



Jail Inmates at Midyear 2010 - Statistical Tables

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Between midyear 2009 and midyear 2010, the confined inmate population in county and city jails (748,728) declined by 2.4% (18,706 inmates) (figure 1 and table 1). This is the second decline in the jail population since the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) began the Annual Survey of Jails in 1982. The first occurred between 2008 and 2009. The jail incarceration rate declined in 2010 to 242 jail inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents, the lowest rate since 2003.

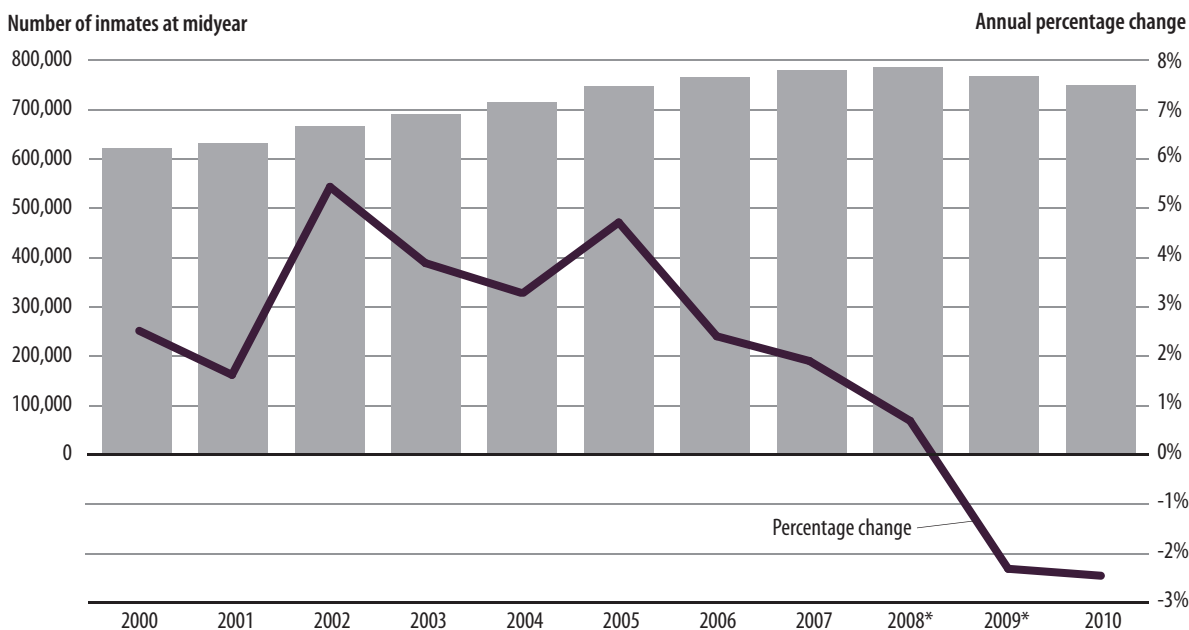
On June 30, 2010, adults represented 99% of all jail inmates. Males accounted for 87.7%, and females accounted for 12.3% (tables 6 and 7). At midyear whites represented 44.3% of all jail inmates, blacks represented 37.8%, and Hispanics represented 15.8%. These jail inmate distributions have remained nearly stable since midyear 2000.

At midyear 2010, about 6 in 10 inmates were unconvicted offenders in jail awaiting court action on a current charge, unchanged since 2005. About 4 in 10 inmates were sentenced offenders or convicted offenders awaiting sentencing.

Population decline was mostly concentrated in large jails

During the 12-month period ending June 30, 2010, the population in the largest jail jurisdictions with an average daily population of 1,000 or more inmates (based on the average daily population during the 12-month period ending June 30, 2009) declined by 18,187 inmates (table 3). This decline was offset by increases in jail jurisdictions with an average daily population between 100 and 249 inmates (up 2,471) and jail jurisdictions with an average daily population of fewer than 50 inmates (up 760).

FIGURE 1
Inmates confined in local jails at midyear and change in the jail population, 2000-2010



*Based on revised data from selected jail jurisdictions for 2008 and 2009. See *Methodology* for a description of revised data.

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Population declines were mostly concentrated among large jails. Declines were reported in the inmate population between midyear 2009 and midyear 2010 in two-thirds (111 jails) of the 170 jail jurisdictions with 1,000 or more inmates on an average day during the 12-month period ending June 30, 2010. About a third (57 large jails) reported an increase in their inmate population during the 12-month period ending June 30, 2010. Data were estimated for two large jail jurisdictions that did not respond to the survey in 2010, resulting in no change in their inmate population during this period. (See *Methodology* for a description of estimation and weighting procedures.)

Six jail jurisdictions account for nearly half of the decline in jail population

Six jail jurisdictions reported a drop of more than 1,000 inmates (accounting for 46% of the decline nationwide). Los Angeles County, California, with a drop of 3,007 inmates, led the nation in overall decline in their inmate population during the 12-month period ending June 30, 2010. Five other jail jurisdictions reported a decline of more than 1,000 inmates, including Maricopa County, Arizona (1,196 inmates); Orange County, California (1,143); Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (1,111); Fresno County, California (1,105); and Harris County, Texas (1,096).

