



Jail Inmates in 2019

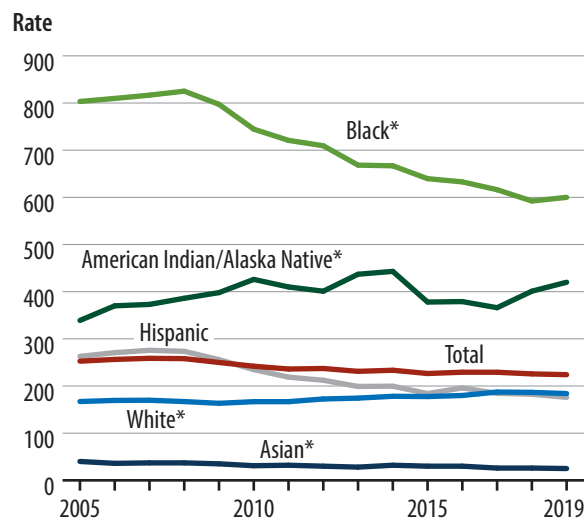
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Local jails in the United States held about 734,500 inmates at midyear 2019 (table 1), a decline of 6% from a peak of 785,500 inmates in 2008. About 65% (480,700) of jail inmates were awaiting court action on a current charge, while the remaining 35% (253,700) were serving a sentence or awaiting sentencing on a conviction.

At midyear 2019, there were 224 persons incarcerated in jail per 100,000 U.S. residents (figure 1). Blacks were incarcerated at a rate (600 per 100,000) more than three times the rate for whites (184 per 100,000). From 2008 to 2018, the incarceration rate grew 10% for whites, and fell 27% for blacks, 32% for Asians, and 36% for Hispanics. The rate change for American Indian/American Natives was not statistically significant during this period.

Findings in this report are based on the 2005, 2013, and 2019 Census of Jails (COJ) and the 2006 to 2018 Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ). The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) periodically conducts the COJ, a complete enumeration of local jail facilities, to collect data on inmate population and programs. In the years between complete enumerations of jails, BJS conducts the ASJ, a national survey administered to a sample of approximately 900 jails, to provide national statistics on the number and characteristics of local jail inmates.

FIGURE 1
Jail incarceration rates at midyear, by race or ethnicity, 2005-2019



Note: Rates are based on the number of inmates held on the last weekday in June per 100,000 U.S. residents (for total) or per 100,000 U.S. residents of a given demographic group. See appendix table 1 for rates from 2005 to 2019. See table 2 for rates for Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, and persons of two or more races. In 2015 and 2016, the Annual Survey of Jails collected inmate counts by race or ethnicity at year-end. Because jails typically hold fewer inmates at year-end than at midyear, the 2015 and 2016 incarceration rates were adjusted for seasonal variation and represent estimated midyear rates. See *Methodology*.

*Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic whites and “black” refers to non-Hispanic blacks). Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2006-2018; and Census of Jails, 2005 and 2019.

HIGHLIGHTS

- At midyear 2019, local jails in the U.S. held 734,500 inmates, down from a peak of 785,500 inmates in 2008.
- The jail incarceration rate decreased 13% from 2008 to 2019, declining from 258 to 224 inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents.
- Local jails reported 10.3 million admissions in 2019, which was 24% lower than the 13.6 million admissions in 2008.
- In 2019, more than two-thirds (70%) of jail inmates were held for felony charges.
- The population of male inmates decreased 9% from 2008 to 2019, while the population of female inmates increased 11%.
- The number of juveniles confined in local jails declined 62%, from 7,700 inmates in 2008 to 2,900 in 2019.
- From 2008 to 2019, the jail incarceration rate increased 10% for whites and decreased 27% for blacks and 36% for Hispanics.
- About 81% of local jail beds were occupied at midyear 2019, down from 95% at midyear 2008.

TABLE 1**Inmates confined at midyear, average daily population, annual admissions, and incarceration rates, 2005-2019**

Year	Confined inmates ^a	Average daily population ^b	Annual admissions ^c	Jail incarceration rate ^d
2005 ^e	747,500	733,400	12,100,000	253
2006	765,800 †	755,300 †	12,200,000	256 †
2007	780,200 †	773,100 †	13,100,000 †	259 †
2008	785,500 †	776,600 †	13,600,000 †	258 †
2009	767,400 †	768,100 †	12,800,000 †	250 †
2010	748,700 †	748,600	12,900,000 †	242 †
2011	735,600	735,600	11,800,000 †	236 †
2012	744,500	737,400	11,600,000 †	237 †
2013	731,200	731,400	11,700,000 †	231 †
2014	744,600	739,000	11,400,000 †	234 †
2015	727,400	719,500 †	10,700,000 †	227
2016	740,700	731,300	10,600,000 †	229 †
2017	745,200	745,600	10,600,000	229 †
2018	738,400	737,900	10,700,000 †	226
2019*	734,500	741,900	10,300,000	224
Percent change				
2005-2019	-1.7%	1.2%	-14.9%	-11.5%
2018-2019	-0.5	0.5	-3.7	-0.9

Note: Data are rounded to the nearest 100 for confined inmates and for average daily population (ADP), and to the nearest 100,000 for annual admissions. Results may differ from previous reports in the series due to data updates from jail authorities. See appendix table 2 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

^aNumber of inmates held on the last weekday in June.

^bThe ADP is the sum of all inmates in jail each day for one year, divided by the number of days in the year. The ADP for 2015 and 2016 was calculated for the calendar year ending on December 31. The ADP for all other years was calculated for the 12-month period ending on June 30.

^cAnnual admissions in 2005 and 2007 to 2014 were estimated based on admissions during a one-week period in June. The 2006, 2015, and 2016 annual admissions were for the calendar year ending on December 31. The 2017 to 2019 annual admissions were for the 12-month period ending on June 30.

^dNumber of confined inmates in local jails at midyear per 100,000 U.S. residents.

^eDifferences between 2005 and 2019 were not tested because the statistics for these two years are based on complete enumerations of jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2006-2018; Census of Jails, 2005 and 2019; Mortality in Correctional Institutions (formerly Deaths in Custody Reporting Program), 2006 (admissions only); and U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States: January 1, 2005 to January 1, 2019.

Terms and definitions

Admissions—All persons booked into and housed in jail facilities by formal legal document and the authority of the courts or some other official agency, including repeat offenders booked on new charges and persons sentenced to weekend programs or entering the facility for the first time. They exclude inmates re-entering the facility after an escape, work release, medical appointment, stay in a treatment facility, and bail or court appearance.

Average daily population (ADP)—The sum of inmates in jail each day for a year, divided by the number of days in the year.

Expected average length of stay—The ADP divided by the number of annual admissions, then multiplied by the number of days in a year.

