growth through each year for jails and the 6-month growth pattern for prisons).

Nation's Inmate population 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 2001.

• Assuming a continuation of either numerical increases or growth rates for the 12-month period ending June 30, 1999, the total inmate population is projected to reach 2 million around the end of 2001.

U.S. prison population rose 4.4%— the smallest annual growth rate since 1979

Between July 1, 1998, and June 30, 1999, the number of inmates under State jurisdiction grew 3.8%, and the number under Federal jurisdiction, 9.6% (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, 1998, State prison growth rates were smaller (down to 3.8% from 4.4%), while the Federal prison growth rate was larger (up to 9.6% from 7.9%).

In absolute numbers, the total increase of 56,059 prison inmates between July 1, 1998, and June 30, 1999, was slightly smaller than the increase of 57,726 recorded in the previous 12-month period and below the annual average growth (62,414) since 1990.

Years	Annual increase in the number of prisoners under State or Federal jurisdiction, July 1-June 30	
	Jurisdiction	Custody
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, 1990-99	62,414	—

Nearly half of the growth in the prison populations during the 12 months ending June 30, 1999, was accounted for by the Federal system (11,470 additional inmates), California (5,781), Georgia (3,471), New York (3,237) and Texas (2,881). During this 12-month period, seven States and the District of Columbia experienced growth of at least 10%, led by Vermont (14.9%), Wyoming (14.7%), Delaware (14.3) and Wisconsin (12.3%). Nine States experienced a decline in their prison population. Rhode Island had the largest decline, -11.2%, followed by Ohio, -4.5%; Hawaii, -3.1%; and North Carolina, -3.0%.

Table 2. Prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, June 30 and December 31, 1998, and June 30, 1999

Region and jurisdiction	Total			Percent change from—		Incar- ceration rate, 6/30/99*
	6/30/99	12/31/98	6/30/98	6/30/98 to 6/30/99	12/31/98 to 6/30/99	
U.S. total	1,333,561	1,300,522	1,277,502	4.4	2.5	468
Federal	130,378	123,041	118,908	9.6	6.0	40
State	1,203,183	1,177,481	1,158,594	3.8	2.2	428
Northeast	181,242	175,771	174,163	4.1	3.1	333
Connecticut ^b	18,360	17,605	17,437	5.3	4.3	388
Maine	1,724	1,781	1,634	5.5	-3.2	128
Massachusetts ^c	11,715	11,799	11,867	-1.3	-0.7	252
New Hampshire	2,257	2,169	2,165	4.2	4.1	188
New Jersey ^c	31,962	31,121	29,724	7.5	2.7	391
New York	73,960	70,001	70,723	4.6	5.7	406
Pennsylvania	36,511	36,377	35,644	2.4	0.4	304
Rhode Island ^b	3,246	3,445	3,657	-11.2	-5.8	209
Vermont ^b	1,507	1,473	1,312	14.9	2.3	193
Midwest	230,696	228,326	224,341	2.8	1.0	363
Illinois ^c	44,355	43,051	42,140	5.3	3.0	367
Indiana	19,631	19,197	18,552	5.8	2.3	328
Iowa ^d	7,231	7,394	7,431	-2.7	-2.2	252
Kansas ^c	8,494	8,183	8,037	5.7	3.8	320
Michigan ^d	46,253	45,879	44,501	3.9	0.8	469
Minnesota	5,753	5,572	5,504	4.5	3.2	121
Missouri	25,359	24,974	24,809	2.2	1.5	463
Nebraska	3,663	3,676	3,519	4.1	-0.4	216
North Dakota	909	915	883	2.9	-0.7	130
Ohio ^c	47,084	48,450	49,289	-4.5	-2.8	419
South Dakota	2,517	2,422	2,360	6.7	3.9	341
Wisconsin	19,447	18,613	17,316	12.3	4.5	356
South	524,415	512,271	503,920	4.1	2.4	524
Alabama	24,283	22,676	22,501	7.9	7.1	538
Arkansas	10,926	10,638	10,334	5.7	2.7	425
Delaware ^b	6,258	5,558	5,477	14.3	12.6	441
District of Columbia ^b	9,617	9,829	8,679	10.8	-2.2	1,600
Florida ^d	68,599	67,224	66,280	3.5	2.0	453
Georgia ^d	41,665	39,262	38,194	9.1	6.1	524
Kentucky	15,055	14,987	15,107	-0.3	0.5	380
Louisiana	33,463	32,228	30,907	8.3	3.8	763
Maryland	23,067	22,572	22,566	2.2	2.2	427
Mississippi	17,858	16,678	15,967	11.8	7.1	613
North Carolina	31,420	31,961	32,407	-3.0	-1.7	349
Oklahoma ^c	22,016	20,892	20,994	4.9	5.4	653
South Carolina	22,231	21,764	21,475	3.5	2.1	550
Tennessee	18,317	17,738	17,656	3.7	3.3	334
Texas	146,180	144,510	143,299	2.0	1.2	704
Virginia	29,761	30,276	28,681	3.8	-1.7	425
West Virginia	3,699	3,478	3,396	8.9	6.4	203
West	266,830	261,113	256,170	4.2	2.2	423
Alaska ^b	4,211	4,097	4,216	-0.1	2.8	426
Arizona ^d	26,092	25,311	24,879	4.9	3.1	500
California ^d	164,523	161,904	158,742	2.5	1.6	489
Colorado ^c	15,045	14,312	13,960	7.8	5.1	371
Hawaii ^b	4,943	4,924	5,103	-3.1	0.4	305
Idaho	4,397	4,083	3,959	11.1	7.7	352
Montana	2,799	2,734	2,714	3.1	2.4	317
Nevada ^c	9,493	9,651	9,482	0.1	-1.6	518
New Mexico	5,178	4,985	4,751	9.0	3.9	275
Oregon	9,507	8,927	8,620	10.3	6.5	286
Utah	4,469	4,453	4,479	-0.2	0.4	207
Washington	14,539	14,161	13,841	5.0	2.7	252
Wyoming	1,634	1,571	1,424	14.7	4.0	339

