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Prisoners in 2004

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The total number of prisoners under the jurisdiction of Federal or State adult correctional authorities was 1,496,629 at yearend 2004. During the year the States added 20,759 prisoners and the Federal prison system added 7,269 prisoners. Overall, the Nation's prison population grew 1.9%, which was less than the average annual growth of 3.2% since yearend 1995.

The rate of incarceration in prison at yearend 2004 was 486 sentenced inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents — up from 411 in 1995. About 1 in every 109 men and 1 in every 1,563 women were sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal authorities.

Overall, the United States incarcerated 2,267,787 persons at yearend 2004. This total represents persons held in —

- Federal and State prisons (1,421,911, which excludes State and Federal prisoners in local jails)
- territorial prisons (15,757)
- local jails (713,990)
- facilities operated by or exclusively for the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (9,788)
- military facilities (2,177)
- jails in Indian country (1,826 as of midyear 2003)
- juvenile facilities (102,338 as of October 2002).

Highlights

The Nation's prison population rose 1.9% in 2004

Prison population	Number of inmates	Incarceration rate, 12/31/04	Inmates per 100,000 residents*	Growth, 12/31/03 to 12/31/04	Percent change
5 highest					
Federal	180,328	Louisiana	816	Minnesota	11.4%
Texas	168,105	Texas	694	Idaho	11.1
California	166,556	Mississippi	669	Georgia	8.3
Florida	85,533	Oklahoma	649	Nevada	7.8
New York	63,751	Georgia	574	Kentucky	7.2
5 lowest					
North Dakota	1,327	Maine	148	Alabama	-7.3%
Vermont	1,968	Minnesota	171	Rhode Island	-2.8
Wyoming	1,980	Rhode Island	175	New York	-2.2
Maine	2,024	New Hampshire	187	Maryland	-2.1
New Hampshire	2,448	North Dakota	195	Kansas	-1.8

*Prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year.

During 2004 —

- Ten States had increases of at least 5%, led by Minnesota (up 11.4%), Idaho (up 11.1%), and Georgia (up 8.3%).
- Eleven States experienced prison population decreases, led by Alabama (down 7.3%), Rhode Island (down 2.8%), New York (down 2.2%), and Maryland (down 2.1%).
- The number of inmates under State jurisdiction increased by 20,759 inmates (1.6%). The number under Federal jurisdiction increased 7,269 (4.2%).
- Inmates in private facilities increased 3.3% (from 95,707 at yearend 2003 to 98,901 at yearend 2004).
- Federal inmates held in private facilities increased 13.3% to 24,768.

On December 31, 2004 —

- Local jails housed 74,378 State and Federal inmates (5.0% of all prisoners).
- State prisons were between 1% below capacity and 15% above; Federal prisons were operating at 40% above capacity.
 - Women were 7.0% of all inmates, up from 6.1% in 1995.
 - About half of male State prison inmates were serving time for a violent crime, compared to a third of female inmates. Females were more likely to have a drug offense (31.5%) compared to males (20.7%).
 - About 8.4% of black males between ages 25 and 29 were in State or Federal prison, compared to 2.5% of Hispanic males and 1.2% of white males in the same age group.

1 in every 138 U.S. residents in prison or jail at yearend 2004

On December 31, 2004, 1,421,911 inmates were in the custody of State and Federal prison authorities, and 713,990 were in the custody of local jail authorities (table 1). (*Custody* is defined on page 11.) During 2004 the total incarcerated population increased 54,321, or 2.6% — less than the average annual increase since 1995 (3.4%). Including inmates in public and privately operated facilities, the number in State prisons increased 1.8% during 2004; the number in Federal prisons, 5.5%; and in local jails, 3.3%.

The rate of incarceration in prison and jail was 724 inmates per 100,000 residents in 2004, up from 601 in 1995. At yearend 2004, 1 in every 138 U.S. residents were incarcerated in State or Federal prison or a local jail.

U.S. prison population rose 1.9% during 2004

In 2004 the growth in the number of inmates under State or Federal jurisdiction (1.9%) was less than the percentage increase recorded for 2003 (2.0%) (table 2). (*Jurisdiction* is defined on page 11.) The population under the jurisdiction of State and Federal

authorities increased by 28,028 inmates during 2004, smaller than the increase in 2003 (up 28,457). Since December 31, 1995, the U.S. prison population has grown an average of 46,220 inmates per year (3.2%).

The Federal prison population totaled 180,328 at yearend 2004, up from 173,059 at yearend 2003. About 12% of all prisoners held were serving time in the Federal system.

Table 1. Number of persons held in State or Federal prisons or in local jails, 1995 and 2000-2004

	Total inmates in custody ^a	Prisoners in custody on December 31		Inmates in jail on June 30	Incarceration rate ^b
		Federal	State		
1995	1,585,586	89,538	989,004	507,044	601
2000	1,937,482	133,921	1,176,269	621,149	684
2001	1,961,247	143,337	1,180,155	631,240	685
2002	2,033,022	151,618	1,209,331	665,475	701
2003	2,081,580	161,673	1,222,135	691,301	712
2004	2,135,901	170,535	1,244,311	713,990	724
Percent change, 2003-2004	2.6%	5.5%	1.8%	3.3%	
Average annual increase, 1995-2004	3.4%	7.4%	2.6%	3.9%	

Note: Counts include all inmates held in public and private adult correctional facilities.

^aTotal counts include Federal inmates in non-secure privately operated facilities (7,065 in 2004, 6,471 in 2003, 6,598 in 2002, 6,515 in 2001 and 6,143 in 2000).

^bNumber of prison and jail inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents at yearend.

Table 2. Change in the State and Federal prison populations, 1995-2004

	Annual increase in the number of prisoners		Percent change*
	Custody	Jurisdiction	
1995	88,395	71,172	6.7%
1996	49,222	57,494	5.1
1997	48,800	58,785	5.0
1998	47,905	58,420	4.7
1999	36,957	43,796	3.4
2000	25,182	18,191	1.3
2001	14,647	15,521	1.1
2002	37,457	36,112	2.6
2003	29,330	28,457	2.0
2004	31,632	28,028	1.9

Average annual increase, 1995-2004 45,503 46,220 3.2%

Note: Counts based on comparable methods were used to calculate the annual increase and percent change.

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

At yearend 2004 15,757 inmates held in U.S. Territories

The U.S. Territories and Commonwealths — American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands — reported 15,757 inmates in the custody of their prison systems at yearend 2004, a decrease of 4.5% since 2003.

Prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year totaled 12,185 (more than three-quarters of the total territorial prison population).

Relative to the resident populations in the Territories, the rate of incarceration was 283 prisoners per 100,000 residents.

