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Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2004

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At midyear 2004 the Nation's prisons and jails incarcerated 2,131,180 persons. Prisoners in the custody of the 50 States and the Federal system accounted for two-thirds of the incarcerated population (1,410,404 inmates). The other third were held in local jails (713,990), not including persons in community based programs.

On June 30, 2004, 1,494,216 prisoners were under Federal and State jurisdiction, which includes inmates in custody and persons under the legal authority of a prison system but held outside its facilities. During the 12-month period ending June 30, 2004, the number under State jurisdiction rose 1.6%, while the number under Federal jurisdiction rose 5.1%. Minnesota (up 13.2%), Montana (up 10.5%), Arkansas (up 8.9%), and Kentucky (up 8.5%) had the largest percentage increases. Twelve States had decreases, including Alabama (-6.7%), Connecticut (-2.5%), Ohio (-2.3%), and New York (-2.0%).

At midyear 2004 local jail authorities held or supervised 784,538 offenders. Nine percent of these offenders (70,548) were supervised outside jail facilities in programs such as community service, work release, weekend reporting, electronic monitoring, and other alternative programs.

Highlights

Prison population

Prison population	Number of inmates	Incarceration rate, 6/30/04	Inmates per 100,000 residents*	Growth, 6/30/03 to 6/30/04	Percent change
5 highest:					
Federal	179,210	Louisiana	814	Minnesota	13.2%
Texas	169,110	Texas	704	Montana	10.5
California	166,053	Oklahoma	684	Arkansas	8.9
Florida	84,733	Mississippi	682	Kentucky	8.5
New York	64,596	South Carolina	555	North Dakota	8.4
5 lowest:					
North Dakota	1,266	Maine	149	Alabama	-6.7%
Wyoming	1,923	Minnesota	169	Connecticut	-2.5
Maine	2,014	Rhode Island	187	Ohio	-2.3
Vermont	2,033	New Hampshire	188	New York	-2.0
New Hampshire	2,441	North Dakota	189	Maryland	-1.9

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

In the year ending June 30, 2004 —

- The number of inmates in custody in local jails rose by 22,689; in State prison by 15,375; and in Federal prison by 10,095.
- The smaller State prison systems had the greatest percentage increase: Minnesota (up 13.2%) and Montana (up 10.5%).

At midyear 2004 —

- A total of 2,477 State prisoners were under age 18. Local jails held a total of 7,083 persons under age 18.
- State and Federal correctional authorities held 91,789 noncitizens, up from 90,566 (1.4%) at midyear 2003.
- In both jails and prisons, there were 123 female inmates per 100,000 women in the United States, compared to 1,348 male inmates per 100,000 men.
- An estimated 12.6% of black males, 3.6% of Hispanic males, and 1.7% of

white males in their late twenties were in prison or jail.

- Local jails were operating 6% below their rated capacity. In contrast, at yearend 2003 State prisons were estimated to be at capacity to 16% above capacity, and Federal prisons were 39% above their rated capacity.

- Privately operated prison facilities held 98,791 inmates (up 3.4% since yearend 2003). The Federal system reported the largest increase among inmates in private prisons (up 2,641).

Number of jail inmates up 3.3% in 12 months ending June 30, 2004

Year	Number of inmates in jail custody	Incarceration rate*	Percent of capacity occupied
2004	713,990	243	94%
2003	691,301	238	94
2002	665,475	231	93
2001	631,240	222	90
2000	621,149	220	92
1995	507,044	193	93
1990	405,320	163	104

*Number of inmates per 100,000 residents.

Incarceration rate for Nation reaches 726 per 100,000 residents

On June 30, 2004, 1,410,404 inmates were in the custody of State and Federal prison authorities, and 713,990 inmates were in the custody of local jail authorities. In the first 6 months of 2004, the Nation's prison population increased 24,079 (1.7%). These data were collected in the 2004 National Prisoner Statistics program and the 2003 Annual Survey of Jails. (See *Methodology*, page 11, for a description of data collections.)

Since midyear 2003 the total incarcerated population has increased 2.3% (table 1). Including inmates in public and privately operated facilities, the number of inmates in State prisons increased 1.3%; in Federal prisons, 6.3%; and in local jails, 3.3%. At midyear 2004, Federal prisons (including all secure and non-secure public and private facilities) held 8.3% of all inmates, up from 5.6% in 1995.

Between yearend 1995 and midyear 2004, the incarcerated population grew an average of 3.5% annually.

During this period the Federal and State prison populations and the local jail population grew at the average annual rates of 7.8%, 2.7%, and 4.1%, respectively.

In the 12 months before midyear 2004, the number of inmates in prison and jail rose an estimated 48,452 inmates, or 932 inmates per week.

The rate of incarceration in prison and jail in 2003 was 726 inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents — up from 716 at midyear 2003. At midyear 2004, 1 in every 138 U.S. residents were in prison or jail.

Federal system growth continues to outpace that of States

The rate of growth of the State prison population slowed between 1995 and 2001 and then began to rise. During this time, the percentage change in the first 6 months of each year steadily decreased, reaching a low of 0.6% in 2001, and then rose to 1.5% in 2004 (table 2). The percentage change in the second 6 months of each year showed a similar trend, resulting in an actual decrease in State prison populations for the second half of 2000 and 2001.

Since 1995 the Federal system has grown at a much higher rate than the States, peaking at 6% growth in the first 6 months of 1999. In the first 6 months of 2004, the number of Federal inmates increased 3.6% (more than twice the rate of State growth).

Table 1. Number of persons held in State or Federal prisons or in local jails, 1995-2004

Year	Total inmates in custody	Prisoners in custody		Inmates held in local jails	Total incarceration rate ^a
		Federal	State		
1995	1,585,586	89,538	989,004	507,044	601
2000 ^b	1,935,919	133,921	1,176,269	621,149	683
2001 ^b	1,961,247	143,337	1,180,155	631,240	685
2002 ^b	2,033,022	151,618	1,209,331	665,475	701
2003 ^b					
June 30	2,082,728	159,275	1,225,659	691,301	716
December 31	--	161,673	1,224,652	--	--
2004 ^b					
June 30	2,131,180	169,370	1,241,034	713,990	726
Percent change, 6/30/03- 6/30/04	2.3%	6.3%	1.3%	3.3%	
Annual average increase, 12/31/95 - 6/30/04	3.5%	7.8%	2.7%	4.1%	

Note: Jail counts are for midyear (June 30) and exclude persons who were supervised outside of a jail facility. State and Federal prisoner counts for 1995-2003 are for December 31. --Not available.

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

^bTotal counts include Federal inmates in non-secure privately operated facilities (6,143 in 2000, 6,192 in 2001, 6,598 in 2002, 6,493 (June) and 6,471 (December) in 2003, and 6,786 in June, 2004).

