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# Prisoners in 2005

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The total number of prisoners under the jurisdiction of Federal or State adult correctional authorities was 1,525,924 at yearend 2005. During the year the States added 21,534 prisoners and the Federal prison system added 7,290 prisoners. Overall, the Nation's prison population grew 1.9%, which was less than the average annual growth of 3.1% since yearend 1995.

The rate of incarceration in prison at yearend 2005 was 491 sentenced inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents, up from 411 in 1995. About 1 in every 108 men and 1 in every 1,538 women were sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal authorities.

Overall, the United States incarcerated 2,320,359 persons at yearend 2005. This total represents persons held in —

- Federal and State prisons (1,446,269, which excludes State and Federal prisoners in local jails)
- territorial prisons (15,735)
- local jails (747,529)
- facilities operated by or exclusively for the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (10,104)
- military facilities (2,322)
- jails in Indian country (1,745 as of midyear 2004)
- juvenile facilities (96,655 as of 2003).

## Highlights

### The Nation's prison population rose 1.9% in 2005

Prison population	Number of inmates	Incarceration rate, 12/31/05	Inmates per 100,000 residents*	Growth, 12/31/04 to 12/31/05	Percent change
<b>5 highest:</b>					
Federal	187,618	Louisiana	797	South Dakota	11.9%
California	170,676	Texas	691	Montana	10.9
Texas	169,003	Mississippi	660	Kentucky	10.4
Florida	89,768	Oklahoma	652	Nebraska	7.9
New York	62,743	Alabama	591	Alabama	7.7
<b>5 lowest:</b>					
North Dakota	1,385	Maine	144	Georgia	-4.6%
Maine	2,023	Minnesota	180	Maryland	-2.4
Wyoming	2,047	Rhode Island	189	Louisiana	-2.3
Vermont	2,078	New Hampshire	192	Mississippi	-2.2
New Hampshire	2,530	North Dakota	208	Arkansas	-2.1

\*Prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year.

### During 2005 —

- Fourteen States had prison population increases of at least 5%, led by South Dakota (up 11.9%), Montana (up 10.9%), and Kentucky (up 10.4%).
- Eleven States experienced prison population decreases, led by Georgia (down 4.6%), Maryland (down 2.4%), Louisiana (down 2.3%), and Mississippi (down 2.2%).
- State inmates held in private prison facilities increased 8.8%, reaching 80,401 at yearend 2005.
- Federal inmates held in private facilities increased 9.2% to 27,046.
- State and Federal inmates held in local jails decreased 1.8% to 73,097.

### On December 31, 2005 —

- 1 in every 136 U.S. residents was in prison or jail.
- Local jails housed 73,097 State and Federal inmates (4.8% of all prisoners).
- State prisons were operating between 1% below and 14% above capacity; Federal prisons were operating at 34% above capacity.
- Women made up 7.0% of all inmates, up from 6.1% in 1995.
- About 8.1% of black males age 25 to 29 were in State or Federal prison, compared to 2.6% of Hispanic males and 1.1% of white males in the same age group.

## Nearly 2.2 million persons in prison or jail at yearend 2005

On December 31, 2005, a total of 1,446,269 inmates were in the custody of State and Federal prison authorities, and 747,529 were in the custody of local jail authorities (table 1). (Custody is defined on page 11.) The total incarcerated population increased by 58,463, or 2.7% from yearend 2004. This is less than the average annual increase of 3.3% since 1995.

Including inmates in public and privately operated facilities, the number of inmates in State prisons increased

1.3% during 2005; the number in Federal prisons, 5.1%; and in local jails, 4.7%.

The rate of incarceration in prison and jail was 737 inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents in 2005, up from 601 in 1995. At yearend 2005, 1 in every 136 U.S. residents was incarcerated in a State or Federal prison or a local jail.

### U.S. prison population rose 1.9% during 2005

In 2005 the percentage increase in inmates under State or Federal jurisdiction (1.9%) was the same as

recorded in 2004 (table 2). (Jurisdiction is defined on page 11.) The population under the jurisdiction of State and Federal authorities increased by 28,824 inmates during 2005, slightly larger than the increase in 2004 (up 28,499). Since December 31, 1995, the U.S. prison population has grown an average of 44,527 inmates per year (3.1%).

The Federal prison population totaled 187,618 at yearend 2005, up from 180,328 at yearend 2004. About 12% of all prisoners were serving time in the Federal system.

**Table 1. Number of persons held in State or Federal prisons or in local jails, 1995-2005**

Year	Total inmates in custody <sup>a</sup>	Prisoners in custody on December 31		Inmates held in local jails	Incarceration rate <sup>b</sup>
		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	2,135,335	170,535	1,243,745	713,990	723
2005	2,193,798	179,220	1,259,905	747,529	737
Percent change, 12/31/04-12/31/05	2.7%	5.1%	1.3%	4.7%	
Average annual increase, 12/31/95 - 12/31/05	3.3%	7.2%	2.5%	4.0%	

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

<sup>a</sup>Total counts include Federal inmates in non-secure privately operated facilities (7,144 in 2005, 7,065 in 2004, 6,471 in 2003, 6,598 in 2002, 6,515 in 2001, and 6,143 in 2000).

<sup>b</sup>Number of prison and jail inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents at yearend.

**Table 2. Change in State and Federal prison populations, 1995-2005**

Year	Custody	Jurisdiction	Percent change*
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	30,472	28,499	1.9
2005	24,845	28,824	1.9
Average annual increase, 1995-2005	43,321	44,527	3.1%

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

\*Percent change in total number of prisoners under State and Federal jurisdiction.

## 15,735 inmates held in U.S. Territories at yearend 2005

The U.S. Territories and Commonwealths – American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands – reported 15,735 inmates in the custody of their prison systems at yearend 2005, a decrease of 22 persons from 2004. Puerto Rico held the largest number of sentenced prisoners, 11,469 at yearend 2005.

Prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year totaled 12,399 (more than three-quarters of the total territorial prison population).

Relative to the resident population in the Territories, the rate of incarceration was 287 prisoners per 100,000 residents. Of the 5 Territories, the U.S.

Virgin Islands had the highest prison incarceration rate (400 inmates per 100,000 residents), followed by Guam (with 301).