Of the 5 Territories, the U.S. Virgin Islands had the highest prison incarceration rate (392 inmates per 100,000 residents), followed by

Prisoners in custody of correctional authorities in the U.S. Territories and Commonwealths, yearend 2003 and 2004

Jurisdiction	Total			Sentenced to more than 1 year			
	2004	2003	Percent change 2003-04	2004	2003	Percent change 2003-04	Incarceration rate, 2004*
Total	15,757	16,494	-4.5%	12,185	12,532	-2.8%	283
American Samoa	258	174	48.3	165	143	15.4	285
Guam	393	579	-32.1	122	277	-56.0	73
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	150	136	10.3	98	77	27.3	125
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	14,380	15,046	-4.4	11,374	11,667	-2.5	292
U.S. Virgin Islands	576	559	3.0	426	368	15.8	392

*The number of prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year per 100,000 persons in the resident population.

Puerto Rico (with 292). Puerto Rico, the largest of the Territories, also held the largest number of sentenced prisoners, 11,374 at yearend 2004.

10 States reported increases of at least 5% during 2004; 11 States had decreases

Between January 1 and December 31, 2004, Minnesota experienced the largest increase in prison population (up 11.4%), followed by Idaho (up 11.1%), Georgia (up 8.3%), and Nevada (up 7.8%) (table 3). Eleven States experienced a decline. Alabama had the largest decline (down 7.3%), followed by Rhode Island (down 2.8%), New York (down 2.2%), and Maryland (down 2.1%). In absolute numbers, four jurisdictions grew by at least 2,000 inmates during 2004. The Federal system (up 7,269), experienced the largest growth, followed by Georgia (up 3,896), Florida (up 3,521), and California (up 2,069). Alabama and New York had the largest drop in inmates (down 2,026 and 1,447, respectively).

Overall, the number of inmates under jurisdiction in the West grew 2.5%, followed by that in the South (2.1%) and the Midwest (1.3%). The number of inmates declined in the Northeast (down 1.4%). In the same period the Federal system grew 4.2%.

The prison incarceration rate reached 486 per 100,000 residents in 2004, up from 411 in 1995

Eleven States exceeded the national prison incarceration rate of 486 per 100,000 residents, led by Louisiana (816), Texas (694), Mississippi (669), and Oklahoma (649) (table 4). Eight States, including Maine (148), Minnesota (171), and Rhode Island (175), had rates that were less than half the national rate.

Since 1995 the sentenced inmate population in State prisons has had an average growth of 3.1% per year. During this period 16 States had an average annual growth of at least 5%, led by North Dakota (up 9.6%), Wisconsin (up 8.5%), and West Virginia (up 8.2%). Between 1995 and 2004 the Federal system grew an average of 7.4% per year, an average annual increase of 8,386 inmates.

Table 3. Prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, by region and jurisdiction, yearend 2003 to 2004

Region and jurisdiction	Total			Percent change	
	12/31/04	06/30/04	12/31/03	12/31/03-12/31/04	6/30/04-12/31/04
U.S. total	1,496,629	1,492,833	1,468,601	1.9%	0.3%
Federal	180,328	179,210	173,059	4.2%	0.6%
State	1,316,301	1,313,623	1,295,542	1.6	0.2
Northeast	170,982	173,967	173,330	-1.4%	-1.7%
Connecticut ^a	19,497	20,018	19,846	-1.8	-2.6
Maine	2,024	2,014	2,013	0.5	0.5
Massachusetts	10,144	10,365	10,232	-0.9	-2.1
New Hampshire	2,448	2,441	2,434	0.6	0.3
New Jersey	26,757	28,107	27,246	-1.8	-4.8
New York	63,751	64,596	65,198	-2.2	-1.3
Pennsylvania	40,963	40,692	40,890	0.2	0.7
Rhode Island ^a	3,430	3,701	3,527	-2.8	-7.3
Vermont ^a	1,968	2,033	1,944	1.2	-3.2
Midwest	250,599	249,965	247,378	1.3%	0.3%
Illinois	44,054	44,379	43,418	1.5	-0.7
Indiana	24,008	23,760	23,069	4.1	1.0
Iowa ^b	8,525	8,611	8,546	-0.2	-1.0
Kansas	8,966	9,152	9,132	-1.8	-2.0
Michigan	48,883	48,591	49,358	-1.0	0.6
Minnesota	8,758	8,613	7,865	11.4	1.7
Missouri	31,081	30,775	30,303	2.6	1.0
Nebraska	4,130	4,042	4,040	2.2	2.2
North Dakota	1,327	1,266	1,239	7.1	4.8
Ohio	44,806	44,770	44,778	0.1	0.1
South Dakota	3,095	3,101	3,026	2.3	-0.2
Wisconsin	22,966	22,905	22,604	1.6	0.3
South	599,080	596,863	586,530	2.1%	0.4%
Alabama	25,887	26,521	27,913	-7.3	-2.4
Arkansas	13,807	13,477	13,315	3.7	2.4
Delaware ^a	6,927	6,973	6,794	2.0	-0.7
Florida ^b	85,533	84,733	82,012	4.3	0.9
Georgia ^b	51,104	48,625	47,208	8.3	5.1
Kentucky	17,814	17,763	16,622	7.2	0.3
Louisiana	36,939	36,745	36,047	2.5	0.5
Maryland	23,285	23,727	23,791	-2.1	-1.9
Mississippi	20,983	20,429	20,589	1.9	2.7
North Carolina	35,434	34,917	33,560	5.6	1.5
Oklahoma	23,319	23,384	22,821	2.2	-0.3
South Carolina	23,428	24,173	23,719	-1.2	-3.1
Tennessee	25,884	25,834	25,403	1.9	0.2
Texas	168,105	169,110	166,911	0.7	-0.6
Virginia	35,564	35,472	35,067	1.4	0.3
West Virginia	5,067	4,980	4,758	6.5	1.7
West	295,640	292,828	288,304	2.5%	1.0%
Alaska ^a	4,554	4,515	4,527	0.6	0.9
Arizona ^b	32,515	31,631	31,170	4.3	2.8
California	166,556	166,053	164,487	1.3	0.3
Colorado	20,293	19,756	19,671	3.2	2.7
Hawaii ^a	5,960	5,946	5,828	2.3	0.2
Idaho	6,375	6,312	5,737	11.1	1.0
Montana	3,877	3,800	3,620	7.1	2.0
Nevada	11,365	10,971	10,543	7.8	3.6
New Mexico	6,379	6,341	6,223	2.5	0.6
Oregon	13,183	13,219	12,715	3.7	-0.3
Utah	5,989	5,802	5,763	3.9	3.2
Washington	16,614	16,559	16,148	2.9	0.3
Wyoming	1,980	1,923	1,872	5.8	3.0

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

^aPrisons and jails form one integrated system.