Percent change during 6-month periods in the number of prisoners under the jurisdiction of State correctional authorities, 1995-2004

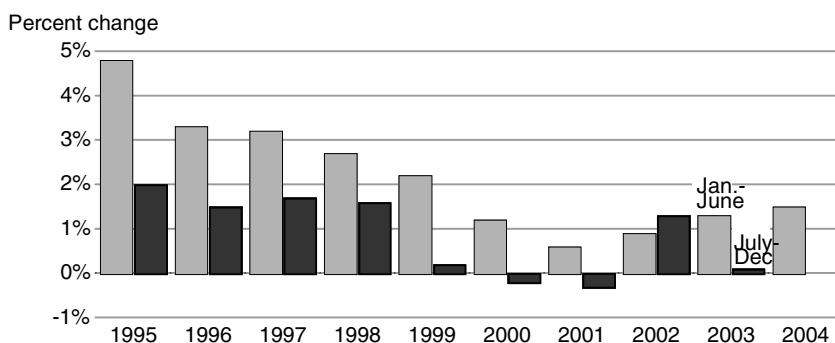


Figure 1

Growth rates in Federal prison population at 6-month intervals

	January to June	July to December
	2004	3.6%
2003	4.2	1.5
2002	3.0	1.1
2001	5.1	2.8
2000	5.4	2.0
1999	6.0	3.7
1998	5.3	3.5
1997	4.4	2.6
1996	3.5	1.8
1995	4.7	0.8

-- Not available

Some of the Federal growth since 1999 has been the result of the transfer of responsibility for housing sentenced felons from the District of Columbia. The transfer to Federal facilities was completed by yearend 2001. Since then, the Federal system has continued to receive sentenced felons from DC Superior Court.

In absolute numbers, the total increase of 30,019 State and Federal prison inmates between July 1, 2003, and June 30, 2004, was significantly lower than the growth during the previous 12-month period (44,260 inmates).

The percentage change from midyear 2003 to midyear 2004 (2.1%) was also smaller than the 2002-03 increase (3.1%). The average annual growth from 1995 to 2004 was 3.4%.

Years	Annual increase in the number of prisoners under State or Federal jurisdiction, July 1-June 30	
	Number	Percent
2003-04	30,019	2.1%
2002-03	44,260	3.1
2001-02	20,587	1.5
2000-01	14,587	1.0
1999-00	30,710	2.3
1998-99	56,059	4.4
1997-98	57,726	4.7
1996-97	56,710	4.9
1995-96	57,507	5.2
Average growth, 1995-2004	40,907	3.4

Federal system accounts for over 25% of inmate population increase

Twenty-nine percent of the Nation's prison population during the 12 months ending June 30, 2004, was accounted for by the 8,749 additional inmates under jurisdiction of the Federal system. During this 12-month period, several States also experienced substantial growth, including Minnesota (13.2%), Montana (10.5%), and Arkansas (8.9%).

Twelve States experienced a decline in their prison population. Alabama had the largest percentage decrease (-6.7%), followed by Connecticut (-2.5%), Ohio (-2.3%), and New York (-2.0%).

Table 2. Prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, June 30 and December 31, 2003, and June 30, 2004

Region and jurisdiction	Total			Percent change from —		Prison incarceration rate, 6/30/04 ^a
	6/30/04	12/31/03	6/30/03	6/30/03 to 6/30/04	12/31/03 to 6/30/04	
U.S. total	1,494,216	1,468,530	1,464,197	2.1%	1.7%	486
Federal	179,210	173,059	170,461	5.1%	3.6%	53
State	1,315,006	1,295,471	1,293,736	1.6	1.5	433
Northeast	173,967	173,330	175,753	-1.0%	0.4%	299
Connecticut ^b	20,018	19,846	20,525	-2.5	0.9	379
Maine	2,014	2,013	2,009	0.2	0.0	149
Massachusetts ^c	10,365	10,232	10,511	-1.4	1.3	234
New Hampshire	2,441	2,434	2,483	-1.7	0.3	188
New Jersey ^d	28,107	27,246	28,213	-0.4	3.2	323
New York	64,596	65,198	65,914	-2.0	-0.9	336
Pennsylvania	40,692	40,890	40,545	0.4	-0.5	328
Rhode Island ^b	3,701	3,527	3,569	3.7	4.9	187
Vermont ^b	2,033	1,944	1,984	2.5	4.6	236
Midwest	249,965	247,388	247,464	1.0%	1.0%	378
Illinois ^d	44,379	43,418	43,186	2.8	2.2	349
Indiana	23,760	23,069	22,576	5.2	3.0	380
Iowa	8,611	8,546	8,395	2.6	0.8	292
Kansas ^d	9,152	9,132	9,009	1.6	0.2	335
Michigan	48,591	49,358	49,524	-1.9	-1.6	480
Minnesota	8,613	7,865	7,612	13.2	9.5	169
Missouri	30,775	30,303	30,649	0.4	1.6	536
Nebraska	4,042	4,040	4,103	-1.5	0.0	227
North Dakota	1,266	1,239	1,168	8.4	2.2	189
Ohio ^d	44,770	44,778	45,831	-2.3	0.0	391
South Dakota	3,101	3,026	3,059	1.4	2.5	402
Wisconsin	22,905	22,614	22,352	2.5	1.3	394
South	598,246	586,299	585,211	2.2%	2.0%	543
Alabama	26,521	27,913	28,440	-6.7	-5.0	554
Arkansas	13,477	13,084	12,378	8.9	3.0	487
Delaware ^b	6,973	6,794	6,879	1.4	2.6	487
Florida	84,733	82,012	80,352	5.5	3.3	489
Georgia ^e	48,625	47,208	47,004	3.4	3.0	551
Kentucky	17,763	16,622	16,377	8.5	6.9	413
Louisiana	36,745	36,047	36,091	1.8	1.9	814
Maryland	23,727	23,791	24,186	-1.9	-0.3	416
Mississippi	20,429	20,589	20,542	-0.6	-0.8	682
North Carolina	34,917	33,560	33,334	4.7	4.0	358
Oklahoma ^d	24,767	22,821	23,004	7.7	8.5	684
South Carolina	24,173	23,719	24,247	-0.3	1.9	555
Tennessee	25,834	25,403	25,409	1.7	1.7	439
Texas	169,110	166,911	167,532	0.9	1.3	704
Virginia	35,472	35,067	34,733	2.1	1.2	474
West Virginia	4,980	4,758	4,703	5.9	4.7	272
West	292,828	288,454	285,308	2.6%	1.5%	421
Alaska ^b	4,515	4,527	4,431	1.9	-0.3	367
Arizona ^e	31,631	31,170	30,741	2.9	1.5	506
California	166,053	164,487	163,361	1.6	1.0	457
Colorado ^d	19,756	19,671	19,085	3.5	0.4	429
Hawaii ^b	5,946	5,828	5,635	5.5	2.0	320
Idaho	6,312	5,887	5,825	8.4	7.2	454
Montana	3,800	3,620	3,440	10.5	5.0	410
Nevada	10,971	10,543	10,527	4.2	4.1	468
New Mexico	6,341	6,223	6,145	3.2	1.9	319
Oregon	13,219	12,715	12,422	6.4	4.0	366
Utah	5,802	5,763	5,603	3.6	0.7	239
Washington	16,559	16,148	16,284	1.7	2.5	264
Wyoming	1,923	1,872	1,809	6.3	2.7	382

Note: The District of Columbia inmates sentenced to more than 1 year are now under the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

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

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

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

^dIncludes some inmates who were sentenced to 1 year or less rather than a year or more.

^ePopulation figures are based on custody counts.