Jail—A confinement facility generally operated under the authority of a sheriff, police chief, or county or city administrator. A small number of jails are privately operated. Regional jails include two or more jail jurisdictions with a formal agreement to operate a jail facility. Facilities include jails, detention centers, county or city correctional centers, special jail facilities (such as medical or treatment centers and pre-release centers), and temporary holding or lockup facilities that are part of the jail's combined function. Jails are intended for adults but can hold juveniles before or after their cases are adjudicated.

Jails—

- hold inmates sentenced to jail facilities who usually have a sentence of one year or less
- receive individuals pending arraignment and hold them as they await trial, conviction, or sentencing
- re-admit probation, parole, and bail-bond violators and absconders
- detain juveniles pending their transfer to juvenile authorities
- hold mentally ill persons pending their movement to appropriate mental-health facilities
- hold individuals for the military, for protective custody, as witnesses for courts, and for contempt of court
- release convicted inmates to the community on completion of sentence
- transfer inmates to federal, state, or other authorities
- house inmates for federal, state, or other authorities due to crowding of their facilities
- operate community-based programs as alternatives to incarceration.

Jail incarceration rate—The number of inmates held in the custody of local jails, per 100,000 U.S. residents.

Jail jurisdiction—A county (parish in Louisiana) or municipal government that administers one or more local jails and represents the entity responsible for managing jail facilities under its authority. Most jail jurisdictions consist of a single facility, but some have multiple facilities or multiple facility-operators.

Midyear population—The number of inmates held in custody on the last weekday in June.

Percent of capacity occupied at midyear—The jail population at midyear, divided by the rated capacity.

Persons under jail supervision but not confined—All persons in community-based programs operated by jail facilities, including electronic monitoring, house arrest, community service, day reporting, and work programs. This group excludes persons on pre-trial release who are not in community-based programs run by jails; persons under supervision of probation, parole, or other agencies; inmates on weekend programs; and inmates who participate in work-release programs and return to jail at night.

Rated capacity—The number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to a facility, excluding separate temporary holding-areas.

Releases—Persons released after a period of confinement (e.g., sentence completions, bail or bond releases, other pre-trial releases, transfers to other jurisdictions, and deaths). Releases include persons who have completed their weekend program and who are leaving the facility for the last time. They exclude temporary discharges, such as work releases, medical appointments, stays in treatment centers, court appearances, furloughs, day reporting, and transfers to other facilities within the jail jurisdiction.

Weekly inmate turnover rate—The sum of weekly admissions and releases, divided by the ADP. This rate is an indicator of the fluctuation of the jail population.

Year-end population—The number of inmates held in custody on December 31. The year-end population is typically smaller than the midyear population.

The jail incarceration rate declined 13% since 2008

An estimated 224 inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents were incarcerated in local jails nationwide at midyear 2019. Blacks were jailed at a rate of 600 per 100,000 black U.S. residents (**table 2**). American Indians and Alaska Natives (AIANs) had a jail incarceration rate of 420 per 100,000 AIAN U.S. residents. Whites (184 per 100,000 white U.S. residents) and Hispanics (176 per 100,000 Hispanic U.S. residents) were jailed at similar rates. Asians were incarcerated in jails at a rate of 25 inmates per 100,000 Asian U.S. residents.

From 2008 to 2019, the overall jail incarceration rate decreased 13%. The rate grew 10% for whites (from 167 to 184 per 100,000). It fell 27% for blacks (from 825 to 600 per 100,000), 32% for Asians (from 37 to 25 per 100,000), and 36% for Hispanics (from 273 to 176 per 100,000). The rate change for AIANs (from 386 to 420 per 100,000) was not statistically significant during this period.

The male incarceration rate fell 16% from 2008 to 2019, declining from 457 to 386 inmates per 100,000 male U.S. residents. Females were incarcerated at a rate of 66 inmates per 100,000 female U.S. residents at midyear 2019, similar to their rate of 65 per 100,000 in 2008.

The black jail population declined 20% from 2008 to 2019

From 2008 to 2019, the total jail population declined 6% (down 51,000 inmates) (**table 3**). During this period, the number of black inmates (down 20%), Hispanic inmates (down 17%), and Asian inmates (down 6%) decreased, even though the overall number of blacks (up 10%), Hispanics (up 29%), and Asians (up 42%) in the U.S. increased (not shown in tables). The number of white inmates increased 9% from 2008 to 2019, while the change in the number of AIAN inmates was not statistically significant.

TABLE 2
Jail incarceration rates, by sex and race or ethnicity, 2005, 2008, and 2010-2019

Characteristic	2005 ^a	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^b	2016 ^b	2017	2018	2019*
Total	253	258 †	242 †	236 †	237 †	231 †	233 †	227	229 †	229 †	226	224
Adults ^c	334	338 †	315 †	307 †	308 †	299 †	302 †	293 †	296 †	295 †	290	287
Sex												
Male	448	457 †	431 †	419 †	418 †	404 †	405 †	395 †	398 †	395 †	387	386
Female	63	65	59 †	59 †	62 †	64 †	67	64 †	66	69 †	69 †	66
Race/ethnicity												
White ^d	167	167 †	167 †	167 †	173 †	174 †	178 †	178 †	180	187	187	184
Black ^d	803	825 †	745 †	721 †	709 †	668 †	667 †	640 †	633 †	617	593	600
Hispanic	263	273 †	235 †	219 †	212 †	199 †	200 †	184	196 †	185 †	183	176
American Indian/ Alaska Native ^d	339	386	426	410	401	437	443	378	379	366	401	420
Asian ^d	40	37 †	31 †	32 †	30 †	28 †	32 †	30 †	30 †	26	26	25
Other ^{d,e}	34	37 †	26 †	26 †	34	33	24 †	36	40	39	50	33

Note: Rates are based on the number of confined inmates at midyear in local jails per 100,000 U.S. residents (for total) or per 100,000 U.S. residents of a given demographic group. Data are based on the inmate population confined on the last weekday in June and include both adults and juveniles, unless otherwise specified. Results may differ from previous reports in the series due to data updates from jail authorities. See appendix table 3 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

^aDifferences between 2005 and 2019 were not tested because the statistics for these two years are based on complete enumerations of jails.

^bIn 2015 and 2016, the Annual Survey of Jails collected demographic data on inmate population at year-end instead of midyear. Because jails typically hold fewer inmates at year-end than at midyear, the 2015 and 2016 inmate populations were adjusted for seasonal variation. See *Methodology*.

^cExcludes persons under age 18.

^dExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic whites and “black” refers to non-Hispanic blacks).

^eIncludes Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, and persons of two or more races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2008 and 2010-2018; and Census of Jails, 2005 and 2019.