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

Table 4. Sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, yearend 1995, 2003, and 2004

Region and jurisdiction	Sentenced prisoners			Percent change 2003-04	Average annual change 1995-04 ^a	Incarceration rate 2004 ^b
	2004	2003	1995			
U.S. total	1,433,793	1,408,361	1,085,022	1.8%	3.1%	486
Federal	159,137	151,919	83,663	4.8%	7.4%	54
State	1,274,656	1,256,442	1,001,359	1.4	2.7	432
Northeast	161,121	163,494	155,030	-1.5%	0.4%	295
Connecticut	13,240	13,587	10,419	-2.6	2.7	377
Maine	1,961	1,951	1,326	0.5	4.4	148
Massachusetts ^c	8,688	8,814	10,427	-1.4	-2.0	232
New Hampshire	2,448	2,434	2,015	0.6	2.2	187
New Jersey ^d	26,757	27,246	27,066	-1.8	-0.1	306
New York	63,751	65,198	68,486	-2.2	-0.8	331
Pennsylvania	40,931	40,880	32,410	0.1	2.6	329
Rhode Island	1,894	1,983	1,833	-4.5	0.4	175
Vermont	1,451	1,401	1,048	3.6	3.7	233
Midwest	248,896	246,583	192,177	0.9%	2.9%	378
Illinois ^d	44,054	43,418	37,658	1.5	1.8	346
Indiana	23,939	23,007	16,046	4.1	4.5	383
Iowa ^d	8,525	8,546	5,906	-0.2	4.2	288
Kansas ^d	8,966	9,132	7,054	-1.8	2.7	327
Michigan	48,883	49,358	41,112	-1.0	1.9	483
Minnesota	8,758	7,865	4,846	11.4	6.8	171
Missouri	31,061	30,275	19,134	2.6	5.5	538
Nebraska	4,038	3,976	3,006	1.6	3.3	230
North Dakota	1,238	1,147	544	7.9	9.6	195
Ohio ^d	44,806	44,778	44,663	0.1	0.0	391
South Dakota	3,088	3,016	1,871	2.4	5.7	399
Wisconsin	21,540	22,065	10,337	-2.4	8.5	390
South	576,292	565,380	446,491	1.9%	2.9%	540
Alabama	25,257	27,272	20,130	-7.4	2.6	556
Arkansas	13,668	13,244	8,520	3.2	5.4	495
Delaware	4,087	4,122	3,014	-0.8	3.4	488
Florida	85,530	82,003	63,866	4.3	3.3	486
Georgia	51,089	47,200	34,168	8.2	4.6	574
Kentucky	17,140	16,190	12,060	5.9	4.0	412
Louisiana	36,939	36,047	25,195	2.5	4.3	816
Maryland	22,696	23,230	20,450	-2.3	1.2	406
Mississippi	19,469	19,569	12,251	-0.5	5.3	669
North Carolina	30,683	29,394	27,914	4.4	1.1	357
Oklahoma ^d	22,913	22,448	18,151	2.1	2.6	649
South Carolina	22,730	22,942	19,015	-0.9	2.0	539
Tennessee	25,884	25,403	15,206	1.9	6.1	437
Texas ^d	157,617	156,534	127,766	0.7	2.4	694
Virginia	35,564	35,067	27,260	1.4	3.0	473
West Virginia	5,026	4,715	2,483	6.6	8.2	277
West	288,347	280,985	207,661	2.6%	3.7%	425
Alaska	2,632	2,629	2,042	0.1	2.9	398
Arizona	31,106	29,722	20,291	4.7	4.9	534
California	164,933	162,678	131,745	1.4	2.5	456
Colorado	20,293	19,671	11,063	3.2	7.0	438
Hawaii	4,174	4,167	2,590	0.2	5.4	329
Idaho	6,375	5,737	3,328	11.1	7.5	454
Montana	3,877	3,620	1,999	7.1	7.6	416
Nevada	11,280	10,543	7,713	7.0	4.3	474
New Mexico	6,111	5,934	3,925	3.0	5.0	318
Oregon	13,167	12,695	6,515	3.7	8.1	365
Utah	5,916	5,681	3,447	4.1	6.2	246
Washington	16,503	16,036	11,608	2.9	4.0	264
Wyoming	1,980	1,872	1,395	5.8	4.0	389

^aThe average annual percentage increase from 1995 to 2004.

^bPrisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year per 100,000 residents.

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

^dIncludes some inmates sentenced to 1 year or less.

During 2004 the number of female prisoners rose 4.0%— more than twice the 1.8% increase among men

During 2004 the number of women under the jurisdiction of State or Federal prison authorities increased 4.0% (table 5). The number of men in prison rose 1.8%. At yearend 2004, 104,848 women and 1,391,781 men were in prison. From 1995 to 2004 the annual growth of the female inmate population averaged 4.8%, higher than the 3.1% increase in male inmate population. By yearend 2004 women accounted for 7.0% of all prisoners, up from 6.1% in 1995 and 5.7% in 1990.

Relative to their number in the U.S. resident population, men were over 14 times more likely than women to be incarcerated in a State or Federal prison. At yearend 2004 there were 64 sentenced female inmates per 100,000 women in the United States, compared to 920 sentenced male inmates per 100,000 men.

Since 1995 the total number of male prisoners has grown nearly 32%; the number of female prisoners, 53%. At yearend 2004, 1 in every 1,563 women and 1 in every 109 men were incarcerated in a State or Federal prison.

Table 5. Prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, by gender, yearend 1995, 2003, and 2004

	Men	Women
All inmates		
2004	1,391,781	104,848
2003	1,367,755	100,846
1995	1,057,406	68,468
Percent change, 2003-2004	1.8%	4.0%
Average annual 1995-2004	3.1%	4.8%
Sentenced to more than 1 year		
2004	1,337,668	96,125
2003	1,315,790	92,571
Percent change, 2003-2004	1.7%	3.8%
Incarceration rate*		
2004	920	64
1995	789	47

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

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

Texas (13,958), the Federal system (12,164), and California (11,188) held more than a third of all female inmates (table 6). Oklahoma (129 sentenced female inmates per 100,000 female residents), Mississippi (107), and Louisiana (103) had the highest female incarceration rates. States with the lowest female incarceration rates were concentrated in the Northeast — Rhode Island and Massachusetts (each with 11 sentenced female prisoners per 100,000 female residents), and Maine and New Hampshire (both with 18).

Eleven States had an average annual increase of more than 10% between 1995 and 2004, led by North Dakota (18.0%), Montana (17.4%), and West Virginia (15.1%). During this period the State female prison population increased an average of 4.7% per year; the Federal female prison population increased 5.7% per year.

