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Prisoners in 2001

By Paige M. Harrison
and Allen J. Beck, Ph.D.
BJS Statisticians

The total number of prisoners under the jurisdiction of Federal or State adult correctional authorities was 1,406,031 at yearend 2001. During the year the States added 3,193 prisoners, and the Federal prison system added 11,577 prisoners. Overall, the Nation's prison population grew 1.1%, which was less than the average annual growth of 3.8% since yearend 1995. During 2001 the prison population rose at the lowest rate since 1972 and had the smallest absolute increase since 1979.

The rate of incarceration in prison at yearend 2001 was 470 sentenced inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents — up from 411 in 1995. About 1 in every 112 men and 1 in every 1,724 women were sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal authorities.

Overall, the United States incarcerated 2,100,146 persons at yearend 2001. This total represents persons held in —

- Federal and State prisons (1,324,465, which excludes State and Federal prisoners in local jails)
- territorial prisons (15,852)
- local jails (631,240)
- facilities operated by or exclusively for the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (8,761)
- military facilities (2,436)
- jails in Indian country (1,912)
- juvenile facilities (108,965 as of October 1999).

Highlights

December 31	Number of inmates		Sentenced prisoners per 100,000 resident population		Population housed as a percent of highest capacity	
	Federal	State	Federal	State	Federal	State
1990	65,526	708,393	20	272	--	115%
1995	100,250	1,025,624	32	379	126%	114
1999	135,246	1,228,455	42	434	132	101
2000	145,416	1,245,845	44	425	131	100
2001	156,993	1,249,038	48	422	131	101

--Not available.

- During 2001, 10 States experienced prison population decreases, led by New Jersey (down 5.5%), followed by Utah (-5.2%), New York (-3.8%), and Texas (-2.8%). Other States had increases, led by West Virginia (up 9.3%), Alaska (8.9%), Idaho (8.5%), Oregon (8.3%), and Hawaii (7.9%).
- Between July 1, 2001, and December 31, 2001, the number of inmates under State jurisdiction declined by 3,705 inmates (down 0.3%), repeating the same pattern of decline first observed in the last 6 months of 2000.
- The Federal Bureau of Prisons continued to grow rapidly, up 4,205 inmates since midyear 2001. At yearend 2001, the Federal system was the third largest prison system, behind Texas (162,070) and California (159,444). If growth rates remain unchanged, the Federal system will be the largest by yearend 2002.
- At yearend 2001, privately operated facilities housed 91,828 inmates (5.8% of State and 12.3% of Federal inmates); local jails housed 70,681 State and Federal inmates (5.0% of all prisoners).
- On December 31, 2001, State prisons were operating between 1% and 16% above capacity, while Federal prisons were operating at 31% above capacity.
- At yearend 2001, 93,031 women were in State or Federal prisons — 6.6% of all prison inmates.
- Since 1995 the number of male prisoners has grown 24% (reaching 1,313,000 in 2001), while the number of female prisoners has increased 36%.
- At yearend 2000, 49% of State prisoners were serving time for violent offenses, up from 46% in 1990.
- Violent offenders accounted for 55% of the increase among male inmates and 33% of the increase among female inmates.
- Among the more than 1.3 million sentenced inmates at yearend 2001, an estimated 441,700 were black males between the ages of 20 and 39. At yearend 2001, 10.0% of black males age 25 to 29 were in prison, compared to 2.9% of Hispanic males and 1.2% of white males in the same age group.

More than 1.96 million in prisons and local jails

On December 31, 2001, 1,324,465 inmates were in the custody of State and Federal prison authorities, and 631,240 were in the custody of local jail authorities (table 1). Since yearend 2000 the total incarcerated population has increased by 24,738. Including inmates in public and privately operated facilities, the number of inmates in State prisons increased

0.4% during 2001; the number in Federal prisons, 7.0%; and in local jails, 1.6%. During 2001 the total incarcerated population grew 1.3% — about a third of the annual average (3.6%) since 1995.

The rate of incarceration in prison and jail was 686 inmates per 100,000 residents in 2001, up from 601 in 1995. At yearend 2001, 1 in every 146 U.S. residents were incarcerated in State or Federal prison or a local jail.

U.S. prison population rose 1.1% during 2001 — the smallest annual growth rate since 1972

The 2001 growth in the number of inmates under State or Federal jurisdiction (1.1%) was lower than the percentage increase recorded during 2000 (1.3%) and the lowest annual rate recorded since 1972 (table 2). The population under the jurisdiction of State and Federal authorities increased by 14,770 inmates during 2001, lower than the increase in 2000 (up 18,191). Since December 31, 1995, the prison population has grown an average of 41,919 inmates per year.

Since 1995 the overall growth of the Nation's prison population has steadily slowed (figure 1). Annual growth rates dropped from 6.7% in 1995 to 1.1% in 2001. In absolute numbers, the annual increase in prisoners under State or Federal jurisdiction fell from 71,172 in 1995 to 14,770 in 2001.

Table 1. Number of persons held in State or Federal prisons or in local jails, 1990-2001

	Total inmates in custody	Prisoners in custody on December 31		Inmates in jail on June 30	Incarceration rate ^a
		Federal	State		
1990	1,148,702	58,838	684,544	405,320	458
1995	1,585,586	89,538	989,004	507,044	601
1996	1,646,020	95,088	1,032,440	518,492	618
1997	1,743,643	101,755	1,074,809	567,079	648
1998	1,816,931	110,793	1,113,676	592,462	669
1999 ^b	1,893,115	125,682	1,161,490	605,943	691
2000 ^c	1,937,482	133,921	1,176,269	621,149	684
2001 ^c	1,962,220	143,337	1,181,128	631,240	686
Percent change, 2000-2001	1.3%	7.0%	0.4%	1.6%	
Average annual increase, 1995-2001	3.6%	8.2%	3.0%	3.7%	

Note: Counts include all inmates held in public and private adult correctional facilities. Jail counts for 1995-2001 exclude persons supervised outside of a jail facility.
^aNumber of prison and jail inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents at yearend. Rates for 2000 have been revised using estimates based on the *2000 Census of Population and Housing*.
^bIn 1999, 15 States expanded their reporting criteria to include inmates held in privately operated correctional facilities. For comparisons with previous years, the State count 1,137,544 and the total count 1,869,169 should be used.
^cTotal counts include Federal inmates in non-secure privately operated facilities (6,515 in 2001 and 6,143 in 2000).

Percent change during 6-month periods in the number of prisoners under the jurisdiction of State correctional authorities, 1995-2001

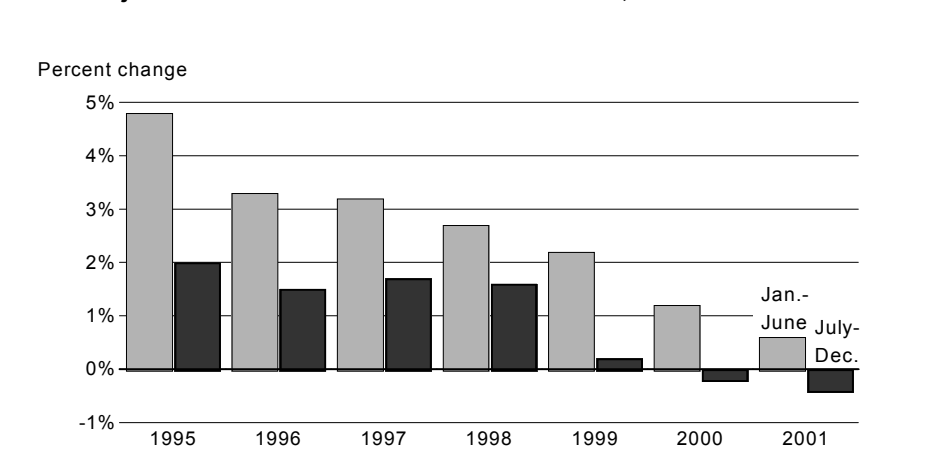


Figure 1

Table 2. Change in the State and Federal prison populations, 1995-2001

	Annual increase in the number of prisoners		Percent change*
	Custody	Jurisdiction	
1995	88,395	71,172	6.7%
1996	49,222	57,494	5.1
1997	48,800	58,785	5.0
1998	47,905	58,420	4.7
1999	36,957	43,796	3.4
2000	25,182	18,191	1.3
2001	14,275	14,770	1.1

Average annual increase, 1995-2001 37,057 41,919 3.8%

Note: In years in which States changed their reporting methods, counts based on comparable methods were used to calculate the annual increase and percent change. See *Methodology* for changes by State.

