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# Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin

## Jail Inmates 1991

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At midyear 1991 local jails in the United States held an estimated 426,479 persons, a 5.2% increase from midyear 1990. The average daily jail population for the year ending June 28, 1991, was 422,609, a 3.6% increase since 1990. (See appendix table 1.) The percentage growth in both the midyear count and the average daily population was significantly lower than the 15.1% increase recorded between 1988 and 1989. Overall jail occupancy was 101% of the rated capacity of the Nation's jails.

These findings are from the 1991 Annual Survey of Jails, which obtained data from 1,124 jails in 799 jurisdictions, approximately a third of all jails. The jails surveyed are facilities administered by local officials and designed to hold persons for more than 48 hours but usually for less than 1 year.

Other survey findings include:

- During the year ending June 28, 1991, there were more than 20 million jail admissions and releases.
- Males constituted 90.7% and females 9.3% of all jail inmates. White non-Hispanics were 41.1% of the local jail population; black non-Hispanics, 43.4%; Hispanics, 14.2%; and non-Hispanics of other races, 1.2% of all inmates reporting race.
- Unconvicted inmates (those on trial or awaiting arraignment or trial) were 51% of the adults being held in jails; convicted

inmates (those awaiting or serving a sentence or those returned to jail for violating probation or parole) were 49%.

- Jails were operating at 101% of rated capacity in 1991, down from 104% in 1990.
- There were 505 jurisdictions with at least 100 jail inmates as an average daily population in the most recent census (1988). In 1991, these jurisdictions operated 823 jails, which held a total of 343,702 inmates, or about 81% of all jail inmates in the country.

In these jurisdictions —  
— the overall occupancy rate was 107% of rated capacity;

— rated capacity increased by 9%, an expansion nearly twice the rate of inmate population growth;

— 85% of the jurisdictions held inmates for other authorities;

— 47% of the jurisdictions held inmates because of crowding elsewhere, a 5% decrease from 1990;

— of the 39,917 inmates held for other authorities in 1991, 23,495 were being held because of crowding elsewhere, principally in State prisons;

— 27% of the jurisdictions had at least one jail under court order to limit population, and 30% were under court order to improve one or more conditions of confinement;

— 38% of the jurisdictions reported at least one jail with an inmate death during the year;

— 546 inmate deaths were reported for these facilities during the year ending June 28, 1991, 51% from natural causes (other than AIDS);

— AIDS-related deaths accounted for 15% of all reported deaths.

June 1992

This Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin presents findings from the Annual Survey of Jails, conducted on June 28, 1991. The survey provides estimates of the country's jail inmate population in the years between nationwide BJS jail censuses. This is the eighth survey in the series and the third following the 1988 Census of Local Jails.

We at BJS hope that this Bulletin will assist policymakers, practitioners, and the general public in assessing the current demands of a vital component of the Nation's criminal justice system.

The 1991 Annual Survey of Jails and this Bulletin would not have been possible without the generous cooperation of jail administrators and staff whose facilities were selected for the survey.

Steven D. Dillingham, Ph.D.  
Director

## One-day counts

On June 28, 1991, the estimated number of inmates held in local jails was 426,479, an increase of 5.2% over the number held on that day a year earlier (table 1). One in every 430 adult residents of the United States was in jail on June 28, 1991. Fewer than 1% of the inmates of the Nation's jails in 1991 were juveniles.

An estimated 2,350 juveniles were housed in adult jails across the country on June 28, 1991. Most juveniles in correctional custody are housed in juvenile facilities. (For a definition of juveniles, see *Methodology*.)

**Table 1. Jail population: One-day count and average daily population, by legal status and sex, 1990-91**

	Number of jail inmates		
	Annual Survey of Jails		Percent change 1990-91
	1990	1991	
<b>One-day count</b>			
All inmates	405,320	426,479	5.2%
Adults	403,019	424,129	5.2
Male	365,821	384,628	5.1
Female	37,198	39,501	6.2
Juveniles*	2,301	2,350	2.1
<b>Average daily population</b>			
All inmates	408,075	422,609	3.6%
Adults	405,935	420,276	3.5
Male	368,091	381,458	3.6
Female	37,844	38,818	2.6
Juveniles*	2,140	2,333	9.0

Note: Data for 1-day counts are for June 28, 1991. \*Juveniles are persons defined by State statute as being under a certain age, usually 18, and subject initially to juvenile court authority even if tried as adults in criminal court. Because less than 1% of the jail population were juveniles, caution must be used in interpreting any changes over time.