Table 3. Prisoners held in private facilities, December 31, 2003, and June 30, 2004

Region and jurisdiction	Inmates held in private facilities ^a		
	Number		Percent of all inmates ^b
	6/30/04	12/31/03	
U.S. total	98,791	95,522	6.6%
Federal ^c	24,506	21,865	13.7
State	74,285	73,657	5.6
Northeast	3,328	3,201	1.9%
Connecticut	0	0	0
Maine	0	30	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0
New Jersey	2,566	2,636	9.1
New York	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	361	535	0.9
Rhode Island	0	0	0
Vermont	401	0	19.7
Midwest	3,854	4,957	1.5%
Illinois	0	0	0
Indiana	655	652	2.8
Iowa	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0
Michigan	480	480	1.0
Minnesota	268	0	3.1
Missouri	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0
North Dakota	47	0	3.7
Ohio	1,903	1,901	4.3
South Dakota	8	25	0.3
Wisconsin	493	1,899	2.2
South	47,706	48,222	8.0%
Alabama	153	1,698	0.6
Arkansas	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0
Florida	4,327	4,330	5.1
Georgia	4,597	4,589	9.5
Kentucky	1,679	1,640	9.5
Louisiana	2,923	2,918	8.0
Maryland	126	122	0.5
Mississippi	4,397	3,463	21.5
North Carolina	217	215	0.6
Oklahoma	5,675	6,022	22.9
South Carolina	17	44	0.1
Tennessee	5,121	5,049	19.8
Texas	16,906	16,570	10.0
Virginia	1,568	1,562	4.4
West Virginia	0	0	0
West	19,397	17,277	6.6%
Alaska	1,304	1,386	28.9
Arizona	4,371	2,323	13.8
California	2,797	3,507	1.7
Colorado	3,074	3,013	15.6
Hawaii	1,621	1,478	27.3
Idaho	1,269	1,267	20.1
Montana	1,060	1,059	27.9
Nevada	455	0	4.1
New Mexico	2,649	2,751	41.8
Oregon	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0
Washington	232	0	1.4
Wyoming	565	493	29.4

^aExcludes inmates in publicly operated State or local facilities.

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

^cIncludes 6,786 and 6,471 Federal inmates held in privately operated community correctional centers on 6/30/04 and 12/31/03, respectively.

Prison incarceration rates continue to rise

The incarceration rate of State and Federal prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year was 486 per 100,000 U.S. residents on June 30, 2004, up from 482 per 100,000 on December 31, 2003. At midyear 2004, 12 States led by Louisiana (814 sentenced prisoners per 100,000 State residents), Texas (704), and Oklahoma (684), exceeded the national rate. Nine States, including Maine (149), Minnesota (169), and North Dakota (189) — had rates that were less than half of the national rate.

Overall, the State incarceration rate rose about 14% between yearend 1995 and midyear 2004, from 379 to 433 prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents. At the same time, the Federal incarceration rate rose almost 66%, from 32 to 53 prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents.

Since yearend 1995 the total number of sentenced inmates per 100,000 residents has risen from 411 to 486. During this period prison incarceration rates rose the most in the Midwest (from 310 to 378), followed by the West (from 358 to 421) and the South (from 483 to 543). The rate in the Northeast decreased slightly from 301 to 299.

	Number of sentenced inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents on December 31—		
	State	Federal	Total ^a
1995	379	32	411
1996	393	33	427
1997	409	35	444
1998	421	38	460
1999 ^b	422	40	462
2000	426	42	469
2001	422	48	470
2002	427	49	476
2003	430	52	482
2004, midyear	433	53	486

^aTotals may not add due to rounding.

^bRates for 1999 adjusted using the 2000 Census of Population and Housing to estimate the December 31, 1999, resident population.

A quarter of inmates in private facilities held for Federal system

In the first 6 months of 2004, the number of prisoners held in privately operated facilities increased from 95,522 to 98,791, an increase of 3.4% (table 3). Overall, private facilities held 6.6% of all State and Federal inmates, up from 6.5% at midyear 2003. The Federal system (24,506), Texas (16,906), Oklahoma (5,675), and Tennessee (5,121) reported the largest number of inmates in private facilities at midyear 2004. Five States, all in the West, had at least a quarter of their prisoners in private facilities.

	Number of inmates held in privately operated facilities			
	Total	State	Federal	Percent of all inmates
06/30/04	98,791	74,285	24,506	6.6%
12/31/03	95,522	73,657	21,865	6.5
06/30/03	94,406	73,034	21,372	6.5
12/31/02	93,912	73,638	20,274	6.5
06/30/02	88,576	68,283	20,293	6.2
12/31/01	91,953	72,702	19,251	6.5
06/30/01	94,948	76,763	18,185	6.8
12/31/00	90,542	75,018	15,524	6.5

Female inmate population continues to rise at a faster rate than male inmate population

From June 30, 2003, to June 30, 2004, the number of women under the jurisdiction of State and Federal prison authorities grew from 100,384 to 103,310, an increase of 2.9% (table 4). The number of men rose 2.0%, from 1,363,813 to 1,390,906. At midyear 2004, California, Texas, Florida, and the Federal system housed 4 of every 10 female inmates.

Since 1995 the annual rate of growth in the number of female inmates has averaged 5.0%, higher than the 3.3% average increase of male inmates. Women accounted for 6.9% of all inmates at midyear 2004, up from 6.1% at yearend 1995.

Relative to their number in the U.S. resident population, men were almost 15 times more likely than women to be incarcerated in a State or Federal prison. On June 30, 2004, the rate for inmates serving a sentence of more than 1 year was 63 female inmates per 100,000 women in the United States, compared to 923 sentenced male inmates per 100,000 men.

Table 4. Prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, by gender, 1995, 2003, and 2004

	Men	Women
All inmates		
6/30/04	1,390,906	103,310
6/30/03	1,363,813	100,384
12/31/95	1,057,406	68,468
Percent change, 2003-2004	2.0%	2.9%
Average annual, 1995-2004	3.3%	5.0%
Sentenced to more than 1 year		
6/30/04	1,333,791	94,192
6/30/03	1,308,891	91,245
12/31/95	1,021,059	63,963
Incarceration rate*		
6/30/04	923	63
6/30/03	915	62
12/31/95	789	47

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

Table 5. Number of inmates under age 18 held in State prisons, by gender, June 30, 1990, 1995, and 1999-2004

Year	Inmates under age 18		
	Total	Male	Female
2004	2,477	2,369	108
2003	2,740	2,627	113
2002	3,038	2,927	111
2001	3,147	3,010	137
2000	3,896	3,721	175
1999	4,194	4,027	167
1995	5,309	--	--
1990	3,600	--	--

Note: Federal prisons held 39 inmates under age 18 in 1990, but none in 1995 and 1999 to 2004.

--Not available.

Number of State inmates under age 18 continues to decline

A total of 2,477 State prisoners were under age 18 on June 30, 2004, down nearly 10% from 2,740 at midyear 2003 (table 5). The number of minors held in State prisons peaked in 1995 at 5,309, and has since decreased every year. Overall, 0.2% of all State prisoners were under age 18.

Eight States reported more than 100 prisoners under age 18 at midyear 2004, led by Connecticut (321), New York (225), Florida (214), and Texas (210). Three of these States reported an increase in their under age 18 populations held in prison during the 12 months ending June 30, 2004, while the rest experienced declines.

Six states reported no inmates under age 18, and another twelve states had fewer than 10 inmates under age 18.