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

Twelve States reported increases of at least 5% during 2001; 10 States reported decreases

Between January 1 and December 31, West Virginia experienced the largest increase (up 9.3%), followed by Alaska (8.9%), Idaho (8.5%), and Oregon (8.3%) (table 3). Ten States experienced a decline in prison populations. New Jersey had the largest decline (down 5.5%), followed by Utah (down 5.2%), New York (down 3.8%), Texas (down 2.8%), and California (down 2.2%). The District of Columbia (down 63.1%) transferred responsibility for sentenced felons to the Federal Bureau of Prisons. (See page 4.)

In absolute numbers of inmates, 10 jurisdictions grew by at least 1,000 inmates. The Federal system (up 11,577), experienced the largest growth, followed by Georgia (up 1,705), and Tennessee (up 1,505). Four States had decreases of at least 1,000 inmates. Texas (down 4,649) experienced the greatest decline, followed by California (down 3,557), New York (down 2,665), and New Jersey (down 1,642).

In the last 6 months of 2001, the State prison population declined about 3,700 inmates

Between July 1, 2001, and December 31, 2001, the number of inmates under State jurisdiction dropped 0.3% (from 1,252,743 at midyear to 1,249,038 at yearend). At the same time the Federal population continued to grow (up 2.8% from midyear 2001). In the last 6 months of 2001, the Federal population rose 4,205, compared to an increase of 7,372 inmates in the first 6 months.

Prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, 1999-2001

Date	State*	Federal
06/30/99	1,224,404	130,378
12/31/99	1,228,455	135,246
06/30/00	1,248,414	142,530
12/31/00	1,245,845	145,416
06/30/01	1,252,743	152,788
12/31/01	1,249,038	156,993

*See *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2001* (NCJ 191702) for State counts for June 30, 2000, and 2001.

Table 3. Prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, by region and jurisdiction, June 30, 2000 to December 31, 2001

Region and jurisdiction	Total				Percent change	
	12/31/01	06/30/01	12/31/00	06/30/00	12/31/00-12/31/01	6/30/01-12/31/01
U.S. total	1,406,031	1,405,531	1,391,261	1,390,944	1.1%	0.0%
Federal	156,993	152,788	145,416	142,530	8.0	2.8
State	1,249,038	1,252,743	1,245,845	1,248,414	0.3	-0.3
Northeast	172,614	172,925	174,826	177,965	-1.3%	-0.2%
Connecticut ^a	19,196	18,875	18,355	18,616	4.6	1.7
Maine	1,704	1,693	1,679	1,715	1.5	0.6
Massachusetts	10,602	10,734	10,722	11,150	-1.1	-1.2
New Hampshire	2,392	2,323	2,257	2,254	6.0	3.0
New Jersey	28,142	28,108	29,784	31,081	-5.5	0.1
New York	67,534	69,158	70,199	71,691	-3.8	-2.3
Pennsylvania	38,062	37,105	36,847	36,617	3.3	2.6
Rhode Island ^a	3,241	3,147	3,286	3,186	-1.4	3.0
Vermont ^a	1,741	1,782	1,697	1,655	2.6	-2.3
Midwest	240,739	240,213	237,378	236,804	1.4%	0.2%
Illinois	44,348	45,629	45,281	44,819	-2.1	-2.8
Indiana	20,966	20,576	20,125	19,874	4.2	1.9
Iowa ^p	7,962	8,101	7,955	7,646	0.1	-1.7
Kansas	8,577	8,543	8,344	8,780	2.8	0.4
Michigan	48,849	48,371	47,718	47,317	2.4	1.0
Minnesota	6,606	6,514	6,238	6,219	5.9	1.4
Missouri	28,757	28,167	27,543	27,292	4.4	2.1
Nebraska	3,937	3,944	3,895	3,663	1.1	-0.2
North Dakota	1,111	1,080	1,076	1,004	3.3	2.9
Ohio	45,281	45,684	45,833	46,838	-1.2	-0.9
South Dakota	2,812	2,673	2,616	2,571	7.5	5.2
Wisconsin	21,533	20,931	20,754	20,781	3.8	2.9
South	562,239	563,818	561,214	561,583	0.2%	-0.3%
Alabama	26,741	27,286	26,332	25,786	1.6	-2.0
Arkansas	12,159	12,332	11,915	11,559	2.0	-1.4
Delaware ^a	7,006	7,122	6,921	7,043	1.2	-1.6
Dist. of Columbia ^{a,c}	2,750	5,388	7,456	8,575	-63.1	-49.0
Florida ^b	72,406	72,007	71,319	71,233	1.5	0.6
Georgia ^b	45,937	45,363	44,232	43,626	3.9	1.3
Kentucky	15,424	15,400	14,919	15,444	3.4	0.2
Louisiana	35,710	35,494	35,207	34,734	1.4	0.6
Maryland	23,752	23,970	23,538	23,704	0.9	-0.9
Mississippi	21,460	20,672	20,241	19,264	6.0	3.8
North Carolina	31,979	31,142	31,266	31,070	2.3	2.7
Oklahoma	22,780	23,139	23,181	23,009	-1.7	-1.6
South Carolina	22,576	22,267	21,778	22,154	3.7	1.4
Tennessee	23,671	23,168	22,166	22,566	6.8	2.2
Texas	162,070	164,465	166,719	168,126	-2.8	-1.5
Virginia	31,603	30,473	30,168	29,890	4.8	3.7
West Virginia	4,215	4,130	3,856	3,800	9.3	2.1
West	273,446	275,787	272,427	272,062	0.4%	-0.8%
Alaska ^a	4,546	4,197	4,173	4,025	8.9	8.3
Arizona ^b	27,710	27,136	26,510	26,287	4.5	2.1
California	159,444	163,965	163,001	164,490	-2.2	-2.8
Colorado	17,448	17,122	16,833	16,319	3.7	1.9
Hawaii ^a	5,454	5,412	5,053	5,051	7.9	0.8
Idaho	6,006	5,688	5,535	5,465	8.5	5.6
Montana	3,328	3,250	3,105	3,039	7.2	2.4
Nevada	10,201	10,291	10,063	9,920	1.4	-0.9
New Mexico	5,668	5,288	5,342	5,277	6.1	7.2
Oregon	11,455	11,077	10,580	10,313	8.3	3.4
Utah	5,343	5,440	5,637	5,450	-5.2	-1.8
Washington	15,159	15,242	14,915	14,704	1.6	-0.5
Wyoming	1,684	1,679	1,680	1,722	0.2	0.3

^aPrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison population.

^bPopulation figures are based on custody counts. (See *Jurisdiction notes*.)

^cResponsibility for sentenced felons was transferred to the Federal Bureau of Prisons. (See *Jurisdiction notes*.)

Table 4. Sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, yearend 2000 and 2001

Region and jurisdiction	Sentenced prisoners		Percent change, 2000-01	Incarceration rate, 2001 ^a
	Advance 2001	2000		
U.S. total	1,344,512	1,329,367	1.1%	470
Federal	136,509	125,044	9.2	48
State	1,208,003	1,204,323	0.3	422
Northeast	163,639	166,632	-1.8%	304
Connecticut	13,276	13,155	0.9	387
Maine	1,641	1,635	0.4	127
Massachusetts ^b	9,358	9,479	-1.3	243
New Hampshire	2,392	2,257	6.0	188
New Jersey ^c	28,142	29,784	-5.5	331
New York	67,534	70,199	-3.8	355
Pennsylvania	38,057	36,844	3.3	310
Rhode Island	1,926	1,966	-2.0	181
Vermont	1,313	1,313	0.0	213
Midwest	239,678	236,458	1.4%	370
Illinois ^c	44,348	45,281	-2.1	355
Indiana	20,883	19,811	5.4	341
Iowa ^c	7,962	7,955	0.1	272
Kansas ^c	8,577	8,344	2.8	318
Michigan	48,849	47,718	2.4	488
Minnesota	6,606	6,238	5.9	132
Missouri	28,736	27,519	4.4	509
Nebraska	3,865	3,816	1.3	225
North Dakota	1,017	994	2.3	161
Ohio ^c	45,281	45,833	-1.2	398
South Dakota	2,803	2,613	7.3	370
Wisconsin	20,751	20,336	2.0	383
South	539,580	537,086	0.5%	526
Alabama	26,138	24,123	--	584
Arkansas	12,076	11,851	1.9	447
Delaware	4,034	3,937	2.5	504
Dist. of Columbia ^d	795	5,008	--	--
Florida	72,398	71,318	1.5	437
Georgia	45,904	44,141	4.0	542
Kentucky	15,104	14,919	1.2	371
Louisiana	35,710	35,207	1.4	800
Maryland	22,842	22,490	1.6	422
Mississippi	20,476	19,239	6.4	715
North Carolina	27,632	27,043	2.2	335
Oklahoma ^c	22,780	23,181	-1.7	658
South Carolina	21,606	21,017	2.8	529
Tennessee ^c	23,671	22,166	6.8	411
Texas ^c	153,056	158,008	-3.1	711
Virginia	31,194	29,643	5.2	431
West Virginia	4,164	3,795	9.7	231
West	265,106	264,147	0.4%	408
Alaska	1,920	2,128	-9.8	300
Arizona	26,463	25,412	4.1	492
California	157,295	160,412	-1.9	453
Colorado	17,448	16,833	3.7	391
Hawaii	3,670	3,553	3.3	298
Idaho	6,006	5,535	8.5	451
Montana	3,328	3,105	7.2	368
Nevada	10,201	10,063	1.4	474
New Mexico	5,408	4,666	15.9	295
Oregon	11,413	10,553	8.1	327
Utah	5,250	5,541	-5.3	230
Washington	15,020	14,666	2.4	249
Wyoming	1,684	1,680	0.2	340

--Not calculated.