### Prisoners in custody of correctional authorities in the U.S. Territories and Commonwealths, yearend 2004 and 2005

Jurisdiction	Total			Sentenced to more than 1 year			Incarceration rate, 2005*
	2005	2004	Percent change, 2004-05	2005	2004	Percent change, 2004-05	
Total	15,735	15,757	-0.1 %	12,399	12,185	1.8 %	287
American Samoa	222	258	-14.0	174	165	5.5	301
Guam	505	393	28.5	238	122	95.1	141
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	149	150	-0.7	83	98	-15.3	103
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	14,263	14,380	-0.8	11,469	11,374	0.8	293
U.S. Virgin Islands	596	576	3.5	435	426	2.1	400

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

**14 States reported increases of at least 5% during 2005; 11 States had decreases**

Between January 1 and December 31, 2005, South Dakota experienced the largest increase in prison population (up 11.9%), followed by Montana (up 10.9%), Kentucky (up 10.4%), and Nebraska (up 7.9%) (table 3). Eleven States experienced a decline. Georgia had the largest decline (down 4.6%), followed by Maryland (down 2.4%), Louisiana (down 2.3%), and Mississippi (down 2.2%).

In absolute numbers four jurisdictions grew by at least 2,000 inmates during 2005, including the Federal system (up 7,290), Florida (up 4,235), California (up 4,120), and Alabama (up 2,001). Georgia and New York had the largest drop in inmates (down 2,355 and 1,008, respectively).

Overall, the number of inmates under jurisdiction in the West grew 3.2%, followed by those in the Midwest (1.6%), the Northeast (1.1%), and the South (1.0%).

**Prison incarceration rate reached 491 per 100,000 residents in 2005, up from 411 in 1995**

Eleven States exceeded the national prison incarceration rate of 491 per 100,000 residents, led by Louisiana (797), Texas (691), Mississippi (660), and Oklahoma (652) (table 4). Seven States, led by Maine (144), Minnesota (180), and Rhode Island (189), had rates that were less than half the national rate.

Since 1995 the sentenced inmate population in State prisons has increased an average 3.0% per year. During this period, 12 States had an average annual growth of at least 5%, led by North Dakota (up 9.3%), West Virginia (up 7.9%), and Oregon (up 7.5%). Between 1995 and 2005 the Federal system grew an average of 7.1% per year. In absolute numbers this is an average annual increase of 8,251 inmates.

**Table 3. Prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, by region and jurisdiction, 2004 and 2005**

Region and jurisdiction	12/31/2005	06/30/2005	12/31/2004	Percent change from —	
				12/31/04 to 12/31/2005	6/30/05 to 12/31/2005
<b>U.S. Total</b>	1,525,924	1,513,213	1,497,100	1.9%	0.8%
Federal	187,618	184,484	180,328	4.0%	1.7%
State	1,338,306	1,328,729	1,316,772	1.6	0.7
<b>Northeast</b>	172,910	173,125	170,982	1.1%	-0.1%
Connecticut <sup>a</sup>	19,442	19,744	19,497	-0.3	-1.5
Maine	2,023	2,084	2,024	0.0	-2.9
Massachusetts	10,701	10,495	10,144	5.5	2.0
New Hampshire	2,530	2,561	2,448	3.3	-1.2
New Jersey	27,359	28,124	26,757	2.2	-2.7
New York	62,743	62,963	63,751	-1.6	-0.3
Pennsylvania	42,380	41,540	40,963	3.5	2.0
Rhode Island <sup>a</sup>	3,654	3,639	3,430	6.5	0.4
Vermont <sup>a</sup>	2,078	1,975	1,968	5.6	5.2
<b>Midwest</b>	254,706	252,406	250,592	1.6%	0.9%
Illinois	44,919	44,669	44,054	2.0	0.6
Indiana	24,455	24,244	24,008	1.9	0.9
Iowa <sup>b</sup>	8,737	8,578	8,525	2.5	1.9
Kansas	9,068	9,042	8,966	1.1	0.3
Michigan	49,546	49,014	48,883	1.4	1.1
Minnesota	9,281	9,187	8,758	6.0	1.0
Missouri	30,823	31,066	31,081	-0.8	-0.8
Nebraska	4,455	4,284	4,130	7.9	4.0
North Dakota	1,385	1,338	1,327	4.4	3.5
Ohio	45,854	44,976	44,806	2.3	2.0
South Dakota	3,463	3,344	3,095	11.9	3.6
Wisconsin	22,720	22,664	22,959	-1.0	0.2
<b>South</b>	606,236	606,361	600,269	1.0%	0.0%
Alabama	27,888	27,740	25,887	7.7	0.5
Arkansas	13,511	13,469	13,807	-2.1	0.3
Delaware <sup>a</sup>	6,944	7,180	6,927	0.2	-3.3
Florida	89,768	87,545	85,533	5.0	2.5
Georgia <sup>b</sup>	48,749	47,682	51,104	-4.6	2.2
Kentucky	19,662	18,897	17,814	10.4	4.0
Louisiana	36,083	37,254	36,939	-2.3	-3.1
Maryland	22,737	23,276	23,285	-2.4	-2.3
Mississippi	20,515	20,856	20,983	-2.2	-1.6
North Carolina	36,365	36,399	35,434	2.6	-0.1
Oklahoma	24,826	23,702	24,508	1.3	4.7
South Carolina	23,160	23,896	23,428	-1.1	-3.1
Tennessee	26,369	26,208	25,884	1.9	0.6
Texas	169,003	171,338	168,105	0.5	-1.4
Virginia	35,344	35,667	35,564	-0.6	-0.9
West Virginia	5,312	5,252	5,067	4.8	1.1
<b>West</b>	304,454	296,837	294,929	3.2%	2.6%
Alaska <sup>a</sup>	4,812	4,630	4,554	5.7	3.9
Arizona <sup>b</sup>	33,471	32,664	32,515	2.9	2.5
California	170,676	166,532	166,556	2.5	2.5
Colorado	21,456	20,841	20,293	5.7	3.0
Hawaii <sup>a</sup>	6,146	6,071	5,960	3.1	1.2
Idaho	6,818	6,526	6,375	6.9	4.5
Montana	3,509	3,369	3,164	10.9	4.2
Nevada	11,782	11,565	11,365	3.7	1.9
New Mexico	6,571	6,595	6,379	3.0	-0.4
Oregon	13,411	13,317	13,183	1.7	0.7
Utah	6,373	6,013	5,991	6.4	6.0
Washington	17,382	16,688	16,614	4.6	4.2
Wyoming	2,047	2,026	1,980	3.4	1.0

<sup>a</sup>Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison population.

