



# Bureau of Justice Statistics **Bulletin**

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# Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2003

By Paige M. Harrison and Jennifer C. Karberg BJS Statisticians

At midyear 2003 the Nation's prisons and jails incarcerated 2,078,570 persons. Prisoners in the custody of the 50 States and the Federal Government accounted for two-thirds of the incarcerated population (1,380,776 inmates). The other third were held in local jails (691,301).

On June 30, 2003, 1,460,920 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, 2003, the number under State jurisdiction rose by 2.6%, while the number under Federal jurisdiction rose by 5.4%. Vermont (up 12.2%), Minnesota (up 9.4%), Maine (up 9.1%), and Mississippi (up 6.5%) had the largest percentage increases. Nine States had decreases, including Rhode Island (-3.4%), Arkansas (-2.2%), and Montana (-2.1%).

At midyear 2003 local jail authorities held or supervised 762,672 offenders. Ten percent of these offenders (71,371) were supervised outside jail facilities in programs such as community service, work release, weekend reporting, electronic monitoring, and other alternative programs.

### **Highlights**

Prison population increased by 40,983, the largest increase in 4 years					
Prison	Number	Incarceration	Inmates per	Growth, 6/30/02	Percent
population	of inmates	rate, 6/30/03	100,000 residents*	to 6/30/03	change
5 highest:					
Federal	170,461	Louisiana	803	Vermont	12.2%
Texas	164,222	Texas	692	Minnesota	9.4
California	163,361	Mississippi	688	Maine	9.1
Florida	80,352	Oklahoma	645	Mississippi	6.5
New York	65,914	Alabama	612	Arizona	5.6
5 lowest:					
North Dakota	1,168	Maine	148	Rhode Island	-3.4%
Wyoming	1,809	Minnesota	150	Arkansas	-2.2
Vermont	1,984	North Dakota	175	Montana	-2.1
Maine	2,009	Rhode Island	187	New York	-1.8
New Hampshire	2.483	New Hampshire	193	Delaware	-1.1

<sup>\*</sup>Prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year per 100,000 in the resident population.

#### In the year ending June 30, 2003 —

- The number of inmates in custody in local jails rose by 25,826; in State prison by 21,552; and in Federal prison by 10,492.
- The smaller State prison systems had the greatest percentage increase: Vermont (up 12.2%), Minnesota (up 9.4%), and Maine (up 9.1%).

#### At midyear 2003 —

- A total of 3,006 State prisoners were under age 18. Adult jails held a total of 6,869 persons under age 18.
- State and Federal correctional authorities held 90,700 noncitizens, up from 88,677 (2.3%) at midyear 2003.
- There were 119 female inmates per 100,000 women in the United States, compared to 1,331 male inmates per 100,000 men.
- An estimated 12% of black males, 3.7% of Hispanic males, and 1.6% of

white males in their twenties were in prison or jail.

- Local jails were operating 6% below their rated capacity. In contrast, at yearend 2002 State prisons were operating between 1% and 17% above capacity, and Federal prisons were 33% above their rated capacity.
- Privately operated prison facilities held 94,361 inmates (up 1.3% since yearend 2002). The Federal system reported the largest increase among inmates in private prisons (up 1,181).

# Number of jail inmates up 3.9% in 12 months ending June 30, 2003

Year	Number of inmates in jail custody	Incarcera- tion rate*	Percent of capacity occupied
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 715 per 100,000 residents

On June 30, 2003, 1,380,776 inmates were in the custody of State and Federal prison authorities, and 691,301 inmates were in the custody of local jail authorities. In the first 6 months of 2003, the Nation's prison population increased 19,518 (1.4%). These data were collected in the 2003 National Prisoner Statistics program and the 2003 Annual Survey of Jails. (See Methodology, page 11, for a description of data collections.)

Since midyear 2002 the total incarcerated population has increased 2.9% (table 1). Including inmates in public and privately operated facilities, the number of inmates in State prisons increased 1.8%; in Federal prisons, 7.1%; and in local jails, 3.9%. At midvear 2003, Federal prisons (including all secure and non-secure public and private facilities) held 8.0% of all inmates, up from 5.6% in 1995.

Between yearend 1995 and midyear 2003, the incarcerated population grew an average of 3.7% annually.

During this period the Federal and State prison populations and the local iail population grew at the average annual rates of 8.0%, 2.9%, and 4.0%, respectively.

In the 12 months before midyear 2003, the number of inmates in prison and jail rose an estimated 57,601 inmates, or 1,108 inmates per week.

The rate of incarceration in prison and jail in 2003 was 715 inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents — up from 703 at midyear 2002. At midyear 2003, 1 in every 140 U.S. residents were in prison or jail.

#### State prison population largest increase since 1999

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 1.3% in 2003 (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 2003, the number of Federal inmates increased 4.2% (nearly 3 times the rate of State growth).

Growth rates in Federal prison population at 6-month intervals

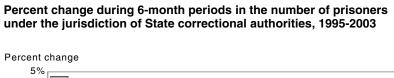
	January to June	July to December
2003	4.2%	%
2002	3.0	1.1
2001	5.1	2.8
2000	5.4	2.0
1999	6.0	3.7
1998	5.3	3.5
1997	4.4	2.6
1996	3.5	1.8
1995	4.7	8.0

Table 1. Number of persons held in State or Federal prisons or in local jails, 1995-2003

	Total inmates	Prisoners	in custody	Inmates held	Total incar-
Year	in custody	Federal	State	in local jails	ceration rate <sup>a</sup>
1995	1,585,586	89,538	989,004	507,044	601
1999 <sup>b</sup>	1,893,115	125,682	1,161,490	605,943	672
2000°	1,935,919	133,921	1,176,269	621,149	683
2001°	1,961,247	143,337	1,180,155	631,240	685
2002°					
June 30	2,020,969	148,783	1,199,949	665,475	703
December 31		151,618	1,209,640		
2003°					
June 30	2,078,570	159,275	1,221,501	691,301	715
Percent change,					
6/30/02- 6/30/03	2.9%	7.1%	1.8%	3.9%	
	,		,	0.075	
Annual average increase,					
12/31/95 - 6/30/03	3.7%	8.0%	2.9%	4.0%	

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.

<sup>°</sup>Total counts include Federal inmates in non-secure privately operated facilities (6,143 in 2000, 6,192 in 2001, and 6,762 (June) and 6,598 (December) in 2002, and 6,493 in 2003) and exclude those District of Columbia inmates reported in the Annual Survey of Jails.