Capacity to hold inmates continues to increase at slower rate

The estimated rated capacity for all jail jurisdictions at midyear 2010 reached 866,782 beds (table 2), an increase of 2.0% (16,887 beds) from midyear 2009. This was less than the average annual increase each year since 2000 (2.5% or 22,281 beds). Rated capacity is the maximum number of beds or inmates allocated to each jail facility by a state or local rating official. The percentage of capacity occupied at midyear 2010 (86.4%) was the lowest since 1984. Jail jurisdictions holding 50 or more inmates experienced a decline in the percent of bed space occupied between midyear 2009 (91.5%) and 2010 (87.4%) (not shown in a table). In jail jurisdictions holding fewer than 50 inmates, the jail inmate population grew slightly faster than the rated capacity. As a result, the percent of capacity occupied at midyear 2010 (63.3%) was slightly larger than in 2009 (62.2%) (table 5).

The amount of bed space occupied was also measured based on an average daily population in jail jurisdictions (748,553) in the year ending June 30, 2010, and the most crowded day in jails during June 2010. Overall, the nation's jails were operating at about 86% of rated capacity on an average day and about 91% of rated capacity on their most crowded day in June 2010.

Local jails admitted almost 13 million persons during the 12 months ending June 30, 2010

The jail population at midyear 2010 represented a comparatively small percentage of all admissions reported over the 12-month period. Local jails admitted an estimated 12.9 million persons during the 12 months ending June 30, 2010, or about 17 times the size of the inmate population (748,728) at midyear. (See *Methodology* on page 15 for methods used to estimate admissions.)

Nearly 4 in 10 (39%) admissions during the last week of June 2010 were to the largest jail jurisdictions (table 4). Small jail jurisdictions holding fewer than 50 inmates accounted for 6.3% of all jail admissions, but the number of inmates admitted was about 36 times the size of the inmate population at midyear 2010. They also experienced the highest turnover rate (136.7%), compared to large jail jurisdictions (51.5%). The turnover rate takes into account all admissions into and releases from jails. Higher turnover rates mean relatively larger numbers of admissions and releases relative to the size of the average daily population.

Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ)—functions and definition of terms

Jails in the ASJ include confinement facilities—usually administered by a local law enforcement agency—that are intended for adults but may hold juveniles before or after adjudication. Facilities include jails and city or county correctional centers; special jail facilities, such as medical or treatment release centers, halfway houses, and work farms; and temporary holding or lockup facilities that are part of the jail's combined function. Inmates sentenced to jail facilities usually are sentenced to serve a year or less.

Jail functions

Within the ASJ, jail functions are to—

- receive individuals pending arraignment and hold them awaiting trial, conviction, or sentencing
- re-admit probation, parole, and bail bond violators and absconders
- temporarily detain juveniles pending transfer to juvenile authorities
- hold mentally ill persons pending their movement to appropriate mental health facilities
- hold individuals for the military, for protective custody, for contempt, and for the courts as witnesses
- release convicted inmates to the community upon completion of sentence
- transfer inmates to federal, state, or other authorities
- house inmates for federal, state, or other authorities because of crowding of their facilities
- sometimes operate community-based programs as alternatives to incarceration.

Definition of terms

Admissions—persons are officially booked and housed in jails by formal legal document and the authority of the courts or some other official agency. Jail admissions include persons sentenced to weekend programs and who are booked into the facility for the first time. Excluded from jail admissions are inmates re-entering the facility after an escape, work release, medical or treatment facility appointment, and bail and court appearances. BJS collects jail admissions for the last 7 days in June.

Average daily population—derived by the sum of inmates in jail each day for a year, divided by the number of days in the year (i.e., between July 1, 2009, and June 30, 2010).

Average annual change—denotes the mean average change across a 12-month time period.

Calculating annual admissions—the number of jail admissions during the last 7 days in June. Annual jail admissions are calculated by multiplying weekly admissions by the sum of 365 days divided by 7 days.

Calculating weekly jail turnover rate—calculated by adding admissions and releases and dividing by the average daily population. See *Methodology* for additional information.

Inmates confined at midyear—the number of inmates held in custody on the last weekday in June.

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

Percent of capacity occupied—calculated by taking the number of inmates at midyear, dividing by the rated capacity, and multiplying by 100.

Rated capacity—describes 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 completion, bail/bond releases, other pretrial releases, transfers to other jurisdictions, and deaths). Releases include those persons who have completed their weekend program and who are leaving the facility for the last time. Excluded from jail releases are temporary discharges including work release, medical or treatment center appointment, court appearance, furlough, day reporting, and transfers to other facilities within the jail jurisdiction.

Under jail supervision but not confined—includes all persons in community-based programs operated by a jail facility. Programs include electronic monitoring, house arrest, community service, day reporting, and work programs. The classification excludes persons on pretrial release and who are not in a community-based program run by the jail, as well as persons under supervision of probation, parole or other agencies, inmates on weekend programs, and inmates who participate in work release programs and return to the jail at night.