**Table 2. Conviction status of adult jail inmates, by sex, 1990-91**

	Number of jail inmates in Annual Survey of Jails	
	1990	1991
<b>Total number of adult inmates</b>	403,019	424,129
<b>Convicted</b>	195,661	206,458
Male	177,619	185,947
Female	18,042	20,511
<b>Unconvicted</b>	207,358	217,671
Male	188,202	198,681
Female	19,156	18,990

Note: Data are for June 29, 1990, and June 28, 1991. Annual Survey of Jails data may underestimate the number of convicted inmates and overestimate the number of unconvicted inmates. Some facility records do not distinguish inmates awaiting sentence (or other convicted persons) from unconvicted inmates. The 1989 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails figures indicate that 43% of the inmates were unconvicted and 57% were convicted.

## Average daily population

The average daily population for the year ending June 28, 1991, was 422,609, an increase of 3.6% from 1990. The average daily population for males increased 3.6% between 1990 and 1991; during the same period, the female average daily population increased 2.6%. The average daily juvenile population for the year ending June 28, 1991, was 2,333.

## Adult conviction status

At midyear 1991, convicted inmates made up 48.7% of all adult inmates (table 2). The number of convicted inmates increased 5.5% since June 29, 1990. Convicted inmates include those awaiting sentencing or serving a sentence and those returned to jail because they had violated the conditions of their probation or parole.

From 1990 to 1991 the number of unconvicted inmates increased 4.9%. Unconvicted inmates include those on trial or awaiting arraignment or trial.

## Demographic characteristics

Males accounted for 90.7% of the jail inmate population (table 3). The adult male inmate population increased 5.1% since 1990. An estimated 1 in every 225 men and 1 in every 2,421 women residing in the United States were in a local jail on June 28, 1991.

**Table 3. Demographic characteristics of jail inmates, 1990-91**

Characteristic	Percent of jail inmates	
	1990	1991
<b>Total</b>	100%	100%
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	90.9%	90.7%
Female	9.2	9.3
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>		
White non-Hispanic	41.8%	41.1%
Black non-Hispanic	42.5%	43.4%
Hispanic	14.3%	14.2%
Other*	1.3%	1.2%

Note: Data are for June 29, 1990, June 28, 1991. Race was reported for 99% of the inmates in both years. \*Includes native Americans, Aleuts, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

White non-Hispanics inmates made up 41.1% of the jail population; black non-Hispanics 43.4%; Hispanics, 14.2%; and other races (Native Americans, Aleuts, Asians, and Pacific Islanders), 1.2%.

## Population movement

During the year ending June 28, 1991, there were more than 20 million admissions and releases from local jails, about equally divided between total admissions and releases (table 4). The estimated volume of admissions increased by 2% between 1990 and 1991. Total admissions and releases for the year ending June 28, 1991, were approximately 14,000 for juvenile females, 103,000 for juvenile males, 2.3 million for adult females, and 17.7 million for adult males. Admission and release data may include intrasystem transfers within jail jurisdictions. (For a discussion of reporting practices, see *Methodology*.)

**Table 4. Annual jail admissions and releases, by legal status and sex, 1990-91**

	Number of jail admissions and releases	
	1990	1991
<b>Total admissions</b>	10,064,927	10,266,267
<b>Adults</b>	10,005,138	10,206,086
Male	8,894,706	9,018,632
Female	1,110,432	1,187,454
<b>Juveniles*</b>	59,789	60,181
Male	51,226	53,257
Female	8,563	6,924
<b>Total releases</b>	9,870,546	9,929,347
<b>Adults</b>	9,811,198	9,873,048
Male	8,723,872	8,718,938
Female	1,087,326	1,154,110
<b>Juveniles*</b>	59,348	56,299
Male	50,913	49,571
Female	8,435	6,728

Note: Data are for years ending June 29, 1990, and June 28, 1991. Admissions and release data may include intrasystem transfers within jail systems. \*Juveniles are persons defined by State statute as being under a certain age, usually 18, and subject initially to juvenile court authority even if tried as adults in criminal court.