	Number of prisoners under age 18		Percent change
	6/30/04	6/30/03	
Connecticut	321	300	7.0%
New York	225	231	-2.6
Florida	214	298	-28.2
Texas	210	218	-3.7
North Carolina	192	178	7.9
California	123	147	-16.3
South Carolina	114	140	-18.6
Illinois	110	102	7.8

Table 6. Number of noncitizens held in State or Federal prisons at midyear, 1998-2004

Year	Noncitizen inmates		
	Total	Federal	State
2004	91,789	34,422	57,367
2003	90,566	34,456	56,110
2002	88,677	33,873	54,804
2001	87,917	33,886	54,031
2000	89,676	36,090	53,586
1999	88,811	33,765	55,046
1998	77,099	27,682	49,417
Percent change, 2003-2004	1.4%	-0.1%	2.3%

At midyear 2004, 62% of noncitizen prisoners held in State facilities; 38% in Federal facilities

On June 30, 2004, 91,789 noncitizens were in the custody of State or Federal correctional authorities, up from 90,566 at midyear 2003 (table 6). Overall, 6.5% of State and Federal inmates at midyear 2004 were not U.S. citizens. The noncitizen prisoner population increased between 1998 and 1999, and since then has remained nearly stable, increasing about 3.4% between midyear 1999 and midyear 2004.

At midyear 2004, 34,422 Federal inmates were noncitizens, representing over 20% of all prisoners in Federal custody. California (17,890), Texas (9,048), New York (8,027), Florida (4,834), and Arizona (3,924) held over 75% of all noncitizens confined in State prison. Noncitizen prisoners accounted for over 10% of the prison populations of Arizona, New York, Nevada, and California.

	Noncitizens held in prison		Percent of inmates
	6/30/04	6/30/03	
Federal	34,422	34,456	20.3%
California	17,890	18,569	10.9
Texas	9,048	8,563	5.8
New York*	8,027	8,370	12.4
Florida	4,834	4,739	5.9
Arizona	3,924	3,670	12.6
Nevada	1,242	1,091	11.7
Georgia	1,204	1,030	2.5
Washington	1,076	1,262	6.3
Colorado	1,022	924	5.2

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

Growth continues as rising admissions outpace releases

From 2000 to 2003 admissions to State prison rose 9.1% (from 581,487 in 2000 to 634,149 in 2003). During 2003, 612,185 sentenced prisoners were released from State prisons, up from 569,599 in 2000 — an increase of 7.5% (table 7).

Admissions to the Federal prison system increased 19.6% between 2000 and 2003 (from 43,732 to 52,288); releases increased 25.2% (35,259 to 44,135). The number of admissions to Federal prison in 2003 exceeded releases by more than 8,000 inmates.

New court commitments on the rise

Prior to 1998 growth in prison admissions reflected increasing numbers of offenders returning for parole violations. Between 1990 and 1998, the number of returned parole violators increased 54% (from 133,870 to 206,152), while the number of new court commitments increased 7% (from 323,069 to 347,270).

However, since 1998 parole violators returned to prison increased by less than 2%, while new court commitments rose 15.1%.

Year	State prison admissions		
	All ^a	New court commitments	Parole violators ^b
1990	460,739	323,069	133,870
1995	521,970	337,492	175,726
1998	565,291	347,270	206,152
1999	575,415	345,648	198,636
2000	581,487	350,431	203,569
2001	593,838	365,714	215,450
2002	612,938	392,661	207,961
2003	634,149	399,843	209,753

^aBased on inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year. Excludes escapes, AWOL's, and transfers to and from other jurisdictions.

^bParole violators includes inmates with revoked parole, other conditional release violators, and intermediate sanctions imposed upon parolees in lieu of revoking parole.

Table 7. Number of sentenced prisoners admitted and released from State or Federal jurisdiction, by region and jurisdiction, 2000, and 2002-2003

Region and jurisdiction	Admissions ^a				Percent change, 2000-03	Releases ^a			
	2003	2002	2000			2003	2002	2000	Percent change, 2000-03
U.S. total	686,437	661,082	625,219		9.8%	656,320	630,176	604,858	8.5%
Federal State	52,288	48,144	43,732	19.6		44,135	42,339	35,259	25.2
	634,149	612,938	581,487	9.1		612,185	587,837	569,599	7.5
Northeast	71,171	70,879	67,765	5.0%		72,609	67,803	70,646	2.8%
Connecticut	6,571	7,169	6,185	6.2		6,890	6,209	5,918	16.4
Maine	931	1,026	751	24.0		782	799	677	15.5
Massachusetts	2,185	1,833	2,062	6.0		2,302	2,290	2,889	-20.3
New Hampshire	1,139	1,113	1,051	8.4		1,188	1,052	1,044	13.8
New Jersey	14,398	14,576	13,653	5.5		15,043	14,827	15,362	-2.1
New York	26,040	26,216	27,601	-5.7		27,467	26,829	28,828	-4.7
Pennsylvania	14,039	13,401	11,777	19.2		13,268	10,628	11,759	12.8
Rhode Island	3,881	3,760	3,701	4.9		3,684	3,312	3,223	14.3
Vermont ^b	1,987	1,785	984	101.9		1,985	1,857	946	109.8
Midwest	136,924	133,378	117,776	16.3%		136,590	129,803	114,382	19.4%
Illinois	36,063	34,467	29,344	22.9		35,372	36,162	28,876	22.5
Indiana	15,615	14,001	11,876	31.5		14,146	13,337	11,053	28.0
Iowa	5,545	5,516	4,656	19.1		6,074	5,748	4,379	38.7
Kansas	4,605	4,881	5,002	-7.9		4,405	4,524	5,231	-15.8
Michigan	12,659	14,411	12,169	4.0		13,910	12,771	10,874	27.9
Minnesota	5,914	5,265	4,406	34.2		5,437	4,706	4,244	28.1
Missouri	17,151	16,637	14,454	18.7		16,967	15,127	13,346	27.1
Nebraska	1,959	1,934	1,688	16.1		1,953	1,840	1,503	29.9
North Dakota	992	768	605	64.0		870	770	598	45.5
Ohio	26,506	25,689	23,780	11.5		27,369	25,322	24,793	10.4
South Dakota	1,915	1,819	1,400	36.8		1,980	1,797	1,327	49.2
Wisconsin	8,000	7,990	8,396	-4.7		8,107	7,699	8,158	-0.6
South	243,826	230,283	217,950	11.9%		231,896	221,733	210,777	10.0%
Alabama	9,524	7,033	6,296	51.3		10,167	7,472	7,136	42.5
Arkansas	7,132	7,080	6,941	2.8		7,120	7,640	6,308	12.9
Delaware ^b	2,212	--	2,709	-18.3		2,129	--	2,260	-5.8
Florida	39,500	36,500	35,683	10.7		34,679	33,728	33,994	2.0
Georgia	17,575	18,078	17,373	1.2		17,333	16,608	14,797	17.1
Kentucky	9,595	8,731	8,116	18.2		9,208	8,313	7,733	19.1
Louisiana	15,353	15,079	15,735	-2.4		13,841	14,847	14,536	-4.8
Maryland	10,170	10,027	10,327	-1.5		10,207	9,617	10,004	2.0
Mississippi	8,421	5,655	5,796	45.3		7,679	5,592	4,940	55.4
North Carolina	9,494	9,661	9,848	-3.6		9,116	8,606	9,687	-5.9
Oklahoma	8,139	8,269	7,426	9.6		8,164	8,375	6,628	23.2
South Carolina	9,934	9,834	8,460	17.4		9,829	8,604	8,676	13.3
Tennessee	13,059	15,022	13,675	-4.5		13,768	13,541	13,893	-0.9
Texas	69,921	63,446	58,197	20.1		65,169	64,720	59,776	9.0
Virginia	11,700	11,392	9,791	19.5		11,606	10,033	9,148	26.9
West Virginia	2,097	2,161	1,577	33.0		1,881	1,807	1,261	49.2
West	182,228	178,398	177,996	2.4%		171,090	168,498	173,794	-1.6%
Alaska	2,805	2,315	2,427	15.6		2,736	2,230	2,599	5.3
Arizona	11,957	11,468	9,560	25.1		10,391	10,056	9,100	14.2
California	125,312	124,179	129,640	-3.3		118,646	119,683	129,621	-8.5
Colorado	7,998	7,953	7,036	13.7		7,113	6,588	5,881	20.9
Hawaii	1,832	1,892	1,594	14.9		1,504	1,735	1,379	9.1
Idaho	3,168	3,049	3,386	-6.4		3,033	2,855	2,697	12.5
Montana	1,910	1,510	1,202	58.9		1,642	1,518	1,031	59.3
Nevada	4,865	4,844	4,929	-1.3		4,800	4,734	4,374	9.7
New Mexico	4,160	4,009	3,161	31.6		3,943	3,809	3,383	16.6
Oregon	5,095	5,041	4,059	25.5		4,483	4,339	3,371	33.0
Utah	3,301	3,064	3,270	0.9		3,088	2,864	2,897	6.6
Washington ^b	9,034	8,305	7,094	--		9,067	7,401	6,764	--
Wyoming	791	769	638	24.0		644	686	697	-7.6