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

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

^cIncludes some inmates sentenced to 1 year or less.

^dResponsibility for sentenced felons was transferred to the Federal Bureau of Prisons. (See *Jurisdiction notes*.)

Since January 1, 1995, 6-month growth rates for all States combined have dropped sharply. In addition, growth rates in the first half of each year have been substantially larger than rates in the second half. At the same time, Federal growth rates rose, reaching a peak of 6.0% in the first 6 months of 1999. Since then, growth in the first half of each year slowed (to 5.4% in 2000 and 5.1% in 2001).

	Federal growth rates in 6-month intervals	
	January-June	July-December
1995	4.7%	0.8%
1996	3.5	1.8
1997	4.4	2.6
1998	5.3	3.5
1999	6.0	3.7
2000	5.4	2.0
2001	5.1	2.8

Federal and State growth affected by the transfer of sentenced felons from the District of Columbia

The transfer of responsibility for sentenced felons from the District of Columbia to the Federal system was completed by yearend 2001. Since June 30, 2000, the inmate population in the District of Columbia has dropped by 5,825 inmates (down 68% in 18 months). On December 31, 2001, the Federal system held 6,930 inmates from the District of Columbia, up from 4,486 on June 30, 2001, and 2,858 on December 31, 2000. Approximately 58% of the growth in the Federal system in the last 6 months of 2001 was the result of this transfer of responsibility.

Excluding the shift of inmates from the District of Columbia to the Federal system, the overall drop in the State prison population in the last 6 months of 2001 totaled 1,261 inmates (a decline of 0.1%).

Sentenced Federal inmate population rose 9.2% during the last 12 months

Prisoners with sentences of more than 1 year ("sentenced prisoners") represented 97% of the total State prison population and 87% of the Federal prison population at yearend 2001. During the 12-month period, the sentenced prison population grew 1.1% (table 4). The remaining prisoners had sentences of a year or less or were currently unsentenced.

While the State sentenced prison population rose 0.3% during 2001, the sentenced Federal prison population grew 9.2%. The Federal prison system added 11,465 sentenced prisoners — the equivalent of more than 220 new inmates per week.

Prison incarceration rates continue to rise

The incarceration rate of State and Federal prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year was 470 per 100,000 U.S. residents at yearend 2001, up from 469 at yearend 2000. Rates of incarceration have risen steadily. Previously published rates have changed as a result of shifting to population estimates from the 2000 decennial census.

	Estimates (in 1,000's) of U.S. resident population at yearend		Number of sentenced inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents at yearend	
	1990 Census	2000 Census*	1990 Census	2000 Census
1999	274,051	281,890	476	463
2000	276,578	283,461	481	469
2001	--	286,200	--	470

--Not calculated.

*The resident population for yearend 1999 was estimated by calculating the monthly growth rate from April 1, 2000, to July 1, 2000, and assuming a constant rate for the 3 months prior to the April count.

Incarceration rates prior to yearend 2000 were based on population estimates using the *1990 Census of Population and Housing*. The rate at yearend 1999 was 476 per 100,000. However, if the 2000 census had been used to estimate the yearend 1999 resident population, the revised incarceration rate would have been 463.

Of the 12 States with rates greater than that for the Nation at yearend 2001, 8 were in the South, 2 were in the West, and 2 were in the Midwest. Two States — Maine (127) and Minnesota (132) — had rates that were less than a third the national rate. The District of Columbia, a wholly urban jurisdiction, was not calculated due to the transfer of responsibility of sentenced felons to the Federal system.

Since 1995 the number of sentenced prisoners per 100,000 residents has risen from 411 to 470. During this period, incarceration rates rose most in the South (from 483 to 526) and West (from 358 to 408). The rate in the Midwest rose from 310 to 370, and the rate in the Northeast grew slightly from 301 to 304. The number of sentenced Federal prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents increased from 32 to 48.

Since 1995 the sentenced inmate population in State prisons has grown 21% (table 5). During this period 10 States increased their sentenced inmate populations by at least 50%, led by North Dakota (up 87%), Idaho (up 81%), and Oregon (up 75%). Between 1995 and 2001 the Federal system reported an additional 52,846 inmates sentenced to more than a year, an increase of 63%.

Table 5. Change in the number of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, 1995-2001

Region and jurisdiction	1995-2001		Average annual percent change
	Population difference	Percent change	
U.S. total	259,490	23.9%	3.6%
Federal	52,846	63.2%	8.5%
State	206,644	20.6	3.2
Northeast	8,609	5.6%	0.9%
Connecticut	2,857	27.4	4.1
Maine	315	23.8	3.6
Massachusetts ^{a,b}	-1,069	-10.3	-1.8
New Hampshire	377	18.7	2.9
New Jersey	1,076	4.0	0.7
New York	-952	-1.4	-0.2
Pennsylvania	5,647	17.4	2.7
Rhode Island	93	5.1	0.8
Vermont	265	25.3	3.8
Midwest	47,501	24.7%	3.7%
Illinois	6,690	17.8	2.8
Indiana ^a	4,837	30.1	4.5
Iowa	2,056	34.8	5.1
Kansas	1,523	21.6	3.3
Michigan ^a	7,737	18.8	2.9
Minnesota	1,760	36.3	5.3
Missouri	9,602	50.2	7.0
Nebraska	859	28.6	4.3
North Dakota	473	86.9	11.0
Ohio	618	1.4	0.2
South Dakota	932	49.8	7.0
Wisconsin	10,414	--	--
South	93,089	20.8%	3.2%
Alabama	6,008	29.8	4.4
Arkansas	3,556	41.7	6.0
Delaware	1,020	33.8	5.0
Dist. of Columbia ^c	-8,247	--	--
Florida	8,532	13.4	2.1
Georgia	11,736	34.3	5.0
Kentucky	3,044	25.2	3.8
Louisiana	10,515	41.7	6.0
Maryland	2,392	11.7	1.9
Mississippi	8,225	67.1	8.9
North Carolina ^a	-282	-1.0	-0.2
Oklahoma	4,629	25.5	3.9
South Carolina	2,591	13.6	2.2
Tennessee	8,465	55.7	7.7
Texas	25,290	19.8	3.1
Virginia	3,934	14.4	2.3
West Virginia	1,681	67.7	9.0
West	57,445	27.7%	4.2%
Alaska	-122	-6.0	-1.0
Arizona	6,172	30.4	4.5
California ^a	25,550	19.4	3.0
Colorado	6,385	57.7	7.9
Hawaii	1,080	41.7	6.0
Idaho	2,678	80.5	10.3
Montana	1,329	66.5	8.9
Nevada	2,488	32.3	4.8
New Mexico	1,483	37.8	5.5
Oregon	4,898	75.2	9.8
Utah	1,803	52.3	7.3
Washington	3,412	29.4	4.4
Wyoming ^a	289	20.7	3.2

--Not calculated, because of changes in reporting procedures.

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

^bExcludes sentenced inmates held in local jails or houses of corrections.