## Occupancy

The number of jail inmates increased 5.2% from 1990, while the total rated capacity of the Nation's jails rose 8.2% (table 5). Between June 29, 1990, and June 28, 1991, the percentage of rated capacity which was occupied fell 3 points to 101%.

## Characteristics of jurisdictions with large jail populations

On June 28, 1991, 81% of the Nation's local jail inmates were housed in the facilities of 505 jurisdictions, each with an average daily population of at least 100 incarcerated persons at the time of the 1988 Census of Local Jails. These jurisdictions accounted for 823 jails holding 343,702 inmates. The annual growth in the number of inmates housed in large jails (4.8%) was lower than that of the total jail population during 1990-91 (5.2%).

Approximately 85% of the jurisdictions with large jail populations had one or more jails holding inmates for other authorities on June 28, 1991 — approximately 2% fewer than in 1990 (table 6). About 76% of the jurisdictions that were holding inmates for other authorities were holding them for State authorities. The number being held for State authorities in 1991 was 5% higher than in the previous year.

Approximately 12% of the inmates were being held for other authorities, 1,952 fewer than in 1990. Since midyear 1990, the number of inmates being held for local authorities increased by nearly 30%, while the number of inmates being held for Federal authorities decreased by 5%.

Approximately 47% of jurisdictions with large jail populations were holding inmates on June 28, 1991, because of crowding elsewhere. Of the 39,917 local jail inmates

held for other authorities, 59% or 23,495 were detained due to crowding elsewhere, mostly in State prisons.

While overall occupancy in the Nation's jails was 1% above rated capacity in 1991, occupancy in jurisdictions with large jail populations was 7% above rated capacity (table 7). The number of large jail jurisdictions with at least 1 jail under court order to reduce crowding decreased from 142 in 1990 to 136 in 1991. Jail administrators responded to judicial demands by increasing the rated capacity of facilities in large jail jurisdictions by 9% in 1991 — an expansion nearly twice as large as inmate population growth in large jail jurisdictions.

**Table 5. Jail capacity and occupancy, selected years, 1978-91**

	National Jail Census			Annual Survey of Jails		
	1978	1983	1988	1989	1990	1991
Number of inmates	158,394	223,551	343,569	395,553	405,320	426,479
Rated capacity of jails	245,094	261,556	339,633	367,769	389,171	421,237
Percent of rated capacity occupied*	65%	85%	101%	108%	104%	101%

Note: Data are for February 15, 1978; June 30, 1983, 1988, and 1989; June 29, 1990; and June 28, 1991.  
\*Percent of rated capacity occupied is based on the 1-day count of inmates.

**Table 7. Jurisdictions with large jail populations: Rated capacity and percent of capacity occupied, 1990-91**

Jurisdictions with large jail populations	Number of jurisdictions		Rated capacity		Number of jail inmates		Percent of capacity occupied	
	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990	1991
Total	508	505	294,965	322,577	327,917	343,702	111%	107%
Jurisdictions with no jail under court order to reduce population	366	369	149,339	165,132	162,792	172,369	109%	104%
Jurisdictions with at least one jail under court order to reduce population	142	136	145,626	157,445	165,125	171,333	113%	109%

**Table 6. Jurisdictions with large jail populations: Impact of inmates held for other authorities, 1990-91**

	Number of jurisdictions/inmates	
	1990	1991
Jurisdictions with large jail populations	508	505
Jurisdictions holding inmates for other authorities:*	444	427
Federal	246	239
State	346	323
Local	225	220
Jurisdictions holding inmates because of crowding elsewhere:	262	235
All inmates in jurisdictions with large jail populations	327,917	343,702
Inmates being held for other authorities:	37,965	39,917
Federal	8,182	7,792
State	26,277	27,577
Local	3,506	4,548
Inmates being held because of crowding elsewhere:	24,238	23,495

Note: Data are for June 29, 1990, and June 28, 1991, and cover all jurisdictions with an average daily inmate population of 100 or more at the time of the 1988 Census of Local Jails.  
\*Detail adds to more than total because some jurisdictions held inmates for more than one authority.

Jail administrators also responded to court directives to improve specific conditions of confinement. There were 149 large jail jurisdictions under court order for specific conditions in 1991, compared to 152 in 1990 (table 8). Fewer jurisdictions were operating under court orders to improve crowded living conditions, recreational facilities, visitation policies, food service, staffing patterns, grievance procedures, and counseling programs. However, as compared to 1990, 8 more jurisdictions were under court order in 1991 to improve medical facilities or services, 6 more to improve education or training programs, and 4 more for fire hazards (table 8).