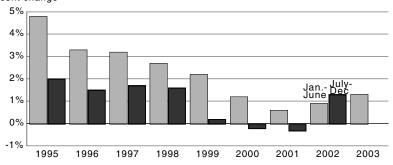


Figure 1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>Persons in custody per 100,000 residents in each reference year.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup>The incarceration rate for 1999 was adjusted based on the resident population estimated for December 31, 1999, using the 2000 Census of Population and Housing.

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 40,983 State and Federal prison inmates between July 1, 2002, and June 30, 2003, was significantly higher than the growth during the previous 12-month period (20,587 inmates).

The 2.9% growth represents the largest growth in the prison population since the 12-month period ending June 30, 1999. However, it remains lower than the average annual growth of 3.2% from 1995 to 2003.

> Annual increase in the number of prisoners under State or Federal

	<u>jurisdiction, Jι</u>	uly 1-June 30
Years	Number	Percent
2002-03 2001-02 2000-01	40,983 20,587 14,587	2.9% 1.5 1.0
1999-00 1998-99 1997-98 1996-97	30,710 56,059 57,726 56,710	2.3 4.4 4.7 4.9
1995-96	57,507	5.2
Average growt 1995-2003	h, 41,859	3.2

#### Federal system accounts for over 20% of inmate population increase

Over a fifth of the growth (23%) in the Nation's prison population during the 12 months ending June 30, 2003, was accounted for by the 8,780 additional inmates under jurisdiction of the Federal system. During this 12-month period, several States also experienced substantial growth, including Vermont (12.2%), Minnesota (9.4%), Maine (9.1%), and Mississippi (6.5%).

Nine States experienced a decline in their prison population. Rhode Island had the largest percentage decrease (-3.4%), followed by Arkansas (-2.2%), Montana (-2.1%), and New York (-1.8%).

Table 2. Prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, June 30 and December 31, 2002, and June 30, 2003

Percent change from —

				Percent cha	ange from —	Prison incar-
Region and		Total		6/30/02 to	12/31/02 to	ceration rate,
jurisdiction	6/30/03	12/31/02	6/30/02	6/30/03	6/30/03	6/30/03 <sup>a</sup>
U.S. total	1,460,920	1,437,807	1,419,937	2.9%	1.6%	480
Federal	170,461	163,528	161,681	5.4%	4.2%	51
State	1,290,459	1,274,279	1,258,256	2.6	1.3	429
	475 750	475.007	475 400	0.40/	0.40/	004
Northeast	175,753	175,907	175,102	0.4%	-0.1%	304
Connecticut	20,525	20,720	20,243	1.4	-0.9	403
Maine	2,009	1,900	1,841	9.1	5.7	148
Massachusetts <sup>c</sup>	10,511	10,329	10,620	-1.0	1.8	235
New Hampshire	2,483	2,451	2,476	0.3	1.3	193
New Jersey <sup>d</sup>	28,213	27,891	28,054	0.6	1.2	327
New York	65,914	67,065	67,131	-1.8	-1.7	343
Pennsylvania	40,545	40,168	39,275	3.2	0.9	328
Rhode Island <sup>b</sup>	3,569	3,520	3,694	-3.4	1.4	187
Vermont <sup>b</sup>	1,984	1,863	1,768	12.2	6.5	226
Midwest	247,478	245,323	243,861	1.5%	0.9%	377
Illinois <sup>d</sup>	43,186	42,693	43,142	0.1	1.2	341
Indiana	22,576	21,611	21,425	5.4	4.5	363
Iowa	8,395	8,398	8,172	2.7	0	285
Kansas⁴	9,009	8,935	8,758	2.9	0.8	331
Michigan	49,524	50,591	49,961	-0.9	-2.1	491
Minnesota	7,612	7,129	6,958	9.4	6.8	150
Missouri	30,649	30,099	30,034	2.0	1.8	537
Nebraska	4,103	4,058	4,031	1.8	1.1	232
North Dakota	1,168	1,112	1,168	0	5.0	175
Ohio <sup>d</sup>	45,831	45,646	45,349	1.1	0.4	401
South Dakota	3,059	2,918	2,900	5.5	4.8	398
Wisconsin	22,366	22,133	21,963	1.8	1.1	393
	•	,	•			
South	581,901	572,233	561,411	3.6%	1.7%	541
Alabama	28,440	27,947	27,495	3.4	1.8	612
Arkansas	12,378	13,091	12,655	-2.2	-5.4	445
Delaware <sup>b</sup>	6,879	6,778	6,957	-1.1	1.5	500
Floridae	80,352	75,210	73,553			472
Georgia <sup>f</sup>	47,004	47,445	46,417	1.3	-0.9	541
Kentucky	16,377	15,923	16,172	1.3	2.9	384
Louisiana	36,091	36,032	36,171	-0.2	0.2	803
Maryland	24,186	24,162	24,329	-0.6	0.1	427
Mississippi	20,542	19,923	19,287	6.5	3.1	688
North Carolina	33,334	32,796	32,755	1.8	1.6	348
Oklahomad	23,004	22,702	23,435		1.3	645
South Carolina	24,247	23,715	23,017	5.3	2.2	561
Tennessee	25,409	24,989	24,277	4.7	1.7	435
Texas	164,222	162,003	157,664	4.2	1.4	692
Virginia	34,733	34.973	32,739		-0.7	470
West Virginia	4,703	4,544	4,488	4.8	3.5	257
1100t riigiilia	4,700	7,0-1-	1,-100	0	0.0	201
West	285,327	280,816	277,882	2.7%	1.6%	416
Alaska <sup>b</sup>	4,431	4,398	4,205	5.4	0.8	399
Arizona <sup>f</sup>	30,741	29,359	29,103	5.6	4.7	502
California	163,361	161,361	160,315	1.9	1.2	455
Coloradod	19,085	18,833	18,320	4.2	1.3	419
Hawaiib	5,635	5,423	5,541	1.7	3.9	311
Idaho	5,825	6,203	5,802	0.4	-6.1	426
Montana	3,440	3,323	3,515	-2.1	3.5	375
Nevada	10,527	10,478	10,426	1.0	0.5	466
New Mexico	6,173	5,989	5,929	4.1	3.1	312
Oregon	12,422	12,085	11,812	5.2	2.8	349
Utah	5,594	5,565	5,353	4.5	0.5	234
Washington	16,284	16,062	15,829	2.9	1.4	262
Wyoming	1,809	1,737	1,732	2.9 4.4	4.1	361
_ vv yonning	1,009	1,707	1,702	7.7	7.1	501

<sup>--</sup>Not calculated due to change in reporting.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>The number of prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year per 100,000 residents.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup>Prison and jails form an integrated system. Data include total jail and prison population.