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

--Data not reported or percent change not calculated.

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

^bData not comparable from year to year due to changing reporting methods.

At midyear the Nation's jails supervised 784,538 persons

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

Based on the 2004 Annual Survey of Jails, the Nation's local jails held or supervised 784,538 offenders on June 30, 2004 (table 8). Jail authorities supervised 9% of these offenders (70,548) in alternative programs outside the jail facilities. A total of 713,990 persons were housed in local jails.

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

Among persons under community supervision by jail staff in 2003, 19% were required to perform community service (13,171) and 16% participated in a weekend reporting program (11,589). Seventeen percent of offenders in the community were under electronic monitoring; 20% were under other pretrial supervision; 3% were in a drug, alcohol, mental health, or other type of medical treatment program; and 14% were participating in a work release or other alternative work program.

Number of jail inmates rose 22,700 in 12 months ending June 30, 2004

Between July 1, 2003, and June 30, 2004, the number of persons held in local jail facilities grew 3.3% — from 691,301 to 713,990. The 12-month increase was similar to the average annual growth (3.9%) from midyear 1995 to midyear 2004 (figure 2). The 3.3% growth in 2003 was less than last year's increase of 3.9%. In absolute numbers, the total increase of 22,689 inmates in 2004 was 3,100 less than the increase in 2003 (25,826).

Table 8. Persons under jail supervision, by confinement status and type of program, midyear 1995, 2000, and 2002-04

Confinement status and type of program	Number of persons under jail supervision				
	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004
Total	541,913	687,033	737,912	762,672	784,538
Held in jail	507,044	621,149	665,475	691,301	713,990
Supervised outside a jail facility^a	34,869	65,884	72,437	71,371	70,548
Weekender programs	1,909	14,523	17,955	12,111	11,589
Electronic monitoring	6,788	10,782	9,706	12,678	11,689
Home detention ^b	1,376	332	1,037	594	1,173
Day reporting	1,283	3,969	5,010	7,965	6,627
Community service	10,253	13,592	13,918	17,102	13,171
Other pretrial supervision	3,229	6,279	8,702	11,452	14,370
Other work programs ^c	9,144	8,011	5,190	4,498	7,208
Treatment programs ^d	--	5,714	1,256	1,891	2,208
Other/unspecified	887	2,682	9,663	3,080	2,513

--Not available.

^aExcludes persons supervised by a probation or parole agency.

^bIncludes only those without electronic monitoring.

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

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

12-month growth rates for local jails, 1995-2004

Percent change in local jail population from previous year, 1995-2004

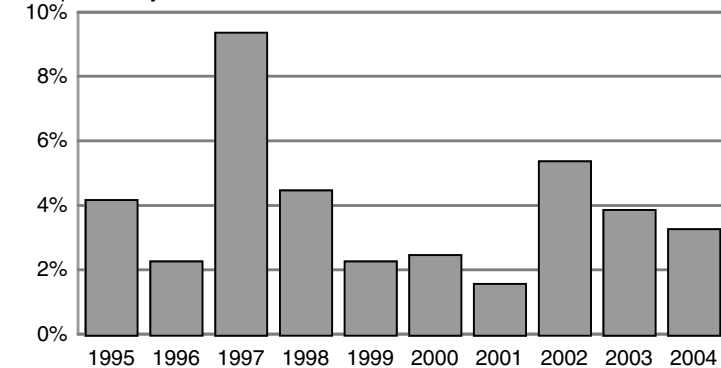


Figure 2

Jail incarceration rates rose in last 12-month period

Since 1995 the Nation's jail population on a per capita basis has increased 26%. During this period the number of jail inmates per 100,000 residents rose from 193 to 243.

Year	Number held in jail	Jail incarceration rate ^a
2004	713,990	243
2003	691,301	238
2002	665,475	231
2001	631,240	222
2000	621,149	220
1999 ^b	605,943	215
1995	507,044	193

^aNumber of jail inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents on July 1 of each year.
^bRate for 1999 adjusted using the 2000 Census of Population and Housing to estimate the July 1 resident population.

When individuals under community supervision by jail authorities are included with those in custody, the rate was 267 persons per 100,000 U.S. residents at midyear 2004.

An estimated total of 7,083 persons under age 18 were housed in adult jails on June 30, 2004 (table 9). Nearly 9 in 10 of these young inmates had been

convicted or were being held for trial as adults in criminal court. The average daily population for the year ending June 30, 2004, was 706,242, an increase of 3.7% from 2003 and 38.5% from 1995.

Characteristics of jail inmate population changing gradually

Male inmates made up 87.7% of the local jail inmate population at midyear 2004 — 2.1 percentage points lower than at midyear 1995 (table 10). During the 12-month period ending June 30, 2004, the number of adult female inmates rose 6.6%, while the number of adult male inmates increased 2.8%. On average the adult female jail population has grown 7.0% annually in the past 10 years, while the adult male inmate population has grown 4.2%.

At midyear 2004 nearly 6 in 10 persons in local jails were racial or ethnic minorities. Whites made up 44.4% of the jail population; blacks, 38.6%; Hispanics, 15.2%; and other races (Asians, American Indians, Alaska

Natives, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders), 1.8%.

On a per capita basis, men were over 7 times more likely than women to have been held in a local jail on June 30, 2004. Blacks were nearly 5 times more likely than whites, nearly 3 times more likely than Hispanics, and over 8 times more likely than persons of other races to have been in jail.