<sup>b</sup>Population based on custody counts.

**Table 4. Sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, yearend 1995, 2004, and 2005**

Region and jurisdiction	12/31/2005	12/31/2004	12/31/1995	Percent change, 2004-05	Average change, 1995-05 <sup>a</sup>	Incarceration rate, 2005
<b>U.S. Total</b>	1,461,132	1,433,728	1,085,022	1.9%	3.0%	491
Federal	166,173	159,137	83,663	4.4	7.1	56
State	1,294,959	1,274,591	1,001,359	1.6	2.6	435
<b>Northeast</b>	162,641	161,121	155,030	0.9%	0.5%	298
Connecticut <sup>b</sup>	13,121	13,240	10,419	-0.9	2.3	373
Maine	1,905	1,961	1,326	-2.9	3.7	144
Massachusetts <sup>c</sup>	9,081	8,688	10,427	4.5	-1.4	239
New Hampshire	2,520	2,448	2,015	2.9	2.3	192
New Jersey <sup>d</sup>	27,359	26,757	27,066	2.2	0.1	313
New York	62,743	63,751	68,486	-1.6	-0.9	326
Pennsylvania	42,345	40,931	32,410	3.5	2.7	340
Rhode Island <sup>b</sup>	2,025	1,894	1,833	6.9	1.0	189
Vermont <sup>b</sup>	1,542	1,451	1,048	6.3	3.9	247
<b>Midwest</b>	252,845	249,545	192,177	1.3%	2.8%	383
Illinois <sup>d</sup>	44,919	44,054	37,658	2.0	1.8	351
Indiana	24,416	23,939	16,046	2.0	4.3	388
Iowa <sup>d</sup>	8,737	8,525	5,906	2.5	4.0	294
Kansas <sup>d</sup>	9,068	8,966	7,054	1.1	2.5	330
Michigan	49,546	48,883	41,112	1.4	1.9	489
Minnesota	9,281	8,758	4,846	6.0	6.7	180
Missouri <sup>d</sup>	30,803	31,061	19,134	-0.8	4.9	529
Nebraska	4,330	4,038	3,006	7.2	3.7	245
North Dakota	1,327	1,238	544	7.2	9.3	208
Ohio <sup>d</sup>	45,854	44,806	44,663	2.3	0.3	400
South Dakota	3,454	3,088	1,871	11.9	6.3	443
Wisconsin	21,110	22,189	10,337	-4.9	7.4	380
<b>South</b>	583,132	576,292	446,491	1.2%	2.7%	539
Alabama	27,003	25,257	20,130	6.9	3.0	591
Arkansas	13,383	13,668	8,520	-2.1	4.6	479
Delaware <sup>b</sup>	3,972	4,087	3,014	-2.8	2.8	467
Florida	89,766	85,530	63,866	5.0	3.5	499
Georgia <sup>e</sup>	48,741	51,089	34,168	-4.6	3.6	533
Kentucky	19,215	17,140	12,060	12.1	4.8	459
Louisiana	36,083	36,939	25,195	-2.3	3.7	797
Maryland	22,143	22,696	20,450	-2.4	0.8	394
Mississippi	19,335	19,469	12,251	-0.7	4.7	660
North Carolina	31,522	30,683	27,914	2.7	1.2	360
Oklahoma <sup>d</sup>	23,245	22,913	18,151	1.4	2.5	652
South Carolina	22,464	22,730	19,015	-1.2	1.7	525
Tennessee <sup>d</sup>	26,369	25,884	15,206	1.9	5.7	440
Texas	159,255	157,617	127,766	1.0	2.2	691
Virginia	35,344	35,564	27,260	-0.6	2.6	464
West Virginia	5,292	5,026	2,483	5.3	7.9	291
<b>West</b>	296,341	287,633	207,661	3.0%	3.6%	431
Alaska <sup>b</sup>	2,781	2,632	2,042	5.7	3.1	414
Arizona <sup>e</sup>	31,411	31,106	20,291	1.0	4.5	521
California	168,982	164,933	131,745	2.5	2.5	466
Colorado <sup>d</sup>	21,456	20,293	11,063	5.7	6.8	457
Hawaii <sup>b</sup>	4,422	4,174	2,590	5.9	5.5	340
Idaho	6,818	6,375	3,328	6.9	7.4	472
Montana	3,509	3,164	1,999	10.9	5.8	373
Nevada	11,644	11,280	7,713	3.2	4.2	474
New Mexico	6,292	6,111	3,925	3.0	4.8	323
Oregon	13,390	13,167	6,515	1.7	7.5	365
Utah	6,269	5,915	3,447	6.0	6.2	252
Washington	17,320	16,503	11,608	5.0	4.1	273
Wyoming	2,047	1,980	1,395	3.4	3.9	400

<sup>a</sup>The average annual percentage increase from 1995 to 2005.

<sup>b</sup>Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison population.

<sup>c</sup>The incarceration rate includes an estimated 6,200 inmates sentenced to more than 1 year but held in local jails or houses of corrections.

<sup>d</sup>Includes some inmates sentenced to 1 year or less.

<sup>e</sup>Population figures based on custody counts.

**Female prisoners increased 2.6% during 2005; male prisoners, 1.9%**

During 2005 the number of females under the jurisdiction of State or Federal prison authorities increased by 2.6% (table 5). The number of males in prison rose 1.9%. At yearend 2005, 107,518 females and 1,418,406 males were in prison. Since 1995 the annual rate of growth in female prisoners averaged 4.6%, which was higher than the 3.0% increase in male prisoners. By yearend 2005 females 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, males were over 14 times more likely than females to be incarcerated in a State or Federal prison. At yearend 2005 there were 65 sentenced female inmates per 100,000 females in the resident population, compared to 929 sentenced male inmates per 100,000 males.

Since 1995 the total number of male prisoners has grown 34%; the number of female prisoners, 57%. At yearend 2005, 1 in every 1,538 women and 1 in every 108 men were incarcerated in a State or Federal prison.