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

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

Population figures in 2003 are jurisdiction counts, not custody counts as in previous years. Population figures are based on custody counts.

## Table 3. Prisoners held in private facilities, December 31, 2002, and June 30, 2003

	Inmates held in private facilities Percent o			
Region and	Numb	er	all inmates	
jurisdiction	6/30/03	12/31/02	6/30/03	
U.S. total	94,361	93,179	6.5%	
Federal <sup>c</sup> State	21,372 72,989	20,191 72,988	12.5 5.7	
Northeast Connecticut Maine Massachusetts New Hampshire New Jersey New York Pennsylvania Rhode Island Vermont	3,132 0 0 0 0 2,581 0 551 0	3,146 0 8 0 0 2,601 0 537 0	1.8% 0 0 0 0 9.1 0 1.4 0	
Midwest Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Michigan Minnesota Missouri Nebraska North Dakota Ohio South Dakota Wisconsin	5,370 0 650 0 0 480 0 0 0 1 1,921 30 2,288	6,742 0 843 0 0 460 0 0 24 1,927 32 3,456	2.2% 0 2.9 0 1.0 0 0 0.1 4.2 1.0 10.2	
South  Alabama Arkansas Delaware Florida Georgia Kentucky Louisiana Maryland Mississippi North Carolina Oklahoma South Carolina Tennessee Texas Virginia West Virginia	47,066 409 0 0 4,266 4,599 2,151 2,933 128 3,406 207 5,573 48 5,079 16,714 1,553 0	45,561 0 0 4,173 4,573 1,105 2,929 127 3,435 186 6,470 21 4,200 16,773 1,569 0	8.1% 1.4 0 0 5.3 9.8 13.1 8.1 0.5 16.6 0.6 24.2 0.2 20.0 10.2 4.5 0	
West Alaska Arizona California Colorado Hawaii Idaho Montana Nevada New Mexico Oregon Utah Washington Wyoming	17,421 1,299 2,315 4,406 2,451 1,333 1,273 895 0 2,737 0 0 239 473	17,539 1,360 1,965 4,649 2,452 1,347 1,266 963 434 2,576 0 0 0 527	6.1% 29.3 7.5 2.7 12.8 23.7 21.9 26.0 0 44.3 0 0 1.5 26.1	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>Excludes inmates in publicly operated State or local facilities.

#### Prison incarceration rates continue to rise

The incarceration rate of State and Federal prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year was 480 per 100,000 U.S. residents on June 30, 2003, up from 476 per 100,000 on December 31, 2002. At midyear 2003, 12 States led by Louisiana (803 sentenced prisoners per 100,000 State residents), Texas (692), and Mississippi (688), exceeded the national rate. Nine States, including Maine (148), Minnesota (150), and North Dakota (175) — had rates that were less than half of the national rate.

Overall, the State incarceration rate rose about 14% between yearend 1995 and midyear 2003, from 379 to 429 prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents. At the same time, the Federal incarceration rate rose almost 60%, from 32 to 51 prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents.

Since yearend 1995 the number of sentenced inmates per 100,000 residents has risen from 411 to 480. During this period prison incarceration rates rose the most in the Midwest (from 310 to 377), followed by the South (from 483 to 541) and the West (from 358 to 416). The rate in the Northeast rose slightly from 301 to 304.

Number of sentenced inmates per 100.000 U.S. residents on December 31—

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	State	Federal	Totala	
1995	379	32	411	
1996	393	33	427	
1997	409	35	444	
1998	421	38	460	
1999 <sup>b</sup>	422	40	462	
2000	426	42	469	
2001	422	48	470	
2002	427	49	476	
2003, midyear	429	51	480	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>Totals may not add due to rounding.

# Half of inmates in private facilities held for Federal system and three States

In the first 6 months of 2003, the number of prisoners held in privately operated facilities increased from 93,179 to 94,361, an increase of 1.3% (table 3). Overall, private facilities held 6.5% of all State and Federal inmates, up from 6.2% at midyear 2002.

The Federal system (21,372), Texas (16,714), Oklahoma (5,573), and Tennessee (5,079) reported the largest number of inmates in private facilities at midyear 2003. Four States — New Mexico (44%), Alaska (29%), Wyoming, and Montana (both 26%) — had at least a quarter of their prisoners in private facilities.

Number of inmates held in privately operated facilities

_				Percent of
	Total	State	Federal	all inmates
06/30/03	94,361	72,989	21,372	6.5%
12/31/02	93,179	72,988	20,191	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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup>Based on the total number of inmates under State or Federal jurisdiction.

<sup>°</sup>Includes 6,493 and 6,598 Federal inmates held in privately operated community correctional centers on 6/30/03 and 12/31/02, respectively.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup>Rates for 1999 adjusted using the *2000 Census of Population and Housing* to estimate the December 31, 1999, resident population.

#### Female inmate population rose at a faster rate than male inmate population in last 12-month period

From July 1, 2002, to June 30, 2003, the number of women under the jurisdiction of State and Federal prison authorities grew from 95,363 to 100,102, an increase of 5.0% (table 4). The number of men rose 2.7%, from 1,324,574 to 1,360,818. At midyear 2003, 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 5.2%, higher than the 3.4% average increase of male inmates. Women accounted for 6.9% of all inmates at midyear 2003, up from 6.1% at yearend 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. On June 30, 2003, the rate for inmates serving a sentence of more than 1 year was 61 female inmates per 100,000 women in the United States, compared to 914 sentenced male inmates per 100,000 men.

Table 4. Prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, by gender, 1995, 2002, and 2003

	Men	Women
All inmates		
6/30/03	1,360,818	100,102
6/30/02	1,324,574	95,363
12/31/95	1,057,406	68,468
Percent change,		
2002-2003	2.7%	5.0%
Average annual, 1995-2003	3.4%	5.2%
1995-2005	3.4 /0	5.2 /6
Sentenced to more		
than 1 year		
6/30/03	1,305,496	90,946
6/30/02	1,271,566	86,889
12/31/95	1,021,059	63,963
Incarceration rate*		
6/30/03	914	61
6/30/02	902	60
12/31/95	781	47

<sup>\*</sup>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 1999-2003

Inmates under age 18					
Year	Total	Male	Female		
2003	3,006	2,880	126		
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 2003.