Weekend programs—offenders in these programs are allowed to serve their sentences of confinement only on weekends (i.e., Friday through Sunday).

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TABLE 1
Inmates confined in local jails at midyear, average daily population, and incarceration rates, 2000-2010

Year	Inmates confined at midyear		Average daily population ^a		Jail incarceration rate ^b
	Number	Percentage change	Number	Percentage change	
2000	621,149	2.5%	618,319	1.7%	220
2001	631,240	1.6	625,966	1.2	222
2002	665,475	5.4	652,082	4.2	231
2003	691,301	3.9	680,760	4.4	238
2004	713,990	3.3	706,242	3.7	243
2005	747,529	4.7	733,442	3.9	252
2006	765,819	2.4	755,320	3.0	256
2007	780,174	1.9	773,138	2.4	259
2008 ^c	785,533	0.7	776,573	0.4	258
2009 ^c	767,434	-2.3	768,135	-1.1	250
2010	748,728	-2.4	748,553	-2.5	242
Average annual change					
2000-2009		2.4%		2.4%	
2009-2010		-2.4		-2.5	

^aAverage daily population is the sum of all inmates in jail each day for a year, divided by the number of days in the year.

^bNumber of inmates confined at midyear per 100,000 U.S. residents.

^cBased on revised data from selected jail jurisdictions for the number of inmates confined at midyear 2008 and 2009 and for the average daily population in 2009. See *Methodology* for a description of revised data.

TABLE 2
Rated capacity of local jails and percent of capacity occupied, 2000-2010

Year	Rated capacity ^b	Year-to-year change in rated capacity ^a		Percentage of capacity occupied ^c
		Number	Percentage	
2000	677,787	25,466	3.9%	92.0%
2001	699,309	21,522	3.2	90.0
2002	713,899	14,590	2.1	93.0
2003	736,471	22,572	3.2	94.0
2004	755,603	19,132	2.6	94.0
2005	786,954	33,398	4.1	95.0
2006	794,984	8,638	1.0	96.3
2007	810,543	15,863	2.0	96.3
2008 ^d	828,714	18,171	2.2	94.8
2009 ^d	849,895	21,181	2.6	90.3
2010	866,782	16,887	2.0	86.4
Average annual change				
2000-2009		2.5%	22,281	
2009-2010		2.0	16,887	

Note: Rated capacity data for 2000-2004 and 2006-2010 were survey estimates subject to sampling error.

^aIncrease or reduction in the number of beds during the 12 months ending midyear of each year. Number and percentage change for 2000 are calculated using the rated capacity of 652,321 for 1999.

^bRated capacity is the number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to facilities within each jurisdiction.

^cNumber of confined inmates on the last weekday in June divided by the rated capacity and multiplied by 100.

^dBased on revised data from selected jail jurisdictions for 2008 and 2009. See *Methodology* for a description of revised data.

TABLE 3**Inmates confined in local jails at midyear, by size of jurisdiction, 2009 and 2010**

Jurisdiction size ^a	Number of inmates		Difference	Percentage change	Percentage of all inmates	
	2009	2010			2009	2010
Total ^b	767,434	748,728	-18,706	-2.4%	100.0%	100.0%
Fewer than 50 inmates	22,046	22,806	760	3.4%	2.9%	3.0%
50 to 99	37,838	37,460	-378	-1.0	4.9	5.0
100 to 249	86,279	88,750	2,471	2.9	11.2	11.9
250 to 499	108,462	106,826	-1,636	-1.5	14.1	14.3
500 to 999	123,442	121,704	-1,738	-1.4	16.1	16.3
1,000 or more ^b	389,368	371,181	-18,187	-4.7	50.7	49.6

Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

^aBased on the average daily population during the 12-month period ending June 30, 2009. Average daily population is the sum of all inmates in jail each day for a year, divided by the number of days in the year.

^bBased on revised data from selected jail jurisdictions for the number of inmates confined at midyear 2009. See *Methodology* for a description of revised data.

TABLE 4**Average daily jail population, admissions, and turnover rate, by size of jurisdiction, week ending June 30, 2009 and 2010**

Jurisdiction size ^c	Average daily population ^a		Estimated number of admissions during the last week in June		Weekly turnover rate ^b	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
Total	768,135	748,553	245,385	246,919	63.7%	64.9%
Fewer than 50 inmates	22,012	21,875	14,627	15,644	137.8%	136.7%
50 to 99	37,992	38,041	17,889	18,955	90.8	96.1
100 to 249	85,650	87,508	36,860	36,932	84.2	80.6
250 to 499	108,025	104,076	37,314	41,468	68.5	78.0
500 to 999	123,243	121,611	36,977	37,882	59.2	61.1
1,000 or more	391,213	375,442	101,718	96,037	52.5	51.5

Note: See Methodology for greater detail on estimation procedures.

^aAverage daily population is the sum of all inmates in jail each day for a year, divided by the number of days in the year. Based on revised data for selected jail jurisdictions in 2009.

^bTurnover rate was calculated by adding weekly admissions and releases, dividing by the average daily population and multiplying by 100.