### Twenty-five largest jail jurisdictions

The Nation's 25 largest jail jurisdictions had between 1 and 17 jail facilities in their systems, and average daily populations ranging from 2,076 to 20,779 inmates (table 9). Nine of the jurisdictions were located in California, 4 in Texas, 3 in Florida, and 1 each in Arizona, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, and Tennessee. Eight of the jurisdictions had a lower average daily population in 1991 than in 1990, and 11 had a lower population on June 28, 1991, than on June 29, 1990.

**Table 8. Jurisdictions with large jail populations: Number of jurisdictions under court order to reduce population or to improve conditions of confinement, 1990-91**

	Number of jurisdictions with large jail populations					
	Total		Ordered to limit population		Not ordered to limit population	
	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990	1991
Total	508	505	142	136	366	369
Jurisdictions under court order citing specific conditions of confinement	152	149	128	123	24	26
Subject of court order:						
Crowded living units	128	119	119	112	9	7
Recreational facilities	67	66	56	55	11	11
Medical facilities or services	50	58	41	45	9	13
Visitation practices or policies	42	36	37	31	5	5
Disciplinary procedures or policies	32	34	25	26	7	8
Food service	36	33	30	30	6	3
Administrative segregation procedures or policies	26	27	23	22	3	5
Staffing patterns	51	46	43	40	8	6
Grievance procedures or policies	34	29	28	24	6	5
Education or training programs	16	22	14	19	2	3
Fire hazards	14	18	11	18	3	0
Counseling programs	20	18	17	14	3	4
Inmate classification	37	37	32	34	5	3
Library services	50	50	41	38	9	12
Other	14	15	11	8	3	7
Totally of conditions	37	40	34	34	3	6

Note: Detail adds to more than the total number of jurisdictions under court order for specific conditions, because some jurisdictions were under judicial mandate for more than one reason.

**Table 9. Twenty-five largest jurisdictions: Average daily population and one-day count, June 29, 1990, and June 28, 1991**

Jurisdiction	Number of jails in jurisdiction		Average daily population during		Population on	
	1990	1991	1990	1991	June 29, 1990	June 28, 1991
Los Angeles County, Calif.	8	9	21,984	20,779	21,610	20,885
New York City, N.Y.	14	17	17,538	20,419	16,916	20,563
Cook County, Ill.	--	--	6,825	7,257	7,169	8,356
Harris County, Tex.	3	3	5,694	6,751	5,633	6,808
Dade County, Fla.	6	7	4,551	5,343	4,758	5,493
Dallas County, Tex.	4	4	5,860	5,247	5,306	4,686
Shelby County, Tenn.	2	2	4,932	5,008	4,894	5,755
Philadelphia County, Penn.	7	7	4,813	4,897	4,821	4,589
San Diego County, Calif.	12	12	5,089	4,660	4,803	4,303
Orange County, Calif.	3	3	4,370	4,378	4,402	4,390
Maricopa County, Ariz.	6	6	3,887	4,312	4,260	4,480
Santa Clara County, Calif.	7	7	4,177	4,072	4,217	4,166
Tarrant County, Tex.	3	4	2,958	3,779	3,339	4,000
Orleans Parish, La.	--	--	3,604	3,677	3,550	4,481
Broward County, Fla.	3	3	3,059	3,502	2,788	3,584
Orange County, Fla.	2	2	2,890	3,267	3,031	3,225
Sacramento County, Calif.	3	3	3,095	3,170	3,233	2,980
Fulton County, Ga.	4	4	2,517	2,983	3,151	2,969
Alameda County, Calif.	4	3	3,610	2,912	3,505	2,891
Baltimore City, Md.	4	4	2,678	2,828	2,708	2,894
San Bernardino County, Calif.	2	2	2,852	2,735	2,909	2,929
Washington, D.C.	1	1	1,692	2,365	1,692	2,356
Bexar County, Tex.	1	1	2,352	2,313	2,339	1,981
Riverside County, Calif.	4	4	2,110	2,240	2,111	2,174
Kern County, Calif.	3	3	2,383	2,076	2,595	1,770

--These jurisdictions provided a single report covering all of their jail facilities.