#### Number of State inmates under age 18 continues to decline

A total of 3,006 State prisoners were under age 18 on June 30, 2003, down slightly from 3,038 at midyear 2002 (table 5). Overall, 0.2% of all State prisoners were under age 18.

Ten States reported more than 100 prisoners under age 18 at midyear 2003, led by Texas (487), Connecticut (300), Florida (298), New York (231), and North Carolina (178). Three of these States reported an increase in their under age 18 populations held in prison during the 12 months ending June 30, 2003.

Three States (Maine, Kentucky, and West Virginia) had no inmates under age 18 at midyear 2003. Fourteen other States reported fewer than 10 inmates under age 18.

	Number of ers under	Percent	
	6/30/03	6/30/02	change
Texas	487	230	111.7%
Connecticut	300	366	-18.0
Florida	298	306	-2.6
New York	231	210	10.0
North Carolina	178	200	-11.0
California	147	112	31.3
South Carolina	140	140	0
Arizona	116	147	-21.1
Michigan	105	106	-0.9
Illinois	102	111	-8.1

Table 6. Number of noncitizens held in State or Federal prisons at midyear, 1998-2003

	N	Noncitizen inmates							
Year	Total	Federal	State						
2003	90,700	34,456	56,244						
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 char	Percent change,								
2002-2003	2.3%	1.7%	2.6%						

#### At midyear 2003, 62% of noncitizen prisoners held in State facilities; 38% in Federal facilities

On June 30, 2003, 90,700 noncitizens were in the custody of State or Federal correctional authorities, up from 88,677 at midyear 2002 (table 6). Overall, 6.6% of State and Federal inmates at midyear 2003 were not U.S. citizens. The noncitizen prisoner population increased between 1998 and 1999. and since then has remained nearly stable, changing about 2% between midyear 1999 and midyear 2003.

At midyear 2003, 34,456 Federal inmates were noncitizens, representing over 20% of all prisoners in Federal custody. California (18,559), Texas (8,702), New York (8,370), Florida (4,739), and Arizona (3,670) held almost 80% of all noncitizens confined in State prison. Noncitizen prisoners accounted for over 10% of the prison populations of California, New York, Arizona, and Nevada.

	Noncitize	ens held	Percent of
	in prison		all inmates
	6/30/03	6/30/02	6/30/03
Federal	34,456	33,873	23.5%
California	18,559	19,418	12.1
Texas	8,702	8,002	5.8
New York*	8,370	8,306	12.6
Florida	4,739	4,526	5.9
Arizona	3,670	3,412	12.1
Washington	1,262	1,476	9.1
Nevada	1,091	1,064	4.2
Georgia	1,030	771	1.6
Connecticut	934	925	4.8

<sup>\*</sup>New York reports foreign-born inmates rather than noncitizens.

<sup>--</sup>Not available.

#### Growth continues as rising admissions outpace releases

From 2000 to 2002 admissions to State prison rose 5.8% (from 581,487 in 2000 to 615,377 in 2002). During 2002, 589,844 sentenced prisoners were released from State prisons, up from 569,599 in 2000 — an increase of 3.6% (table 7).

Admissions to the Federal prison system increased 10.1% between 2000 and 2002 (from 43,732 to 48,144); releases increased 20.1% (35,259 to 42,339). Although releases rose faster than admissions, the number of admissions to Federal prison in 2002 exceeded releases by more than 5,800 inmates.

Overall, State prison release rates dropped from 37 per 100 inmates in 1990 to 31 per 100 in 1995 and then remained nearly unchanged (reaching 32 per 100 in 2002). However, as a result of increasing total prison populations, the absolute number of releases increased 30% (from 455,139 in 1995 to 589,844 in 2002).

#### Number of parole violators returned to prison stable since 1998

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 less than 1%, while new court commitments rose 13%.

	State prison admissions								
		New court	Parole						
Year	All*	commitments	violators						
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	584,643	350,431	203,569						
2001	593,838	365,714	215,450						
2002	615,377	392,717	207,251						

<sup>\*</sup>Based on inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year. Excludes escapes, AWOL's, and transfers to and from other jurisdictions.

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

,		Admis	sionsª			Relea	sesª	
				Percent				Percent
Region and jurisdiction	2002	2001	2000	change, 2000-02	2002	2001	2000	change, 2000-02
U.S. total		638,978		6.1%		3 628,626		
Federal	48.144	4E 140	42 720	10.1	40.00	0 20 270	25 250	20.1
State	- ,	45,140 593,838	43,732 581,487	5.8	42,33 589.84	9 38,370 4 590,256		
		•	•		•	·	•	
Northeast Connecticut	70,879 7,169	67,966 6,576	67,765 6,185	4.6% 15.9	67,80 6,20			
Maine	1,026		751	36.6	79	,	,	
Massachusetts	1,833		2,062	-11.1	2,29			
New Hampshire	1,113		1,051	5.9	1,05			
New Jersey New York	14,576 26,216		13,653 27,601	6.8 -5.0	14,82 26,82			
Pennsylvania	13,401		11,777	13.8	10,62			
Rhode Island	3,760		3,701	1.6	3,31			
Vermont <sup>b</sup>	1,785	972	984		1,85	7 1,069	946	
Midwest	133.378	126,464	117.776	13.2%	129.80	3 124,030	114.382	13.5%
Illinois	34,467		29,344	17.5	36,16	2 36,313	28,876	
Indiana	14,001	13,012	11,876	17.9	13,33			
Iowa Kansas	5,516 4,881	4,826 4,502	4,656 5,002	18.5 -2.4	5,74 4,52			
Michigan	14,411	13,105	12,169	18.4	12,77			
Minnesota	5,265	4,620	4,406	19.5	4,70		,	10.9
Missouri	16,637		14,454	15.1	15,12			
Nebraska North Dakota	1,934 768		1,688 605	14.6 26.9	1,84 77			
Ohio	25,689		23,780	8.0	25,32			
South Dakota	1,819		1,400	29.9	1,79			
Wisconsin	7,990	7,442	8,396	-4.8	7,69	9 7,027	8,158	-5.6
South		224,811		6.6%		6 221,604		
Alabama	7,033		6,296	11.7	7,47			
Arkansas Delaware⁵	7,080 4,294		6,941 2,709	2.0	7,64 4,07			
Florida	36,500		35,683	2.3	33,72			
Georgia	18,078	17,342	17,373	4.1	16,60			
Kentucky	8,731	7,450	8,116	7.6	8,31			
Louisiana Maryland	15,079 10,027	15,667 10,399	15,735 10,327	-4.2 -2.9	14,84 9,61		14,536 10,004	
Mississippi	5,655		5,796	-2.4	5,59			
North Carolina	9,661	9,433	9,848	-1.9	8,60			
Oklahoma	8,269	7,872	7,426	11.4	8,37			
South Carolina Tennessee	9,834 15,022		8,460 13,675	16.2 9.9	8,60 13,54			
Texas	63,446	,	58,197	9.0	64,72			_
Virginia	11,392			16.4	10,03			
West Virginia	2,161	1,783	1,577	37.0	1,80	7 1,422	1,261	43.3
West	178,858	174,597	177,996	0.5%	168,66	2 175,249	173,794	-3.0%
Alaska	2,775	,	2,427	14.3	2,39		2,599	
Arizona California	11,468			20.0	10,05			
California	7,953	126,895 7,252	7,036	-4.2 13.0	6,58	3 129,982 8 6,634		
Hawaii	1,892			18.7	1,73			
Idaho	3,049			-10.0	2,85	5 2,539	,	
Montana	1,510		1,202	25.6	1,51			
Nevada New Mexico	4,844 4,009		4,929 3,161	-1.7 26.8	4,73 3,80			
Oregon	5,041	4,473		24.2	4,33	,		
Utah	3,064	2,864	3,270	-6.3	2,86	4 3,151	2,897	-1.1
Washington <sup>b</sup>	8,305		7,094	 20 F	7,40		*	
Wyoming	769	731	638	20.5	68	6 723	697	-1.6