TABLE 3**Number of confined inmates in local jails, by characteristics, 2005, 2008, 2010, and 2015-2019**

Characteristic	2005 ^a	2008	2010	2015 ^b	2016 ^b	2017	2018	2019*	Change from 2008 to 2019	
									Count	Percent
Total	747,500	785,500 †	748,700 †	727,400	740,700	745,200	738,400	734,500	-51,000	-6.5%
Sex										
Male	653,000	685,900 †	656,400 †	623,600	633,100	631,500	623,400	623,700	-62,200	-9.1%
Female	94,600	99,700 †	92,400 †	103,800 †	107,600 †	113,700 †	115,100 †	110,700	11,000	11.0
Adults	740,800	777,800 †	741,200	723,800	736,800	741,600	735,000	731,600	-46,200	-5.9%
Male	646,800	678,700 †	649,300 †	620,300	629,700	628,200	620,500	621,100	-57,600	-8.5
Female	94,000	99,200 †	91,900 †	103,500 †	107,100 †	113,400 †	114,500 †	110,500	11,300	11.4
Juveniles^c	6,800	7,700 †	7,600 †	3,600 †	3,900 †	3,600 †	3,400 †	2,900	-4,800	-62.3%
Held as adult ^d	5,800	6,400 †	5,600 †	3,200 †	3,200 †	3,200 †	2,700 †	2,200	-4,200	-65.6
Held as juvenile	1,000	1,300 †	1,900 †	400 †	700	300 †	700	700	-600	-46.2
Race/ethnicity										
White ^e	331,000	333,300 †	331,600 †	351,600 †	356,100	370,100	368,500	362,900	29,600	8.9%
Black ^e	290,500	308,000 †	283,200 †	255,200 †	254,600 †	250,100	242,300	247,100	-60,900	-19.8
Hispanic	111,900	128,500 †	118,100 †	103,900	112,700 †	108,400	109,300	106,900	-21,600	-16.8
American Indian/ Alaska Native ^e	7,600	9,000	9,900	9,000	9,000	8,800	9,700	10,200	1,200	13.3
Asian ^e	4,900	5,000 †	4,400 †	5,200 †	5,200 †	4,800	4,800	4,700	-300	-6.0
Other ^{e,f}	1,500	1,800 †	1,500 †	2,500	2,900	2,900	3,900	2,600	800	44.4
Conviction status										
Convicted	284,400	291,300 †	291,300 †	273,000 †	258,500	263,200 †	248,500	253,700	-37,600	-12.9%
Unconvicted	463,200	494,300 †	457,400 †	454,400 †	482,100	482,000	490,000	480,700	-13,600	-2.8
Most serious type of offense										
Felony	...	...	...	494,100 †	516,400	516,800	504,900	513,900	...	...
Misdemeanor	...	...	...	193,100 †	188,000 †	194,700 †	192,000 †	170,300	...	...
Other ^g	...	...	...	40,200 †	36,300 †	33,600 †	41,600 †	50,300	...	...

Note: Data are based on the inmate population confined on the last weekday in June, unless specified. Data are adjusted for non-response and rounded to the nearest 100. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See table 6 in *Jail Inmates at Midyear 2009 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 230122, BJS, June 2010) for data for 2006, 2007, and 2009 and table 3 in *Jail Inmates in 2017* (NCJ 251774, BJS, April 2019) for data from 2011 to 2014. Results may differ from previous reports in the series due to data updates from jail authorities. See appendix table 4 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

...Not collected. The Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ) began collecting inmate counts by offense severity in 2015.

^aDifferences between 2005 and 2019 were not tested because the statistics for these two years are based on complete enumerations of jails.

^bIn 2015 and 2016, the ASJ collected demographic data on the inmate population at year-end instead of midyear. Because jails typically hold fewer inmates at year-end than at midyear, the 2015 and 2016 inmate populations were adjusted for seasonal variation and represent estimated midyear counts. See *Methodology*.

^cPersons under age 18.

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

^eExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic whites and “black” refers to non-Hispanic blacks).

^fIncludes Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, and persons of two or more races.

^gIncludes civil infractions and unknown offenses.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2008, 2010, and 2015-2018; and Census of Jail, 2005 and 2019.

The number of juveniles confined in local jails declined 62% since 2008

The number of juvenile inmates confined in local jails decreased 62% between 2008 (7,700 inmates) and 2019 (2,900 inmates). About 3 in 4 juveniles in jail (76%) were held as adults in 2019.

From 2008 to 2019, the male inmate population decreased 9%, while the female inmate population increased 11%. At midyear 2019, males accounted for 85% of all jail inmates, and females accounted for 15% (table 4). Nearly 50% of the local jail population was white, 34% was black, and 15% was Hispanic in 2019.

AIANs (1.4%) and Asians (0.6%) accounted for about 2% of the overall jail population.

70% of local jail inmates were held for felony charges in 2019

At midyear 2019, an estimated two-thirds (65%) of all local jail inmates were unconvicted and awaiting court action on a current charge, and about one-third (35%) were convicted offenders who had been sentenced or were awaiting sentencing. Meanwhile, about 70% of inmates were held for felony charges, and 23% were held for misdemeanor charges. The remaining 7% were held for civil infractions or unknown offenses.

TABLE 4
Percent of confined inmates in local jails, by characteristics, 2005, 2008, 2010, and 2015-2019

Characteristic	2005 ^a	2008	2010	2015 ^b	2016 ^b	2017	2018	2019*
Sex								
Male	87.3%	87.3% †	87.7% †	85.7% †	85.5% †	84.7%	84.4% †	84.9%
Female	12.7	12.7 †	12.3 †	14.3 †	14.5 †	15.3	15.6 †	15.1
Adults								
Male	99.1%	99.0% †	99.0% †	99.5% †	99.5% †	99.5% †	99.5% †	99.6%
Female	12.6	12.6 †	12.3 †	14.2 †	14.5 †	15.2	15.5 †	15.0
Juveniles^c								
Held as adult ^d	0.9%	1.0% †	1.0% †	0.5% †	0.5% †	0.5% †	0.5% †	0.4%
Held as juvenile	0.8	0.8 †	0.8 †	0.4 †	0.4 †	0.4 †	0.4 †	0.3
	0.1	0.2 †	0.3 †	0.1 †	0.1	<0.05	0.1	0.1
Race/ethnicity								
White ^e	44.3%	42.4% †	44.3% †	48.3% †	48.1% †	49.7%	49.9%	49.4%
Black ^e	38.9	39.2 †	37.8 †	35.1 †	34.4	33.6	32.8	33.6
Hispanic	15.0	16.4 †	15.8 †	14.3	15.2 †	14.5	14.8	14.6
American Indian/ Alaska Native ^e	1.0	1.1 †	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2 †	1.3	1.4
Asian ^e	0.7	0.6 †	0.6 †	0.7 †	0.7 †	0.6	0.7	0.6
Other ^{e,f}	0.2	0.2 †	0.2 †	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Conviction status								
Convicted	38.0%	37.1% †	38.9% †	37.5% †	34.9%	35.3%	33.6%	34.5%
Unconvicted	62.0	62.9 †	61.1 †	62.5 †	65.1	64.7	66.4	65.5
Most serious type of offense								
Felony	...	...	...	67.8% †	69.7%	69.4%	68.4% †	70.0%
Misdemeanor	...	...	...	26.5 †	25.4 †	26.1 †	26.0 †	23.2
Other ^g	...	...	...	5.5 †	4.9 †	4.5 †	5.6 †	6.8