*The 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.

^dPopulation figures are based on custody counts.

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

^fCalculation of percent change 6/30/98 to 6/30/99 excludes 1,859 inmates on 6/30/99.

Prison incarceration rates have risen sharply since 1990

The incarceration rate of State and Federal prisoners sentenced to more than a year reached 468 per 100,000 U.S. residents on June 30, 1999.

Eleven States led by Louisiana (763) sentenced prisoners per 100,000 State residents), Texas (704), Oklahoma (653), and Mississippi (613) exceeded the national rate (table 3). Three States — Minnesota (121), Maine (128), and North Dakota (130) — 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 1,600 sentenced prisoners per 100,000 District residents at midyear 1999.

Since 1990 the number of sentenced inmates per 100,000 residents has risen an average of 5.7% annually, increasing from 292 to 468. During this period prison incarceration rates rose the most in the South (from 316 to 524) and West (from 277 to 423). The rate

in the Midwest rose from 239 to 363, and the rate in the Northeast rose from 232 to 333. The number of sentenced Federal prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents increased from 20 to 40 over the same period.

Female prisoner population have nearly doubled since 1990

From July 1, 1998, to June 30, 1999, the number of women under the jurisdiction of State and Federal prison authorities grew from 82,662 to 87,199, an increase of 5.5% (table 4). The number of men rose 4.3%, from 1,194,840 to 1,246,362. At midyear 1999 women accounted for 6.5% of all prisoners, up from 5.7% in 1990.

Relative to their number in the U.S. resident population, men were nearly 16 times more likely than women to be in a State or Federal prison. On June 30, 1999, the rate for inmates serving a sentence of more than a year was 57 sentenced female inmates per 100,000

women in the United States, compared to 897 sentenced male inmates per 100,000 men.