^cBased on the average daily population during the 12-month period ending June 30, 2009.

TABLE 5
Percent of jail capacity occupied at midyear, by size of jurisdiction, 2009 and 2010

Jurisdiction size ^b	Percent of capacity occupied ^a	
	2009 ^c	2010
Total	90.3%	86.4%
Fewer than 50 inmates	62.2%	63.3%
50 to 99	78.6	73.1
100 to 249	84.3	83.3
250 to 499	93.5	83.9
500 to 999	91.3	88.5
1,000 or more	94.3	91.0

^aNumber of inmates at midyear divided by the rated capacity multiplied by 100.

^bBased on the average daily population during the 12-month period ending June 30, 2009.

^cBased on revised data from selected jail jurisdictions for 2009. See *Methodology* for a description of revised data.

TABLE 6
Number of inmates in local jails, by characteristic, midyear 2000 and 2005–2010

Characteristic	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008 ^a	2009 ^a	2010
Total	621,149	747,529	765,819	780,174	785,533	767,434	748,728
Sex							
Male	550,162	652,958	666,819	679,654	685,862	673,728	656,360
Female	70,987	94,571	99,000	100,520	99,670	93,706	92,368
Adults	613,534	740,770	759,717	773,341	777,829	760,216	741,168
Male	543,120	646,807	661,164	673,346	678,657	667,039	649,284
Female	70,414	93,963	98,552	99,995	99,172	93,176	91,884
Juveniles^b	7,615	6,759	6,102	6,833	7,703	7,218	7,560
Held as adults ^c	6,126	5,750	4,835	5,649	6,410	5,846	5,647
Held as juveniles	1,489	1,009	1,268	1,184	1,294	1,373	1,912
Race/Hispanic origin^d							
White ^e	260,500	331,000	336,500	338,200	333,300	326,400	331,600
Black/African American ^e	256,300	290,500	295,900	301,700	308,000	300,500	283,200
Hispanic/Latino	94,100	111,900	119,200	125,500	128,500	124,000	118,100
Other ^{e,f}	10,200	13,000	13,500	13,900	14,000	14,800	15,000
Two or more races ^e	...	1,000	700	800	1,300	1,800	800

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

...Not collected.

^aBased on revised data from selected jail jurisdictions for the number of inmates confined at midyear 2008 and 2009. See *Methodology* for a description of revised data.

^bJuveniles are persons under the age of 18 at midyear.

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

^dEstimates are based on reported data adjusted for nonresponse.

^eExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

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

TABLE 7
Percent of inmates in local jails, by characteristic, midyear 2000 and 2005–2010

Characteristic	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sex							
Male	88.6%	87.3%	87.1%	87.1%	87.3%	87.8%	87.7%
Female	11.4	12.7	12.9	12.9	12.7	12.2	12.3
Adults							
Male	98.8%	99.1%	99.2%	99.1%	99.0%	99.1%	99.0%
Female	87.4	86.5	86.3	86.3	86.4	86.9	86.7
Juveniles^a							
Held as adults ^b	1.2%	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%
Held as juveniles	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Race/Hispanic origin^c							
White ^d	41.9%	44.3%	43.9%	43.3%	42.5%	42.5%	44.3%
Black/African American ^d	41.3	38.9	38.6	38.7	39.2	39.2	37.8
Hispanic/Latino	15.2	15.0	15.6	16.1	16.4	16.2	15.8
Other ^{d,e}	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.3
Two or more races ^d	...	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6
Conviction status^b							
Convicted	44.0%	38.0%	37.9%	38.0%	37.1%	37.8%	38.9%
Male	39.0	33.2	32.8	32.9	32.3	33.0	...
Female	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.2	4.8	4.8	...
Unconvicted	56.0%	62.0%	62.1%	62.0%	62.9%	62.2%	61.1%
Male	50.0	54.2	54.3	54.3	55.2	54.8	...
Female	6.0	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.4	...

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

...Not collected. Starting in 2010, the Annual Survey of Jails does not collect data on conviction status by sex.

^aPersons under age 18 at midyear.

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

^cEstimates are based on reported data and adjusted for nonresponse.

^dExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

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

TABLE 8**Inmate population in jail jurisdictions reporting on confined persons being held for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, midyear 2002-2010**

Year	Jurisdictions reporting on holdings for ICE ^b	Total number of inmates	Confined persons held for ICE ^a	
			Number	Percent of all inmates
2002	2,961	626,870	12,501	2.0%
2003	2,940	637,631	13,337	2.1
2004	2,962	673,807	14,120	2.1
2005	2,824	703,084	11,919	1.7
2006	2,784	698,108	13,598	1.9
2007	2,713	683,640	15,063	2.2
2008	2,699	704,278	20,785	3.0
2009	2,643	685,500	24,278	3.5
2010	2,531	622,954	21,607	3.5

^aICE—Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

^bNot all jurisdictions reported on this specific characteristic.