Privately operated prisons held 6.6% of State and Federal inmates in 2004

At yearend 2004, 34 States and the Federal system reported a total of 98,901 prisoners held in privately operated facilities (table 7). Private facilities held 5.6% of all State prisoners and 13.7% of Federal prisoners. Among States, Texas (with 16,668 State inmates housed in private facilities) and Oklahoma (with 5,905) reported the largest populations in 2004.

Six States had at least 25% of their prison population housed in private prisons, led by New Mexico (42%), Alaska (31%), Montana (30%), Wyoming and Hawaii (both 28%), and Oklahoma (25%). At yearend 2004, 8.1% of State inmates in the South and 6.4% in the West were in privately operated facilities, compared to 2.0% in the Northeast and 1.4% in the Midwest.

Table 6. Women under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, yearend 1995, 2003, and 2004

Region and jurisdiction	Number of female inmates			Percent change		Incarceration rate, 2004 ^b
	2004	2003	1995	2003 to 2004	Average, 1995 to 2004 ^a	
U.S. total	104,848	100,846	68,468	4.0%	4.8%	64
Federal	12,164	11,635	7,398	4.5	5.7	7
State	92,684	89,211	61,070	3.9	4.7	57
Northeast	8,910	9,108	8,401	-2.2%	0.7%	27
Connecticut	1,488	1,548	975	-3.9	4.8	44
Maine	125	124	36	0.8	14.8	18
Massachusetts ^c	741	708	656	4.7	1.4	11
New Hampshire	119	117	109	1.7	1.0	18
New Jersey	1,470	1,517	1,307	-3.1	1.3	33
New York	2,789	2,914	3,615	-4.3	-2.8	28
Pennsylvania	1,827	1,823	1,502	0.2	2.2	28
Rhode Island	208	222	157	-6.3	3.2	11
Vermont	143	135	44	5.9	14.0	25
Midwest	16,545	15,682	10,864	5.5%	4.8%	49
Illinois	2,750	2,700	2,196	1.9	2.5	42
Indiana ^c	1,892	1,758	892	7.6	8.7	59
Iowa	757	716	425	5.7	6.6	50
Kansas	620	629	449	-1.4	3.7	45
Michigan ^c	2,113	2,198	1,842	-3.9	1.5	41
Minnesota	544	435	217	25.1	10.8	21
Missouri	2,507	2,239	1,174	12.0	8.8	85
Nebraska	369	323	211	14.2	6.4	39
North Dakota	129	113	29	14.2	18.0	41
Ohio	3,185	2,897	2,793	9.9	1.5	54
South Dakota	292	269	134	8.6	9.0	74
Wisconsin	1,387	1,405	502	-1.3	12.0	47
South	44,666	43,057	27,366	3.7%	5.6%	74
Alabama	1,748	2,003	1,295	-12.7	3.4	63
Arkansas	962	866	523	11.1	7.0	65
Delaware	557	508	358	9.6	5.0	50
Florida	5,660	5,165	3,660	9.6	5.0	63
Georgia	3,436	3,145	2,036	9.3	6.0	76
Kentucky	1,560	1,411	734	10.6	8.7	68
Louisiana	2,386	2,405	1,424	-0.8	5.9	103
Maryland	1,180	1,248	1,079	-5.4	1.0	39
Mississippi	1,796	1,755	791	2.3	9.5	107
North Carolina ^c	2,430	2,256	1,752	7.7	3.7	40
Oklahoma	2,361	2,320	1,815	1.8	3.0	129
South Carolina	1,562	1,576	1,045	-0.9	4.6	66
Tennessee ^c	1,905	1,826	637	4.3	12.9	63
Texas	13,958	13,487	7,935	3.5	6.5	100
Virginia	2,706	2,681	1,659	0.9	5.6	71
West Virginia	459	405	129	13.3	15.1	48
West	22,563	21,364	14,439	5.6%	5.1%	63
Alaska	397	392	243	1.3	5.6	54
Arizona	2,765	2,656	1,432	4.1	7.6	87
California ^c	11,188	10,656	9,082	5.0	2.3	60
Colorado	1,900	1,736	713	9.4	11.5	83
Hawaii	699	685	312	2.0	9.4	69
Idaho	647	591	212	9.5	13.2	92
Montana	473	419	112	12.9	17.4	101
Nevada	878	880	530	-0.2	5.8	75
New Mexico	581	576	278	0.9	8.5	56
Oregon	985	883	465	11.6	8.7	54
Utah	510	427	161	19.4	13.7	42
Washington	1,330	1,288	793	3.3	5.9	42
Wyoming ^c	210	175	106	20.0	7.9	83

^aThe average annual percentage increase from 1995 to 2004.

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

^cGrowth from 1995 to 2004 may be slightly overestimated due to a change in reporting from custody to jurisdiction counts.

Since yearend 2000 the number of Federal inmates in private facilities has increased 60%, while the number held in State facilities has decreased 1.3%. As a percentage of all inmates under State and Federal jurisdiction, the number held in private facilities has remained stable (6.6%).

	Number of inmates in privately operated facilities			Percent of inmates
	Total	State	Federal	
2004	98,901	74,133	24,768	6.6%
2003	95,707	73,842	21,865	6.5
2002	93,912	73,638	20,274	6.5
2001	91,953	72,702	19,251	6.5
2000	90,542	75,018	15,524	6.5

In 2004 local jails held 5% of State and Federal prisoners

At the end of 2004, 32 States and the Federal system reported a total of 74,378 State and Federal prisoners held in jails or other facilities operated by county or local authorities. These inmates held in local jails represented 5% of all prisoners in 2004.

Louisiana had the largest percentage of its State inmate population housed in local jails (47%). Four other States — led by Kentucky (29%) and Tennessee (25%) — had at least a fifth of their population housed in local jail facilities.

About 85% of prisoners held in local jails were in the South (62,966). Overall, the South held 10.5% of prisoners in local jails, followed by the West (1.8%), the Midwest (1.3%), and the Northeast (0.9%).

From yearend 2000 to 2004 the number of Federal inmates held in local jails declined by about 50%, while the number of State inmates in local jails rose about 20%.