Table 4. Number of prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, by gender, 1990, 1998, and 1999

	Men	Women
All inmates		
6/30/99	1,246,362	87,199
6/30/98	1,194,840	82,662
12/31/90	729,840	44,065
Percent change		
1998-99	4.3%	5.5%
Average annual, 1990-99	6.5%	8.4%
Sentenced to more than 1 year		
6/30/99	1,196,498	80,190
6/30/98	1,144,764	75,340
Percent change	4.5%	6.4%
Incarceration rate*		
6/30/99	897	57
12/31/90	572	32

*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.

Table 3. The prison situation in the United States, June 30, 1999

Prison population*	Number of inmates	Incarceration rate, 6/30/99	Sentenced prisoners per 100,000 State residents ^b	12-month growth, 6/30/98 to 6/30/99	Percent change	Female prison population	Number of female prisoners ^a
10 highest:							
California	164,523	Louisiana	763	Vermont	14.9%	California	11,692
Texas	146,180	Texas	704	Wyoming	14.7	Texas	10,613
Federal	130,378	Oklahoma	653	Delaware	14.3	Federal	9,788
New York	73,960	Mississippi	613	Wisconsin	12.3	New York	3,661
Florida	68,599	South Carolina	550	Mississippi	11.8	Florida	3,633
Ohio	47,084	Alabama	538	Idaho	11.1	Ohio	2,883
Michigan	46,253	Georgia	524	District of Columbia	10.8	Illinois	2,760
Illinois	44,355	Nevada	518	Oregon	10.3	Georgia	2,569
Georgia	41,665	Arizona	500	Federal	9.6	Louisiana	2,293
Pennsylvania	36,511	California	489	Georgia	9.1	Oklahoma	2,259
10 lowest:							
North Dakota	909	Minnesota	121	Rhode Island	-11.2%	Vermont	56
Vermont	1,507	Maine	128	Ohio	-4.5	North Dakota	66
Wyoming	1,634	North Dakota	130	Hawaii	-3.1	Maine	91
Maine	1,724	New Hampshire	188	North Carolina	-3.0	New Hampshire	119
New Hampshire	2,257	Vermont	193	Iowa	-2.7	Wyoming	146
South Dakota	2,517	West Virginia	203	Massachusetts	-1.3	South Dakota	206
Montana	2,799	Utah	207	Kentucky	-0.3	Rhode Island	233
Rhode Island	3,246	Nebraska	216	Utah	-0.2	West Virginia	247
Nebraska	3,663	Washington	252	Alaska	-0.1	Nebraska	251
West Virginia	3,699	Massachusetts	252	Nevada	0.1	Montana	253

*All 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. The Federal Bureau of Prisons and the District of Columbia are excluded.

At midyear the Nation's jails supervised 687,973 persons

Based on the 1999 Census of Jails, the Nation's 3,365 local jails held or supervised 687,973 offenders on June 30, 1999 (table 5). Jail authorities supervised 12% of these offenders (82,030) in alternative programs outside the jail facilities. An estimated 605,943 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.)

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).

In 1995 BJS 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 1999, it is difficult to compare totals with those in 1995.

Among persons under community supervision by jail staff in 1999, 25% were required to perform community service (20,139) and 20% to participate in a weekend reporting program (16,089). Twelve percent of offenders in the community were under electronic monitoring, 12% were under pretrial supervision, 10% were in a drug, alcohol, mental health, or other type of medical treatment program, and 9% were in a work release or other alternative work program.

12-month growth in jail inmates in 1999 half the annual rate since 1990

Between July 1, 1998, and June 30, 1999, the number of persons held in local jail facilities grew 2.3% — from 592,462 to 605,943. The 12-month increase was half the average growth (4.6%) from midyear 1990 to midyear 1999. In absolute numbers, the total increase of 13,481 inmates in 1999 represented the smallest growth since 1996 (in which the number of inmates rose by 11,448) and was significantly smaller than the average annual increase of 22,291 inmates in each 12-month period since midyear 1990.

