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Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2003

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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 population	Number of inmates	Incarceration rate, 6/30/03	Inmates per 100,000 residents*	Growth, 6/30/02 to 6/30/03	Percent 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

*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	Incarceration 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 midyear 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 jail 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).

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

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
1999 ^b	1,893,115	125,682	1,161,490	605,943	672
2000 ^c	1,935,919	133,921	1,176,269	621,149	683
2001 ^c	1,961,247	143,337	1,180,155	631,240	685
2002 ^c					
June 30	2,020,969	148,783	1,199,949	665,475	703
December 31	--	151,618	1,209,640	--	--
2003 ^c					
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%	
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.

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

^bThe incarceration rate for 1999 was adjusted based on the resident population estimated for December 31, 1999, using the *2000 Census of Population and Housing*.

^cTotal 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.

Percent change during 6-month periods in the number of prisoners under the jurisdiction of State correctional authorities, 1995-2003

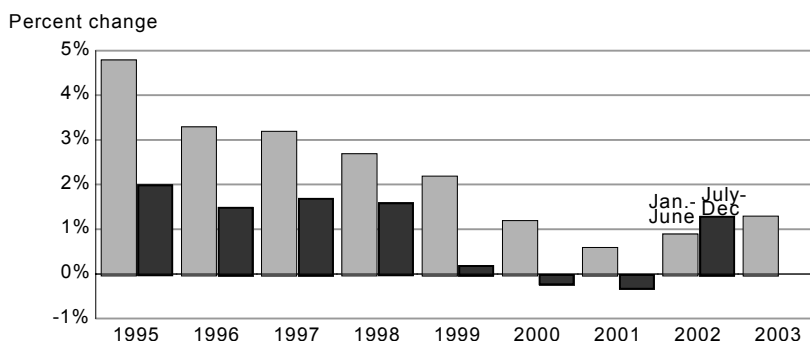


Figure 1

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	0.8

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.

Years	Annual increase in the number of prisoners under State or Federal jurisdiction, July 1-June 30	
	Number	Percent
2002-03	40,983	2.9%
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, 1995-2003	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

Region and jurisdiction	Total			Percent change from —		Prison incarceration rate, 6/30/03 ^a
	6/30/03	12/31/02	6/30/02	6/30/02 to 6/30/03	12/31/02 to 6/30/03	
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
Northeast	175,753	175,907	175,102	0.4%	-0.1%	304
Connecticut ^b	20,525	20,720	20,243	1.4	-0.9	403
Maine	2,009	1,900	1,841	9.1	5.7	148
Massachusetts ^c	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 ^d	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 ^b	3,569	3,520	3,694	-3.4	1.4	187
Vermont ^b	1,984	1,863	1,768	12.2	6.5	226
Midwest	247,478	245,323	243,861	1.5%	0.9%	377
Illinois ^d	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
Kansas ^d	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 ^d	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 ^b	6,879	6,778	6,957	-1.1	1.5	500
Florida ^e	80,352	75,210	73,553	--	--	472
Georgia ^f	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
Oklahoma ^d	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
West	285,327	280,816	277,882	2.7%	1.6%	416
Alaska ^b	4,431	4,398	4,205	5.4	0.8	399
Arizona ^f	30,741	29,359	29,103	5.6	4.7	502
California	163,361	161,361	160,315	1.9	1.2	455
Colorado ^d	19,085	18,833	18,320	4.2	1.3	419
Hawaii ^b	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	4.4	4.1	361

--Not calculated due to change in reporting.

^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.

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

^ePopulation figures in 2003 are jurisdiction counts, not custody counts as in previous years.

^fPopulation figures are based on custody counts.

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

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

^aExcludes inmates in publicly operated State or local facilities.

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

^cIncludes 6,493 and 6,598 Federal inmates held in privately operated community correctional centers on 6/30/03 and 12/31/02, respectively.

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—		
	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, midyear	429	51	480

^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.

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 all inmates
	Total	State	Federal	
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

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.

	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%
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

*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

Year	Inmates under age 18		
	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.
--Not available.

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 prisoners under age 18		Percent change
	6/30/03	6/30/02	
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

Year	Noncitizen inmates		
	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 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.

	Noncitizens held in prison		Percent of all inmates 6/30/03
	6/30/03	6/30/02	
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

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

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%.