## Inmate deaths

Total of 190 large jail jurisdictions (38%) reported one or more jails with an inmate death during the year ending June 28, 1991, compared to 180 (35%) the previous year (table 10). Three of every four deaths reported in jurisdictions with large jail populations in 1991 resulted from either natural causes other than AIDS (51%), or from suicide (24%). AIDS-related deaths accounted for 15% of the total; injury by another person, 3%; and accidents or undetermined causes, 7%.

**Table 10. Jurisdictions with large jail populations: Inmate deaths, 1990-91**

Cause of death	Jurisdictions reporting deaths <sup>a</sup>		Inmate deaths	
	1990	1991	1990	1991
Total	180	190	494	546
Natural causes <sup>b</sup>	98	116	208	278
AIDS	32	32	84	84
Suicide	102	89	148	131
Injury by another person	11	11	14	16
Other <sup>c</sup>	22	21	40	37

Note: Data are for the year ending June 29, 1990, and June 28, 1991, and cover all jurisdictions with an average daily inmate population of 100 or more at the time of the 1988 Jail Census. The number of deaths from AIDS and other natural causes may have been under-reported in some jurisdictions that transferred sick inmates to outside hospitals and other medical facilities.

<sup>a</sup>Detail adds to more than total because some jurisdictions reported more than one type of death.

<sup>b</sup>Exclude AIDS-related deaths.

<sup>c</sup>Includes accidents and undetermined causes of death.

## Methodology

The 1991 Annual Survey of Jails was the eighth such survey in a series sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The first was conducted in 1982. Complete enumerations of the Nation's jails are conducted every 5 years. Annual surveys — which collect data on all jails in jurisdictions with 100 or more jail inmates and on a sample of all other jails — are carried out in each of the 4 years between the full censuses. The reference date for the 1991 survey was June 28, 1991. Full censuses were done on February 15, 1978, June 30, 1983, and June 30, 1988.

A *local jail* is a facility that holds inmates beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours, and is administered by local officials. Specifically excluded from the count were temporary lockups that house persons for less than 48 hours, physically separate drunk tanks, and other holding facilities that did not hold persons after they had been formally charged, Federal- or State-administered facilities, and the combined jail-prison systems of Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Included in the universe were five locally operated jails in Alaska and eight jails that were privately operated under contract for local governments.

The 1991 survey included 1,124 jails in 799 jurisdictions. A *jurisdiction* is a county, municipality, township, or regional authority

that administers one or more local jails. The jails in 505 jurisdictions were automatically included in the survey because the average daily inmate population in these jurisdictions was 100 or more in the 1988 census. The jurisdictions with large jail populations, referred to as *certainty jurisdictions*, accounted for 823 jails and 343,702 inmates, or 81% of the estimated inmate population on June 28, 1991. Three *certainty jurisdictions*, each having only one jail facility, were excluded from the 1991 survey because the jail facility closed or became strictly a holding facility and therefore was out of the scope of this survey. Information referring to *certainty jurisdictions* is presented at the jurisdiction level. Prior to 1987 these data were presented for individual jails. The other jurisdictions surveyed constituted a stratified random sample of those jurisdictions whose average daily population was less than 100 in the 1988 jail census.

Data were obtained by mailed questionnaires. Two followup mailings and phone calls were used to encourage reporting. The response rate was 99% for all jails. For the four jails in *certainty jurisdictions* and the one jail in a *noncertainty jurisdiction* not responding to the survey, data were adjusted by applying the average growth factor for facilities in the same stratum and region with the same type of inmates (men, women, or both sexes).

National estimates for the inmate population on June 28, 1991, were produced by sex, race, legal status, and conviction status; for the average daily population during the year ending June 28, 1991, by sex and legal status; and for admissions and releases during the year ending June 28, 1991, by sex and legal status. National estimates were also produced for rated capacity. Administrators of jails in jurisdictions with large jail populations provided counts of inmates held for other authorities, inmate deaths, and jails under court order.