12-month period	Percent increase
1998-99	2.3%
1997-98	4.5%
1996-97	9.4
1995-96	2.3
1994-95	4.2
1993-94	6.7
1992-93	3.4
1991-92	4.2
1990-91	5.2
Annual average, 1990-99	4.6%

Table 5. Persons under jail supervision, by confinement status and type of program, midyear 1995-99

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

—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.

Table 6. Average daily population and the number of men, women, and juveniles in local jails, midyear 1990 and 1995-99

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Average daily population^a	408,075	509,828	515,432	556,586	593,808	607,978
Number of inmates, midyear^b	405,320	507,044	518,492	567,079	592,462	605,943
Adults	403,019	499,300	510,400	557,974	584,372	596,485
Male	365,821	448,000	454,700	498,678	520,581	528,998
Female	37,198	51,300	55,700	59,296	63,791	67,487
Juveniles ^c	2,301	7,800	8,100	9,105	8,090	9,458
Held as adults ^d	—	5,900	5,700	7,007	6,542	8,598
Held as juveniles	2,301	1,800	2,400	2,098	1,548	860

Notes: Detailed data for 1995 and 1996 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. Detailed counts for 1994-96 were estimated based on the number of inmates held in jail facilities.

^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.

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 222. When offenders under community supervision by jail authorities are included with those in custody, the rate was 252 offenders per 100,000 U.S. residents at midyear 1999.

Year Jail incarceration rate^a

1999	222
1998	219
1997	212
1996	196
1995	193
1990	163

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

A total of 9,458 persons under age 18 were housed in adult jails on June 30, 1999 (table 6). Ninety-one percent of these young inmates had been convicted or were being held for trial as adults in criminal court. (See *Methodology*, page 11, for changes in the definition of *juvenile*.)

The average daily population for the year ending June 30, 1999, was 607,978, an increase of 2.4% from 1998.

Characteristics of jail inmates changed little

Male inmates made up 89% of the local jail inmate population at midyear 1999 — 2 percentage points lower than at midyear 1990 (table 7). On average the adult female jail population has grown 6.8% annually since 1990, while the adult male inmate population has grown 4.2%. On June 30, 1999, local jails held nearly 1 in every 181 adult men and 1 in 1,538 women.

Table 7. Gender, race, and Hispanic origin of local jail inmates, midyear 1990, 1995-99

Characteristic	Percent of jail inmates					
	1990	1995	1996 ^a	1997	1998	1999
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Gender						
Male	90.8%	89.8%	89.2%	89.4%	89.2%	88.8%
Female	9.2	10.2	10.8	10.6	10.8	11.2
Race/Hispanic origin						
White, non-Hispanic	41.8%	40.1%	41.6%	40.6%	41.3%	41.3%
Black, non-Hispanic	42.5	43.5	41.1	42.0	41.2	41.5
Hispanic	14.3	14.7	15.6	15.7	15.5	15.5
Other ^b	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.7

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

^aData for 1996 were based on all persons under jail supervision.

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

At midyear 1999 a majority of local jail inmates were black or Hispanic. White non-Hispanics made up 41.3% of the jail population; black non-Hispanics, 41.5%; Hispanics, 15.5%; and other races (Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives), 1.7%.

Relative to their number of U.S. residents, black non-Hispanics were nearly 6 times more likely than white non-Hispanics, nearly 3 times as likely as American Indians, 2½ times as likely as Hispanics, and almost 16 times more likely than Asians to have been held in a local jail on June 30, 1999.

	Estimated count	Per 100,000 residents in each group
Total	605,943	222
White ^a	249,900	127
Black ^a	251,800	730
Hispanic	93,800	288
American Indian ^b	5,200	247
Asian ^c	5,200	46

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

^aNon-Hispanic only.

^bIncludes Alaska Natives.

^cIncludes Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders.

Over half of adult jail inmates were awaiting trial

On June 30, 1999, an estimated 54% of the Nation's adult jail inmates were awaiting court action on their current charge. An estimated 278,400 inmates held in local jails were serving a sentence in jail, awaiting sentencing, or serving time for a probation or parole violation.