	Number of State and Federal inmates held in local jails, 2000 to 2004			Percent of inmates
	Total	State	Federal	
2004	74,378	73,179	1,199	5.0%
2003	73,440	70,162	3,278	5.0
2002	72,550	69,173	3,377	5.0
2001	70,681	67,760	2,921	5.0
2000	63,140	60,702	2,438	4.5

Table 7. State and Federal prisoners held in private facilities and local jails, by jurisdiction, yearend 2003 and 2004

Region and jurisdiction	Private facilities			Local jails		
	2004	2003	Percent of all inmates, 2004 ^a	2004	2003	Percent of all inmates, 2004 ^a
U.S. total	98,901	95,707	6.6%	74,378	73,440	5.0%
Federal ^b	24,768	21,865	13.7	1,199	3,278	0.7
State	74,133	73,842	5.6	73,179	70,162	5.6
Northeast	3,347	3,201	2.0%	1,555	1,911	0.9%
Connecticut	0	0	0.0	--	--	--
Maine	32	30	1.6	0	0	0.0
Massachusetts	0	0	0.0	236	361	2.3
New Hampshire	0	0	0.0	9	7	0.4
New Jersey	2,510	2,636	9.4	1,258	1,542	4.7
New York	0	0	0.0	52	1	0.1
Pennsylvania	366	535	0.9	0	0	0.0
Rhode Island	0	0	0.0	--	--	--
Vermont	439	0	22.3	--	--	--
Midwest	3,479	5,142	1.4%	3,273	2,483	1.3%
Illinois	0	0	0.0	0	20	0.0
Indiana	641	652	2.7	2,024	1,724	8.4
Iowa	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Kansas	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Michigan	480	480	1.0	52	42	0.1
Minnesota	307	177	3.5	484	363	5.5
Missouri	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Nebraska	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
North Dakota	35	0	2.6	43	44	3.2
Ohio	1,929	1,901	4.3	0	0	0.0
South Dakota	6	25	0.2	42	29	1.4
Wisconsin	81	1,907	0.4	628	261	2.7
South	48,267	48,222	8.1%	62,966	60,810	10.5%
Alabama	244	1,698	0.9	1,645	1,340	6.4
Arkansas	0	0	0.0	1,230	1,016	8.9
Delaware	0	0	0.0	--	--	--
Florida	4,328	4,330	5.1	42	48	0.0
Georgia	4,693	4,589	9.2	5,117	4,949	10.0
Kentucky	1,746	1,640	9.8	5,084	3,969	28.5
Louisiana	2,921	2,918	7.9	17,469	16,549	47.3
Maryland	127	122	0.5	135	234	0.6
Mississippi	4,744	3,463	22.6	4,624	4,724	22.0
North Carolina	212	215	0.6	0	0	0.0
Oklahoma	5,905	6,022	25.3	1,807	1,869	7.7
South Carolina	6	44	0.0	429	424	1.8
Tennessee	5,105	5,049	19.7	6,577	6,283	25.4
Texas	16,668	16,570	9.9	13,228	13,331	7.9
Virginia	1,568	1,562	4.4	4,502	5,106	12.7
West Virginia	0	0	0.0	1,077	968	21.3
West	19,040	17,277	6.4%	5,385	4,958	1.8%
Alaska	1,392	1,386	30.6	--	--	--
Arizona	4,176	2,323	12.8	186	174	0.6
California	2,989	3,507	1.8	2,452	2,415	1.5
Colorado	2,819	3,013	13.9	638	221	3.1
Hawaii	1,666	1,478	28.0	--	--	--
Idaho	1,263	1,267	19.8	133	239	2.1
Montana	1,166	1,059	30.1	614	567	15.8
Nevada	0	0	0.0	153	190	1.3
New Mexico	2,686	2,751	42.1	0	0	0.0
Oregon	0	0	0.0	18	0	0.1
Utah	0	0	0.0	1,189	1,065	19.9
Washington	327	0	2.0	1	0	0.0
Wyoming	556	493	28.1	1	87	0.1

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

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

^bIncludes Federal inmates in non-secure privately operated facilities (7,065 in 2004, and 6,471 in 2003).

24 States and Federal system prisons at or above highest capacity

To estimate the capacity of their prisons, jurisdictions were asked to

supply three measures for capacity at yearend 2004: rated, operational, and design capacities. These measures were defined as follows:

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

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

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

Twenty-one jurisdictions gave only 1 measure or the same figure for each measure (table 8). For the 28 jurisdictions with more than 1 reported type of capacity, estimates of population as a percent of capacity are based on the highest and lowest figures provided. At yearend 2004, 25 States reported operating below 100% of their highest capacity, and 24 States and the Federal prison system, at 100% or more of their highest capacity.

Mississippi, at 74% of its highest capacity, reported the lowest percent of capacity occupied. Alabama, 105% over lowest reported capacity, had the highest percent of capacity occupied. At yearend 2004 the Federal prison system was operating at 40% over capacity. Overall, State prisons were operating between 99% of their highest capacity and 115% of their lowest capacity (table 9).

Table 8. Reported Federal and State prison capacities, yearend 2004

Region and jurisdiction	Type of capacity measure			Custody population as a percent of —	
	Rated	Operational	Design	Highest capacity ^a	Lowest capacity ^a
Federal	109,498	...	...	140 %	140 %
Northeast					
Connecticut	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	1,779	1,779	1,779	111 %	111 %
Massachusetts	...	...	7,778	126	126
New Hampshire	2,419	2,238	2,213	101	110
New Jersey	...	26,040	...	88	88
New York	60,237	61,663	53,611	104	119
Pennsylvania	37,570	37,570	37,570	107	107
Rhode Island	3,861	3,861	4,054	78	82
Vermont	1,716	1,716	1,355	89	113
Midwest					
Illinois	32,609	32,609	27,339	135 %	161 %
Indiana	16,737	22,778	...	94	128
Iowa	6,989	7,854	6,989	109	122
Kansas	9,257	...	...	97	97
Michigan	...	49,537	...	98	98
Minnesota	8,008	8,008	...	100	100
Missouri	...	32,192	...	95	95
Nebraska	...	3,969	3,175	104	130
North Dakota	1,005	952	1,005	109	115
Ohio	35,429	...	...	119	119
South Dakota	...	3,194	...	95	95
Wisconsin	...	17,798	...	124	124
South					
Alabama	...	25,214	12,388	101 %	205 %
Arkansas ^b	13,065	12,848	12,175	96	103
Delaware	6,537	5,359	4,223	103	160
Florida	...	84,685	63,130	98	132
Georgia	...	49,731	...	103	103
Kentucky	12,301	12,301	12,301	94	94
Louisiana	19,470	19,664	...	99	100
Maryland	...	23,767	...	97	97
Mississippi ^b	22,180	22,180	22,180	74	74
North Carolina	31,500	...	...	113	113
Oklahoma ^b	23,782	23,859	23,859	95	95
South Carolina	...	23,599	...	96	96
Tennessee ^b	20,122	19,670	...	96	98
Texas ^b	161,008	157,222	161,008	87	89
Virginia	31,358	...	...	94	94
West Virginia	3,590	4,072	3,590	98	111
West					
Alaska	...	3,098	3,098	101 %	101 %
Arizona	30,608	34,208	26,346	82	107
California	...	159,948	80,890	102	203
Colorado	...	14,153	12,836	119	131
Hawaii	...	3,487	2,451	112	159
Idaho	5,939	5,902	5,939	76	76
Montana	...	1,700	...	123	123
Nevada ^b	10,813	10,625	8,335	102	132
New Mexico ^b	...	6,633	6,207	97	103
Oregon	...	12,246	12,246	103	103
Utah	...	4,832	5,040	94	98
Washington	12,504	15,062	15,062	110	132
Wyoming	1,232	1,190	1,161	98	104

...Data not available.