**Table 5. Number of prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, by gender, yearend 1995, 2004, and 2005**

	Males	Females
<b>All inmates</b>		
2005	1,418,406	107,518
2004	1,392,278	104,822
1995	1,057,406	68,468
Percent change, 2004-05	1.9%	2.6%
Average annual change, 1995-2005	3.0%	4.6%
<b>Sentenced to more than 1 year</b>		
2005	1,362,530	98,602
2004	1,337,730	95,998
1995	1,021,059	63,963
Percent change, 2004-05	1.9%	2.7%
<b>Incarceration rate*</b>		
2005	929	65
2004	920	64
1995	781	47

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

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

Texas (13,506), the Federal system (12,422), and California (11,667) held more than a third of all female inmates at yearend (table 6). Oklahoma (129 sentenced female inmates per 100,000 female residents), Idaho (110), and Mississippi (107) had the highest female incarceration rates. States with the lowest female incarceration rates were concentrated in the Northeast, led by Rhode Island (with 10 sentenced female prisoners per 100,000 female residents), Massachusetts (12), and Maine (17).

Thirteen States had an average annual increase in the female prison population of more than 10% between 1995 and 2005, led by North Dakota (18.2%), Idaho (14.1%), and West Virginia (14.0%). During this period the State female prison population increased an average of 4.5% per year; the Federal female prison population increased 5.3% per year.

### Privately operated prisons held 7.0% of State and Federal inmates in 2005

Since yearend 2000 the number of Federal inmates held in private facilities increased 74.2%, while the number held in State facilities increased 7.2%. As a percentage of all inmates under State and Federal jurisdiction, the number held in private facilities has increased slightly to 7.0% in 2005.

	Number of inmates in privately operated facilities			Percent of all inmates
	Total	State	Federal	
2005	107,447	80,401	27,046	7.0%
2004	98,628	73,860	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

At yearend 2005, 33 States and the Federal system reported a total of 107,447 prisoners held in privately operated prison facilities (table 7). Private facilities held 6.0% of all State prisoners and 14.4% of Federal prisoners. Among States, Texas (with 17,517 State inmates housed in private facili-

**Table 6. Female inmates under the jurisdiction of State or Federal correctional authorities, yearend 1995, 2004, and 2005**

Region and jurisdiction	Number of female inmates			Percent change		Incarceration rate, 2005 <sup>b</sup>
	2005	2004	1995	2004 to 2005	Average, 1995 to 2005 <sup>a</sup>	
<b>U.S. total</b>	107,518	104,822	68,468	2.6%	4.6%	65
Federal	12,422	12,164	7,398	2.1	5.3	7
State	95,096	92,658	61,070	2.6	4.5	58
<b>Northeast</b>	9,202	8,910	8,401	3.3%	0.9%	28
Connecticut	1,489	1,488	975	0.1	4.3	43
Maine	129	125	36	3.2	13.6	17
Massachusetts <sup>c</sup>	788	741	656	6.3	1.9	12
New Hampshire	133	119	109	11.8	2.0	20
New Jersey	1,449	1,470	1,307	-1.4	1.0	32
New York	2,802	2,789	3,615	0.5	-2.5	28
Pennsylvania	2,029	1,827	1,502	11.1	3.1	32
Rhode Island	231	208	157	11.1	3.9	10
Vermont	152	143	44	6.3	13.2	30
<b>Midwest</b>	16,855	16,545	10,864	1.9%	4.5%	50
Illinois	2,725	2,750	2,196	-0.9	2.2	42
Indiana <sup>c</sup>	1,884	1,892	892	-0.4	7.8	59
Iowa	800	757	425	5.7	6.5	53
Kansas	674	620	449	8.7	4.1	49
Michigan <sup>c</sup>	2,111	2,113	1,842	-0.1	1.4	41
Minnesota	604	544	217	11.0	10.8	23
Missouri	2,511	2,507	1,174	0.2	7.9	84
Nebraska	423	369	211	14.6	7.2	44
North Dakota	155	129	29	20.2	18.2	49
Ohio	3,260	3,185	2,793	2.4	1.6	55
South Dakota	356	292	134	21.9	10.3	90
Wisconsin	1,352	1,387	502	-2.5	10.4	45
<b>South</b>	45,140	44,789	27,366	0.8%	5.1%	75
Alabama	1,965	1,748	1,295	12.4	4.3	79
Arkansas	1,144	962	523	18.9	8.1	78
Delaware	555	557	358	-0.4	4.5	44
Florida <sup>c</sup>	6,153	5,660	3,660	8.7	5.3	67
Georgia	2,893	3,436	2,036	-15.8	3.6	63
Kentucky	2,004	1,560	734	28.5	10.6	90
Louisiana	2,309	2,386	1,424	-3.2	5.0	99
Maryland	1,097	1,180	1,079	-7.0	0.2	35
Mississippi	1,786	1,796	791	-0.6	8.5	107
North Carolina <sup>c</sup>	2,589	2,430	1,752	6.5	4.0	42
Oklahoma	2,455	2,484	1,815	-1.2	3.1	129
South Carolina	1,514	1,562	1,045	-3.1	3.8	64
Tennessee <sup>c</sup>	2,022	1,905	637	6.1	12.2	66
Texas	13,506	13,958	7,935	-3.2	5.5	97
Virginia	2,668	2,706	1,659	-1.4	4.9	69
West Virginia	480	459	129	4.6	14.0	52
<b>West</b>	23,899	22,414	14,439	6.6%	5.2%	66
Alaska	465	397	243	17.1	6.7	57
Arizona	2,896	2,765	1,432	4.7	7.3	85
California <sup>c</sup>	11,667	11,188	9,082	4.3	2.5	62
Colorado	2,120	1,900	713	11.6	11.5	91
Hawaii	732	699	312	4.7	8.9	70
Idaho	791	647	212	22.3	14.1	110
Montana	354	323	112	9.6	12.2	75
Nevada	944	878	530	7.5	5.9	78
New Mexico	666	581	278	14.6	9.1	63
Oregon	1,015	985	465	3.0	8.1	55
Utah	572	511	161	11.9	13.5	45
Washington	1,455	1,330	793	9.4	6.3	45
Wyoming <sup>c</sup>	222	210	106	5.7	7.7	88

<sup>a</sup>The average annual percent increase from 1995 to 2005.

<sup>b</sup>The number of female prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year per 100,000 U.S. residents.

<sup>c</sup>Growth from 1995 to 2005 may be slightly overestimated due to a change in reporting from custody to jurisdiction counts.

ties) and Florida (with 6,261) reported the largest populations in 2005.

Five States had at least 25% of their prison population housed in private prisons, led by New Mexico (43%), Wyoming (41%), Hawaii (31%), Alaska (28%), and Montana (26%).