	Estimated count	Jail incarceration rate ^a
Total	713,990	243
Gender		
Male	626,407	433
Female	87,583	59
Race/Hispanic origin		
White ^b	317,400	160
Black ^b	275,400	765
Hispanic	108,300	262
Other ^c	12,900	88

Note: Inmate counts were estimated and rounded to the nearest 100. Resident population figures were estimated for July 1, 2004, based on the 2000 Census of Population and Housing. Non-Hispanic residents identifying two or more races were excluded.

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

^bNon-Hispanic only.

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

Table 9. Average daily population and the number of men, women, and juveniles in local jails, midyear 1995, 2000, and 2003-04

	1995	2000	2003	2004
Average daily population^a	509,828	618,319	680,760	706,242
Number of inmates, June 30				
Adults	499,300	613,534	684,431	706,907
Male	448,000	543,120	602,781	619,908
Female	51,300	70,414	81,650	86,999
Juveniles ^b	7,800	7,615	6,869	7,083
Held as adults ^c	5,900	6,126	5,484	6,159
Held as juveniles	1,800	1,489	1,385	924

Note: Data are for June 30. Detailed data for 1995 were estimated and rounded to the nearest 100.

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

^bJuveniles are persons held under the age of 18.

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

Table 10. Gender, race, Hispanic origin, and conviction status of local jail inmates, midyear 1995, 2000, and 2003-04

Characteristic	Percent of jail inmates			
	1995	2000	2003	2004
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Gender				
Male	89.8%	88.6%	88.1%	87.7%
Female	10.2	11.4	11.9	12.3
Race/Hispanic origin				
White ^a	40.1%	41.9%	43.6%	44.4%
Black ^a	43.5	41.3	39.2	38.6
Hispanic	14.7	15.1	15.4	15.2
Other ^b	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8
Conviction status				
Convicted	44.0%	44.0%	39.4%	39.7%
Male	39.7	39.0	34.7	34.8
Female	4.3	5.0	4.7	4.9
Unconvicted	56.0	56.0	60.6	60.3
Male	50.0	50.0	53.5	53.0
Female	6.0	6.0	7.1	7.3

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

^aNon-Hispanic only.

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

On June 30, 2004, 60% of the Nation's jail inmates were awaiting court action on their current charge. An estimated 283,500 inmates held in local jails were serving a sentence in jail, awaiting sentencing, or serving time for a probation or parole violation. As a percent of all jail inmates, the percent convicted has dropped from 44.0% at midyear 2000 to 39.7% at midyear 2004.

At midyear 2004, 94% of jail capacity occupied

In the 12 months ending June 30, 2004, fewer beds than inmates were added to the Nation's jails. At midyear 2004 the rated capacity of local jails was estimated at 755,603 beds, an increase of 19,132 in 12 months (table 11). In the same 12 month period, an additional 22,689 inmates were added to the local jail population.

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, 2004, (22,572) was less than the average growth of 25,128 beds every 12 months since midyear 1995, but was more than the growth in the number of beds during 2001 (21,522) and 2002 (14,590).

As of June 30, 2004, 94% 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 10 percentage points from 1990 to 2004. At midyear 1990 local jails operated at 4% above their rated capacity.

*On December 31, 2003, State prisons were estimated to be at capacity to 16% above capacity, while Federal prisons were operating at 39% above capacity. See *Prisoners in 2003*, November 2004, NCJ 205335.

Jail jurisdictions with an average daily population greater than 250 reported the highest occupancy rates (97%). At the same time, jail jurisdictions with an average daily population of fewer than 50 inmates were operating at 64% of rated capacity, compared to 66% in at midyear 2003.

Size of jurisdiction*	Percent of capacity occupied	
	2004	2000
Total	94%	92%
Fewer than 50 inmates	64	66
50-99	87	80
100-249	95	94
250-499	97	96
500-999	97	94
1,000 or more	97	94

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

Table 11. Rated capacity of local jails and percent of capacity occupied, 1990 and 1995-2004

Year	Rated capacity ^a	Amount of capacity added ^b	Percent of capacity occupied ^c
2004	755,603	19,132	94%
2003	736,471	22,572	94
2002	713,899	14,590	93
2001	699,309	21,522	90
2000	677,787	25,466	92
1999	652,321	39,541	93
1998	612,780	26,216	97
1997	586,564	23,593	97
1996	562,971	17,208	92
1995	545,763	41,439	93
1990	389,171		104
Average annual increase, 1995-2004	3.8%	25,128	

Note: Capacity data for 1990, 1995-98, and 2000-04 are survey estimates subject to sampling error.

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

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

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

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

On June 30, 2004, the Nation's 50 largest jail jurisdictions held 30.9% (220,556) of all jail inmates (table 12). Twenty States had at least one jurisdiction which ranked in the top 50 for average daily population. States with more than one jurisdiction among the 50 largest jail jurisdictions are California (10), Florida (8), Texas (7), Georgia (4), Ohio (2), Pennsylvania (2), and Tennessee (2).

The 2 jurisdictions with the most inmates, Los Angeles County and New York City, together held approximately 32,400 inmates, or nearly 5% of the national total.

Seventeen jurisdictions among the 50 largest experienced a decrease in the number of inmates held between July 1, 2003, and June 30, 2004. Jurisdictions with double-digit decreases were De Kalb, Georgia (down 16.8%), Essex County, New Jersey (down 12.6%), and Orange County, Florida (down 10.2%).

Excluding the District of Columbia (see footnote in table 12), 8 jail jurisdictions among the 50 largest experienced double-digit growth. The jurisdiction with the largest increase in jail population was Clark County, Nevada (up 20.5%). Other jail jurisdictions with substantial population increases were Fulton County, Georgia (up 20.2%), Orange County, California (up 20.1%), Milwaukee County, Wisconsin (up 16.5%), and Baltimore City, Maryland (up 15.4%).

Twenty of the 50 largest jail jurisdictions operated over their rated capacities. On June 30, 2004, Maricopa County, Arizona, operated at 176% of their capacity; Polk County, Florida, operated at 138%; and Fulton County, Georgia, operated at 131% of capacity.

Table 12. The 50 largest local jail jurisdictions: Number of inmates held, average daily population, and rated capacity, midyear 2002-04