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

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

Table 9. State prison population as a percent of capacity, 1995-2004

State prisons	
Highest capacity	1,192,870
Lowest capacity	1,033,408
Population as a percent of capacity*	
Highest	
1995	114
2000	100
2001	101
2002	101
2003	100
2004	99
Lowest	
1995	125
2000	115
2001	116
2002	117
2003	116
2004	115

*Excludes prisoners held in local jails and in privately operated facilities (unless included in the reported capacity).

60% of State and Federal inmates black or Hispanic at yearend 2004

At yearend 2004 black inmates represented an estimated 41% of all inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year, while white inmates accounted for 34% and Hispanic inmates, 19%.

Although the total number of sentenced inmates rose sharply (up 32% between 1995 and 2004), the racial and Hispanic composition of the inmate population changed only slightly. At yearend 2004 black males (551,300) outnumbered white males (449,300) and Hispanic males (260,600) among inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year (table 10). More than 40% of all sentenced male inmates were black.

Percent of prisoners under State or Federal jurisdiction^a

	1995	2003	2004
Total	100%	100%	100%
Hispanic	17.6	19.0	19.2
One race ^b			
White	33.5	35.0	34.3
Black	45.7	44.1	40.7
Other races	3.2	1.9	2.9
Two or more races ^b	--	--	2.9

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

^bExcludes Hispanics.

--Not collected.

Comparisons with previous estimates of inmates by race and Hispanic origin are complicated by new collection practices. Following guidelines provided by the Office of Management and Budget, estimates in 2004 were made separately for persons identifying with one race (97.1%) and those

identifying with two or more races (2.9%). Adoption of these guidelines reduced the number and percentage of inmates identified as non-Hispanic white and black.

An estimated 8.4% of black males, age 25-29, in prison in 2004

When incarceration rates are estimated separately by age group, black males in their twenties and thirties are found to have high rates relative to other groups (table 11). Expressed in terms of percentages, 8.4% of black males age 25 to 29 were in prison on December 31, 2004, compared to 2.5% of Hispanic males and about 1.2% of white males in the same age group. Although incarceration rates drop with age, the percentage of black males age 45 to 54 in prison in 2004 was still nearly 3.3% — higher than the highest rate (2.5%) among Hispanic males (age 25 to 29) and more than twice the highest rate (1.2%) among white males (age 25 to 29).

Female incarceration rates, though substantially lower than male incarceration rates at every age, reveal similar racial and ethnic disparities. Black females (with an incarceration rate of 170 per 100,000) were more than twice as likely as Hispanic females (75 per 100,000) and 4 times as likely as white females (42 per 100,000) to be in prison on December 31, 2004. These differences among white, black, and Hispanic females were consistent across all age groups.

Table 10. Number of sentenced prisoners under State or Federal jurisdiction, by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and age, 2004

	Number of sentenced prisoners							
	Males				Females			
	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
Total	1,337,700	449,300	551,300	260,600	96,100	42,500	32,100	15,000
18-19	23,300	5,500	10,900	5,500	1,300	500	500	300
20-24	210,700	57,900	91,000	49,100	12,100	5,400	4,000	2,200
25-29	237,700	68,700	103,300	54,200	15,300	6,300	5,300	2,800
30-34	221,200	71,300	90,200	47,900	14,900	6,400	4,900	2,500
35-39	210,300	71,300	88,800	39,300	19,800	8,600	6,800	2,900
40-44	183,000	68,200	76,700	27,800	16,400	7,700	5,100	2,200
45-54	182,700	72,200	70,900	27,300	13,500	6,200	4,700	1,700
55 or older	67,200	33,700	18,600	9,000	2,700	1,400	700	400

Note: Based on estimates by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and age from the 2003-04 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities (forthcoming) and updated from jurisdiction counts by gender at yearend. Estimates were rounded to the nearest 100. See *Methodology* for estimation details.

^aIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying with two or more races.

^bExcludes Hispanics and persons identifying with two or more races.

Table 11. Number of sentenced prisoners under State or Federal jurisdiction per 100,000 residents, by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and age, 2004

Age	Number of sentenced prisoners per 100,000 residents of each group							
	Males				Females			
	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Total ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
Total	926	463	3,218	1,220	64	42	170	75
18-19	548	208	1,810	790	33	20	88	50
20-24	1,948	886	6,217	2,357	119	86	272	128
25-29	2,373	1,172	8,367	2,480	159	110	404	160
30-34	2,139	1,127	7,368	2,402	147	102	361	148
35-39	1,986	1,035	7,159	2,256	189	126	492	187
40-44	1,599	857	5,870	1,854	142	96	341	158
45-54	893	477	3,257	1,346	64	40	186	82
55 or older	231	144	780	456	7	5	21	17

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

^aIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying with two or more races.

^bExcludes Hispanics.

Violent offenders made up half of State prisoners in 2002

In absolute numbers, an estimated 624,900 inmates in State prison at yearend 2002 (the latest available data) were held for violent offenses: 148,300 for murder, 170,900 for robbery, 116,900 for assault, and 142,000 for rape and other sexual assaults (table 12). In addition, 253,000 inmates were held for property offenses, 265,000 for drug offenses, and 87,500 for public-order offenses.

Overall, the proportion of violent offenders increased from 46.5% in 1995 to 50.5% in 2002. Property offenders decreased from about 23% in 1995 to 20.4% in 2002; drug offenders remained stable around 21%.

	Percent of sentenced State inmates	
	1995	2002
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Violent	46.5	50.5
Property	22.9	20.4
Drug	21.5	21.4
Public-order	8.7	7.1
Other	0.3	0.6

Offenses of State prisoners varied by gender, race, and Hispanic origin

About half of male State prisoners were serving time for a violent offense in 2002, compared to a third of female prisoners (table 13). Women were more likely to be serving time for property and drug offenses (28.7% and 31.5%, respectively) than males (19.9% and 20.7%).