At yearend 2005, 8.5% of State inmates in the South and 7.2% in the West were in privately operated facilities. The Northeast (2.1%) and Midwest (1.2%) had the lowest percentage of State inmates in private facilities.

### In 2005 local jails held almost 5% of State and Federal prisoners

At the end of 2005, 35 States and the Federal system reported a total of 73,097 State and Federal prisoners held in local jails or other facilities operated by county or local authorities. These inmates held in local jails represented 4.8% of all prisoners in 2005.

Louisiana had the largest percentage of its State inmate population housed in local jails (45%). Four other states had at least a fifth of their population housed in local jails: Kentucky (29%), Tennessee (27%), West Virginia (24%), and Mississippi (22%).

Among State prisoners in the South, 10.0% were held in local jails. In the West, 2.1% of State prisoners were in local jails, and in the Midwest and Northeast both had 1.2% of their State prisoners in local jails.

From yearend 2000 to 2005 the number of Federal inmates held in local jails decreased by more than half, while the number of State inmates in local jails rose about 19%.

	Number of State and Federal inmates held in local jails			Percent of all inmates
	Total	State	Federal	
2005	73,097	72,053	1,044	4.8%
2004	74,445	73,246	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 or local jails, by jurisdiction, yearend 2004 and 2005**

Region and jurisdiction	Private facilities			Local jails		
	2005	2004	Percent of inmates <sup>a</sup>	2005	2004	Percent of inmates <sup>a</sup>
<b>U.S. total</b>	107,447	98,628	7.0%	73,097	74,445	4.8%
Federal <sup>b</sup>	27,046	24,768	14.4	1,044	1,199	0.6
State	80,401	73,860	6.0	72,053	73,246	5.4
<b>Northeast</b>	3,571	3,347	2.1%	1,990	1,555	1.2%
Connecticut	0	0	0	~	~	~
Maine	20	32	1.0	0	0	0.0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	212	236	2.0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	13	9	0.5
New Jersey	2,600	2,510	9.5	1,754	1,258	6.4
New York	0	0	0	11	52	0.0
Pennsylvania	503	366	1.2	0	0	0.0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	~	~	~
Vermont	448	439	21.6	~	~	~
<b>Midwest</b>	3,030	3,477	1.2%	3,171	3,267	1.2%
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Indiana	115	641	0.5	1,695	2,024	6.9
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Michigan	0	480	0	53	52	0.1
Minnesota	760	307	8.2	674	484	7.3
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
North Dakota	47	35	3.4	45	43	3.2
Ohio	2,075	1,929	4.5	0	0	0.0
South Dakota	10	6	0.3	99	42	2.9
Wisconsin	23	79	0.1	605	622	2.7
<b>South</b>	51,823	48,267	8.5%	60,621	62,966	10.0%
Alabama	320	244	1.1	2,281	1,645	8.2
Arkansas	0	0	0	1,056	1,230	7.8
Delaware	0	0	0	~	~	~
Florida	6,261	4,328	7.0	41	42	0.0
Georgia	4,778	4,693	9.8	4,948	5,117	10.1
Kentucky	2,224	1,746	11.3	5,674	5,084	28.9
Louisiana	2,952	2,921	8.2	16,183	17,469	44.8
Maryland	129	127	0.6	142	135	0.6
Mississippi	4,779	4,744	23.3	4,426	4,624	21.6
North Carolina	210	212	0.6	0	0	0.0
Oklahoma	5,908	5,905	23.8	1,850	1,807	7.5
South Carolina	14	6	0.1	384	429	1.7
Tennessee	5,162	5,105	19.6	7,112	6,577	27.0
Texas	17,517	16,668	10.4	10,569	13,228	6.3
Virginia	1,569	1,568	4.4	4,679	4,502	13.2
West Virginia	0	0	0	1,276	1,077	24.0
<b>West</b>	21,977	18,769	7.2%	6,271	5,458	2.1%
Alaska	1,365	1,392	28.4	~	~	~
Arizona	4,800	4,176	14.3	185	186	0.6
California	2,801	2,989	1.6	2,518	2,452	1.5
Colorado	4,039	2,819	18.8	393	638	1.8
Hawaii	1,902	1,666	30.9	~	~	~
Idaho	1,596	1,263	23.4	569	133	8.3
Montana	895	895	25.5	687	687	19.6
Nevada	0	0	0	148	153	1.3
New Mexico	2,843	2,686	43.3	122	0	1.9
Oregon	0	0	0	48	18	0.4
Utah	0	0	0	1,246	1,189	19.6
Washington	890	327	5.1	332	1	1.9
Wyoming	846	556	41.3	23	1	1.1

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

<sup>a</sup>Based on the total number of inmates under State or Federal jurisdiction, by jurisdiction and region.

<sup>b</sup>Includes Federal inmates held in non-secure privately operated facilities (7,065 in 2004 and 7,144 in 2005).