^cResponsibility for sentenced felons was transferred to the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Table 6. The 10 highest and lowest jurisdictions for selected characteristics of the prison population, yearend 2001

Prison population	Number of inmates	Incarceration rates, 2001	Rate per 100,000 State residents ^a	1-year growth, 2000-2001	Percent change	Growth since 1995	Average percent change ^b
10 highest:							
Texas	162,070	Louisiana	800	West Virginia	9.3%	North Dakota	11.0%
California	159,444	Mississippi	715	Alaska	8.9	Idaho	10.3
Federal	156,933	Texas	711	Idaho	8.5	Oregon	9.8
Florida	72,406	Oklahoma	658	Oregon	8.3	West Virginia	9.0
New York	67,534	Alabama	584	Federal	8.0	Montana	8.9
Michigan	48,849	Georgia	542	Hawaii	7.9	Mississippi	8.9
Georgia	45,937	South Carolina	529	South Dakota	7.5	Federal	8.5
Ohio	45,281	Missouri	509	Montana	7.2	Colorado	7.9
Illinois	44,348	Delaware	504	Tennessee	6.8	Tennessee	7.7
Pennsylvania	38,062	Arizona	492	New Mexico	6.1	Utah	7.3
10 lowest:							
North Dakota	1,111	Maine	127	New Jersey	-5.5%	Massachusetts	-1.8%
Wyoming	1,684	Minnesota	132	Utah	-5.2	Alaska	-1.0
Maine	1,704	North Dakota	161	New York	-3.8	New York	-0.2
Vermont	1,741	Rhode Island	181	Texas	-2.8	Ohio	0.2
New Hampshire	2,392	New Hampshire	188	California	-2.2	New Jersey	0.7
South Dakota	2,812	Vermont	213	Illinois	-2.1	Rhode Island	0.8
Rhode Island	3,241	Nebraska	225	Oklahoma	-1.7	Maryland	1.9
Montana	3,328	Utah	230	Rhode Island	-1.4	Florida	2.1
Nebraska	3,937	West Virginia	231	Ohio	-1.2	South Carolina	2.2
West Virginia	4,215	Massachusetts	243	Massachusetts	-1.1	Virginia	2.3

^aThe number of prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year per 100,000 residents in the State population. The Federal Bureau of Prisons and the District of Columbia are excluded.

^bThe average annual percent change from 1995 to 2001 in sentenced prisoners.

Louisiana had the highest incarceration rate; Maine, the lowest

At yearend 2001 the 10 jurisdictions with the largest prison populations had under their jurisdiction 840,864 inmates, 60% of the Nation's total prison population (table 6). Texas (162,070), California (159,444), and the Federal system (156,933) held a third of the population. The 10 States with the smallest prison populations collectively held 1.8% of the Nation's total prison population.

Louisiana had the highest prison incarceration rate (800 sentenced inmates per 100,000 residents), followed by Mississippi (715), Texas (711), and Oklahoma (658). Six States had prison incarceration rates below 200, led by Maine (127), Minnesota (132), and North Dakota (161).

Since 1995 two States had average annual prison population increases of at least 10% — North Dakota (11%) and Idaho (10.3%). Massachusetts (-1.8%), Alaska (-1%), and New York (-0.2%) had decreases.

Male and female incarceration rates stable from yearend 2000 to 2001

During 2001 the number of women under the jurisdiction of State or Federal prison authorities decreased by 0.2%, while the number of men incarcerated in a State or Federal prison rose 1.2% (table 7). At yearend 2001 there were 93,031 women and 1,313,000 men in State or Federal prisons.

Since 1995 the annual rate of growth of the female inmate population has averaged 5.2%, higher than the 3.7% average increase in the number of male inmates. While the total number of male prisoners has grown 24% since 1995, the number of female prisoners has increased 36%. By yearend 2001 women accounted for 6.6% of all prisoners, up from 6.1% in 1995.

Relative to their number in the U.S. resident population, men were about 15 times more likely than women to be incarcerated in a State or Federal

prison. At yearend 2001 there were 58 sentenced female inmates per 100,000 women in the United States, compared to 896 sentenced male inmates per 100,000 men.

Table 7. Prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, by gender, yearend 1995, 2000, and 2001

	Men	Women
All inmates		
Advance 2001	1,313,000	93,031
Final 2000	1,298,027	93,234
Final 1995	1,057,406	68,468
Percent change, 2000-2001	1.2%	-0.2%
Average annual 1995-2001	3.7	5.2
Sentenced to more than 1 year		
Advance 2001	1,259,481	85,031
Final 2000	1,246,234	85,044
Percent change, 2000-2001	1.1%	0.0%
Incarceration rate*		
2001	896	58
1995	789	47

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

Table 8. Women under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, 1995-2001

Region and jurisdiction	Number of female inmates			Percent change		Incarceration rate, 2001 ^b
	2001	2000	1995	2000 to 2001	Average, 1995 to 01 ^a	
U.S. total	93,031	93,234	68,468	-0.2%	5.2%	58
Federal	10,973	10,245	7,398	7.1	6.8	6
State	82,058	82,989	61,070	-1.1	5.0	52
Northeast	9,111	9,082	8,401	0.3%	1.4%	29
Connecticut	1,447	1,406	975	2.9	6.8	46
Maine	59	66	36	-10.6	8.6	8
Massachusetts ^c	716	663	656	8.0	1.5	13
New Hampshire	129	120	109	7.5	2.8	20
New Jersey	1,628	1,650	1,307	-1.3	3.7	37
New York	3,133	3,280	3,615	-4.5	-2.4	32
Pennsylvania	1,711	1,579	1,502	8.4	2.2	27
Rhode Island	193	238	157	-18.9	3.5	10
Vermont	95	80	44	18.8	13.7	18
Midwest	14,878	14,598	10,864	1.9%	5.4%	45
Illinois	2,747	2,849	2,196	-3.6	3.8	43
Indiana ^c	1,542	1,452	892	6.2	9.6	49
Iowa	635	592	425	7.3	6.9	43
Kansas	497	504	449	-1.4	1.7	36
Michigan ^c	2,149	2,131	1,842	0.8	2.6	42
Minnesota	383	368	217	4.1	9.9	15
Missouri	2,124	1,993	1,174	6.6	10.4	73
Nebraska	342	266	211	28.6	8.4	38
North Dakota	101	68	29	48.5	23.1	27
Ohio	2,829	2,808	2,793	0.7	0.2	49
South Dakota	222	200	134	11.0	8.8	58
Wisconsin	1,307	1,367	502	-4.4	17.3	47
South	39,138	39,652	27,366	-1.3%	6.1%	68
Alabama	1,783	1,826	1,295	-2.4	5.5	74
Arkansas	793	772	523	2.7	7.2	57
Delaware	591	597	358	-1.0	8.7	62
Dist. of Columbia	189	356	494	--	--	--
Florida	4,281	4,105	3,660	4.3	2.6	50
Georgia	2,834	2,758	2,036	2.8	5.7	66
Kentucky	1,138	1,061	734	7.3	7.6	52
Louisiana	2,262	2,219	1,424	1.9	8.0	99
Maryland	1,207	1,219	1,079	-1.0	1.9	38
Mississippi	1,823	1,669	791	9.2	14.9	113
North Carolina ^c	2,015	1,903	1,752	5.9	2.4	35
Oklahoma	2,290	2,394	1,815	-4.3	4.0	130
South Carolina	1,509	1,420	1,045	6.3	6.3	65
Tennessee ^c	1,468	1,369	637	7.2	14.9	50
Texas	12,369	13,622	7,935	-9.2	7.7	96
Virginia	2,240	2,059	1,659	8.8	5.1	59
West Virginia	346	303	129	14.2	17.9	36
West	18,931	19,657	14,439	-3.7%	4.6%	55
Alaska	376	284	243	32.4	7.5	53
Arizona	2,168	1,964	1,432	10.4	7.2	72
California ^c	9,921	11,161	9,082	-11.1	1.5	55
Colorado	1,375	1,333	713	3.2	11.6	62
Hawaii	616	561	312	9.8	12.0	65
Idaho	563	493	212	14.2	17.7	84
Montana	363	306	112	18.6	21.7	79
Nevada	839	846	530	-0.8	8.0	78
New Mexico	517	511	278	1.2	10.9	50
Oregon	663	596	465	11.2	6.1	37
Utah	316	381	161	-17.1	11.9	26
Washington	1,079	1,065	793	1.3	5.3	35
Wyoming ^c	135	156	106	-13.5	4.1	54

-- Not calculated due to the transfer to the Federal system.

^aThe average annual percentage increase from 1995 to 2001.

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

^cGrowth from 1995 to 2001 may be slightly overestimated due to a change in reporting from custody to jurisdiction counts.

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

Texas (12,369), the Federal system (10,973), and California (9,921) held more than a third of all female inmates (table 8). Oklahoma (with 130 sentenced female inmates per 100,000 female State residents), Mississippi (113), Louisiana (99), and Texas (96) had the highest female incarceration rates. Those with the lowest female incarceration rate were concentrated in the Northeast: Maine (with 8 sentenced female prisoners per 100,000 female residents), Rhode Island (10), and Massachusetts (13).

Since 1995 the female prisoner population has grown at an annual average rate of at least 10% in 13 States. North Dakota reported the highest average annual increase in female prisoners (23%), followed by Montana (22%), West Virginia and Idaho (both up 18%), and Wisconsin (17%). New York (-2.4%) was the only State to report a decrease in female prisoners since 1995.