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

<sup>--</sup>Not calculated due to changes in reporting.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>Based on inmates under jurisdiction with a sentence of more than 1 year.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup>Data not comparable from year to year due to changing reporting methods.

#### At midyear the Nation's jails supervised 762,672 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 2003 Annual Survey of Jails, the Nation's local jails held or supervised 762,672 offenders on June 30, 2003 (table 8). Jail authorities supervised 9% of these offenders (71,371) in alternative programs outside the jail facilities. A total of 691,301 persons were housed in local jails.

#### Jails -

- receive individuals pending arraignment and hold them awaiting trial, conviction, or sentencing
- readmit probation, parole, and bailbond 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 communitybased 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, 24% were required to perform community service (17,102) and 17% participated in a weekend reporting program (12,111). Eighteen percent of offenders in the community were under electronic monitoring; 16% were under other pretrial supervision; 3% were in a drug, alcohol, mental health, or other type of medical treatment program; and 6% were in a work release or other alternative work program.

#### Number of jail inmates rose 25,800 in 12 months ending June 30, 2003

Between July 1, 2002, and June 30, 2003, the number of persons held in local jail facilities grew 3.9% — from 665,475 to 691,301. The 12-month increase was similar to the average annual growth (4.0%) from midyear 1995 to midvear 2003 (figure 2). The 3.9% growth in 2003 was less than last vear's increase of 5.4%. In absolute numbers, the total increase of 25,826 inmates in 2003 was 8.400 less than the increase in 2002 (34,235).

Table 8. Persons under jail supervision, by confinement status and type of program, midyear 1995 and 2000-2003

Confinement status	Number of persons under jail supervision								
and type of program	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003				
Total	541,913	687,033	702,044	737,912	762,672				
Held in jail	507,044	621,149	631,240	665,475	691,301				
Supervised outside									
a jail facility <sup>a</sup>	34,869	65,884	70,804	72,437	71,371				
Weekender programs	1,909	14,523	14,381	17,955	12,111				
Electronic monitoring	6,788	10,782	10,017	9,706	12,678				
Home detention <sup>b</sup>	1,376	332	539	1,037	594				
Day reporting	1,283	3,969	3,522	5,010	7,965				
Community service	10,253	13,592	17,561	13,918	17,102				
Other pretrial supervision	3,229	6,279	6,632	8,702	11,452				
Other work programs <sup>c</sup>	9,144	8,011	5,204	5,190	4,498				
Treatment programs <sup>d</sup>		5,714	5,219	1,256	1,891				
Other/unspecified	887	2,682	7,729	9,663	3,080				

<sup>--</sup>Not available.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>d</sup>Includes persons under drug, alcohol, mental health, and other medical treatment.

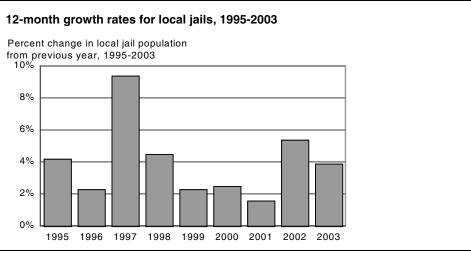


Figure 2

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>Excludes persons supervised by a probation or parole agency.

blncludes only those without electronic monitoring.

clincludes persons in work release programs, work gangs, and other work alternative programs.

#### Jail incarceration rates rose in last 12-month period

Since 1995 the Nation's jail population on a per capita basis has increased over 23%. During this period the number of jail inmates per 100,000 residents rose from 193 to 238.

Year	Number held in jail	Jail incarceration rate <sup>a</sup>
0000		000
2003	691,301	238
2002	665,475	231
2001	631,240	222
2000	621,149	220
1999⁵	605,943	215
<u> 1995</u>	507,044	193

<sup>a</sup>Number of jail inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents on July 1 of each year. <sup>b</sup>Rate for 1999 adjusted using the 2000 Census of Population and Housing to estimated the July 1 resident population.

When individuals under community supervision by jail authorities are included with those in custody, the rate was 262 persons per 100,000 U.S. residents at midyear 2003.

An estimated total of 6,869 persons under age 18 were housed in adult jails on June 30, 2003 (table 9). Eighty percent 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, 2003, was 680,760, an increase of 4.4% from 2002 and 33.5% from 1995.

#### Characteristics of iail inmate population changing gradually

Male inmates made up 88.1% of the local jail inmate population at midyear 2003 — 1.7 percentage points lower than at midyear 1995 (table 10). During the 12-month period ending June 30, 2003, the number of adult female inmates rose 6.3%, while the number of adult male inmates increased 3.7%. On average the adult female jail population has grown 6.4% annually in the past 10 years, while the adult male inmate population has grown 3.9%.

At midyear 2003 nearly 6 in 10 persons in local jails were racial or ethnic minorities. Whites made up 43.6% of the jail population; blacks, 39.2%; Hispanics, 15.4%; and other races (Asians, American Indians, Alaska

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

On a per capita basis, men were nearly 8 times more likely than women to have been held in a local jail on June 30, 2003. Blacks were 5 times more likely than whites, nearly 3 times more likely than Hispanics, and over 9 times more likely than persons of other races to have been in jail.