Note: Data for 2005, 2008, 2010, and 2017 to 2019 are based on the inmate population confined on the last weekday in June. Data for 2015 and 2016 are based on the inmate population confined on December 31. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See table 7 in *Jail Inmates at Midyear 2009 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 230122, BJS, June 2010) for data for 2006, 2007, and 2009 and table 4 in *Jail Inmates in 2017* (NCJ 251774, BJS, April 2019) for data from 2011 to 2014. Results may differ from previous reports in the series due to data updates from jail authorities. See appendix table 5 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

...Not collected. The Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ) began collecting inmate counts by offense severity in 2015.

^aDifferences between 2005 and 2019 were not tested because the statistics for these two years are based on complete enumerations of jails.

^bIn 2015 and 2016, the ASJ collected demographic data on the inmate population at year-end instead of midyear. Because jails typically hold fewer inmates at year-end than at midyear, the 2015 and 2016 inmate populations were adjusted for seasonal variation and represent estimated midyear counts. See *Methodology*.

^cPersons under age 18.

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

^eExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic whites and “black” refers to non-Hispanic blacks).

^fIncludes Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, and persons of two or more races.

^gIncludes civil infractions and unknown offenses.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2008, 2010-2018; and Census of Jails, 2005 and 2019.

About one-third of jail jurisdictions held less than 50 inmates on an average day

Of the 2,850 local jail jurisdictions operating in the U.S. at midyear 2019, about one-third (35%) held less than 50 inmates on an average day between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019 (table 5). These smallest jails had a mean average daily population (ADP) of 20 inmates. Twenty-seven jail jurisdictions (or less than 1% of all jail jurisdictions) had an ADP of 2,500 or more inmates. These largest jails held 134,400 inmates, or about 18% of the total jail population in the U.S., and had a mean ADP of about 5,000 inmates.

TABLE 5
Average daily jail population, by size of jurisdiction, 2019

Jail jurisdiction size (ADP)	Jail jurisdictions		Total ADP		Mean ADP
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	2,850	100%	741,900	100%	261
Less than 50 inmates	991	34.8	19,700	2.7	20
50-99	504	17.7	36,500	4.9	72
100-249	642	22.5	101,000	13.6	160
250-499	348	12.2	120,400	16.2	349
500-999	215	7.5	151,100	20.4	706
1,000-2,499	123	4.3	178,900	24.1	1,445
2,500 or more	27	0.9	134,400	18.1	5,039

Note: The average daily population (ADP) is the sum of all inmates in jail each day for the 12-month period ending on June 30, divided by the number of days in the 12-month period. The ADP is rounded to the nearest 100. Jail jurisdiction size is based on the ADP. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Standard errors were not calculated because these data represent a complete enumeration based on the 2019 Census of Jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Jails, 2019.

4 in 5 jail beds were occupied in 2019

Local jails had a total of 907,700 beds in 2019, up from 828,700 in 2008 (table 6). About 4 in 5 jail beds (81%) were occupied at midyear 2019. The jail occupancy rate decreased from 95% in 2008 to 81% in 2015 and remained stable through 2019.

TABLE 6
Jail capacity, midyear population, and percent of capacity occupied in local jails, 2005-2019

Year	Jail capacity ^a	Midyear population ^b	Percent of capacity occupied ^c
2005 ^d	787,000	747,500	95.0%
2006	795,000 †	765,800 †	96.3 †
2007	810,500 †	780,200 †	96.3 †
2008	828,700 †	785,500 †	94.8 †
2009	849,900 †	767,400 †	90.3 †
2010	857,900 †	748,700 †	87.3 †
2011	870,400 †	735,600	84.5 †
2012	877,400 †	744,500	84.9 †
2013	872,900 †	731,200	83.8 †
2014	890,500	744,600	83.6 †
2015	901,400	727,400	80.7
2016	915,400	740,700	80.9
2017	915,100	745,200	81.4
2018	907,000	738,400	81.4
2019*	907,700	734,500	80.9

Note: Data are rounded to the nearest 100 for jail capacity and midyear population. Results may differ from previous reports in the series due to data updates from jail authorities. See appendix table 6 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

^aMaximum number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to a facility, excluding separate temporary holding-areas.

^bThe number of inmates held on the last weekday in June.

^cThe midyear inmate population divided by the rated capacity.

^dDifferences between 2005 and 2019 were not tested because the statistics for these two years are based on complete enumerations of jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2006-2018; and Census of Jails, 2005 and 2019.

Fifteen percent of all jail jurisdictions were operating above their rated capacity at midyear 2019 (table 7). Medium-size jail jurisdictions had higher occupancy rates and were more likely to be operating above capacity than smaller or larger jail jurisdictions. Combined, about 24% of medium-size jail jurisdictions with an ADP from 100 to 999 were operating above their rated capacity at midyear 2019, compared to about 8% of smaller jails with an ADP of less than 100 inmates and to about 17% of larger jails with an ADP of 1,000 or more inmates.

Inmates spent an average of 26 days in jail in 2019

In 2019, the weekly inmate turnover rate in local jails nationwide was 53%, with inmates spending an estimated average of 26 days in jail (table 8). Larger jails had slower turnover rates and longer lengths of stay than smaller jails. On average, the weekly inmate turnover rate in jails with an ADP of 2,500 or more inmates was 39%, while the rate was 97% in jails with an ADP of less than 100 inmates. Meanwhile, jails with an ADP of 2,500 or more inmates held inmates about 2.5 times as long (36 days) as jails with an ADP of less than 100 inmates (14 days).