TABLE 9**The 50 largest local jail jurisdictions, by number of inmates held, average daily population, and rated capacity, midyear 2008-2010**

Jurisdiction	Number of inmates ^a			Average daily population ^b			Rated capacity ^c			Percent of capacity occupied ^d		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
Los Angeles County, CA	19,533	19,869	16,862	19,836	19,437	18,036	22,349	22,477	18,112	87.4 [%]	88.4 [%]	93.1 [%]
New York City, NY	13,804	13,130	12,745	13,849	13,365	13,049	19,554	19,636	19,404	70.6	66.9	65.7
Harris County, TX	10,063	11,360	10,264	10,000	11,361	10,242	9,391	9,391	9,391	107.2	121.0	109.3
Cook County, IL	9,984	9,737	9,777	9,900	9,383	9,586	10,158	10,607	10,607	98.3	91.8	92.2
Philadelphia City, PA	8,824	9,436	8,325	8,811	9,359	8,804	8,685	8,685	8,685	101.6	108.6	95.9
Maricopa County, AZ	9,536	8,745	7,549	9,265	9,215	8,055	9,395	9,395	9,395	101.5	93.1	80.4
Dallas County, TX	6,252	6,222	6,909	6,385	6,039	6,865	7,665	8,097	7,805	81.6	76.8	88.5
Miami-Dade County, FL	7,082	5,992	5,653	7,050	6,051	5,770	5,845	5,845	5,845	121.2	102.5	96.7
Shelby County, TN	5,925	5,961	5,560	5,765	5,943	5,766	6,675	6,669	6,912	88.8	89.4	80.4
San Bernardino County, CA	5,596	5,923	5,720	5,593	5,591	5,755	5,970	5,914	5,984	93.7	100.2	95.6
Orange County, CA	6,216	5,990	4,847	6,000	6,255	5,134	5,078	5,063	5,063	122.4	118.3	95.7
San Diego County, CA ^e	5,435	5,215	4,863	5,363	5,263	4,848	4,972	4,664	4,692	109.3	111.8	103.6
Broward County, FL	5,509	4,915	4,631	5,500	4,981	4,583	5,722	5,504	5,144	96.3	89.3	90.0
Alameda County, CA	4,345	4,405	4,132	4,371	4,444	4,305	4,243	4,673	4,673	102.4	94.3	88.4
Sacramento County, CA	4,592	4,796	3,972	4,563	4,700	4,199	5,075	5,075	4,318	90.5	94.5	92.0
Bexar County, TX	4,256	4,191	4,242	4,062	4,236	4,169	4,596	4,596	4,596	92.6	91.2	92.3
Jacksonville City, FL	3,799	3,950	3,837	3,606	3,728	3,835	3,137	3,137	3,137	121.1	125.9	122.3
Baltimore City, MD	4,265	3,957	3,595	4,010	3,997	3,701	3,683	3,683	3,683	115.8	107.4	97.6
Orange County, FL	4,665	3,721	3,591	4,294	4,206	3,604	4,721	4,721	4,721	98.8	78.8	76.1
Santa Clara County, CA	4,664	4,244	3,776	4,660	4,498	3,587	3,825	3,825	3,825	121.9	111.0	98.7
DeKalb County, GA	3,365	3,304	3,516	2,906	3,404	3,560	3,636	3,636	3,636	92.5	90.9	96.7
Davidson County, TN ^e	3,934	3,748	3,636	3,528	3,567	3,551	3,679	4,010	4,010	106.9	93.5	90.7
Orleans Parish, LA	2,370	3,473	3,505	2,613	2,750	3,522	2,633	3,514	3,514	90.0	98.8	99.7
Riverside County, CA	3,597	3,675	3,342	3,530	3,472	3,410	3,132	3,132	3,132	114.8	117.3	106.7
Hillsborough County, FL	3,857	3,503	3,296	3,985	3,658	3,340	4,190	4,190	4,190	92.1	83.6	78.7
Tarrant County, TX	3,574	3,151	3,135	3,500	3,432	3,248	3,386	3,386	3,386	105.6	93.1	92.6
Allegheny County, PA ^e	3,219	3,196	3,342	3,246	3,103	3,233	3,371	3,713	3,727	95.5	86.1	89.7
Pinellas County, FL	3,463	3,233	3,220	3,559	3,145	3,225	4,155	4,151	/	83.3	77.9	/
Gwinnett County, GA	3,415	3,289	3,233	3,311	3,361	3,198	3,419	3,492	4,196	99.9	94.2	77.0
Clark County, NV ^f	3,121	3,109	3,311	3,115	3,101	3,158	2,957	2,984	2,984	105.5	104.2	111.0
District of Columbia ^g	3,046	3,364	3,071	3,012	3,030	3,102	3,825	3,522	3,250	79.6	95.5	94.5
Palm Beach County, FL	2,987	2,973	3,059	2,900	2,825	2,901	3,359	3,366	3,165	88.9	88.3	96.7
Milwaukee County, WI	3,025	2,884	2,525	3,037	2,963	2,710	3,000	2,974	2,835	100.8	97.0	89.1
Travis County, TX	2,533	2,459	2,722	2,662	2,434	2,691	3,137	3,008	3,659	80.7	81.7	74.4
Bernalillo County, NM	2,589	2,724	2,688	2,607	2,636	2,689	2,236	2,236	2,236	115.8	121.8	120.2
Kern County, CA	2,368	2,291	2,364	2,372	2,405	2,483	2,698	2,698	2,698	87.8	84.9	87.6
Cobb County, GA	2,467	2,369	2,373	2,579	2,440	2,369	2,559	2,559	3,451	96.4	92.6	68.8
King County, WA	2,517	2,437	2,328	2,657	2,426	2,343	3,154	3,154	3,154	79.8	77.3	73.8
York County, PA	2,235	2,238	2,264	2,211	2,262	2,284	2,446	2,446	2,497	91.4	91.5	90.7
Suffolk County, MA ^h	2,494	2,399	2,934	2,445	2,463	2,280	2,990	2,644	2,644	83.4	90.7	111.0
Mecklenburg County, NC	2,647	2,285	2,258	2,610	2,496	2,274	2,668	2,668	2,988	99.2	85.6	75.6
Fulton County, GA	2,821	3,026	2,271	2,789	2,970	2,269	3,115	2,949	2,652	90.6	102.6	85.6
Polk County, FL	2,369	2,293	2,214	2,456	2,315	2,268	1,808	1,808	1,808	131.0	126.8	122.5
Salt Lake County, UT	2,021	2,022	2,238	1,995	2,100	2,196	2,000	2,088	2,098	101.1	96.8	106.7
Essex County, NJ	2,389	2,365	2,136	2,260	2,300	2,151	2,434	2,434	2,434	98.2	97.2	87.8