**Table 8. Reported Federal and State prison capacities, yearend 2005**

Region and jurisdiction	Type of capacity measure			Custody population as a percent of —	
	Rated	Operational	Design	Highest capacity <sup>a</sup>	Lowest capacity <sup>a</sup>
Federal	119,371	...	...	134%	134%
<b>Northeast</b>					
Connecticut <sup>b</sup>	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	1,897	1,897	1,897	103%	103%
Massachusetts	...	...	7,778	133	133
New Hampshire	2,419	2,238	2,213	100	109
New Jersey	...	25,949	...	89	89
New York	59,904	61,330	53,843	103	117
Pennsylvania	38,347	38,347	38,347	108	108
Rhode Island	3,861	3,861	4,054	84	88
Vermont	1,716	1,716	1,355	94	120
<b>Midwest</b>					
Illinois	33,801	33,801	29,861	133%	150%
Indiana	17,590	24,167	...	94	129
Iowa	...	...	7,238	121	121
Kansas	9,357	...	...	97	97
Michigan	...	49,837	...	99	99
Minnesota	...	8,203	...	97	97
Missouri	...	30,788	...	99	99
Nebraska	...	3,969	3,175	111	139
North Dakota	1,005	952	1,005	126	134
Ohio	35,531	...	...	121	121
South Dakota	...	3,445	...	97	97
Wisconsin <sup>c</sup>	...	17,325	...	127	127
<b>South</b>					
Alabama <sup>d</sup>	...	25,206	12,444	95%	193%
Arkansas	13,500	13,283	12,610	92	99
Delaware	6,679	6,665	5,475	102	124
Florida	...	88,156	66,641	98	130
Georgia	...	47,542	...	103	103
Kentucky	12,301	12,301	12,301	103	103
Louisiana	19,371	20,050	...	97	100
Maryland	...	22,647	...	100	100
Mississippi <sup>e</sup>	22,403	...	...	72	72
North Carolina <sup>f</sup>	...	...	31,500	116	116
Oklahoma <sup>e</sup>	24,145	24,145	24,145	95	95
South Carolina	...	23,169	...	97	97
Tennessee	20,122	19,670	...	96	98
Texas <sup>c</sup>	162,075	158,024	162,075	86	88
Virginia	31,358	...	...	93	93
West Virginia	3,655	4,226	3,655	96	110
<b>West</b>					
Alaska	3,098	3,206	...	107	111%
Arizona	28,077	33,938	30,051	84	102
California	...	164,159	87,250	102	193
Colorado	...	14,153	12,836	120	133
Hawaii	...	3,487	2,451	110	157
Idaho	5,845	5,553	5,845	80	84
Montana <sup>e</sup>	...	1,591	...	121	121
Nevada <sup>e</sup>	11,063	20,895	7,766	56	150
New Mexico <sup>e</sup>	...	6,713	6,227	98	106
Oregon	...	12,646	12,646	102	102
Utah	...	6,203	6,411	79	82
Washington	12,992	15,014	15,014	112	129
Wyoming	1,283	1,260	1,231	97	102

... Data not available.

<sup>a</sup>Population 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.

<sup>b</sup>Connecticut no longer reports capacity because of a law passed in 1995.

<sup>c</sup>Excludes capacity of county facilities and inmates housed in them.

<sup>d</sup>Design capacity defined as the original design capacity.

<sup>e</sup>Includes capacity of private and contract facilities and inmates housed in them.

<sup>f</sup>Reported standard operating capacity. See jurisdiction notes.

### 23 States and the Federal system operated at or above highest capacity

To estimate the capacity of their prisons, jurisdictions were asked to supply three measures for capacity at yearend 2005: 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-three jurisdictions gave only 1 measure or the same figure for each measure (table 8). For the 27 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 2005, 26 States reported that they were operating below 100% of their highest capacity, and 23 States and the Federal prison system reported operating at 100% or more of their highest capacity. Nevada, operating at 56% of its highest capacity,

**Table 9. State prison population as a percent of capacity, 1995-2005**

State prisons	
Highest capacity	1,212,576
Lowest capacity	1,049,421
<b>Population as a percent of capacity*</b>	
Highest	
1995	114
2000	100
2001	101
2002	101
2003	100
2004	99
2005	99
Lowest	
1995	125
2000	115
2001	116
2002	117
2003	116
2004	115
2005	114

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

reported the lowest percent of capacity occupied. Alabama and California, both 93% over their lowest reported capacity, had the highest percent of capacity occupied.

At yearend 2005 the Federal prison system was operating at 34% over capacity. Overall, State prisons were operating between 99% of their highest capacity and 114% of their lowest capacity (table 9).

### 60% of State and Federal inmates black or Hispanic at yearend 2005

At yearend 2005 black inmates represented an estimated 40% of all inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year, while white inmates accounted for 35% and Hispanic inmates, 20%.

Although the total number of sentenced inmates rose sharply (up 35% between 1995 and 2005), there were

small changes in the racial and Hispanic composition of the inmate population.

At yearend 2005, black males (547,200) outnumbered white males (459,700) and Hispanic males (279,000) among inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year (table 10). About 40% of all male inmates sentenced to more than 1 year were black.

	Percent of State or Federal prisoners <sup>a</sup>	
	1995	2005
Total	100%	100%
Hispanic	17.6	20.2
One race <sup>b</sup>		
White	33.5	34.6
Black	45.7	39.5
Other races	3.2	2.7
Two or more races <sup>b</sup>	--	3.0

<sup>a</sup>Based on jurisdiction counts of inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year.

<sup>b</sup>Excludes Hispanics.

--Not collected.

Comparisons with previous estimates of inmates by race and Hispanic origin are constrained by new collection methodologies. Following guidelines provided by the Office of Management and Budget, estimates in 2005 were made separately for persons identifying with one race (97%) and those identifying with two or more races (3%). Adoption of these guidelines reduced the number and percent of inmates identified as non-Hispanic white and black.

### An estimated 8% of black males, age 25 to 29 in prison in 2005

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, 8.1% of black males age 25 to 29 were in prison on December 31, 2005, compared to 2.6% of Hispanic males and about 1.1% 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 at yearend 2005 was 3.1% — a rate higher than the highest rate among Hispanic males (2.6% for those age 25 to 29), and more than twice the highest rate among white males (1.2% for those age 30 to 34).

Female incarceration rates, though substantially lower than male incarceration rates at every age, reveal similar racial and ethnic differences. Black females (with an incarceration rate of 156 per 100,000) were more than twice as likely as Hispanic females (76 per 100,000) and over 3 times more likely than white females (45 per 100,000) to have been in prison on December 31, 2005. 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, yearend 2005**

Age	Number of sentenced prisoners							
	Males				Females			
	Total <sup>a</sup>	White <sup>b</sup>	Black <sup>b</sup>	Hispanic	Total <sup>a</sup>	White <sup>b</sup>	Black <sup>b</sup>	Hispanic
Total	1,362,500	459,700	547,200	279,000	98,600	45,800	29,900	15,900
18-19	26,300	7,200	11,800	5,600	1,200	500	400	200
20-24	218,700	62,700	94,200	50,400	11,900	5,300	3,600	2,300
25-29	244,800	67,000	106,600	59,600	15,300	6,700	4,700	2,900
30-34	224,200	69,800	92,000	51,100	17,400	8,100	5,100	2,900
35-39	207,200	72,300	81,600	41,600	19,400	9,000	6,000	3,000
40-44	185,200	70,900	71,000	31,600	16,500	7,800	5,100	2,400
45-54	189,800	76,300	71,100	29,500	13,800	6,500	4,300	1,800
55 or older	63,500	32,900	17,600	9,000	3,000	1,800	700	300

Note: Based on estimates by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and age from the 2004 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities and updated from jurisdiction counts by gender at yearend 2005. Estimates were rounded to the nearest 100. See *Methodology* for details.