TABLE 7
Percent of jail capacity occupied at midyear, by size of jurisdiction, 2019

Jail jurisdiction size (ADP)	Midyear population ^a	Rated capacity ^b	Percent of capacity occupied at midyear ^c	Percent of jail jurisdictions operating at more than 100% of rated capacity at midyear
Total	734,500	907,700	80.9%	15.0%
Less than 50 inmates	19,300	33,700	57.2	5.4
50-99	35,500	49,200	72.0	12.9
100-249	100,100	122,100	82.0	22.6
250-499	118,700	138,400	85.8	24.4
500-999	150,400	180,100	83.5	25.2
1,000-2,499	178,400	219,800	81.2	16.5
2,500 or more	132,200	164,400	80.4	19.3

Note: Jail jurisdiction size is based on the average daily population (ADP). Data are rounded to the nearest 100 for midyear population and rated capacity. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Standard errors were not calculated because these data represent a complete enumeration based on the 2019 Census of Jails.

^aThe number of inmates held on the last weekday in June.

^bMaximum number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to a facility, excluding separate temporary holding-areas.

^cThe midyear population divided by the rated capacity.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Jails, 2019.

TABLE 8
Inmate turnover rate and expected average length of stay, by size of jurisdiction, 2019

Jail jurisdiction size (ADP)	Average daily population ^a	Annual admissions	Weekly inmate turnover rate ^b	Expected average length of stay ^c
Total	741,900	10,322,600	53.1%	26.2 days
Less than 50 inmates	19,700	712,800	138.0	10.1
50-99	36,500	713,100	74.2	18.7
100-249	101,000	1,670,000	61.9	22.1
250-499	120,400	1,696,500	53.9	25.9
500-999	151,100	1,910,500	48.2	28.9
1,000-2,499	178,900	2,254,100	48.3	29.0
2,500 or more	134,400	1,365,600	39.3	35.9

Note: Jail jurisdiction size is based on the average daily population (ADP). Data are rounded to the nearest 100 for the ADP. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Standard errors were not calculated because these data represent a complete enumeration based on the 2019 Census of Jails.

^aThe sum of all inmates in jail each day for the 12-month period ending on June 30, divided by the number of days in the 12-month period.

^bThe sum of weekly admissions and releases, divided by the ADP. Weekly admissions and releases are calculated using the annual admissions and releases, divided by the number of weeks in the 12-month period.

^cThe ADP divided by the number of annual admissions, then multiplied by the number of days in a year.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Jails, 2019.

38,700 persons were supervised outside of jail

In addition to the 734,500 confined inmates at midyear 2019, local jail authorities supervised 38,700 persons in programs outside of jail, including electronic monitoring, home detention, day reporting, community service, alcohol or drug treatment programs, and other pre-

trial supervision and work programs (table 9). About 6,500 persons served weekend-only sentences on the weekend before the last weekday in June 2019. From 2008 to 2019, the number of persons supervised outside of jail declined 36%, the number of weekenders declined 47%, and the number of confined inmates declined 6%.

TABLE 9
Persons under jail supervision, by confinement status, 2005-2019

Year	Total ^b	Persons under jail supervision at midyear ^a				Persons serving weekend-only sentences on the weekend before midyear ^e	
		Held in jail ^c		Supervised outside of a jail facility ^d		Number	Percent
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
2005 ^f	805,300	747,500	92.8%	57,800	7.2%	14,100	1.8%
2006	814,600 †	765,800 †	94.0 †	48,800 †	6.0 †	11,400 †	1.4 †
2007	838,000 †	780,200 †	93.1 †	57,800 †	6.9 †	10,500 †	1.3 †
2008	846,000 †	785,500 †	92.8 †	60,500 †	7.2 †	12,300 †	1.5 †
2009	826,400 †	767,400 †	92.9 †	59,000 †	7.1 †	11,200 †	1.4 †
2010	799,500 †	748,700 †	93.6 †	50,800 †	6.4 †	9,900 †	1.2 †
2011	787,000 †	735,600	93.5 †	51,400 †	6.5 †	11,400 †	1.4 †
2012	798,200 †	744,500	93.3 †	53,700 †	6.7 †	10,400 †	1.3 †
2013	779,700	731,200	93.8 †	48,500 †	6.2 †	11,000 †	1.4 †
2014	798,400 †	744,600	93.3 †	53,800 †	6.7 †	9,700 †	1.2 †
2015	774,500	727,400	93.9 †	47,100 †	6.1 †	7,800 †	1.0 †
2016	789,400 †	740,700	93.8 †	48,700 †	6.2 †	5,500 †	0.7 †
2017	794,300 †	745,200	93.8 †	49,100 †	6.2 †	6,800	0.9
2018	790,400 †	738,400	93.4 †	52,000 †	6.6 †	5,900	0.7 †
2019*	773,200	734,500	95.0	38,700	5.0	6,500	0.8

Note: Data are based on the number of inmates supervised on the last weekday in June, unless specified. Data are rounded to the nearest 100. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 7 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

^aConfined inmates in local jails and persons supervised outside of jail.

^bThe total population under jail supervision differs from past reports because persons serving weekend-only sentences are listed separately in this report instead of being included in the population supervised outside of jail.

^cInmates held on the last weekday in June.

^dIncludes unconfined persons under jail supervision in programs outside of jail, including electronic monitoring, home detention, day reporting, community service, alcohol or drug treatment programs, and other pre-trial supervision and work programs. Excludes persons supervised by a probation or parole agency. In 2015 and 2016, data on the population supervised outside of jail were collected at December 31. For all other years, data were collected on the last weekday in June.

^ePersons who served their sentences of confinement on weekends only (i.e., Friday to Sunday) on the weekend before the last weekday in June. In 2015 and 2016, the number of weekenders was collected for the weekend before December 31.

^fDifferences between 2005 and 2019 were not tested because the statistics for these two years are based on complete enumerations of jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2006-2018; and Census of Jails, 2005 and 2019.

There were four inmates to every correctional officer in 2019

Local jails employed an estimated 237,500 full-time staff in 2019, the highest number in the period from 2013 to 2019 (table 10). In 2019, about 78% of jail employees

were correctional officers, including deputies, monitors, and other custody staff who spent more than half of their time with inmates. About 69% of all correctional officers and 48% of all other staff were male in 2019. The inmate-to-correctional-officer ratio was 4 to 1 in 2019.