Jurisdiction	Number of inmates held ^a			Average daily population ^b			Rated capacity ^c			Percent of capacity occupied at midyear ^d		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
Total	208,936	216,138	220,556	206,916	214,445	219,657	228,916	233,104	234,657	91%	93%	94%
Los Angeles County, CA	19,867	19,572	18,600	19,258	21,184	18,512	24,440	24,440	21,667	81	80	86
New York City, NY	14,201	14,115	13,818	13,952	14,533	13,751	20,793	20,793	20,793	68	68	66
Cook County, IL	10,990	10,674	10,155	10,888	10,864	10,535	9,798	9,798	10,252	112	109	99
Maricopa County, AZ	7,919	8,209	9,148	8,008	8,044	8,657	5,201	5,201	5,201	152	158	176
Harris County, TX	7,153	7,240	7,902	6,641	7,300	8,200	8,721	9,409	9,409	82	77	84
Philadelphia City, PA	7,383	7,189	7,404	7,221	6,540	7,376	5,600	5,600	7,118	132	128	104
Dallas County, TX	6,805	6,686	7,090	6,567	6,814	7,090	8,187	7,284	7,284	83	92	97
Dade County, FL	6,746	6,847	6,581	6,680	6,856	6,619	8,179	6,005	8,052	82	114	82
Orleans Parish, LA	6,482	6,282	5,778	5,875	6,062	5,923	7,477	7,673	7,673	87	82	75
Orange County, CA	5,086	5,095	6,117	4,561	5,096	5,569	5,410	4,517	4,517	94	113	135
San Bernardino County, CA	5,049	5,476	5,494	4,977	5,337	5,299	4,957	4,874	4,874	102	112	113
Broward County, FL	5,053	5,023	5,264	5,116	4,981	5,203	5,198	5,198	5,656	97	97	93
San Diego County, CA	4,656	5,209	5,243	4,872	4,933	5,163	4,634	4,666	4,768	100	112	110
Shelby County, TN	4,627	4,770	4,939	4,835	4,682	4,854	6,216	6,216	6,216	74	77	79
Baltimore City, MD	3,721	3,847	4,440	3,637	3,811	4,305	3,861	4,204	3,783	96	92	117
Hillsborough County, FL	3,406	4,057	4,464	3,501	3,800	4,269	3,373	3,710	4,190	101	109	107
Santa Clara County, CA	3,884	4,047	4,054	3,915	3,867	4,187	3,629	3,629	3,849	107	112	105
Alameda County, CA	3,719	3,857	4,116	3,886	3,840	4,056	3,811	3,601	4,634	98	107	89
Sacramento County, CA	3,295	3,650	3,958	3,293	3,634	4,004	3,885	4,318	4,751	85	85	83
Bexar County, TX	3,742	3,720	3,856	3,638	3,597	3,776	4,294	4,294	4,131	87	87	93
District of Columbia ^e	1,989	3,135	3,555	1,749	3,172	3,521	2,050	3,319	3,825	97	94	93
Orange County, FL	3,759	3,930	3,529	3,792	3,896	3,456	3,426	4,352	4,352	110	90	81
Tarrant County, TX	3,043	3,482	3,147	3,119	3,414	3,437	4,739	4,739	4,040	64	73	78
Jacksonville City, FL	2,895	3,084	3,375	2,965	3,052	3,428	3,137	3,137	3,137	92	98	108
Milwaukee County, WI	2,973	2,589	3,015	3,105	3,226	3,383	3,790	3,790	3,000	78	68	100
Riverside County, CA	3,282	3,220	3,250	3,283	3,204	3,222	3,005	3,007	2,884	109	107	113
Davidson County, TN	2,988	3,088	3,097	2,853	2,939	3,220	2,654	2,654	2,654	113	116	117
Fulton County, GA	2,389	2,931	3,524	2,746	2,597	3,152	2,698	2,698	2,698	89	109	131
Pinellas County, FL	3,058	2,907	2,922	2,884	2,938	3,087	3,303	3,119	3,119	93	93	94
Fresno County, CA	2,194	3,140	3,124	2,273	2,655	2,980	2,482	3,778	3,542	88	83	88
Clark County, NV ^f	2,475	2,537	3,056	2,749	2,561	2,906	1,488	2,441	2,855	166	104	107
Palm Beach County, FL	2,418	2,600	2,848	2,585	2,471	2,753	3,231	3,365	3,365	75	77	85
Allegheny County, PA	2,646	2,698	2,802	2,474	2,616	2,733	2,971	3,271	3,271	89	82	86
Franklin County, OH	2,626	2,751	2,681	2,514	2,674	2,659	2,659	2,659	2,659	99	103	101
Oklahoma County, OK	2,208	2,337	2,582	2,245	2,538	2,640	2,975	2,975	2,975	74	79	87
Polk County, FL	1,824	2,432	2,491	1,864	2,112	2,637	1,808	1,808	1,808	101	135	138
De Kalb County, GA	2,745	3,154	2,623	2,651	2,766	2,600	3,636	3,636	3,636	75	87	72
Suffolk County, MA	2,492	2,504	2,479	2,444	2,427	2,539	2,299	2,291	2,932	108	109	85
Wayne County, MI	2,649	2,500	2,497	2,700	2,606	2,483	2,685	2,721	2,721	99	92	92
Marion County, IN	2,468	2,720	2,593	2,467	2,775	2,470	2,405	2,465	2,510	103	110	103
Gwinnett County, GA	1,962	2,015	2,187	1,860	1,777	2,454	1,729	1,964	1,964	113	103	111
King County, WA	2,660	2,440	2,407	2,714	2,400	2,423	3,641	2,388	2,527	73	102	95
Travis County, TX	2,564	2,166	2,341	2,544	2,459	2,407	2,275	2,847	2,847	113	76	82
El Paso County, TX	2,275	2,421	2,539	2,398	2,384	2,400	2,464	2,448	2,448	92	99	104
Cobb County, GA	2,156	2,467	2,405	2,200	2,201	2,339	2,581	2,581	2,634	84	96	91
Essex County, NJ	2,532	2,612	2,284	2,450	2,700	2,300	2,410	3,410	2,410	105	77	95
Hamilton County, OH	2,059	2,309	2,335	1,999	2,124	2,242	2,470	2,470	2,470	83	93	95
Kern County, CA	2,384	2,264	2,099	2,560	2,221	2,189	2,698	2,324	2,324	88	97	90
Reeves County, TX	2,045	2,167	2,212	1,998	2,085	2,153	2,185	2,969	2,184	94	73	101
Bernalillo County, NM	1,394	1,973	2,136	1,410	1,680	2,096	1,358	2,048	2,048	103	96	104

Note: Jurisdictions are ordered by their average daily population in 2004.

^aNumber of inmates held in jail facilities.

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

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

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

^eData for 2002 are not comparable to prior years due to changes in reporting methods. Figures in 2003-04 include the D.C. Detention Facility, community corrections center, and contract housing under the Department of Corrections.

^fThe confined population total for Clark County, NV, excludes those held in contract facilities.

An estimated 13% of black males in their late twenties in prison or jail in 2004

When total incarceration rates are estimated separately by age group, black males in their twenties and thirties are found to have high rates relative to other groups. Among the more than 2.1 million offenders incarcerated on June 30, 2004, an estimated 576,600 were black males between ages 20 and 39 (table 13).

Among males age 25 to 29, 12.6% of blacks were in prison or jail, compared to 3.6% of Hispanics and about 1.7% of whites (table 14).

Although incarceration rates drop with age, the percentage of black males age 45 to 54 in prison or jail in 2004 was an estimated 4.5% — more than twice the highest rate (1.7%) among white males (age 30 to 34).

Female incarceration rates, though significantly lower than male rates at every age, reveal similar racial and ethnic differences. Black females (with a prison and jail rate of 359 per 100,000) were 2½ times more likely than Hispanic females (143 per 100,000) and nearly 4½ times more likely than white females (81 per 100,000) to be incarcerated in 2004. These differences among white, black, and Hispanic females were consistent across all age groups.

Among black females, the rate was highest (993 per 100,000) among those age 35 to 39. This rate was more than 4 times higher than the rate among white females in this age group (238 per 100,000).