Privately operated prisons held nearly 92,000 State and Federal inmates in 2001

At yearend 2001, 32 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal system reported a total of 91,828 prisoners held in privately operated facilities (table 9). These private facilities held 5.8% of all State prisoners and 12.3% of Federal prisoners. Among States, Texas (with 16,331 State inmates housed in private facilities) and Oklahoma (with 6,658) reported the largest number in 2000. Five States — New Mexico (44%), Montana (33%), Alaska (32%), Oklahoma (29%), and Wyoming (28%) — had at least 25% of their prison population housed in private facilities.

Except for Wisconsin (with 16% of its State inmates in private facilities), North Dakota, Ohio, and Indiana (with 4%), and New Jersey (with 9%), the use of private facilities was concentrated among Southern and Western States. Overall, 8.1% of State inmates in the South and 6.2% in the West were in privately operated facilities at the end of 2001.

Table 9. State and Federal prisoners held in private facilities, local jails, or other States' facilities, by jurisdiction, yearend 2001

Region and jurisdiction	Private facilities		Local jails		In other State or Federal facilities	
	Number	Percent of all inmates ^a	Number	Percent of all inmates ^a	Number	Percent of all inmates ^a
U.S. total	91,828	6.5%	70,681	5.0%	6,111	0.4%
Federal State ^b	19,251	12.3	2,921	1.9	1,194	0.8
	72,577	5.8	67,760	5.4	4,917	0.4
Northeast	3,131	1.8%	2,593	1.5%	1,262	0.7%
Connecticut	0	0	--	--	497	2.6
Maine	11	0.6	3	0.2	50	2.9
Massachusetts	0	0	420	4.0	91	0.9
New Hampshire	0	0	12	0.5	71	3.0
New Jersey ^c	2,620	9.3	2,019	7.2	71	0.3
New York	0	0	139	0.2	0	0
Pennsylvania	500	1.3	0	0	45	0.1
Rhode Island ^c	0	0	--	--	46	1.4
Vermont ^c	0	0	--	--	391	22.5
Midwest	6,920	2.9%	2,192	0.9%	875	0.4%
Illinois	0	0	0	0	31	0
Indiana	915	4.4	1,320	6.3	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	98	1.1	0	0	89	1.0
Michigan	449	0.9	237	0.5	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	184	2.8	144	2.2
Missouri	0	0	0	0	247	0.9
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	26	0.7
North Dakota	44	4	21	1.9	21	1.9
Ohio	1,924	4.2	0	0	35	0.1
South Dakota	35	1.2	16	0.6	39	1.4
Wisconsin	3,455	16.0	414	1.9	243	1.1
South	45,690	8.1%	57,782	10.3%	1,143	0.2%
Alabama	0	0	601	2.2	491	1.8
Arkansas	0	0	951	7.8	38	0.3
Delaware	0	0	--	--	28	0.4
Dist. of Columbia	986	35.9	--	--	4	0.1
Florida	3,995	5.5	0	0	0	0
Georgia	4,561	9.9	4,682	10.2	0	0
Kentucky	1,028	6.7	4,706	30.5	18	0.1
Louisiana	2,928	8.2	16,050	44.9	0	0
Maryland	128	0.5	140	0.6	45	0.2
Mississippi	3,634	16.9	3,736	17.4	0	0
North Carolina	191	0.6	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	6,658	29.2	903	4.0	70	0.3
South Carolina	6	0	446	2.0	290	1.3
Tennessee	3,678	15.5	6,230	26.3	0	0
Texas	16,331	10.1	15,158	9.4	0	0
Virginia	1,566	5.0	3,440	10.9	86	0.3
West Virginia	0	0	739	17.5	73	1.7
West	16,836	6.2%	5,193	1.9%	1,637	0.6%
Alaska	1,441	31.7	--	--	1	0
Arizona	1,429	5.2	349	1.3	101	0.4
California	4,452	2.8	2,727	1.7	628	0.4
Colorado	2,390	13.7	129	0.7	0	0
Hawaii	1,251	22.9	--	--	29	0.5
Idaho	1,348	22.4	249	4.1	91	1.5
Montana	1,087	32.7	496	14.9	37	1.1
Nevada	478	4.7	188	1.8	205	2.0
New Mexico	2,484	43.8	0	0	18	0.3
Oregon	0	0	8	0.1	209	1.8
Utah	0	0	1,020	19.1	146	2.7
Washington ^c	0	0	0	0	81	0.5
Wyoming	476	28.3	27	1.6	91	5.4

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

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

^bIncludes 6,515 Federal inmates in non-secure privately operated facilities.

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

Local jails held more than 70,000 State prisoners

At the end of 2001, 33 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal system reported a total of 70,681 State and Federal prisoners held in local jails or other facilities operated by county or local authorities. These inmates held in local jails represented 5% of all prisoners in 2001. Approximately 11% of inmates in local jails were being held for State or Federal prison authorities.

Louisiana had the largest percentage of its State inmate population housed in local jails (45%). Two other States — Kentucky (31%) and Tennessee (26%) — had at least 25% of their population housed in local jail facilities.

In addition to housing inmates in privately operated facilities and local jails (within their own State and elsewhere), 38 States and the District of Columbia reported placing inmates in Federal facilities and in other State-operated facilities. On December 31, 2001, 6,111 prisoners nationwide were held under such arrangements — representing less than 1% of all State prisoners. California placed the most inmates (628), followed by Connecticut (497), Alabama (491), and Vermont (391). Vermont (23%) had more than 10% of its prison population housed in facilities of other States or the Federal system.

Prison capacity measures vary

Prison capacity and the extent of crowding are difficult to determine because of the absence of uniform measures for defining capacity. Jurisdictions apply a variety of capacity measures to reflect both the available space to house inmates and the ability to staff and operate an institution. To estimate the capacity of their prisons, jurisdictions were asked to supply three measures for yearend 2001: rated, operational, and design capacities.

Table 10. Reported Federal and State prison capacities, yearend 2001

Region and jurisdiction	Type of capacity measure			Custody population as a percent of —	
	Rated	Operational	Design	Highest capacity ^a	Lowest capacity ^a
Federal	100,199	...	...	131 %	131%
Northeast					
Connecticut ^b	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	1,428	1,641	1,460	101 %	117%
Massachusetts	...	...	8,926	114	114
New Hampshire	2,419	2,238	2,213	100	109
New Jersey	...	...	17,122	137	137
New York	61,844	64,492	54,527	105	124
Pennsylvania	33,757	33,757	26,186	110	142
Rhode Island	3,692	3,692	3,903	86	91
Vermont	1,311	1,361	1,220	103	115
Midwest					
Illinois	34,575	34,575	29,791	128 %	149%
Indiana	15,411	20,528	...	91	122
Iowa	6,772	6,772	6,772	118	118
Kansas	8,816	...	...	97	97
Michigan	...	49,324	...	98	98
Minnesota	6,582	6,582	6,582	97	97
Missouri	...	29,162	...	98	98
Nebraska	...	3,923	3,331	100	118
North Dakota	1,005	952	1,005	103	109
Ohio	39,650	...	...	113	113
South Dakota	...	2,713	...	102	102
Wisconsin	...	13,772	...	126	126
South					
Alabama	24,248	...	12,406	102 %	200%
Arkansas ^c	12,046	11,382	10,647	95	108
Delaware	...	4,206	3,192	--	--
District of Columbia	...	1,674	...	97	97
Florida	...	76,518	56,607	89	121
Georgia	...	46,526	...	89	89
Kentucky	11,680	11,430	...	92	94
Louisiana	19,660	19,931	...	99	100
Maryland	...	23,874	...	99	99
Mississippi ^c	...	16,072	...	94	94
North Carolina	29,254	...	29,254	110	110
Oklahoma ^c	...	23,304	...	93	93
South Carolina	...	23,325	21,861	93	99
Tennessee ^c	18,162	17,729	...	96	99
Texas ^{c,d}	156,738	153,099	156,738	95	97
Virginia	32,117	...	...	93	93
West Virginia	...	3,539	3,189	96	107
West					
Alaska ^e	2,603	2,691	2,603	109 %	113%
Arizona	...	27,948	...	99	99
California	...	150,536	79,957	101	191
Colorado	...	12,922	11,748	115	127
Hawaii	...	3,406	2,481	113	156
Idaho	3,980	3,781	3,194	99	123
Montana	...	1,370	896	125	191
Nevada ^c	10,548	...	8,312	93	118
New Mexico ^c	6,106	6,106	5,986	93	95
Oregon	...	11,298	11,008	97	99
Utah	...	4,286	4,509	92	96
Washington	9,898	12,793	12,793	119	154
Wyoming	1,114	1,052	1,141	89	97

...Data not available.