Year	State prison admissions		
	All*	New court commitments	Parole 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

*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

Region and jurisdiction	Admissions ^a				Percent change, 2000-02	Releases ^a				Percent change, 2000-02
	2002	2001	2000			2002	2001	2000		
U.S. total	663,521	638,978	625,219		6.1%	632,183	628,626	604,858		4.5%
Federal State	48,144	45,140	43,732		10.1	42,339	38,370	35,259		20.1
	615,377	593,838	581,487		5.8	589,844	590,256	569,599		3.6
Northeast	70,879	67,966	67,765		4.6%	67,803	69,373	70,646		-4.0%
Connecticut	7,169	6,576	6,185		15.9	6,209	6,331	5,918		4.9
Maine	1,026	820	751		36.6	799	723	677		18.0
Massachusetts	1,833	2,215	2,062		-11.1	2,290	2,482	2,889		-20.7
New Hampshire	1,113	1,171	1,051		5.9	1,052	1,030	1,044		0.8
New Jersey	14,576	14,422	13,653		6.8	14,827	16,064	15,362		-3.5
New York	26,216	25,473	27,601		-5.0	26,829	28,101	28,828		-6.9
Pennsylvania	13,401	12,811	11,777		13.8	10,628	10,376	11,759		-9.6
Rhode Island	3,760	3,506	3,701		1.6	3,312	3,197	3,223		2.8
Vermont ^b	1,785	972	984		--	1,857	1,069	946		--
Midwest	133,378	126,464	117,776		13.2%	129,803	124,030	114,382		13.5%
Illinois	34,467	35,289	29,344		17.5	36,162	36,313	28,876		25.2
Indiana	14,001	13,012	11,876		17.9	13,337	12,207	11,053		20.7
Iowa	5,516	4,826	4,656		18.5	5,748	5,357	4,379		31.3
Kansas	4,881	4,502	5,002		-2.4	4,524	4,270	5,231		-13.5
Michigan	14,411	13,105	12,169		18.4	12,771	11,928	10,874		17.4
Minnesota	5,265	4,620	4,406		19.5	4,706	4,250	4,244		10.9
Missouri	16,637	15,183	14,454		15.1	15,127	13,892	13,346		13.3
Nebraska	1,934	1,783	1,688		14.6	1,840	1,738	1,503		22.4
North Dakota	768	747	605		26.9	770	715	598		28.8
Ohio	25,689	24,399	23,780		8.0	25,322	24,953	24,793		2.1
South Dakota	1,819	1,556	1,400		29.9	1,797	1,380	1,327		35.4
Wisconsin	7,990	7,442	8,396		-4.8	7,699	7,027	8,158		-5.6
South	232,262	224,811	217,950		6.6%	223,576	221,604	210,777		6.1%
Alabama	7,033	7,428	6,296		11.7	7,472	7,905	7,136		4.7
Arkansas	7,080	6,977	6,941		2.0	7,640	6,613	6,308		21.1
Delaware ^b	4,294	2,417	2,709		--	4,073	2,330	2,260		--
Florida	36,500	35,064	35,683		2.3	33,728	34,015	33,994		-0.8
Georgia	18,078	17,342	17,373		4.1	16,608	15,758	14,797		12.2
Kentucky	8,731	7,450	8,116		7.6	8,313	8,234	7,733		7.5
Louisiana	15,079	15,667	15,735		-4.2	14,847	15,031	14,536		2.1
Maryland	10,027	10,399	10,327		-2.9	9,617	10,050	10,004		-3.9
Mississippi	5,655	6,880	5,796		-2.4	5,592	5,685	4,940		13.2
North Carolina	9,661	9,433	9,848		-1.9	8,606	8,935	9,687		-11.2
Oklahoma	8,269	7,872	7,426		11.4	8,375	8,265	6,628		26.4
South Carolina	9,834	9,218	8,460		16.2	8,604	8,627	8,676		-0.8
Tennessee	15,022	14,295	13,675		9.9	13,541	12,690	13,893		-2.5
Texas	63,446	61,276	58,197		9.0	64,720	66,228	59,776		8.3
Virginia	11,392	11,310	9,791		16.4	10,033	9,816	9,148		9.7
West Virginia	2,161	1,783	1,577		37.0	1,807	1,422	1,261		43.3
West	178,858	174,597	177,996		0.5%	168,662	175,249	173,794		-3.0%
Alaska	2,775	2,142	2,427		14.3	2,394	2,041	2,599		-7.9
Arizona	11,468	10,000	9,560		20.0	10,056	9,053	9,100		10.5
California	124,179	126,895	129,640		-4.2	119,683	129,982	129,621		-7.7
Colorado	7,953	7,252	7,036		13.0	6,588	6,634	5,881		12.0
Hawaii	1,892	1,700	1,594		18.7	1,735	1,581	1,379		25.8
Idaho	3,049	2,699	3,386		-10.0	2,855	2,539	2,697		5.9
Montana	1,510	1,472	1,202		25.6	1,518	1,246	1,031		47.2
Nevada	4,844	4,639	4,929		-1.7	4,734	4,480	4,374		8.2
New Mexico	4,009	2,545	3,161		26.8	3,809	3,194	3,383		12.6
Oregon	5,041	4,473	4,059		24.2	4,339	3,668	3,371		28.7
Utah	3,064	2,864	3,270		-6.3	2,864	3,151	2,897		-1.1
Washington ^b	8,305	7,185	7,094		--	7,401	6,957	6,764		--
Wyoming	769	731	638		20.5	686	723	697		-1.6

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

--Not calculated due to changes in reporting.