	Estimated count	Jail incarcera- tion rate <sup>a</sup>
Total	691,301	238
Gender		
Male	609,132	426
Female	82,169	56
Race/Hispanic o	rigin	
White <sup>b</sup>	301,200	151
Black⁵	271,000	748
Hispanic	106,600	269
Other	12,500	80

Note: Inmate counts were estimated and rounded to the nearest 100. Resident population figures were estimated for July 1, 2003, based on the 2000 Census of Population and Housing. aNumber of jail inmates per 100,000 residents in each group.

Table 9. Average daily population and the number of men, women, and juveniles in local jails, midyear 1995, 2000, and 2002-2003

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Average daily population <sup>a</sup>	509,828	618,319	652,082	680,760
Number of inmates, June 30	507,044	621,149	665,475	691,301
Adults	499,300	613,534	658,228	684,431
Male	448,000	543,120	581,411	602,781
Female	51,300	70,414	76,817	81,650
Juveniles <sup>b</sup>	7,800	7,615	7,248	6,869
Held as adults <sup>c</sup>	5,900	6,126	6,112	5,484
Held as juveniles	1,800	1,489	1,136	1,385

Note: Data are for June 30 in 1995, 2000, and 2003; for June 29 in 2001; and June 28, for 2002. Detailed data for 1995 were estimated and rounded to the nearest 100.

<sup>a</sup>The 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. <sup>b</sup>Juveniles are persons held under the age of 18.

clincludes 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 2002-2003

	Percent of jail inmates							
Characteristic	1995	2000	2002	2003				
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%				
Gender								
Male	89.8%	88.6%	88.4%	88.1%				
Female	10.2	11.4	11.6	11.9				
Race/Hispanic origin								
White	40.1%	41.9%	43.8%	43.6%				
Black <sup>a</sup>	43.5	41.3	39.8	39.2				
Hispanic	14.7	15.1	14.7	15.4				
Other <sup>b</sup>	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8				
Conviction status (adult	s only)							
Convicted	44.0%	44.0%	40.0%	39.4%				
Male	39.7	39.0	35.4	34.7				
Female	4.3	5.0	4.6	4.7				
Unconvicted	56.0	56.0	59.9	60.6				
Male	50.0	50.0	53.0	53.5				
Female	6.0	6.0	6.9	7.1				

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding. <sup>a</sup>Non-Hispanic only.

bNon-Hispanic only.

<sup>°</sup>Includes Asians, American Indians, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific

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

On June 30, 2003, 60% of the Nation's adult jail inmates were awaiting court action on their current charge. An estimated 270,000 adults 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 39.4% at midyear 2003.

#### At midyear 2003, 94% of jail capacity occupied

In the 12 months ending June 30, 2003, fewer beds than inmates were added to the Nation's jails. At midyear 2003 the rated capacity of local iails was estimated at 736,471 beds, an increase of 22,572 in 12 months (table 11).

Rated capacity is the maximum number of beds or inmates allocated by State or local rating officials to each jail facility. The growth in jail capacity during the 12-month period ending on June 30, 2003, (22,572) was less than the average growth of 23,839 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, 2003, 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 2003. At midyear 1990 local jails operated at 4% above their rated capacity.

Jail jurisdictions that on average held between 500 and 999 inmates again reported the highest occupancy rates. At midyear 2003 occupancy was 96% of rated capacity in jail jurisdictions with an average daily population of 1,000 or more inmates, compared to 67% in those with fewer than 50 inmates.

	Percent of						
Size of _	capacity occupied						
jurisdiction*	2003	2002					
Total	94%	93%					
Fewer than 50 inmates	67	68					
50-99	90	89					
100-249	92	93					
250-499	94	95					
500-999	99	98					
1,000 or more	96	95					

<sup>\*</sup>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 1995-2003

		Amount	Percent of
	Rated	of capac-	capacity
Year	capacitya	ity addedb	occupied <sup>c</sup>
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 and increase,	nual		
1995-2003	3.8%	23,839	
-			

Note: Capacity data for 1990, 1995-98, and 2000-03 are survey estimates subject to sampling error.

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

On June 30, 2003, the Nation's 50 largest jail jurisdictions held 31.2% (215,729) 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 (12), Florida (8), Texas (7), Georgia (3), Ohio (2), Pennsylvania (2), and Tennessee (2).

The two jurisdictions with the most inmates, Los Angeles County and New York City, together held approximately 33,700 inmates, or 5% of the national total.

Seventeen jurisdictions among the 50 largest experienced a decrease in the number of inmates held between July 1, 2002, and June 30, 2003. Jurisdictions with double-digit decreases were Contra Costa County, California (down 15.7%), Travis County, Texas (down 15.5%), and Milwaukee County, Wisconsin (down 12.9%).

Excluding the District of Columbia (see footnote in table 12), 11 jail jurisdictions of the 50 largest experienced double-digit growth. The jurisdiction with the largest increase in jail population was Fresno County, California (up 43.1%). Other jail jurisdictions with substantial population increases were Polk County, Florida (up 33.3%), Fulton County, Georgia (up 22.7%), Hillsborough County, Florida (up 19.1%), De Kalb County, Georgia (up 14.9%), and Tarrant County, Texas, along with Cobb County, Georgia (both up 14.4%).

Nineteen of the 50 largest jail jurisdictions operated over their rated capacities. On June 30, 2003, Maricopa County, Arizona, operated at 158% of their capacity; Polk County, Florida, operated at 135%; and Philadelphia City, Pennsylvania, operated at 128% of capacity.

<sup>\*</sup>On December 31, 2002, State prisons were operating between 1% and 17% above capacity, while Federal prisons were operating at 33% above capacity. See Prisoners in 2002. July 2003, NCJ 200248.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>Rated capacity is the number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to facilities within each jurisdiction. bThe number of beds added during the

<sup>12</sup> months ending June 30 of each year. °The number of inmates divided by the rated capacity times 100.