--Not calculated. (See *Jurisdiction notes*.)

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

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

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

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

^eCapacity counts for 2000 were used as an estimate for capacity for yearend 2001.

These measures were defined as follows:

Rated capacity is the number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to institutions within the jurisdiction.

Operational capacity is the number of inmates that can be accommodated, based on a facility's staff, existing programs, and services.

Design capacity is the number of inmates that planners or architects intended for the facility.

Of the 51 reporting jurisdictions, 28 supplied a rated capacity; 42, an operational capacity; and 33, a design capacity (table 10).

Nineteen jurisdictions provided only 1 measure or the same figure for each measure they reported. For the 28 jurisdictions with more than 1 reported type of capacity, estimates of population as a percent of capacity are based on the highest and lowest figures provided.

22 States and Federal system operating at or above highest capacity

Prisons generally require reserve capacity to operate efficiently. Dormitories and cells need to be maintained and repaired periodically, special housing is needed for protective custody and disciplinary cases, and space may be needed to cope with emergencies.

At yearend 2001, 26 States reported that they were operating at or below 99% of their highest capacity (table 10). Twenty-two States and the Federal prison system reported operating at 100% or more of their highest capacity. Rhode Island, which was operating at 86% of its highest capacity, reported the lowest percent of capacity occupied. California and Montana operating at 91% over their lowest reported capacity, had the highest percent of capacity occupied.

By yearend 2001 the Federal prison system was operating at 31% over capacity, the same as the number reported in 2000. Overall, State prisons in 2001 were operating at between 1% over their highest capacity and 16% above their lowest capacity (table 11).

Table 11. State prison population as a percent of capacity, yearend 2001

	State prisons ^a
Highest capacity	1,140,412
Lowest capacity	991,017
Population as a percent of capacity^b	
Highest	
1990	115
1995	114
2000	100
2001	101
Lowest	
1990	127
1995	125
2000	115
2001	116

Note: Data reflect the highest and lowest of the three capacities reported.
^aCapacity figures were estimated for Connecticut in 2000 and 2001.
^bExcludes inmates sentenced to prison but held in local jails and inmates in private facilities (unless included in the reported capacity). See *Jurisdiction notes*.

At yearend 2001, 19,137 detainees were held by the Immigration and Naturalization Service

The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) reported 19,137 detainees on December 31, 2001, down from 19,528 at yearend 2000 (table 12). Though many of these detainees (10,376) were held in Federal and State prisons and local jails, 4,550 were in INS-operated facilities and 1,947 in private facilities under exclusive contract to the INS.

Following the events of September 11, 2001, the number of persons held under INS jurisdiction rose, peaking

at 21,226 on September 25 (figure 2). Since that time, despite weekly fluctuations, the population has dropped steadily, reaching a low of 18,268 on December 22.

Among the 19,137 INS detainees for immigration violations at yearend 2001, 10,784 had been convicted of criminal offenses, and 1,589 had pending criminal cases. Detainees convicted of violent offenses constituted the largest group under INS jurisdiction (32.5%), followed by those convicted of drug offenses (32.3%), property offenses (14.5%), and public order offenses (11.0%).

Table 12. Number of detainees under the jurisdiction of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), by type of facility, yearend 1995, 2000, and 2001

Facility type	Number of detainees			Percent change, 2000-01	Percent of all detainees	
	2001	2000	1995		2001	1995
Total*	19,137	19,528	8,177	-2.0%	100%	100%
INS-operated facilities	4,550	4,785	3,776	-4.9	23.8	46.2
Private facilities under exclusive contract to INS	1,947	1,829	652	6.5	10.2	8.0
Federal Bureau of Prisons	1,276	1,444	1,282	-11.6	6.7	15.7
Other Federal facilities	162	178	181	-9.0	0.8	2.2
Intergovernmental agreements	11,201	11,281	2,286	-0.7	58.5	28.0
State prisons	419	369	8	13.6	2.2	0.1
Local jails	8,681	8,886	1,984	-2.3	45.4	24.3
Other facilities	2,101	2,026	294	3.7	11.0	3.6

*Detail does not sum to total due to unknown facility type for 1 detainee in 2000 and 2001.

Daily counts of detainees under INS jurisdiction, August 1 to December 31, 2001

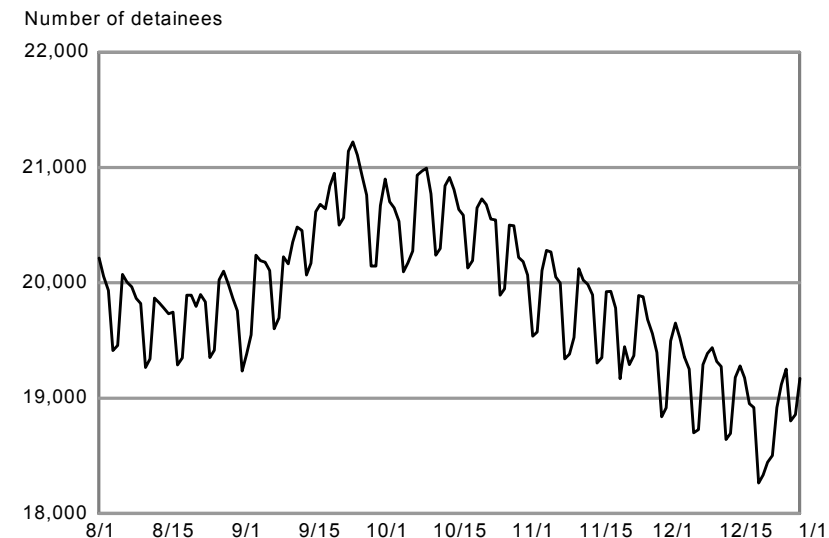


Figure 2

At yearend 2001 U.S. military authorities held 2,436 prisoners in 59 facilities

About 82% of prisoners held by the Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps were convicted inmates; 18% were unconvicted persons whose cases had not been tried (table 13). Fifty-five percent of the prisoners (1,332) had sentences of 1 year or more. At yearend 2001 the Army's Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and five other local or regional Army facilities held the largest share (40%) of all inmates under military jurisdiction. The 11 Navy facilities held nearly 37% of all inmates; the 6 Marine Corps facilities held 18% of all inmates; and the 36 Air Force facilities held 5% of all inmates.

The operational capacity of the 59 military confinement facilities totaled 4,478 (not shown in a table). At yearend 2001 these facilities were operating at 54% of their operational capacity.

U.S. Territories held 15,852 inmates in 2001

The U.S. Territories and Commonwealths — American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands — reported 15,852 inmates under the jurisdiction of their prison systems at yearend 2001, a decrease of 1.7% since 2000 (table 14).

Prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year totaled 11,910 (or three-quarters of the total territorial prison population). Since 1995 the number of sentenced prisoners held in U.S. Territories has grown 28%, compared to the 21% increase in the number of sentenced State prisoners.

Relative to the resident populations in the Territories, the rate of incarceration was 271 prisoners per 100,000 residents — less than two-thirds of the combined rate of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Of the 5 Territories, the U.S. Virgin Islands had the highest prison incarceration rate (339 inmates per 100,000 residents), followed by Puerto Rico (with 278).

Puerto Rico, the largest of the Territories, had the most sentenced prisoners (10,997 at yearend 2001), down from 11,075 in 2000. In 2001, 21 States had fewer sentenced inmates than Puerto Rico; 12 States had lower incarceration rates.

More black males than white males among State and Federal inmates at yearend 2001

	Percent of prisoners under State or Federal jurisdiction*	
	1990	2000
Total	100.0%	100.0%
White	35.6	36.1
Black	44.5	46.3
Hispanic	17.4	15.6
Other	2.5	2.0

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

At yearend 2001 black non-Hispanic inmates represented an estimated

Table 13. Prisoners under military jurisdiction, by branch of service, yearend 2000 and 2001

Branch of service	Total		Percent change, 2000-01	Sentenced to more than 1 year		Percent change, 2000-01
	2001	2000		2001	2000	
To which prisoners belonged						
Total	2,436	2,420	0.7%	1,332	1,346	-1.0%
Air Force	480	413	16.2	267	253	5.5
Army	804	789	1.9	600	585	2.6
Marine Corps	628	730	-14.0	236	280	-15.7
Navy	516	474	8.9	226	222	1.8
Coast Guard	8	14	-42.9	3	6	-50.0
Holding prisoners						
Total	2,436	2,420	0.7%	1,332	1,346	-1.0%
Air Force	126	102	23.5	14	11	27.3
Army	981	994	-1.3	822	831	-1.1
Marine Corps	428	563	-24.0	77	134	-42.5
Navy	901	761	18.4	419	370	13.2

Table 14. Prisoners in custody of correctional authorities in the U.S. Territories, yearend 2000 and 2001

U.S. Territory	Total			Sentenced to more than 1 year			
	Advance 2001	Final 2000	Percent change, 2000-01	Advance 2001	Final 2000	Percent change, 2000-00	Incarceration rate, 2001*
Total	15,852	16,130	-1.7%	11,910	11,916	-0.1%	271
American Samoa	155	140	10.7	125	114	9.6	182
Guam	585	684	-14.5	297	323	-8.0	185
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	102	97	5.2	72	51	41.2	93
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	14,516	14,691	-1.2	10,997	11,075	-0.7	278
U.S. Virgin Islands	494	518	-4.6	419	353	18.7	339

--Not calculated.