Offense types also varied by race and Hispanic origin. Approximately half of white, black, and Hispanic State inmates were violent offenders. White prisoners were more likely to be serving time for a property offense (26.4%), compared to blacks (17.6%) and Hispanics (15.7%). Drug offenders made up a larger portion of Hispanic State inmates (27.4%) than of black inmates (25.1%) or white inmates (14.8%).

Table 12. Estimated number of sentenced prisoners under State jurisdiction, by offense, gender, race, and Hispanic origin, 2002

Offense	All inmates	Male	Female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic
Total	1,237,500	1,157,700	79,800	435,100	501,700	225,000
Violent offenses	624,900	598,600	26,300	213,800	257,300	112,500
Murder ^b	148,300	140,200	8,100	44,700	63,200	30,800
Manslaughter	16,900	15,300	1,600	7,100	6,600	2,100
Rape	60,800	60,400	500	31,300	19,900	6,900
Other sexual assault	81,200	80,100	1,000	44,700	16,700	12,300
Robbery	170,900	164,600	6,400	38,100	94,800	28,600
Assault	116,900	110,300	6,600	36,300	45,500	25,500
Other violent	29,800	27,800	2,100	11,500	10,600	6,400
Property offenses	253,000	230,100	22,900	114,900	88,400	35,300
Burglary	131,200	126,400	4,800	58,000	46,200	18,100
Larceny	48,100	40,900	7,200	21,000	18,300	6,700
Motor vehicle theft	18,600	17,800	800	7,100	5,400	4,900
Fraud	30,700	22,300	8,400	16,700	10,700	2,000
Other property	24,400	22,600	1,800	12,000	7,800	3,600
Drug offenses	265,000	239,900	25,100	64,500	126,000	61,700
Public-order offenses^c	87,500	82,600	4,900	38,800	27,900	13,900
Other/unspecified^d	7,000	6,400	600	3,100	2,200	1,600

Note: Data are for inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of State correctional authorities. The numbers of inmates by gender were based on jurisdiction counts at yearend (NPS-1); numbers by race and Hispanic origin were based on data from the 2003-04 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities (forthcoming); and numbers within each category by offense were estimated using the National Corrections Reporting Program, 2002.

All estimates were rounded to the nearest 100.
^aExcludes Hispanics.
^bIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.
^cIncludes weapons, drunk driving, court offenses, commercialized vice, morals and decency charges, liquor law violations, and other public-order offenses.
^dIncludes juvenile offenses and unspecified felonies.

Table 13. Estimated percent of sentenced prisoners under State jurisdiction by offense, gender, race, and Hispanic origin, 2002

Offense	All inmates	Male	Female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent offenses	50.5%	51.7%	33.0%	49.1%	51.3%	50.0%
Murder ^b	12.0	12.1	10.2	10.3	12.6	13.7
Manslaughter	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.3	0.9
Rape	4.9	5.2	0.6	7.2	4.0	3.1
Other sexual assault	6.6	6.9	1.3	10.3	3.3	5.5
Robbery	13.8	14.2	8.0	8.8	18.9	12.7
Assault	9.4	9.5	8.3	8.3	9.1	11.3
Other violent	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.8
Property offenses	20.4%	19.9%	28.7%	26.4%	17.6%	15.7%
Burglary	10.6	10.9	6.0	13.3	9.2	8.0
Larceny	3.9	3.5	9.0	4.8	3.6	3.0
Motor vehicle theft	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.1	2.2
Fraud	2.5	1.9	10.5	3.8	2.1	0.9
Other property	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.8	1.6	1.6
Drug offenses	21.4%	20.7%	31.5%	14.8%	25.1%	27.4%
Public-order offenses^c	7.1%	7.1%	6.1%	8.9%	5.6%	6.2%
Other/unspecified^d	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.7%

Note: Data are for inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of State correctional authorities.

^aExcludes Hispanics.

^bIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

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

^dIncludes juvenile offenses and unspecified felonies.

Changing Federal prison population related to drug and immigration offenses

Prisoners sentenced for drug offenses constituted the largest group of Federal inmates (55%) in 2003, down from 60% in 1995 (table 14). On September 30, 2003, the date of the latest available data in the Federal Justice Statistics Program, Federal prisons held 86,972 sentenced drug offenders, compared to 52,782 at yearend 1995.

Between 1995 and 2003 the number of Federal inmates held for public-order offenses increased 170%, most of which was the increase in immigration offenses (up 394%). The number of immigration offenders rose from 3,420 in 1995 to 16,903 in 2003. Immigration violators represented over 10% of Federal inmates in 2003.

The number of weapons offenders held in Federal prisons increased about 120% (from 7,446 to 16,377) between 1995 and 2003 and represented about 10% of the inmate population in 2003.

Violent offenders under Federal jurisdiction increased 46% from 1995 to 2003, and accounted for almost 8% of the total growth during the period. Homicide offenders increased 146%, from 1,068 in 1995 to 2,632 in 2003.

While the number of offenders in each major offense category increased, the number incarcerated for a drug offense accounted for the largest percentage of the total growth (49%), followed by public-order offenders (38%).

Table 14. Number of sentenced inmates in Federal prisons, by most serious offense, 1995, 2000, and 2003

Offense	Number of sentenced inmates in Federal prisons			Percent change, 1995-2003	Percent of total growth, 1995-2003
	1995	2000	2003		
Total	88,658	131,739	158,426	78.7%	100%
Violent offenses	11,409	13,740	16,688	46.3%	7.6%
Homicide ^a	1,068	1,363	2,632	146.4	2.2
Robbery	8,377	9,712	10,398	24.1	2.9
Other violent	1,964	2,665	3,658	86.3	2.4
Property offenses	7,842	10,135	11,283	43.9%	4.9%
Burglary	177	462	567	220.3	0.6
Fraud	5,823	7,506	8,241	41.5	3.5
Other property	1,842	2,167	2,475	34.4	0.9
Drug offenses	52,782	74,276	86,972	64.8%	49.0%
Public-order offenses	15,655	32,325	42,325	170.4%	38.2%
Immigration	3,420	13,676	16,903	394.2	19.3
Weapons	7,446	10,822	16,377	119.9	12.8
Other public-order	4,789	7,827	9,045	88.9	6.1
Other/unknown^b	970	1,263	1,158	19.4%	0.3%

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

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

The number of Immigration and Customs detainees dropped 19% during 2004

The U.S. Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), reported 19,057 detainees on December 31, 2004, down from 23,514 at yearend 2003. Nearly two-thirds of these detainees (11,570) were held in Federal and State prisons and local jails, and about a third were held in ICE-operated facilities (4,545) and private facilities under exclusive contract to the ICE (1,678).

The number of detainees under ICE jurisdiction more than doubled between 1995 and 2004. This increase most affected State prisons, local jails, and other facilities maintaining intergovernmental agreements with ICE; they held 11,570 detainees in 2004, up from 2,286 in 1995.