<sup>a</sup>Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

<sup>b</sup>Excludes Hispanics and persons identifying 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, yearend 2005**

Age	Number of sentenced prisoners per 100,000 residents							
	Males				Females			
	Total <sup>a</sup>	White <sup>b</sup>	Black <sup>b</sup>	Hispanic	Total <sup>a</sup>	White <sup>b</sup>	Black <sup>b</sup>	Hispanic
Total	929	471	3,145	1,244	65	45	156	76
18-19	619	274	1,920	791	29	20	61	38
20-24	2,016	948	6,345	2,493	118	85	248	137
25-29	2,342	1,098	8,082	2,618	153	113	339	158
30-34	2,234	1,172	7,726	2,450	177	138	391	165
35-39	1,953	1,067	6,630	2,255	185	134	435	184
40-44	1,641	923	5,472	1,975	145	102	345	164
45-54	899	493	3,136	1,327	63	41	163	85
55 or older	208	135	697	416	8	6	19	13

Note: Based on estimates of the U.S. resident population on January 1, 2006, by gender, race, Hispanic origin, and age. Detailed categories exclude persons identifying with two or more races.

<sup>a</sup>Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

<sup>b</sup>Excludes Hispanics and persons identifying two or more races.



## Half of State prisoners were violent offenders

In absolute numbers an estimated 650,400 inmates in State prison at yearend 2003 (the latest available offense data) were held for violent offenses: 151,500 for murder, 176,600 for robbery, 124,200 for assault, and 148,800 for rape and other sexual assaults (table 12). In addition, 262,000 inmates were held for property offenses, 250,900 for drug offenses, and 86,400 for public-order offenses.

Overall, the proportion of violent offenders increased from 47% in 1995 to 52% in 2003. Property offenders decreased from about 23% in 1995 to 21% in 2003; drug offenders decreased from 22% to 20%.

	Percent of sentenced inmates	
	1995	2003
Total	100%	100 %
Violent	46.5	51.8
Property	22.9	20.9
Drug	21.5	20.2
Public-order	8.7	6.9
Other	0.3	0.5

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

More than half (53%) of male State prisoners were serving time for a violent offense in 2003, compared to around a third (35%) of female prisoners (table 13). Females were more likely than males to be serving time for property offenses (30% compared to 20%) and drug offenses (29% compared to 19%).

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 (27%), compared to blacks (18%) and Hispanics (17%). Nearly a quarter of black State inmates (24%) and Hispanic inmates (23%) were drug offenders, compared to a seventh of white inmates (14%).

**Table 12. Estimated number of sentenced prisoners under State jurisdiction, by offense, gender, race, and Hispanic origin, yearend 2003**

Offense	All inmates	Male	Female	White <sup>a</sup>	Black <sup>a</sup>	Hispanic
<b>Total</b>	1,256,400	1,173,600	82,800	453,400	562,100	219,200
<b>Violent offenses</b>	650,400	621,600	28,800	227,100	294,000	116,600
Murder <sup>b</sup>	151,500	142,800	8,700	46,900	72,200	28,600
Manslaughter	17,700	15,900	1,800	7,100	7,600	2,600
Rape	61,300	60,800	500	31,500	21,900	6,700
Other sexual assault	87,500	86,300	1,200	49,300	20,000	16,600
Robbery	176,600	169,600	7,000	39,500	106,300	28,300
Assault	124,200	116,900	7,300	40,000	53,400	28,100
Other violent	31,700	29,300	2,400	12,700	12,600	5,600
<b>Property offenses</b>	262,000	237,100	24,900	120,100	100,700	37,200
Burglary	137,600	132,100	5,500	61,000	53,600	21,000
Larceny	49,000	41,200	7,800	21,900	20,400	6,000
Motor vehicle theft	20,600	19,500	1,100	8,200	7,000	4,900
Fraud	30,400	21,700	8,700	16,700	11,100	2,100
Other property	24,400	22,600	1,800	12,300	8,600	3,100
<b>Drug offenses</b>	250,900	226,800	24,100	64,800	133,100	50,100
<b>Public-order offenses<sup>c</sup></b>	86,400	82,000	4,400	38,500	31,800	14,100
<b>Other/unspecified<sup>d</sup></b>	6,800	6,200	600	2,900	2,500	1,200

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 2004 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities; and numbers within each category by offense were estimated using the National Corrections Reporting Program, 2003.

All estimates were rounded to the nearest 100. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

<sup>a</sup>Excludes Hispanics.

<sup>b</sup>Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.

<sup>c</sup>Includes weapons, drunk driving, court offenses, commercialized vice, morals and decency charges, liquor law violations, and other public-order offenses.

<sup>d</sup>Includes juvenile offenses and unspecified felonies.

**Table 13. Estimated percent of sentenced prisoners under State jurisdiction, by offense, gender, race, and Hispanic origin, yearend 2003**

Offense	All inmates	Male	Female	White <sup>a</sup>	Black <sup>a</sup>	Hispanic
<b>Total</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Violent offenses</b>	51.8%	53.0%	34.8%	50.1%	52.3%	53.2%
Murder <sup>b</sup>	12.1	12.2	10.5	10.4	12.8	13.0
Manslaughter	1.4	1.4	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.2
Rape	4.9	5.2	0.6	7.0	3.9	3.1
Other sexual assault	7.0	7.4	1.4	10.9	3.6	7.6
Robbery	14.1	14.4	8.4	8.7	18.9	12.9
Assault	9.9	10.0	8.8	8.8	9.5	12.8
Other violent	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.5
<b>Property offenses</b>	20.9%	20.2%	30.0%	26.5%	17.9%	17.0%
Burglary	11.0	11.3	6.6	13.5	9.5	9.6
Larceny	3.9	3.5	9.4	4.8	3.6	2.7
Motor vehicle theft	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.3	2.3
Fraud	2.4	1.8	10.5	3.7	2.0	1.0
Other property	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.7	1.5	1.4
<b>Drug offenses</b>	20.0%	19.3%	29.1%	14.3%	23.7%	22.9%
<b>Public-order offenses<sup>c</sup></b>	6.9%	7.0%	5.3%	8.5%	5.7%	6.4%
<b>Other/unspecified<sup>d</sup></b>	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%

Note: Data are for inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of State correctional authorities. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

<sup>a</sup>Excludes Hispanics.

<sup>b</sup>Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.