	All jail inmates, midyear 1999	
	Number	Percent
Total	605,943	100%
Convicted	278,400	45.9
Male	247,300	40.8
Female	31,100	5.1
Unconvicted	327,500	54.1
Male	290,500	48.0
Female	37,000	6.1

47 privately operated jails held nearly 14,000 inmates

Based on the 1999 Census of Jails, 47 of the Nation's 3,365 local jails were privately owned or operated (table 8). These jails housed 13,814 inmates (or 2.3% of all jail inmates). In 1993, when the last Census of Jails was conducted, 17 jails were privately operated under contract for local governments.

	Number of privately oper- ated jails	Number of inmates on 6/30/99
California	8	292
Colorado	2	640
Florida	5	1,931
Georgia	1	14
Illinois	1	172
Indiana	1	733
Kansas	1	281
Kentucky	2	491
Minnesota	1	58
Mississippi	1	157
Missouri	1	23
New Mexico	4	1,278
Ohio	2	363
Pennsylvania	5	1,592
Tennessee	3	2,278
Texas	8	3,469
Washington	1	42

Private jails were operated in 17 States — Texas and California had the most facilities (with 8), followed by Florida (5), Pennsylvania (5), New Mexico (4) and Tennessee (3). About 4 in every 10 inmates housed in a private facility were housed in Texas (3,469) or Tennessee (2,278).

At midyear 1999, 93% of jail capacity was occupied

At midyear 1999 the rated capacity of the Nation's local jails was an estimated 652,321, an increase of 39,541 in 12 months (table 9). 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, 1999, was the largest growth recorded since 1995 (up 41,439) and larger than the average growth of 29,239 beds every 12 months since 1990.

Table 8. Characteristics of privately operated jails, June 30, 1999

Number of facilities	47
Gender of inmate housed	
Males only	15
Females only	2
Coed	30
Size of facility*	
Fewer than 50	13
100-249	5
250-499	6
500-999	12
1,000-1,499	9
1,500 or more	2
Number of inmates held	
On June 30, 1999	13,814
Males	12,239
Females	1,575
Average daily population*	13,618
Rated capacity (beds)	15,856
Percent occupied	87%

*Based on the average daily population for the 12 months ending June 30, 1999.

As of June 30, 1999, 93% of the local jail capacity was occupied.* As a ratio of all inmates housed in jail facilities to total capacity, the percentage occupied decreased by 11 percentage points from 1990 to 1999. At midyear 1990 local jails operated at 4% above their rated capacity. By midyear 1996 jail jurisdictions added a sufficient number of beds to drop the ratio to 8% below capacity. However, from midyear 1996 to midyear 1998 the inmate population outpaced jail capacity growth. In the 12 months ending June 30, 1999, more beds than inmates were added to the Nation's jails.

*On December 31, 1998, State prisons were operating at between 13% and 22% above capacity, while Federal prisons were operating at 27% above capacity. See *Prisoners in 1998*, August 1999. NCJ 175687.

Table 9. Rated capacity of local jails and percent of capacity occupied, 1990-99

Year	Rated capacity*	Amount of capacity added ^b	Percent of capacity occupied ^c
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
1994	504,324	29,100	96%
1993	475,224	26,027	97
1992	449,197	27,960	99
1991	421,237	32,066	101
1990	389,171	21,402	104
Average annual increase, 6/30/90-6/30/99	5.9%	29,239	--

Note: Capacity data for 1990-92 and 1994-98 are estimated from the Annual Survey of Jails. Data for 1993 and 1999 are counts from the Census of Jails.

—Not available.

*Rated 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. For 1990-93 the ratio may include some inmates under supervision who were not confined in a jail facility. For 1994-99 the ratio includes only those held in jail.