TABLE 9 (continued)

The 50 largest local jail jurisdictions, by number of inmates held, average daily population, and rated capacity, midyear 2008-2010

Jurisdiction	Number of inmates ^a			Average daily population ^b			Rated capacity ^c			Percent of capacity occupied ^d		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
Denver County, CO	2,299	2,217	2,085	2,380	2,248	2,101	1,792	1,792	2,377	128.3%	123.7%	87.7%
Oklahoma County, OK	2,263	2,133	2,100	2,150	2,145	2,100	2,635	2,635	2,635	85.9	80.9	79.7
Marion County, IN ^e	2,336	2,541	2,303	2,344	2,485	2,096	2,656	2,656	2,599	88.0	95.7	88.6
Clayton County, GA	1,997	1,991	1,966	1,958	1,900	2,080	2,146	2,162	2,162	93.1	92.1	90.9
Franklin County, OH	2,544	2,313	2,194	2,457	2,251	2,041	2,541	2,541	2,541	100.1	91.0	86.3

Note: Jurisdictions are ordered by their average daily population in 2010.

/Not reported.

^aNumber of inmates held in jail facilities on the last weekday in June. Based on revised data from selected jail jurisdictions for the number of inmates confined at midyear 2008 and 2009. See *Methodology* for a description of revised data.

^bBased on the average daily population for the year ending June 30. Average daily population is the sum of all inmates in jail each day for a year, divided by the number of days in the year. Based on revised data for selected jail jurisdictions in 2009.

^cNumber of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to facilities within each jurisdiction. **Los Angeles County, CA, reported their operating capacity in 2008 and 2009.**

^dNumber of inmates at midyear divided by the rated capacity and multiplied by 100.

^eIncludes privately operated facilities.

^fConfined population total for Clark County, NV, excludes inmates held in contract facilities.

^gIncludes the Central Detention Facility (D.C. Jail), Correctional Treatment Facility (Contract Adult Detention Center), and contractual bed space at four halfway houses. The maximum physical capacity is fixed at the Central Detention Facility and Correctional Treatment Facility, and new capacity has not been constructed since 2003. The Central Detention Facility capacity is capped by D.C. Statute at 2,164, and the contracted bed space varies annually per budget and operational requirements.

^hData for 2008 and 2009 exclude inmates held in the pre-trial facility. In 2010, inmates held in the pre-trial facility are included.

TABLE 10
Persons under jail supervision, by confinement status and type of program, midyear 2000 and 2006–2010

Confinement status and type of program	Number of persons under jail supervision					
	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total ^a	687,033	826,041	848,419	858,385	837,647	809,360
Held in jail ^a	621,149	765,819	780,174	785,533	767,434	748,728
Supervised outside of a jail facility ^b	65,884	60,222	68,245	72,852	70,213	60,632
Weekend programs ^c	14,523	11,421	10,473	12,325	11,212	9,871
Electronic monitoring	10,782	10,999	13,121	13,539	11,834	12,319
Home detention ^d	332	807	512	498	738	736
Day reporting	3,969	4,841	6,163	5,758	6,492	5,552
Community service	13,592	14,667	15,327	18,475	17,738	14,646
Other pretrial supervision	6,279	6,409	11,148	12,452	12,439	9,375
Other work programs ^e	8,011	8,319	7,369	5,808	5,912	4,351
Treatment programs ^f	5,714	1,486	2,276	2,259	2,082	1,799
Other	2,682	1,273	1,857	1,739	1,766	1,983

^aBased on revised data from selected jail jurisdictions for the number of inmates confined at midyear 2008 and 2009. See *Methodology* for a description of revised data.