Among the 19,057 ICE detainees for immigration violations at yearend 2004, 10,931 had been convicted of criminal offenses, and 1,402 had pending criminal cases

(not shown in table). Detainees convicted of violent offenses (32.1%) and drug offenses (30.1%) constituted the largest groups under ICE jurisdiction, followed by property offenses (15.5%) and public-order offenses (14.1%).

Detainees under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), by type of facility, yearend 1995, 2003, and 2004

Facility type	Number of detainees			Percent change, 2003-04
	2004	2003	1995	
Total	19,057	23,514	8,177	-19.0%
ICE-operated facilities	4,545	5,109	3,776	11.0
Private facilities under exclusive contract to ICE	1,678	1,935	652	-13.3
Federal Bureau of Prisons	1,214	1,338	1,282	-9.3
Other Federal facilities	50	88	181	-43.2
Intergovernmental agreements	11,570	15,044	2,286	-23.1
State prisons	178	477	8	-62.7
Local jails	7,877	11,376	1,984	-30.8
Other facilities	3,515	3,191	294	10.2

Number of prisoners held by military authorities nearly unchanged during 2004

There were 2,177 prisoners under military jurisdiction at yearend 2004. Fifty-nine percent of the prisoners held by the Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard had sentences of 1 year or more. At yearend 2004 the Army's Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and five other local or regional Army facilities held the largest share of inmates under military jurisdiction (46%). The 11 Navy facilities held 30% of all inmates; the 6 Marine Corps facilities held 19% of all inmates; and the 34 Air Force facilities held 5% of all inmates.

The operational capacity of the 56 military confinement facilities was 3,290 (not shown in a table). At yearend 2004 these facilities were operating at 66% of their operational capacity. About 88% of prisoners held by the Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps were convicted inmates; 12% were unconvicted persons.

Prisoners under military jurisdiction, by branch of service, yearend 2003 and 2004

Branch of service	Total		Percent change, 2003-04	Sentenced to more than 1 year		Percent change, 2003-04
	2004	2003		2004	2003	
To which prisoners belonged						
Total	2,177	2,165	0.6%	1,295	1,258	2.9%
Air Force	400	391	2.3	243	251	-3.2
Army	853	840	1.5	614	572	7.3
Marine Corps	495	539	-8.2	241	229	5.2
Navy	409	377	8.5	188	199	-5.5
Coast Guard	20	18	11.1	9	7	28.6
Holding prisoners						
Total	2,177	2,165	0.6%	1,295	1,258	2.9%
Air Force	109	105	3.8	11	17	-35.3
Army	998	967	3.2	811	763	6.3
Marine Corps	416	441	-5.7	153	134	14.2
Navy	654	652	0.3	320	344	-7.0

Methodology

National Prisoner Statistics

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

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

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.

NPS excludes inmates held by the District of Columbia (DC), which as of yearend 2001 operated only a jail system.

Military Corrections Statistics

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

Other inmate counts

In 1995 BJS began collecting yearend counts of prisoners from the departments of correction in the U.S. Territories (American Samoa, Guam, and U.S. Virgin Islands) and U.S. Commonwealths (Northern Mariana Islands and Puerto Rico). These counts include all inmates for whom the Territory or

Commonwealth government had legal authority (inmates under jurisdiction) and all inmates physically located in prison or jail facilities (inmates in custody). These counts are collected by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and sentence length. In addition, BJS obtains reports of the total design, rated, and operational capacity of correctional facilities.

Estimating age-specific incarceration rates

The number of sentenced prisoners within each group was estimated for men, women, whites, blacks, and Hispanics. In 2004 estimates were produced separately for inmates under State jurisdiction by combining data by gender from NPS and advance data from the 2003-04 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities.

The Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP) provided counts of sentenced Federal inmates by age for each demographic group at the end of fiscal year 2003. The NPS provided counts of sentenced Federal inmates by gender at yearend 2004 and counts by race and Hispanic origin at midyear 2004. The FJSP counts were converted to percentages and multiplied by the NPS totals at yearend 2004.

Estimates of the U.S. resident population for July 1, 2004, by age, gender, race and Hispanic origin were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Age-specific rates of incarceration for each demographic group were calculated by dividing the estimated number of sentenced prisoners in each age group by the number of U.S. residents in each age group and then multiplying by 100,000. Detailed categories exclude persons identifying with two or more races. Totals by gender include all inmates and U.S. residents, regardless of racial identification.

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 the director.

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

Paige M. Harrison and Allen J. Beck wrote this report. Jennifer C. Karberg and Timothy A. Hughes provided statistical assistance and verification. Tom Hester and Carolyn C. Williams edited the report. Jayne Robinson administered final production.

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Lauren E. Glaze and Christopher J. Mumola collected and processed data on prisoners in the U.S. Territories, in U.S. military facilities, and in facilities operated by or for the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

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NPS jurisdiction notes

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

Arizona — Population counts are based on custody data. Counts exclude 55 sentenced inmates housed in contracted local jail facilities, some awaiting transfer to the DOC.

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

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

Colorado — Population counts include 214 male and 1 female inmate in the Youthful Offender System.

Capacity figures exclude 6 privately run facilities under contract with the Department of Corrections.

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

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

Delaware — Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations. Jurisdiction counts exclude inmates housed in facilities in other States.

Capacity counts include Department of Correction halfway houses.

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

Rated capacity excludes contract beds.

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

Facilities in Georgia are not given rated or design capacities.

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

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

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

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

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

Louisiana — Counts are as of December 29, 2004. Counts include 16,069 males and 1,400 females housed in local jails as a result of a partnership with the Louisiana Sheriffs' Association and local authorities.

Massachusetts — By law, offenders may be sentenced to terms of up to 2½ years in locally operated jails. Such offenders are included in counts and rates for local jails. About 6,200 inmates with sentences of more than 1 year were held in local jails in 2004.

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

Minnesota — Custody numbers include ICE and U.S. Marshal contract prisoners.

Mississippi — Operation and design capacities include private prison capacities.

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

Montana — Counts include 278 inmates under intensive supervision in the community. Capacity figures include 2 county operated regional prisons (an estimated 300 beds), 1 private prison (500 beds), and a State operated boot camp (60 beds).

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

Nevada — Rated capacity is defined as emergency capacity. Design capacity is defined as one bed per cell.

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

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

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

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

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

Capacity figures include private prisons and contract jails.

Oregon — Inmates with under a 1 year maximum sentence remain under the control of local counties.

Rhode Island — Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations. Custody numbers for 2003 and 2004 are not comparable.

South Carolina — Population counts include 60 inmates who were unsentenced, under safekeeping, or ICE status.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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