Table 12. The 50 largest local jail jurisdictions: Number of inmates held, average daily population, and rated capacity, midyear 2001-2003

	Numbe	r of inmate	es heldª	Average	e daily por	oulation <sup>b</sup>	Ra	ited capad	city <sup>c</sup>		of capa d at mid	
Jurisdiction	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
Total	205,290	209,566	215,729	205,676	207,392	215,248	227,917	229,442	232,958	90%	91%	93%
Los Angeles County, CA	19,944	19,867	19,572	19,327	19,258	21,184	24,440	24,440	24,440	82	81	80
New York City, NY	14,249	14,201	14,115	14,490	13,952	14,533	22,574	20,793	20,793	63	68	68
Cook County, IL	10,356	10,990	10,674	10,212	10,888	10,864	9,798	9,798	9,798	106	112	109
Maricopa County, AZ	6,951	7,919	8,209	7,055	8,008	8,044	5,194	5,201	5,201	134	152	158
Harris County, TX	6,197	7,153	7,240	7,124	6,641	7,300	8,602	8,721	9,409	72	82	77
Dade County, FL	6,720	6,746	6,847	6,410	6,680	6,856	8,179	8,179	6,005	82	82	114
Dallas County, TX	6,354	6,805	6,686	6,275	6,567	6,814	6,585	8,187	7,284	96	83	92
Philadelphia City, PA	7,047	7,383	7,189	7,041	7,221	6,540	5,600	5,600	5,600	126	132	128
Orleans Parish, LA	5,899	6.482	6,282	5,875	5,875	6,062	7,477	7,477	7,673	79	87	82
San Bernardino County, CA	5,220	5,049	5,476	5,300	4,977	5,337	4,957	4,957	4,874	105	102	112
Orange County, CA	4,498	5,086	5,095	4,792	4,561	5.096	4,109	5,410	4,517	109	94	113
Broward County, FL	5,008	5,053	5,023	4,745	5,116	4,981	5,562	5,198	5,198	90	97	97
San Diego County, CA	4,790	4,656	5,209	4,895	4,872	4,933	4,726	4,634	4,666	101	100	112
Shelby County, TN	4,721	4,627	4,770	5,176	4,835	4,682	6,392	6,216	6,216	74	74	77
Orange County, FL	4,228	3,759	3,930	4,172	3,792	3,896	3,940	3,426	4,352	107	110	90
Santa Clara County, CA	4,132	3,884	4,047	4,122	3,915	3,867	3,629	3,629	3,629	114	107	112
Alameda County, CA	3,844	3,719	3,857	3,856	3,886	3,840	4,354	3,811	3,601	88	98	107
Baltimore City, MD	3,648	3,721	3,847	3,287	3,637	3,811	3,861	3,861	4,204	94	96	92
Hillsborough County, FL	3,463	3,406	4,057	3,502	3,501	3,800	3,373	3,373	3,710	103	101	109
Sacramento County, CA	3,183	3,295	3,650	3,217	3,293	3,634	4,488	3,885	4,318	71	85	85
Bexar County, TX	3,448	3.742	3,720	3,418	3,638	3,597	4,231	4,294	4,294	81	87	87
Tarrant County, TX	3,024	3,043	3,482	3,484	3,119	3,414	5,089	4,739	4,739	59	64	73
Milwaukee County, WI	3,398	2,973	2,589	3,444	3,105	3,226	3,790	3,790	3,790	90	78	68
Riverside County, CA	2,790	3,282	3,220	2,641	3,283	3,204	2,659	3,005	3,007	105	109	107
District of Columbia <sup>e</sup>	1,635	1,989	3,135	1,665	1,749	3,172	1,674	2,050	3,319	98	97	94
Jacksonville City, FL	2,850	2,895	3,084	3,025	2,965	3,052	3,089	3,137	3,137	92	92	98
Davidson County, TN	2,790	2,988	3,088	2,615	2,853	2,939	2,866	2,654	2,654	97	113	116
Pinellas County, FL	2,771	3,058	2,907	2,728	2,884	2,938	3,303	3,303	3,119	84	93	93
Marion County, IN	2,514	2,468	2,720	2,451	2,467	2,775	2,403	2,405	2,465	105	103	110
De Kalb County, GA	3,119	2,745	3,154	3,146	2,467	2,766	3,636	3,636	3,636	86	75	87
Essex County, NJ	2,526	2,532	2,612	2,408	2,450	2,700	2,410	2,410	3,410	105	105	77
Franklin County, OH	2,405	2,626	2,751	2,400	2,430	2,700	1,681	2,659	2,659	143	99	103
Fresno County, CA	2,403	2,020	3,140	2,346	2,273	2,655	2,482	2,482	3,778	94	88	83
Allegheny County, PA		2,194	2,698	2,868	2,474	2,616	2,402	2,462	3,776	82	89	82
Wayne County, MI	2,402 2,619	2,649	2,500	2,680	2,700	2,606	2,874	2,685	2,721	91	99	92
	•	-			•		•	•	•			
Fulton County, GA	2,813	2,389	2,931	2,785	2,746	2,597	2,550	2,698	2,698	110	89	109
Clark County, NV <sup>1</sup>	2,538	2,475	2,537	2,538	2,749	2,561	1,488	1,488	2,441	171	166	104
Oklahoma County, OK	1,883	2,208	2,337	1,863	2,245	2,538	3,000	2,975	2,975	63	74	79
Palm Beach County, FL	2,353	2,418	2,600	2,353	2,585	2,471	2,619	3,231	3,365	90	75	77
Travis County, TX	2,827	2,564	2,166	2,659	2,544	2,459	2,246	2,275	2,847	126	113	76
Suffolk County, MA	2,360	2,492	2,504	2,300	2,444	2,427	2,452	2,299	2,291	96	108	109
King County, WA	2,929	2,660	2,440	2,885	2,714	2,400	3,641	3,641	2,388	80	73	102
El Paso County, TX	2,046	2,275	2,421	2,148	2,398	2,384	1,978	2,464	2,448	103	92	99
Kern County, CA	2,672	2,384	2,264	2,621	2,560	2,221	2,698	2,698	2,324	99	88	97
Cobb County, GA	2,274	2,156	2,467	2,274	2,200	2,201	2,224	2,581	2,581	102	84	96
San Francisco City & County, CA	2,009	2,110	1,997	1,785	1,951	2,153	1,832	1,832	2,085	110	115	96
Hamilton County, OH	1,916	2,059	2,309	1,985	1,999	2,124	2,465	2,470	2,470	78	83	93
Polk County, FL	1,866	1,824	2,432	1,726	1,864	2,112	1,808	1,808	1,808	103	101	135
Contra Costa County, CA	1,723	1,876	1,582	1,723	1,795	2,107	1,781	1,781	1,781	97	105	89
Reeves County, TX	2,007	2,045	2,167	1,968	1,998	2,085	2,185	2,185	2,969	92	94	73
Note: Jurisdictions are ordered by					1,330	۷,005	۷, ۱۵۵	۵,105	۵,505	32	J- <del>†</del>	

Note: Jurisdictions are ordered by their average daily population in 2003.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>Number of inmates held in jail facilities.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup>Based 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup>Rated capacity is the number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to facilities within each jurisdiction. <sup>d</sup>The number of inmates divided by the rated capacity multiplied by 100.