^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 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 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, 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 midyear 2003 (figure 2). The 3.9% growth in 2003 was less than last year'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 and type of program	Number of persons under jail supervision				
	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^a	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 ^b	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 ^c	9,144	8,011	5,204	5,190	4,498
Treatment programs ^d	--	5,714	5,219	1,256	1,891
Other/unspecified	887	2,682	7,729	9,663	3,080

--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, 1995-2003

Percent change in local jail population from previous year, 1995-2003

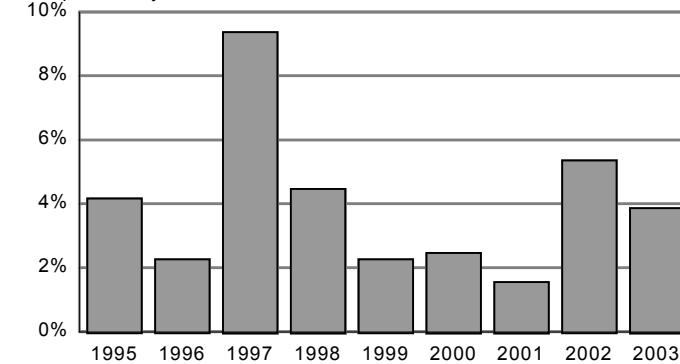


Figure 2

Jail incarceration rates rose in last 12-month period

Since 1995 the Nation's jail population on a per capita basis has increased 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 ^a
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 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 jail 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 incarceration rate ^a
Total	691,301	238
Gender		
Male	609,132	426
Female	82,169	56
Race/Hispanic origin		
White ^b	301,200	151
Black ^b	271,000	748
Hispanic	106,600	269
Other ^c	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.

^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 2002-2003

	1995	2000	2002	2003
Average daily population^a	509,828	618,319	652,082	680,760
Number of inmates, June 30				
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 ^b	7,800	7,615	7,248	6,869
Held as adults ^c	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.

^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 2002-2003

Characteristic	Percent of jail inmates			
	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 ^a	40.1%	41.9%	43.8%	43.6%
Black ^a	43.5	41.3	39.8	39.2
Hispanic	14.7	15.1	14.7	15.4
Other ^b	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8
Conviction status (adults 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.

^aNon-Hispanic only.

^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 jails was estimated at 735,518 beds, an increase of 21,619 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, (21,619) was less than the average growth of 23,719 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.

*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.

Jail jurisdictions that on average held between 500-999 inmates again reported the highest occupancy rates. At midyear 2003 occupancy was 97% 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.

Size of jurisdiction*	Percent of capacity occupied	
	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	97	95

*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

Year	Rated capacity ^a	Amount of capacity added ^b	Percent of capacity occupied ^c
2003	735,518	21,619	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, 1995-2003	3.8%	23,719	

Note: Capacity data for 1990, 1995-98, and 2000-03 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 a third of all jail inmates

On June 30, 2003, the Nation's 50 largest jail jurisdictions held 31.2% (215,848) 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, Clark County, Nevada, operated at 178% of their capacity; Maricopa County, Arizona, operated at 158%; Polk County, Florida, operated at 135%; and Philadelphia City, Pennsylvania, operated at 128% of capacity.

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

Jurisdiction	Number of inmates held ^a			Average daily population ^b			Rated capacity ^c			Percent of capacity occupied at midyear ^d		
	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
Total	205,290	209,566	215,848	205,676	207,392	215,248	227,917	229,442	232,005	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 ^e	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	2,651	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	2,271	2,514	2,674	1,681	2,659	2,659	143	99	103
Fresno County, CA	2,331	2,194	3,140	2,346	2,273	2,655	2,482	2,482	3,778	94	88	83
Allegheny County, PA	2,402	2,646	2,698	2,868	2,474	2,616	2,923	2,971	3,271	82	89	82
Wayne County, MI	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	2,538	2,475	2,656	2,538	2,749	2,561	1,488	1,488	1,488	171	166	178
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 their average daily population in 2003.

^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 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.

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 4½ 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

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	1,902,300	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.
^aIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders.
^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, 2003

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	1,331	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.

^aIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders.
^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, 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 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 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 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 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 — Jurisdiction 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 origin.

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

Characteristic	Survey estimates	Standard error	Relative standard 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	Standard error	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%
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^a				
White	301,200	282,232	3,039	1.08%
Black	271,000	252,002	2,338	0.93
Hispanic	106,600	99,876	1,490	1.49
Other ^b	12,500	11,757	649	5.52
Conviction status (adults)				
Awaiting trial or in other unconvicted category	414,800	384,585	2,331	0.82%
Convicted	269,900	250,018	2,117	0.93

*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.