<sup>c</sup>Includes weapons, drunk driving, court offenses, commercialized vice, morals and decency charges, liquor law violations, and other public-order offenses.

<sup>d</sup>Includes juvenile offenses and unspecified felonies.

### Changing Federal prison population related to drug and immigration offenses

Prisoners sentenced for drug offenses constitute 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 accounted for by 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. Weapons offenders represented about 10% of the Federal 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
	2003	2000	1995		
<b>Total</b>	158,426	131,739	88,658	78.7%	100%
<b>Violent offenses</b>	16,688	13,740	11,409	46.3%	7.6%
Homicide <sup>a</sup>	2,632	1,363	1,068	146.4	2.2
Robbery	10,398	9,712	8,377	24.1	2.9
Other violent	3,658	2,665	1,964	86.3	2.4
<b>Property offenses</b>	11,283	10,135	7,842	43.9%	4.9%
Burglary	567	462	177	220.3	0.6
Fraud	8,241	7,506	5,823	41.5	3.5
Other property	2,475	2,167	1,842	34.4	0.9
<b>Drug offenses</b>	86,972	74,276	52,782	64.8%	49%
<b>Public-order</b>	42,325	32,325	15,655	170.4%	38.2%
Immigration	16,903	13,676	3,420	394.2	19.3
Weapons	16,377	10,822	7,446	119.9	12.8
Other	9,045	7,827	4,789	88.9	6.1
<b>Other/unspecified<sup>b</sup></b>	1,158	1,263	970	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.

<sup>a</sup>Includes murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and negligent manslaughter.

<sup>b</sup>Includes offenses not classified.

### The number of Immigration and Customs Enforcement detainees increased 2.6% during 2005

The U.S. Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) reported 19,562 detainees on December 31, 2005, up from 19,057 at yearend 2004. Nearly two-thirds of these detainees (12,509) were held in Federal or State prisons and local jails. About a fifth were held in ICE-operated facilities (3,782) and private facilities under exclusive contract to ICE (2,365).

The number of detainees under ICE jurisdiction more than doubled between 1995 and 2005. This increase most affected State prisons, local jails, and other facilities maintaining intergovernmental agreements with ICE. These facilities held 12,509 detainees in 2005, up from 2,286 in 1995.

Among the 19,562 detainees held for immigration violations at yearend 2005, 10,153 had been convicted of criminal offenses, and 1,583 had pending criminal cases

(not shown in table). Detainees convicted of violent offenses (28.0%) and drug offenses (28.7%) constituted the largest groups under ICE jurisdiction, followed by public-order offenses (19.2%) and property offenses (15.3%).

### Detainees under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), by type of facility, yearend 1995, 2004, and 2005

Facility type	Number of detainees			Percent change, 2004-05
	2005	2004	1995	
Total	19,562	19,057	8,177	2.6%
ICE-operated facilities	3,782	4,545	3,776	-16.8
Private facilities under exclusive contract to ICE	2,365	1,678	652	40.9
Federal Bureau of Prisons	860	1,214	1,282	-29.2
Other Federal facilities	46	50	181	-8.0
Intergovernmental agreements	12,509	11,570	2,286	8.1%
State prisons	276	178	8	55.1
Local jails	8,322	7,877	1,984	5.6
Other facilities	3,911	3,515	294	11.3

## Number of prisoners held by military authorities up 6.7% during 2005

There were 2,322 prisoners under military jurisdiction at yearend 2005. Fifty-eight percent of the prisoners held by the Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard had a sentence of 1 year or more. At yearend 2005 the Army's disciplinary barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and six other local or regional Army facilities held the largest share of inmates under military jurisdiction (41%). The 6 Marine Corps facilities held 23% of all inmates; the 34 Air Force facilities held 18% of all inmates; and the 11 Navy facilities held 17% of all inmates.

The operational capacity of the 58 military confinement facilities was 3,286 (not shown in table). At yearend 2005 these facilities were operating at 71% of their operational capacity. About 87% of prisoners held by the Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps were convicted inmates; 13% were unconvicted.

### Prisoners under military jurisdiction, by branch of service, yearend 2004 and 2005

Branch of service	Total		Percent change, 2004-05	Sentenced to more than 1 year		Percent change, 2004-05
	2005	2004		2005	2004	
<b>To which prisoners belonged</b>						
Total	2,322	2,177	6.7%	1,340	1,295	3.5%
Air Force	422	400	5.5	258	243	6.2
Army	949	853	11.3	638	614	3.9
Marine Corps	527	495	6.5	209	241	-13.3
Navy	406	409	-0.7	223	188	18.6
Coast Guard	18	20	-10.0	12	9	33.3
<b>Holding prisoners</b>						
Total	2,322	2,177	6.7%	1,340	1,295	3.5%
Air Force	120	109	10.1	24	11	118.2
Army	1,059	998	6.1	818	811	0.9
Marine Corps	470	416	13.0	133	153	-13.1
Navy	673	654	2.9	365	320	14.1

## 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 facilities. 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, 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 2005 estimates were produced separately for inmates under State jurisdiction by combining data by gender from NPS and data by race and Hispanic origin from the 2004 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 2005 and counts by race and Hispanic origin at midyear 2005. The FJSP counts were converted to percentages and multiplied by the NPS totals at yearend 2005.



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Estimates of the U.S. resident population for January 1, 2006, 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 and its related statistical data and tables are available at the BJS World Wide Web Internet site: <<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/p05.htm>>

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The Bureau of Justice Statistics is the statistical agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. Jeffrey L. Sedgwick is director.

BJS Bulletins present the first release of findings from permanent data collection programs.

This Bulletin was written by Paige M. Harrison and Allen J. Beck. Todd M. Minton verified the report. Tina Dorsey and Carolyn Williams edited the report, under the supervision of Doris J. James. Jayne Robinson prepared the report for final printing.

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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 64 sentenced inmates housed in contracted local jail facilities, some awaiting transfer to the DOC.

Inmates held in other States are excluded from counts.

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

**Colorado** — Population counts include 207 male and 11 female inmates 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.

**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 28, 2005. 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 2 1/2 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 2005.

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

**Minnesota** — Counts include inmates housed in local jails, on work release or community work programs, or housed in a private contract facility.

**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** — 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.

**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 exclude inmates awaiting transfer in local jails.

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.

**South Carolina** — Population counts include 25 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.

Counts include 886 offenders admitted as temporary probation and parole placements.