Data for 2003 are not comparable to prior years due to changes in reporting methods. Figures in 2003 include the D.C. Detention Facility,

community corrections center, and contract housing under the Department of Corrections. The confined population total for Clark County, NV, excludes those held in contract facilities.

#### An estimated 12% of black males in their twenties in prison or jail in 2003

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 million offenders incarcerated on June 30, 2003, an estimated 577,300 were black males between ages 20 and 39 (table 13).

Among males age 25 to 29, 12.8% of blacks were in prison or jail, compared to 3.7% of Hispanics and about 1.6% of whites (table 14).

Although incarceration rates drop with age, the percentage of black males age 45 to 54 in prison or jail in 2003 was an estimated 4.4% - more than twice the highest rate (1.6%) among white males (age 20 to 24).

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 352 per 100,000) were nearly 2½ times more likely than Hispanic females (148 per 100,000) and over 41/2 times more likely than white females (75 per 100,000) to be incarcerated in 2003. These differences among white, black, and Hispanic females were consistent across all age groups.

Among black females, the rate was highest (891 per 100,000) among those age 30 to 34. This rate was more than 4 times higher than the rate among white females in this age group (211 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, 2003

	Number of inmates in State or Federal prisons or local jails								
		Ма	le		Female				
Age	Totala	Whiteb	Black <sup>b</sup>	Hispanic	Totala	Whiteb	Black <sup>b</sup>	Hispanic	
Total	1,902,300	665,100	832,400	363,900	176,300	76,100	66,800	28,300	
18-19	72,200	23,500	32,600	13,300	4,300	1,700	1,500	1,000	
20-24	346,200	102,700	161,300	73,800	25,400	11,000	8,900	4,900	
25-29	332,300	93,000	154,000	78,400	26,000	10,900	9,800	4,700	
30-34	313,600	104,200	135,400	67,800	33,100	14,000	12,600	5,400	
35-39	291,900	108,700	126,600	50,600	35,600	15,600	13,800	5,100	
40-44	241,300	99,100	101,900	35,500	27,100	11,800	11,100	3,600	
45-54	224,100	93,600	93,400	32,900	20,000	8,900	7,800	2,800	
55 or older	66,200	36,700	19,300	9,000	3,800	2,100	900	700	

Note: Based on custody counts from National Prisoners Statistics (NPS-1A), 2003, and Annual Survey of Jails, 2003. Estimates by age were obtained from Survey of Inmates in Local Jails, 2002, National Corrections Reporting Program, 2001, and Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP) for inmates

on September 30, 2002. Estimates were rounded to the nearest 100. <sup>a</sup>Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders. <sup>b</sup>Excludes 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, 2003

	Number of inmates per 100,000 residents of each group								
_	Male					Female			
Age	Totala	White <sup>b</sup>	Black <sup>b</sup>	Hispanic	Totala	White <sup>b</sup>	Black <sup>b</sup>	Hispanic	
Total	1,331	681	4,834	1,778	119	75	352	148	
18-19	1,709	882	5,365	1,888	109	68	254	166	
20-24	3,316	1,610	11,329	3,620	255	178	607	295	
25-29	3,417	1,607	12,809	3,719	277	191	744	268	
30-34	2,944	1,545	10,627	3,451	316	211	891	319	
35-39	2,641	1,467	9,570	2,975	322	211	926	333	
40-44	2,096	1,206	7,639	2,537	232	143	732	276	
45-54	1,129	626	4,425	1,761	97	58	318	149	
55 or older	238	162	842	501	11	8	28	29	

Note: Based on the U.S. resident population for July 1, 2003, from intercensal estimates for July 1, 2002 (by gender, race and Hispanic origin), and adjusted to the July 1, 2003, estimates by gender.

<sup>a</sup>Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders. <sup>b</sup>Excludes 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, 2003

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 2003 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 multijurisdictional (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 2003, 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 Jennifer C. Karberg wrote this report, under the supervision of Allen J. Beck. 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 411 inmates housed in local jails, 2,451 inmates in Colorado contract, and 244 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 vear 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 39,795 inmates of Hispanic origin.

Florida — Counts provided prior to 2003 were based on custody data and are not comparable to the jurisdiction counts provided for 2003.

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

Minnesota — Racial categories include 524 inmates of Hispanic origin.

New Hampshire — Racial categories include 133 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. Jurisdiction counts on June 30, 2002 not comparable to counts on June 30, 2003.

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.

**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 1,311 inmates of Hispanic oriain.

# Appendix table 1. Standard error estimates for the Annual Survey of Jails, 2003

	Survey	Standard	Relative standard error			
Characteristic	estimates	error	(percent)			
Total	762,671	3,865	0.51%			
Held in jail	691,301	3,572	0.51			
Supervised outside a jail						
facility	71,370	1,425	2.00			
Excluding weekenders	59,259	1,373	2.32			
Weekenders	12,111	391	3.23			
Average daily population	680,760	3,448	0.51			
Rated capacity	735,518	4,639	0.63			
*Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.						

# Appendix table 2. Standard error estimates by selected characteristic, Annual Survey of Jails, 2003

Characteristic	Total*	Survey estimates		Relative standard error (percent)			
Gender							
Male	609,132	609,132	3,104	0.51%			
Female	82,169	82,169	693	0.84			
Adults	684,431	684,431	3,539	0.52%			
Addits	004,401	004,401	0,000	0.52 /6			
Juveniles	6,869	6,869	379	5.52%			
Held as adults	5,484	5,484	370	6.75			
Held as juveniles	1,385	1,385	101	7.29			
Race/Hispanic origin <sup>a</sup>	Race/Hispanic origina						
White	301,200	282,232	3,039	9 1.08%			
Black	271,000	,	,				
Hispanic	106,600	,	,				
Other <sup>b</sup>	12,500	,	, -	-			
Conviction status (adults)							
Conviction status (adults) Awaiting trial or in other							
unconvicted category	414,800	384,585	2,331	0.82%			
Convicted	269,900	,	,	0.93			

<sup>\*</sup>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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup>Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.