TABLE 10
Staff employed in local jails, by sex, 2013 and 2015-2019

Job function	Number						Percent of all staff					
	2013 ^{a,b}	2015 ^b	2016 ^b	2017	2018	2019 [*]	2013 ^{a,b}	2015 ^b	2016 ^b	2017	2018	2019 [*]
Total	220,000	213,000 †	226,300 †	225,700 †	221,600 †	237,500	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Correctional officers^c	173,900	169,300 †	178,800	179,500	174,500 †	184,100	79.0%	79.5% †	79.0% †	79.3% †	78.7% †	77.5%
Male	123,400	117,300 †	124,300	123,200	119,900 †	127,300	56.1	55.1 †	54.9 †	55.0 †	54.1	53.6
Female	50,500	51,900 †	54,500	56,300	54,600	56,800	23.0	24.4	24.1	24.4	24.6 †	23.9
Inmate-to-correctional-officer ratio ^c	4.2	4.1 †	3.9	4.2 †	4.2 †	4.0						
All other staff^d	46,100	43,700 †	47,500 †	46,200 †	47,100 †	53,400	21.0%	20.5% †	21.0% †	20.6% †	21.3% †	22.5%
Male	20,800	19,700 †	21,000 †	20,300 †	20,600 †	25,400	9.5	9.3 †	9.3 †	9.4 †	9.3 †	10.7
Female	25,200	24,000 †	26,500 †	25,900 †	26,500 †	28,000	11.5	11.3 †	11.7	11.3 †	12.0	11.8

Note: Data are based on the number of staff employed on the last weekday in June, unless specified. Data are rounded to the nearest 100 for the number of employed staff. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Results may differ from previous reports in the series due to data updates from jail authorities. See appendix table 8 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

^aDifferences between 2013 and 2019 were not tested because the statistics for these two years are based on complete enumerations of jails.

^bIn 2013, 2015, and 2016, data on jail staff were collected at year-end instead of midyear.

^cIncludes deputies, monitors, and other custody staff who spend more than 50% of their time with the incarcerated population.

^dIncludes administrators, clerical and maintenance staff, educational staff, professional and technical staff, and other unspecified staff who spend more than 50% of their time in the facility.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2015-2018; and Census of Jails, 2013 and 2019.

Methodology

Findings in this report are based on the 2005, 2013, and 2019 Census of Jails (COJ) and the 2006 to 2018 Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ). The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) periodically conducts the COJ, collecting a complete enumeration of local jail facilities and Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) detention facilities. The 2019 COJ was the eleventh collection in the series since 1970. In the years between complete enumerations of jails, BJS conducts the ASJ, a national survey administered to a sample of approximately 900 jails (BOP detention facilities are excluded from the ASJ), to provide nationwide statistics on the number and characteristics of local jail inmates.

In 2013, BJS conducted both the COJ and ASJ. The 2013 ASJ collected jail population data at midyear, and the 2013 COJ collected jail population and facility data at year-end. Statistics for 2013 in the *Jail Inmates* series are based on the 2013 ASJ midyear data, except for statistics on staff employed in local jails (see table 10 of this report), which are based on the 2013 COJ year-end data. COJ and ASJ collections are currently conducted through web-based surveys. RTI International is the data collection agent for the COJ and ASJ.

The universe of the Census of Jails and the Annual Survey of Jails

The COJ and ASJ gather data from jails that hold inmates beyond arraignment, usually for a period exceeding 72 hours. Jail facilities are intended to hold adults, but some also hold juveniles (persons age 17 or younger). The universe of the COJ consists of all local jail jurisdictions (including county, city, regional, and privately operated jail facilities) and BOP detention facilities that function as jails.¹ The universe of the ASJ includes all local jail jurisdictions but excludes BOP detention facilities. For consistency of historical comparisons, data from BOP detention facilities are excluded from BJS's *Jail Inmates* series, including this report.

The universe of the COJ and ASJ excludes separate temporary holding facilities (such as drunk tanks and police lockups) that do not hold persons after they have been formally charged in court. However, temporary holding facilities that are operated as part of a local jail are included. Also excluded are combined jail and prison

¹Regional jail jurisdictions are created by two or more local governing bodies through cooperative agreements.

systems in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. These combined systems are operated by state departments of corrections and included in BJS's National Prisoner Statistics program. However, there are 15 independently operated jails in Alaska that are included in the universe of the COJ and ASJ.

Jail jurisdictions and facilities

A jail jurisdiction is a legal entity that has responsibility for managing jail facilities. Jail jurisdictions typically operate at the county level, with a sheriff's office or jail administrator managing the local facilities. Most jail jurisdictions have one facility each, but some jail jurisdictions have multiple facilities under a central authority. Based on the 2019 COJ, 6.7% of jail jurisdictions had more than one facility, while 15% of all jail facilities were part of a multi-facility jurisdiction. As of June 28, 2019 (the reference date of the 2019 COJ), there were 2,850 active jail jurisdictions in the country operating a total of 3,119 county (2,708), city (299), regional (78), and private (34) jail facilities.

Sampling design of the Annual Survey of Jails

The ASJ uses a stratified probability sampling design based on jail population data collected through the most recent COJ. Jails in the ASJ sample are surveyed annually until the next sample is drawn. The ASJ sample is drawn at the jail jurisdiction level. When a jail jurisdiction with multiple jail operators or facilities is sampled, data are collected from all jails within that jail jurisdiction.

The most recent sample refresh occurred in 2015. A sample of 876 jail jurisdictions was selected to represent the approximately 2,851 jail jurisdictions nationwide. In selecting jails, all jurisdictions were grouped into 10 strata based on their average daily population (ADP) and the presence of juveniles as measured in the 2013 COJ. In 8 of the 10 strata, a random sample of jail jurisdictions was selected. The remaining two strata were designated as certainty strata in which all jail jurisdictions were selected. One certainty stratum consisted of all jails that were operated jointly by two or more jurisdictions (referred to as multi-jurisdictional jails). The other certainty stratum consisted of all jail jurisdictions that—

- held juvenile inmates at the time of the 2013 COJ and had an ADP of 500 or more inmates during the 12 months ending on December 31, 2013

- held only adult inmates and had an ADP of 750 or more inmates
- were 1 of 6 new jail jurisdictions that were known to be operating in 2015 and were not represented in the sampling frame (2013 COJ)
- were located in California.

The 2013 to 2018 ASJ samples included all California jail jurisdictions. This sampling feature was introduced in response to California Assembly Bill (AB) 109 and AB 117, which were aimed at reducing the number of inmates in the state’s prisons starting on October 1, 2011. After the two laws were enacted, California’s jail population underwent a substantial increase not experienced by the rest of the U.S. For this reason, the ASJ sampling design was modified in 2013 to include all California jail jurisdictions in a certainty (self-representing) stratum.² Their inclusion resulted in an additional 21 jail jurisdictions. (California has 65 jail jurisdictions in total.)

Response rate and non-response weighting adjustment for the 2019 Census of Jails

Because the 2019 COJ represents a complete enumeration of local jails in the U.S., the results are not subject to sampling error. However, the results were affected by unit and item non-response, and adjustments were made to account for such non-response. The 2019 COJ had a response rate of 94%; 183 jail jurisdictions did not respond to the census. To reduce non-response bias, non-response weighting was implemented. The non-response weight was calculated as the total confined population of all active jail jurisdictions in each state and stratum, divided by the sum of the confined population of all jail jurisdictions in each state and stratum that responded to the 2019 COJ:

$$W_{sh} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_{sh}} p_{shi} \times A_{shi}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_{sh}} p_{shi} \times R_{shi}}$$

where—

n_{sh} = number of jail jurisdictions in state s and stratum h ,

p_{shi} = confined population for jail jurisdiction i in state s and stratum h ,

A_{shi} = active status indicator for jurisdiction i in state s and stratum h (1 = active, 0 = out of scope), and

²See *Methodology in Jail Inmates at Midyear 2014* (NCJ 248629, BJS, June 2015).