Table 10. Number of jail inmates, rated capacity, percent of capacity occupied, jail incarceration rate, by jurisdiction, June 30, 1999

Region and jurisdiction	Number of jail inmates, 6/30/99	Rated capacity ^a	Percent of capacity occupied	Jail incarceration rate, 6/30/99 ^b
U.S. total	605,943	652,321	93%	222
Northeast	90,716	97,794	93%	193
Maine	1,113	1,220	91	89
Massachusetts	10,774	9,978	108	174
New Hampshire	1,592	1,812	88	133
New Jersey	16,830	15,349	110	206
New York	33,411	39,904	84	184
Pennsylvania	26,996	29,531	91	225
Midwest	97,652	108,261	90%	155
Illinois	16,880	19,069	89	139
Indiana	12,787	12,553	102	215
Iowa	2,998	3,125	96	104
Kansas	4,378	5,565	79	165
Michigan	15,629	16,661	94	159
Minnesota	5,002	5,970	84	105
Missouri	6,940	8,924	78	127
Nebraska	2,189	2,728	80	131
North Dakota	588	918	64	92
Ohio	16,638	17,219	97	148
South Dakota	1,064	1,623	66	144
Wisconsin	12,559	13,906	90	239
South	284,742	308,234	92%	297
Alabama	11,418	11,600	98	261
Arkansas	4,832	6,122	79	189
District of Columbia	1,653	1,378	120	320
Florida	51,080	55,493	92	337
Georgia	32,835	36,213	91	421
Kentucky	10,373	9,915	105	262
Louisiana	25,631	27,544	93	585
Maryland	10,945	11,821	93	211
Mississippi	8,886	9,778	91	320
North Carolina	13,279	15,456	86	173
Oklahoma	6,743	7,663	88	200
South Carolina	8,780	9,115	96	226
Tennessee	19,629	21,572	91	358
Texas	57,930	66,521	87	288
Virginia	18,235	15,514	118	266
West Virginia	2,493	2,529	99	138
West	132,833	138,032	96%	224
Alaska ^c	68	160	43	—
Arizona	10,320	12,629	82	216
California	77,142	75,088	103	233
Colorado	9,004	9,151	98	222
Idaho	2,809	3,203	88	225
Montana	1,521	1,791	85	172
Nevada	4,898	5,436	90	270
New Mexico	5,217	6,258	83	298
Oregon	6,283	7,210	87	189
Utah	4,024	5,904	68	188
Washington	10,542	10,004	105	183
Wyoming	1,005	1,198	84	209

Note. Prisons and jails form an integrated system in Alaska (except for 15 locally operated facilities), Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. All inmates in these States are counted as State prisoners.

—Not calculated.

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

^bThe number of jail inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents on July 1, 1999. Regional calculations exclude resident populations in States with integrated prison and jail systems.

^cBased on 15 locally operated facilities only.

Half of all jail inmates were held in 7 States at midyear 1999

On June 30, 1999, 7 States incarcerated more than half of all local jail inmates: California (77,142), Texas (57,930), Florida (51,080), New York (33,411), Georgia (32,835), Pennsylvania (26,996), and Louisiana (25,631) (table 10). The 10 States with the smallest jail populations each held fewer than 3,000 inmates. Collectively, jails in these States held only 3.1% of the Nation's total jail population.

At midyear the total jail population exceeded jail capacity in seven States and the District of Columbia.

State	Percent of jail capacity occupied
District of Columbia	120%
Virginia	118
New Jersey	110
Kentucky	105
Massachusetts	108
Washington	105
California	103
Indiana	102

In six other States, excluding Alaska, the total jail population was below 80% of the combined capacity of all local jails. The lowest occupancy rates were in North Dakota (64%), South Dakota (66%), Utah (68%), Missouri (78%), Arkansas (79%), and Kansas (79%).

Among States, Louisiana had the highest jail incarceration rate; Maine, the lowest

The number of jail inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents totaled 222 on June 30, 1999. Of the 17 States with rates greater than that for the Nation, 11 were in the South, 4 were in the West, 1 was in the Northeast and 1 in the Midwest. States that had the largest number of jail inmates per 100,000 residents were Louisiana (585), Georgia (421), Tennessee (358), and Florida (337). Four States — Maine (89), North Dakota (92), Iowa (104) and Minnesota (105) — had rates that were less than half of the national rate.