^bExcludes persons supervised by a probation or parole agency.

^cPrograms that allow offenders to serve their sentences of confinement on weekends only (i.e., Friday to Sunday).

^dIncludes only persons without electronic monitoring.

^eIncludes persons in work release programs, work gangs, and other alternative work programs.

^fIncludes persons under drug, alcohol, mental health, and other medical treatment.

TABLE 11
Estimated standard errors, by confinement status, Annual Survey of Jails, 2010

Characteristic	Survey estimates	Standard error	Relative standard error ^a
Total	809,360	6,128	0.76%
Held in jail	748,728	5,638	0.75%
Supervised outside a jail facility ^b	60,632	1,965	3.24
Excluding weekenders	50,761	1,941	3.82
Weekend programs	9,871	297	3.01
Average daily population	748,553	5,566	0.74%
Rated capacity	866,782	11,129	1.28%
Admissions during the last week in June	246,919	4,482	1.82%

^aCalculated by dividing the standard error by the survey estimates and multiplying by 100.

^bIncludes persons under jail supervision but confined. Excludes persons supervised by a probation or parole agency. Weekend programs allow offenders to serve their sentences of confinement on weekends only (i.e., Friday to Sunday).

TABLE 12
Estimated standard errors, by selected characteristic, Annual Survey of Jails, 2010

Characteristic	Total ^a	Survey estimate	Standard error	Relative standard error (percentage) ^b
Sex				
Male	656,360	650,342	4,999	0.77%
Female	92,368	91,521	1,026	1.12
Adults	741,168	734,372	5,600	0.76%
Juveniles^c				
Held as adults ^d	7,560	7,490	263	3.51%
Held as juveniles	5,647	5,596	246	4.40
Race/Hispanic origin				
White ^e	331,600	274,907	3,672	1.34%
Black/African American ^e	283,200	234,738	3,182	1.36
Hispanic/Latino	118,100	97,869	2,143	2.19
Other ^{e,f}	15,000	12,448	1,063	8.54
Two or more races ^e	800	689	153	22.25
Conviction status^d				
Convicted	291,300	234,566	3,328	1.42%
Unconvicted	457,500	368,412	4,604	1.25

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

^aTotal estimates were based on reported data, adjusted for nonresponse.

^bCalculated by dividing the standard error by the survey estimates and multiplying by 100.

^cJuveniles are persons under the age of 18 at midyear.

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

^eExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

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

TABLE 13
Estimated percentages of local jail inmates, by selected characteristic and ratio estimates, 2010

Characteristic	Estimate	Standard error
Sex		
Male	87.7%	0.10%
Female	12.3	0.10
Race/Hispanic origin		
White ^a	44.3%	0.41%
Black/African American ^a	37.8	0.39
Hispanic/Latino	15.8	0.30
Other ^{a,b}	1.3	0.17
Two or more races ^a	0.6	0.03
Conviction status^c		
Convicted	38.9%	0.42%
Unconvicted	61.1%	0.42%

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

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

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

Methodology

Annual Survey of Jails

In years between the complete census of local jails, BJS conducts the Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ). ASJ is a sample survey of local jails used to estimate the number and characteristics of local inmates nationwide. For the 2010 ASJ, the U.S. Census Bureau, as the collection agent, drew a sample of 873 jail jurisdictions represented by 936 jail facilities (also referred to as reporting units). This sample represents approximately 2,830 jail jurisdictions nationwide. Local jail jurisdictions include counties (parishes in Louisiana) or municipal governments that administer one or more local jails.

The 2010 ASJ sample included all jails with certainty (67) that were operated jointly by two or more jurisdictions, or multi-jurisdictional jails. Other jail jurisdictions included with certainty (268) were those that—

- held juvenile inmates at the time of the 2005 Census of Jail Inmates and had an average daily population of 500 or more inmates during the 12 months ending June 30, 2005.
- held only adult inmates and had an average daily population of 750 or more.

The remaining jurisdictions were stratified into two groups: jurisdictions with jails holding at least one juvenile on June 30, 2005, and jails holding only adults on that date. Using stratified random sampling, 538 jurisdictions were selected from eight strata based on the two conditions enumerated above and four strata based on the average daily jail inmate population during 2005. The average daily jail inmate population was derived from the 2005 Census of Jail Inmates.

Data were obtained from sampled jurisdictions by mail-out and web-based survey questionnaires. After follow-up phone calls and facsimiles to respondents, the response rate for the survey was 100% for critical items, such as the number of inmates confined, average daily population, and rated capacity. (See tables 12, 13 and 14 for standard errors associated with reported estimates from the ASJ 2010 at <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=2195>.)