R_{shi} = response indicator of jurisdiction i in state s and stratum h (1 = respondent, 0 = non-respondent).

For non-response weighting adjustments for 2018 estimates and prior years from the ASJ, see *Methodology in Jail Inmates in 2018* (NCJ 253044, BJS, March 2020).

Item non-response rates and imputation

Item response rates ranged from 90% to 100% in the 2019 COJ. Key population items (including one-day counts of the confined population, population by sex and juvenile status, population by race or ethnicity, admissions by sex, ADP by sex, and rated capacity) had item response rates of more than 95%. For responding jail jurisdictions that were unable to provide some requested items, a last observation carried forward (LOCF) procedure was used to replace missing values with the most recent (2016, 2017, or 2018) ASJ or MCI data from the same jail jurisdictions, adjusted for year-to-year difference in the total confined population. For cases with no prior-year data, a weighted sequential hot-deck procedure was implemented to impute missing data, where the donor for each missing item was randomly selected from a set of similar jails, sorted by related auxiliary population values. Donor pools, also referred to as imputation classes, were formed by state, ADP category, and regional jail indicators. Within each imputation class, jails were sorted by confined jail population at midyear 2019.

Adjusting for seasonal variation in the jail population

Prior to 2015, the ASJ asked jails to report total and detailed inmate counts on the last weekday in June (the midyear reference date). In 2015 and 2016, the ASJ collected the total confined population at midyear, but detailed inmate counts by characteristic (i.e., sex, race or ethnicity, age category, conviction status, and most serious type of offense) on December 31 (the year-end reference date). Starting with the 2017 collection, the ASJ reverted back to the midyear reference. Comparisons of year-end data with midyear data need to consider seasonal variations, as jails typically hold fewer inmates at year-end than at midyear.

To adjust for seasonal variation, the numbers of inmates by characteristics for 2015 and 2016 in table 3 were multiplied by the ratio of the midyear confined population to the year-end confined population of the corresponding year. The standard errors for the 2015 and 2016 counts in appendix table 4 were similarly adjusted. Seasonally adjusted jail populations were also used in the calculation of the 2015 and 2016 jail incarceration rates in table 2.

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Jail incarceration rates at midyear, by race or ethnicity, 2005-2019

Year	Total	White*	Black*	Hispanic	American Indian/ Alaska Native*	Asian*
2005	253	167	803	263	339	40
2006	256	169	810	271	370	36
2007	259	170	817	276	373	37
2008	258	167	825	273	386	37
2009	250	163	797	256	398	35
2010	242	167	745	235	426	31
2011	236	167	721	219	410	32
2012	237	173	709	212	401	30
2013	231	174	668	199	437	28
2014	233	178	667	200	443	32
2015	227	178	640	184	378	30
2016	229	180	633	196	379	30
2017	229	187	617	185	366	26
2018	226	187	593	183	401	26
2019	224	184	600	176	420	25

Note: Rates are based on the number of inmates held on the last weekday in June. Results may differ from previous reports in the series due to data updates from jail authorities. In 2015 and 2016, the Annual Survey of Jails collected inmate counts by race or ethnicity at year-end. Because jails typically hold fewer inmates at year-end than at midyear, the 2015 and 2016 incarceration rates were adjusted for seasonal variation and represent estimated midyear rates. See *Methodology*.

*Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic whites and "black" refers to non-Hispanic blacks).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2006-2018; and Census of Jails, 2005 and 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Standard errors for table 1: Inmates confined at midyear, average daily population, annual admissions, and incarceration rates, 2005-2019

Year	Confined inmates	Average daily population	Annual admissions	Jail incarceration rate
2005	~	~	~	~
2006	3,552	3,230	~	1.2
2007	3,720	3,549	169,151	1.2
2008	4,016	3,883	272,916	1.3
2009	4,231	4,109	178,537	1.4
2010	5,430	5,359	233,704	1.8
2011	6,009	5,879	211,335	1.9
2012	7,684	7,769	188,549	2.4
2013	8,042	7,943	688,181	2.5
2014	8,382	8,430	205,287	2.6
2015	7,188	7,112	141,792	2.2
2016	5,943	5,788	138,605	1.8
2017	6,614	7,431	152,636	2.0
2018	7,122	6,967	155,281	2.2
2019	~	~	~	~

~Not applicable. Data represent a complete enumeration based on the 2005 or 2019 Census of Jails or the Mortality in Correctional Institutions collection.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2006-2018; Census of Jails, 2005 and 2019; Mortality in Correctional Institutions (formerly Deaths in Custody Reporting Program), 2006 (admissions only); and U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States: January 1, 2005 to January 1, 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Standard errors for table 2: Jail incarceration rates, by sex and race or ethnicity, 2005, 2008, and 2010-2019

Characteristic	2005	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	~	1.3	1.8	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.2	~
Adults	~	1.7	2.3	2.5	3.2	3.3	3.3	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.8	~
Sex												
Male	~	2.4	3.2	3.4	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.0	3.3	3.5	3.8	~
Female	~	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	~
Race/ethnicity												
White	~	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.6	~
Black	~	8.0	8.4	8.9	11.9	12.4	11.9	8.9	9.1	9.8	10.3	~
Hispanic	~	4.0	4.2	5.0	5.6	4.8	4.9	5.8	3.5	3.7	3.9	~
American Indian/ Alaska Native	~	31.3	44.3	40.7	37.5	40.0	39.4	38.2	35.7	33.2	37.9	~
Asian	~	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	~
Other	~	1.0	2.8	2.4	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.3	4.8	3.5	10.1	~

~Not applicable. Data represent a complete enumeration based on the 2005 or 2019 Census of Jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2008 and 2010-2018; and Census of Jails, 2005 and 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 4**Standard errors for table 3: Number of confined inmates in local jails, by characteristics, 2005, 2008, 2010, and 2015-2019**