Methodology

National Prisoner Statistics (NPS)

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

Table 13. Number of inmates in State or Federal prisons and local jails, by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and age, June 30, 2004

Age	Number of inmates in State or Federal prisons or local jails							
	Male				Female			
	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
Total	1,947,800	695,800	842,500	366,800	183,400	81,700	67,700	28,600
18-19	73,200	24,300	33,000	13,600	4,500	1,800	1,500	1,000
20-24	352,000	107,300	161,900	74,500	26,900	12,000	9,100	5,200
25-29	339,600	97,700	155,600	78,700	27,100	11,700	9,900	4,700
30-34	316,400	106,900	134,500	68,600	33,500	14,800	12,300	5,400
35-39	291,600	110,700	124,600	49,900	36,300	16,300	13,800	5,100
40-44	250,200	104,500	104,500	36,100	28,600	12,900	11,300	3,800
45-54	237,800	100,500	99,000	33,500	21,500	9,700	8,300	2,700
55 or older	71,900	39,900	21,400	9,300	4,000	2,300	1,000	600

Note: Based on custody counts from National Prisoners Statistics (NPS-1A), 2004 and Annual Survey of Jails, 2004. Estimates by age were obtained from Survey of Inmates in Local Jails, 2002, National Corrections Reporting Program, 2002, and Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP) for inmates on September 30, 2002. Estimates were rounded

to the nearest 100.

^aIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders. The total also includes ages not shown.

^bExcludes Hispanics.

Table 14. Number of inmates in State or Federal prisons and local jails per 100,000 residents, by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and age, June 30, 2004

Age	Number of inmates per 100,000 residents of each group							
	Male				Female			
	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
Total	1,348	717	4,919	1,717	123	81	359	143
18-19	1,727	911	5,473	1,957	112	71	262	162
20-24	3,255	1,641	11,054	3,577	264	191	625	304
25-29	3,390	1,666	12,603	3,606	283	203	746	268
30-34	3,060	1,691	10,979	3,438	330	237	905	313
35-39	2,755	1,607	10,036	2,866	346	238	993	331
40-44	2,187	1,314	7,993	2,403	247	162	764	271
45-54	1,162	664	4,546	1,652	101	63	327	136
55 or older	247	170	898	473	11	8	29	25

Note: Based on the U.S. resident population for July 1, 2004, by gender, race and Hispanic origin. Detailed categories exclude persons identifying with two or more races.

^aIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders. The total also includes ages not shown.

^bExcludes Hispanics.

the 50 States and the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

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

Excluded from NPS counts are persons confined in locally administered confinement facilities who are under the jurisdiction of local authorities. NPS counts include all inmates

in State-operated facilities in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont, which have combined jail-prison systems. (See *National Prisoner Statistics jurisdiction notes*, on the BJS Web site.)

Annual Survey of Jails, 2004

In each of the years between the full censuses, a sample survey of jails is conducted to estimate baseline characteristics of the Nation's jails and the inmates housed in these jails. Based on information from the *1999 Census of Jails*, a sample of jail jurisdictions was selected for the 2004 survey. A jurisdiction is a county (parish in Louisiana) or municipal government that administers one or more local jails. The sample included all jail facilities (940) in 878 jurisdictions.

In drawing the sample, all multi-jurisdictional (55) jails were included in the sample with certainty. These jails are operated jointly by two or more jurisdictions. Other jurisdictions (356) were included automatically in the sample if their jails held juvenile inmates on census day and had an average daily population of 250 or more inmates, or if their jails held only adults and had an average daily population of 500 or more.

The remaining jurisdictions were stratified into two groups: jurisdictions with jails holding at least one juvenile on June 30, 1999, and jurisdictions with jails holding adults only. Using stratified probability sampling, 467 jurisdictions were then selected from 10 strata based on the average daily population in the 1999 census.

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

After follow-up phone calls to respondents, the response rate for the survey was 100% for critical items such as rated capacity, average daily population, and number of inmates confined. (For standard errors, see *Appendix tables*, Annual Survey of Jails 2004, on the BJS Web site.)

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

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

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

Paige M. Harrison and Allen J. Beck wrote this report. Jennifer C. Karberg verified the report and provided statistical assistance. Tom Hester edited the report.

Data collection and processing were carried out by Pamela Butler (National Prisoner Statistics) and Lisa McNelis (Annual Survey of Jails), under the supervision of Charlene Sebold, Governments Division, Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.

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National Prisoner Statistics jurisdiction notes

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

Arizona — Counts are based on custody data.

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

Colorado — Counts include 71 inmates housed in local jails, 3,074 inmates in Colorado contract, and 235 inmates in the Youthful Offender System, which was established primarily for violent juvenile offenders. Counts of inmates with sentences of more than 1 year include an undetermined number with a sentence of 1 year or less. Reports foreign-born inmates rather than noncitizens.

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

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

Federal — Custody counts include inmates housed in privately operated secure facilities under contract with BOP or with a State or local government that has an intergovernmental agreement. Also includes inmates held in privately operated community correctional centers. Racial categories include 42,028 inmates of Hispanic origin.

Georgia — Counts are based on custody data.

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

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

Kansas — Counts of inmates with sentences of more than 1 year include an undetermined number with a sentence of 1 year or less. Racial categories include 722 inmates of Hispanic origin.

Louisiana — Data system does not include Hispanic origin.

Maryland — Counts by sentence length are estimates extracted from actual sentence length breakdowns from automated data and applied to totals based on manual data. Data system does not include Hispanic origin. Reports foreign-born inmates rather than noncitizens.

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

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

Minnesota — Racial categories include 585 inmates of Hispanic origin.

New Hampshire — Racial categories include 117 inmates of Hispanic origin.

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

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

North Carolina — Data system does not include Hispanic origin.

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

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

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

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

Tennessee — Reports foreign-born inmates rather than noncitizens.

Texas — Reports the use of intermediate sanctions in lieu of parole violation for 11,048 inmates. The intermediate sanction includes incarceration for a period of 1 to 3 months; thus, these inmates were included in the national total for parole violators.

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

Wisconsin — Custody counts exclude inmates held in non-Wisconsin DOC facilities under contract. Racial categories include 1,630 inmates of Hispanic origin.

Appendix table 1. Standard error estimates for the Annual Survey of Jails, 2004

Characteristic	Survey estimates	Standard error	Relative standard error (percent)
Total	784,538	4,198	0.54%
Held in jail	713,990	3,919	0.55
Supervised outside a jail facility	70,548	1,186	1.68
Excluding weekenders	58,959	1,093	1.85
Weekenders	11,589	444	3.82
Average daily population	706,242	3,748	0.53
Rated capacity	755,603	4,800	0.64

*Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

Appendix table 2. Standard error estimates by selected characteristic, Annual Survey of Jails, 2004

Characteristic	Total*	Survey estimates	Standard error	Relative standard error (percent)
Gender				
Male	626,407	626,407	3,471	0.55%
Female	87,583	87,583	665	0.76
Adults	706,907	706,907	3,924	0.56%
Juveniles				
Held as adults	7,083	7,083	188	2.65%
Held as juveniles	6,159	6,159	162	2.63
	924	924	95	10.28
Race/Hispanic origin^a				
White	317,400	306,093	3,255	1.08%
Black	275,400	265,609	2,335	0.88
Hispanic	108,300	104,442	1,679	1.61
Other ^b	12,900	12,456	691	5.55
Conviction status (adults)				
Awaiting trial or in other unconvicted category	424,200	413,985	3,171	0.77%
Convicted	279,800	273,102	2,638	0.97

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

^aExcludes persons of unknown race or Hispanic origin.

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