Response rate, nonresponse adjustment, and out-of-scope jail facilities

There were 930 active respondents in the 2010 ASJ universe file.* Eight jail facilities were nonrespondents. For this collection year, BJS implemented nonresponse weight

*Of the 936 respondents in the 2010 ASJ universe file, two jail facilities were determined to be out-of-scope for the 2009 ASJ and remained out-of-scope for 2010. Four were out-of-scope for the 2010 data collection because they closed permanently, leaving 930 active respondents.

adjustment procedures to account for missing data. However, prior to implementing the plan, data were estimated for 3 of the 8 survey nonrespondents. For the confined population and average daily population (ADP), the estimation method included applying the average annual change from 2007-2009 to estimate the 2010 data. The rated capacity for 2010 is the same as in 2009 because of the stability of these numbers. After October, 21, 2010, BJS implemented the nonresponse weight adjustment procedure to account for five respondents that did not participate.

Nonresponse weight adjustment

The nonresponse weighting adjustment for the ASJ is handled in two steps. The first step is to calculate a multi-jail factor for the jail jurisdictions with more than one nonregional jail reporting unit. The second step is to calculate the nonresponse weighting adjustment factor within sample stratum.

Step 1: Multi-jail factor

When all the nonregional jail reporting units within the jail jurisdiction respond, the multi-jail factor is 1. When none of the nonregional jail reporting units within the jurisdiction respond, the multi-jail factor is 0. When at least one nonregional jail reporting unit within the jail jurisdiction has responded and at least one nonregional jail reporting unit has not responded, the multi-jail factor weights up the data for the responding nonregional jail reporting unit to account for the nonresponding nonregional jail reporting units within the jail jurisdiction.

The nonregional jail reporting units were match back to the 2005 Census of Jail Inmates, and the 2005 ADP was used in the multi-jail factor. For 2010, the 5 nonrespondents were self representative and not considered for a multi-jail factor. The multi-jail factor F_{1hi} is calculated as—

$$F_{1hi} = \begin{cases} \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{J_i} X_{hij}}{\sum_{j=1}^{J_{Ri}} X_{hij}} & \text{if } \sum_{j=1}^{J_{Ri}} X_{hij} > 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } \sum_{j=1}^{J_{Ri}} X_{hij} = 0 \end{cases}$$

where

- J_i = Number of jail reporting units in jurisdiction i ,
- J_{Ri} = Number of responding jail reporting units in jurisdiction i ,
- X_{hij} = Value of 2005 ADP for jail reporting unit j in jurisdiction i in stratum h .

Step 2: Nonresponse weighting adjustment factor

The nonresponse weighting adjustment factor is calculated within each stratum. The sample weights in the nonresponse adjustment factor are used. The nonresponse weighting adjustment factor F_{2h} is calculated as—

$$F_{2h} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \sum_{j=1}^{J_i} w_{hij}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \sum_{j=1}^{J_{Ri}} w_{hij}}$$

where

n_h = number of jurisdictions in stratum h ,

w_{hij} = sample weight for jail j in jurisdiction i in stratum h .

Final weight

The final weight FW_{hij} for each individual jail reporting unit on the 2010 ASJ data file is calculated as—

$$FW_{hij} = w_{hij} \times F_{1hi} \times F_{2h}.$$

Weekly admission and release estimation procedures

Based on the 2010 ASJ, 821 of the 925 jail facilities (89%) provided valid data on weekly admissions or releases (including estimates for five nonrespondents). To calculate an overall weekly estimate, data on offender flows through local jails were estimated for the 104 jail facilities that did not report data on admissions and releases.

Estimates were calculated based on the following criteria:

- Data for 64 jail facilities included admission and release data based on estimates from the 2009 Annual Survey of Jails.
- Data for 13 jail facilities included admission and release data based on estimates from the 2008 Annual Survey of Jails.
- Release data for 13 jail facilities was based on admission data reported in 2009.
- Data for 11 jail facilities included admission and release data based on estimates from the 2007 Annual Survey of Jails.
- Admission data for 2 jail facilities was based on release data reported in 2009.
- Admission data for 1 jail facility was based on admission data reported in 2009.

Calculating annual admissions

BJS determined that the June admission data on the 2004 Survey of Large Jails (SLJ) were a reliable source to calculate a nationwide annual admission estimate. Although the number of admissions to jails fluctuated throughout the year, the SLJ tracked monthly movements from January 2003 to January 2004 and showed that the June 2003 count (339,500) closely matched the annual average number of admissions (342,956). The number of annual admissions was calculated by multiplying the weekly admissions by 365 days and dividing by 7 days.

Calculating weekly turnover rates

Weekly jail turnover rates were modeled after the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey. Additional information on turnover rates is available at <http://www.bls.gov/jlt/>. Jail turnover rates were calculated by adding admissions and releases and dividing by the average daily population. The turnover rate takes into account admissions into and releases from jails and gives an indication of the fluctuation of the jail population. Higher turnover rates mean larger numbers of admissions and releases relative to the size of the average daily population.

Revised 2008 and 2009 data

The number of inmates held at midyear 2008 and 2009 and the average daily population in 2009 for Bexar County, TX, are based on revised data.

The rated capacity data for Bexar County, TX, and the District of Columbia have been revised for 2008 and 2009. Revised rated capacity data for Kern County, CA, have been revised for 2009.

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This report in portable document format and in ASCII and its related statistical data and tables are available at the BJS website: <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=2375>.