Characteristic	2005	2008	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	~	4,016	5,430	7,198	6,013	6,614	7,122	~
Sex								
Male	~	3,570	4,832	6,242	5,237	5,680	6,078	~
Female	~	1,125	999	1,307	1,247	1,351	1,457	~
Adults	~	4,012	5,400	7,187	5,971	6,569	7,073	~
Male	~	3,568	4,794	6,230	5,197	5,635	6,038	~
Female	~	1,123	994	1,306	1,247	1,349	1,457	~
Juvenile	~	170	263	121	158	128	218	~
Held as adult	~	149	246	117	118	127	108	~
Held as juvenile	~	88	255	45	98	36	182	~
Race/ethnicity								
White	~	3,115	3,589	4,192	4,361	4,629	5,064	~
Black	~	2,995	3,194	3,548	3,680	3,987	4,197	~
Hispanic	~	1,878	2,131	3,297	1,981	2,165	2,307	~
American Indian/ Alaska Native	~	730	1,031	906	853	798	917	~
Asian	~	117	117	157	137	155	138	~
Other	~	48	160	167	349	259	776	~
Conviction status								
Convicted	~	2,978	3,292	4,937	3,458	3,568	3,888	~
Unconvicted	~	3,552	4,515	4,731	5,690	5,792	6,160	~
Most serious type of offense								
Felony	5,701	5,482	5,810	6,443	~
Misdemeanor	3,106	2,899	3,388	3,461	~
Other	1,822	1,361	1,774	1,963	~

...Not collected. The Annual Survey of Jails began collecting inmate counts by offense severity in 2015.

~Not applicable. Data represent a complete enumeration based on the 2005 or 2019 Census of Jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2008, 2010, and 2015-2018; and Census of Jails, 2005 and 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Standard errors for table 4: Percent of confined inmates in local jails, by characteristics, 2005, 2008, 2010, and 2015-2019

Characteristic	2005	2008	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Sex								
Male	~	0.12%	0.10%	0.11%	0.12%	0.12%	0.13%	~
Female	~	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.13	~
Adults	~	0.02%	0.04%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.03%	~
Male	~	0.13	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	~
Female	~	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.13	~
Juveniles	~	0.02%	0.04%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.03%	~
Held as adult	~	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	~
Held as juvenile	~	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	<0.005	0.02	~
Race/ethnicity								
White	~	0.34%	0.41%	0.46%	0.42%	0.45%	0.48%	~
Black	~	0.34	0.40	0.37	0.38	0.41	0.44	~
Hispanic	~	0.23	0.30	0.36	0.25	0.27	0.28	~
American Indian/ Alaska Native	~	0.10	0.17	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.12	~
Asian	~	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	~
Other	~	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.11	~
Conviction status								
Convicted	~	0.35%	0.41%	0.47%	0.45%	0.43%	0.46%	~
Unconvicted	~	0.35	0.41	0.47	0.45	0.43	0.46	~
Most serious type of offense								
Felony	0.40%	0.39%	0.44%	0.47%	~
Misdemeanor	0.36	0.39	0.41	0.44	~
Other	0.24	0.18	0.23	0.26	~

...Not collected. The Annual Survey of Jails began collecting inmate counts by offense severity in 2015.

~Not applicable. Data represent a complete enumeration based on the 2005 or 2019 Census of Jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2008, 2010, and 2015-2018; and Census of Jails, 2005 and 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 6

Standard errors for table 6: Jail capacity, midyear population, and percent of capacity occupied in local jails, 2005-2019

Year	Jail capacity	Midyear population	Percent of capacity occupied
2005	~	~	~
2006	4,741	3,552	0.41%
2007	5,056	3,720	0.45
2008	5,063	4,016	0.42
2009	6,460	4,231	0.45
2010	11,013	5,430	0.88
2011	11,776	6,009	0.88
2012	10,217	7,684	0.48
2013	13,198	8,042	0.49
2014	11,082	8,382	0.43
2015	9,518	7,188	0.41
2016	8,467	5,943	0.43
2017	9,217	6,614	0.48
2018	9,622	7,122	0.50
2019	~	~	~

~Not applicable. Data represent a complete enumeration based on the 2005 or 2019 Census of Jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2006-2018; and Census of Jails, 2005 and 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 7

Standard errors for table 9: Persons under jail supervision, by confinement status, 2005-2019

Year	Persons under jail supervision at midyear						Persons serving weekend-only sentences on the weekend before midyear	
	Total	Held in jail		Supervised outside of a jail facility		Number	Percent	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
2005	~	~	:	~	:	~	:	
2006	3,705	3,552	0.12%	1,024	0.12%	381	0.05%	
2007	3,980	3,720	0.13	1,198	0.13	347	0.04	
2008	4,681	4,016	0.25	2,226	0.25	477	0.06	
2009	4,494	4,231	0.17	1,490	0.17	350	0.04	
2010	5,881	5,430	0.23	1,938	0.23	296	0.04	
2011	6,378	6,009	0.21	1,767	0.21	514	0.07	
2012	8,360	7,684	0.28	2,405	0.28	369	0.05	
2013	8,628	8,042	0.28	2,296	0.28	508	0.07	
2014	9,163	8,382	0.31	2,675	0.31	399	0.05	
2015	7,455	7,188	0.18	1,487	0.18	417	0.05	
2016	6,510	5,943	0.22	1,849	0.22	272	0.03	
2017	7,195	6,614	0.25	2,165	0.25	328	0.04	
2018	8,023	7,122	0.33	2,835	0.33	318	0.04	
2019	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	

:Not calculated for percentage totals.

~Not applicable. Data represent a complete enumeration based on the 2015 or 2019 Census of Jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2006-2018; and Census of Jails, 2005 and 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 8

Standard errors for table 10: Staff employed in local jails, by sex, 2013 and 2015-2019

Job function	Number						Percent of all staff					
	2013	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2013	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	~	2,407	3,368	3,903	4,172	~	:	:	:	:	:	:
Correctional officers	~	2,094	2,881	3,408	3,629	~	~	0.31%	0.38%	0.33%	0.32%	~
Male	~	1,480	1,817	2,142	2,225	~	~	0.32	0.32	0.29	0.28	~
Female	~	850	1,238	1,445	1,558	~	~	0.25	0.30	0.32	0.33	~
Inmate-to-correctional-officer ratio	~	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	~						
All other staff	~	773	1,065	915	883	~	~	0.31%	0.38%	0.33%	0.32%	~
Male	~	461	627	534	506	~	~	0.19	0.23	0.19	0.17	~
Female	~	431	535	498	504	~	~	0.18	0.21	0.21	0.22	~

:Not calculated for percentage totals.

~Not applicable. Data represent a complete enumeration based on the 2013 or 2019 Census of Jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2015-2018; and Census of Jails, 2013 and 2019.



The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels. BJS collects, analyzes, and disseminates reliable statistics on crime and justice systems in the United States, supports improvements to state and local criminal justice information systems, and participates with national and international organizations to develop and recommend national standards for justice statistics. Doris J. James is the acting director.

This report was written by Zhen Zeng and Todd Minton. E. Ann Carson and Tracy Snell verified the report.

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