*The number of prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year per 100,000 persons in the resident population. Midyear population estimates were provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

46% of all inmates with sentences of more than 1 year, while white non-Hispanic inmates accounted for 36% and Hispanic inmates, 16%.

Although the total number of sentenced inmates rose sharply (up 82% between 1990 and 2001), there were only small changes in the racial and Hispanic composition of the inmate population. At yearend 2001, black males (585,800) outnumbered white males (449,200) and Hispanic males (199,700) among inmates with sentences of more than 1 year (table 15). More than 43% of all sentenced inmates were black males.

An estimated 10% of black males, age 25-29, in prison in 2001

When incarceration rates are estimated separately by age group, black males in their twenties and thirties are found to have high rates relative to other groups (table 16). Expressed in terms of percentages, 10.0% of black non-Hispanic males age 25 to 29 were in prison on December 31, 2001, compared to 2.9% of Hispanic males and about 1.2% of white males in the same age group. Although incarceration rates drop with age, the percentage of black males age 45 to 54 in prison in 2001 was still

nearly 2.7% — only slightly lower than the highest rate (2.9%) among Hispanic males (age 25 to 29) and more than twice the highest rate (1.3%) among white males (age 30 to 34).

Female incarceration rates, though substantially lower than male incarceration rates at every age, reveal similar racial and ethnic disparities. Black non-Hispanic females (with an incarceration rate of 199 per 100,000) were more than 3 times as likely as Hispanic females (61 per 100,000) and 5 times more likely than white non-Hispanic females (36 per 100,000) to be in prison on December 31, 2001. These differences among white, black, and Hispanic females were consistent across all age groups.

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

Between 1990 and 2000 the distribution of the four major offense categories — violent, property, drug, and public-order offenses — changed slightly among State prisoners. The percent held for property and drug offenses dropped while the percent held for violent and public-order offenses rose.

Percent of sentenced State inmates

	1990	2000
Total	100%	100%
Violent	46	49
Property	25	20
Drug	22	21
Public-order	7	10

In absolute numbers, an estimated 589,100 inmates in State prison at yearend 2000 were held for violent offenses, 158,700 for robbery, 156,300 for murder, 116,800 for assault, and 113,900 for rape and other sexual assaults (table 17). In addition, 238,500 inmates were held for property offenses, 251,100 for drug offenses, and 124,600 for public-order offenses.

Table 15. Number of sentenced prisoners under State or Federal jurisdiction, by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and age, 2001

Age	Number of sentenced prisoners							
	Males				Females			
	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
Total	1,259,481	449,200	585,800	199,700	85,031	36,200	36,400	10,200
18-19	35,600	8,900	17,400	7,000	1,300	700	500	100
20-24	214,600	60,000	106,500	40,600	8,500	3,700	3,200	1,500
25-29	241,800	71,000	122,500	42,100	15,200	5,600	6,600	2,000
30-34	238,600	85,100	110,700	39,100	21,100	8,700	9,400	2,400
35-39	214,500	81,900	102,000	28,900	18,600	8,000	8,400	2,000
40-44	145,900	58,400	64,300	21,200	10,100	4,200	4,700	1,000
45-54	124,800	59,500	48,400	16,100	8,000	3,900	3,000	1,000
55 or older	38,400	23,300	10,800	4,100	1,800	1,300	500	100

Note: Based on custody counts from National Prisoners Statistics (NPS-1A) and updated from jurisdiction counts by gender at yearend. Estimates by age derived from the Surveys of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional facilities, 1997. Estimates

were rounded to the nearest 100. ^aIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders. ^bExcludes Hispanics.

Table 16. Number of sentenced prisoners under State or Federal jurisdiction per 100,000 residents, by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and age, 2001

Age	Number of sentenced prisoners per 100,000 residents of each group							
	Males				Females			
	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
Total	896	462	3,535	1,177	58	36	199	61
18-19	838	321	2,858	1,092	31	25	83	23
20-24	2,199	941	7,901	2,627	91	61	225	105
25-29	2,624	1,173	10,028	2,946	164	94	483	150
30-34	2,401	1,267	8,791	2,681	211	130	682	176
35-39	1,906	1,029	7,536	2,030	165	102	561	147
40-44	1,286	699	4,932	1,786	88	51	320	88
45-54	685	422	2,652	1,032	42	27	136	61
55 or older	149	110	512	250	6	5	18	7

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.

Overall, the largest growth in State inmates between 1990 and 2000 was among violent offenders. During the decade the number of violent offenders grew 273,200, while the number of drug offenders grew 101,400 (table 18). As a percentage of the total growth, violent offenders accounted for 53% of the growth; drug offenders 20%; property offenders 12%; and public-order offenders 15%.

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

The increasing number of violent offenders accounted for 55% of the total growth among male inmates and 33% among female inmates. Drug offenders accounted for a larger portion of the total growth among female inmates (33%), compared to 19% among male inmates.

The increasing number of property offenders accounted for a slightly higher percent of the growth among female inmates (19%) than male inmates (12%).

Although the number of public-order offenders rose sharply, they accounted for only 15% of the total growth among male inmates and 16% of the growth among female inmates.

The sources of population growth also differed among white, black, and Hispanic prisoners. Overall, the increasing number of drug offenses accounted for 27% of the total growth among black inmates, 7% of the total growth among Hispanic inmates, and 15% of the growth among white inmates (table 19). Violent offenders accounted for the largest source of growth for all groups — among white State inmates (49%), black inmates (52%), and Hispanic inmates (69%).

Table 17. Estimated number of sentenced prisoners under State jurisdiction, by offense, gender, race, and Hispanic origin, 2000

Offense	All	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic
Total	1,206,400	1,130,100	76,400	436,700	562,000	178,500
Violent offenses	589,100	565,100	24,000	212,400	273,400	87,100
Murder ^a	156,300	148,100	8,200	53,000	77,200	23,400
Manslaughter	17,300	15,400	1,800	6,600	6,800	2,900
Rape	30,800	30,400	300	15,400	12,100	2,300
Other sexual assault	83,100	82,200	900	50,500	20,700	10,400
Robbery	158,700	153,400	5,300	35,800	96,000	22,800
Assault	116,800	111,200	5,700	39,400	51,100	21,400
Other violent	26,100	24,400	1,700	11,800	9,600	3,900
Property offenses	238,500	219,300	19,200	108,600	96,800	28,400
Burglary	111,300	107,800	3,600	50,800	45,100	13,200
Larceny	45,700	39,900	5,800	17,900	21,100	5,300
Motor vehicle theft	18,800	18,100	700	7,700	7,100	3,700
Fraud	32,500	24,800	7,600	17,300	12,600	2,500
Other property	30,100	28,600	1,500	14,800	10,900	3,800
Drug offenses	251,100	226,400	24,700	58,200	145,300	43,300
Public-order offenses^b	124,600	116,400	8,200	56,600	44,900	19,000
Other/unspecified^c	3,200	2,900	300	700	1,600	700

Note: Data are for inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of State correctional authorities. The number of inmates by offense were estimated using the 1997 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities and rounded to the nearest 100.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes weapons, drunk driving, court offenses, commercialized vice, morals and decency charges, liquor law violations, and other public-order offenses.

^cIncludes juvenile offenses and unspecified felonies.

Table 18. Partitioning by gender and offense the growth of the sentenced prison population under State jurisdiction, 1990-2000

Offense	All prisoners		Male prisoners		Female prisoners	
	Increase, 1990-2000	Percent of total	Increase, 1990-2000	Percent of total	Increase, 1990-2000	Percent of total
Total	516,800	100%	477,300	100%	39,700	100%
Violent	273,200	53	260,300	55	12,900	33
Property	63,500	12	56,000	12	7,500	19
Drug	101,400	20	88,500	19	12,900	33
Public-order	78,800	15	72,500	15	6,300	16

Table 19. Partitioning by race, Hispanic origin, and offense the growth of the sentenced prison population under State jurisdiction, 1990-2000

Offense	White prisoners		Black prisoners		Hispanic prisoners	
	Increase, 1990-2000	Percent of total	Increase, 1990-2000	Percent of total	Increase, 1990-2000	Percent of total
Total	193,300	100%	247,300	100%	63,200	100%
Violent	94,800	49	127,300	52	43,400	69
Property	33,400	17	25,900	10	4,200	7
Drug	28,600	15	65,500	27	4,600	7
Public-order	36,900	19	28,300	11	10,700	17

Table 20. Number of sentenced inmates in Federal prisons, by most serious offense, 1990, 1995, and 2000

Offense	Number of sentenced inmates in Federal prisons			Percent change, 1990-2000	Percent of total growth, 1990-2000
	1990	1995	2000		
Total	56,989	88,101	129,329	126.9%	100.0%
Violent offenses	9,557	11,321	12,973	35.7%	4.7%
Homicide ^a	1,233	966	1,124	-8.8	0.2
Robbery	5,158	6,341	9,450	83.2	5.9
Other violent	3,166	4,014	2,399	-24.2	-1.1
Property offenses	7,935	7,524	9,849	24.1%	1.2%
Burglary	442	164	280	-36.7	-0.2
Fraud	5,113	5,629	7,497	46.6	3.3
Other property	2,380	1,731	2,072	-12.9	-0.4
Drug offenses	30,470	51,737	73,389	140.9%	59.3%
Public-order offenses	8,585	15,762	31,855	271.1%	32.2%
Immigration	1,728	3,612	13,676	691.4	16.5
Weapons	3,073	7,519	10,652	246.6	10.5
Other public-order	3,784	4,631	7,527	98.9	5.2
Other/unknown^b	442	1,757	1,263	185.7%	1.1%

Note: All data are from the BJS Federal justice database. Data for 1990 and 1995 are for December 31. Data for 2000 are for September 30. Data are based on all sentenced inmates, regardless of sentence length.

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

Changing Federal prison population related to drugs, weapons, and immigration violations

Prisoners sentenced for drug offenses constitute the largest group of Federal inmates (57%) in 2000, up from 53% in 1990 (table 20). On September 30, 2000, the date of the latest available data in the Federal Justice Statistics Program, Federal prisons held 73,389 sentenced drug offenders, compared to 30,470 at yearend 1990.

Between 1990 and 2000, the number of Federal inmates held for immigration offenses increased 691%, and the number held for weapons offenses increased 247%. The number of immigration offenders rose from 1,728 in 1990 to 13,676 in 2000; weapons offenders rose from 3,073 to 10,652. By September 30, 2000, weapons offenders represented 8.2% of Federal inmates and immigration violators 10.6%. Although the number of robbers showed an increase of 83% between 1990 and 2000, the increase was offset by a decline of nearly 9% among offenders held for homicide and 24% among other violent offenders (such as inmates held for assault and sex offenses).

Overall, the percentage of violent Federal inmates declined from 17% to 10%. While the number of offenders in each major offense category increased, the number incarcerated for a drug offense accounted for the largest percentage of the total growth (59%), followed by public-order offenders (32%).

Methodology

National Prisoner Statistics

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), with the U.S. Census Bureau as its collection agent, obtains yearend and midyear counts of prisoners from departments of correction in each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

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

both custody and jurisdiction counts. (See *NPS 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.

Military Corrections Statistics

BJS obtains yearend counts of prisoners in the custody of U.S. military authorities from the Department of Defense Corrections Council. In 1994 the council, comprised of representatives from each branch of military service, adopted a standardized report (DD Form 2720) with a common set of items and definitions. This report provides information on persons held in U.S. military confinement facilities inside and outside the continental United States, by branch of service, sex, race, Hispanic origin, conviction status, sentence length, and offense. It also includes data on the number of facilities, and their design and rated capacities.

NPS jurisdiction notes

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

Arizona — Population counts are based on custody data. Counts exclude 332 sentenced males and 27 sentenced females housed in local jails who were awaiting transfer to the DOC.

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

Arkansas — During the year, the DOC took control of two facilities previously managed by a private company.

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

Colorado — Population counts include 266 male and 7 female inmates in the Youthful Offender System and 113 male and 16 female inmates housed in local jails

awaiting transfer to the Department of Corrections.

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

Connecticut — Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations. Counts exclude inmates in halfway houses.

Legislation in 1995 abolished the capacity law so that prisons no longer have a rated or operational capacity. Design capacity is recorded separately in each facility.

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

Capacity counts include Department of Correction halfway houses.

District of Columbia — Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations. Counts exclude inmates held in the Federal system as a result of the transfer of responsibility for sentenced felons under the 1997 Revitalization Act.

Federal — Custody counts include inmates housed in privately operated secure facilities under contract with BOP or with State or local government that has an intergovernmental agreement. Custody counts exclude offenders housed under home confinement.

Rated capacity excludes contract beds.

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

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

Facilities in Georgia are not given rated or design capacities.

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

Idaho — Rated capacity is defined as 100% of the maximum capacity; operational capacity as 95% of the maximum (except in one facility which is 100%).

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

Iowa — Population counts are based on custody data. Counts of inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number with a sentence of 1 year or less.

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

Louisiana — Counts are as of December 26, 2001. Operational capacity is based on day-to-day operations. Rated and operational capacities include contractual work release facilities.

Population counts include 14,826 males and 1,224 females housed in local jails as a result of a partnership with the Louisiana Sheriffs' Association and local authorities.

Maryland — Design capacity is no longer reported because of renovations and other changes. Operational capacity was estimated by applying a percentage to the population count on December 31, 2001.

Massachusetts — By law, offenders may be sentenced to terms of up to 2½ years in locally operated jails. Such offenders are included in counts and rates for local jails. About 6,200 inmates with sentences of more than 1 year were held in local jails in 2000.

Counts include 420 inmates housed in local jails and 86 inmates held in another State due to crowding in State prison facilities.

Michigan — Jurisdiction counts exclude 237 inmates held in local jails.

Operational capacity includes institution and camp net capacities and populations in community programs.

Mississippi — Operation and design capacities include private prison capacities and exclude local county jails and county regional facilities.

Missouri — Design capacities are not available for older prisons. Operational capacity is defined as the number of available beds including those temporarily off-line.

Montana — Counts include 251 inmates under intensive supervision in the community and 26 inmates housed in local jails awaiting transfer to a State facility.

Capacity figures exclude 3 county operated regional prisons (an estimated 610 beds) and a State operated boot camp (60 beds).

Nebraska — Operational capacity is defined as stress capacity (or 125% of design capacity), which is ordered by the governor and set by the Department of Corrections.

Nevada — Rated capacity is defined as emergency capacity. Design capacity is defined as one bed per cell. Capacity figures include 500 beds in a private facility.

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

Rated and operational capacity figures are not maintained.

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

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

North Dakota — Capacity figures include a new facility opened in 1998 and double bunking in the State Penitentiary.

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

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

Capacity figures include private prisons and contract jails.

Oregon — Under a new law, inmates with under a 1 year maximum sentence remain under the control of local counties.

Rated and design capacities are not recognized.

Pennsylvania — Custody counts include inmates in contracted group homes.

In April 2001 the definition of rated capacity was changed, based on the "Multiple Occupancy Strategy" which allows for housing more than 1 inmate per cell/dormitory in 80% of the housing units and 1 inmate per cell in 20% of units.

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

South Carolina — Population counts include unsentenced inmates on Youthful Offender Act observation status, of which there were none on December 31, 2001.

South Dakota — Operational capacity is planned capacity. Rated and design capacities are not recognized.

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

Texas — Jurisdiction counts include inmates serving time in a pre-parole transfer (PPT) or intermediary sanctions facility (ISF), substance abuse felony punishment facility (SAFPF), temporary releases to

counties, and paper ready inmates in local jails.

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

Utah — Custody counts exclude inmates held in county jails.

Vermont — Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations. Population counts are jurisdiction counts that include inmates housed in other States but exclude inmates on furlough or intermediate sanctions.

Virginia — Population counts are for December 29, 2001.

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

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

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

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

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Christopher J. Mumola collected and processed data on prisoners in the U.S. Territories, in U.S. military facilities, and in facilities operated by or for the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

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Wisconsin — Jurisdiction counts include 388 temporary probation or parole placements, 68 persons on escape status, and 14 persons in home residence under the Intensive Sanctions Program.

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

This report in portable document format and in ASCII, its tables, and related statistical data are available at the BJS World Wide Web Internet site:
<<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>>

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