**Appendix table 1. One-day count and average daily population of jail inmates, selected years 1978-91**

	Number of jail inmates					
	National Jail Census			Annual Survey of Jails		
	1978	1983	1988	1989	1990	1991
<b>One-day count</b>						
All inmates	158,394	223,551	343,569	395,553	405,320	426,479
Adults	156,783	221,815	341,893	393,303	403,019	424,129
Male	147,506	206,163	311,594	356,050	365,821	384,628
Female	9,277	15,652	30,299	37,253	37,198	39,501
Juveniles <sup>a</sup>	1,611	1,736	1,676	2,250	2,301	2,350
<b>Average daily population</b>						
All inmates	157,930	227,541	336,017	386,845	408,075	422,609
Adults	156,190	225,781	334,566	384,954	405,935	420,276
Male	146,312	210,451	306,379	349,180	368,091	381,458
Female	9,878	15,330	28,187	35,774	37,844	38,818
Juveniles <sup>a</sup>	1,740	1,760	1,451	1,891	2,140	2,333

Note: Data for 1-day counts are for February 15, 1978; June 30, 1983, 1988, and 1989; June 29, 1990; and June 28, 1991.

<sup>a</sup>Juveniles are persons defined by State statute as being under a certain age, usually 18, and subject initially to juvenile court authority even if tried as adults in criminal court. Because less than 1% of the jail population were juveniles, caution must be used in interpreting any changes over time.

### Sampling error

National estimates have an associated sampling error (standard error) because jurisdictions with an average daily population of less than 100 were sampled for the survey. Estimates based on a sample survey are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey canvassing all jurisdictions. Each of the samples that could have been selected using the same sample design could yield somewhat different results. Standard error is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples, stating the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The estimated relative sampling error for the total inmate population of 426,479 on June 28, 1991, was .50%, meaning that the reported total number of inmates may have varied by as much as 2,151 from the average result of all possible samples.

Results presented in this Bulletin were tested to determine whether or not statistical significance could be associated with observed differences between values. Differences were tested to ascertain whether they were significant at 1.96 standard errors (the 95-percent confidence level) or higher. Differences mentioned in the text meet or exceed this 95-percent confidence level. (See appendix table 2.)

### Measures of population

Two measures of inmate population are used: the *average daily population* for the year ending June 28 and the *inmate count* on June 28 of each year. The average daily inmate population balances out any extraordinary events that may render the 1-day count atypical. The 1-day count is useful because some characteristics of the inmate population — such as race, ethnicity, and detention status — can be obtained for a specific date, but may not be available on an annual basis.

All calculations in this report involving general population figures used unpublished data from the Bureau of the Census projections of the population for July 1, 1991.

### Population movement

Admission and release data include an unknown number of intrasystem transfers within jail jurisdictions. Some jurisdictions do not distinguish new bookings or formal discharges from entries and removals due to temporary absences from jail facilities. These temporary absences include court appearances, medical appointments, work release, substance abuse treatment or counseling, and other authorized absences.

### Juveniles

State statutes and judicial practices allow juveniles to be incarcerated in adult jails and prisons under a variety of circumstances. *Juveniles* are persons who are defined by State statute as being under a certain age, usually 18 years, and who are initially subject to juvenile court authority even if tried as adults in criminal court. The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 requires sight and sound separation from adults for those juveniles not tried as adults in criminal court but held in adult jails. A 1980 amendment to that 1974 act requires the removal of juveniles from local jails, except those juveniles who are tried as adults for criminal felonies. The proportion of juveniles who were housed in adult jails in accordance with these guidelines is not available.

Appendix table 2. Standard error estimates

Characteristic	Estimate	Standard error	Relative standard error percent
Total rated capacity	421,971	2,522	0.60%
<b>Average daily population</b>			
All inmates	423,512	1,975	0.47%
<b>One-day count, 6/28/91</b>			
All inmates	427,327	2,151	0.50%
Adults	424,977	2,140	0.50
Males	385,428	1,959	0.51
Females	39,549	326	0.82
Juveniles	2,350	161	6.86
<b>Adult inmate status, 6/28/91</b>			
Unconvicted	217,883	1,430	0.66%
Convicted	207,094	1,696	0.82
<b>Race and Hispanic origin</b>			
White non-Hispanic			
Adults	172,789	1,782	1.03%
Juveniles	902	85	9.38
Black non-Hispanic			
Adults	183,142	1,643	0.90%
Juveniles	1,152	43	3.73
Hispanic			
Adults	60,021	570	0.95%
Juveniles	122	10	7.80
Other			
Adults	5,217	319	6.12%
Juveniles	174	117	67.10
<b>Inmate population movement, July 1, 1990 - June 28, 1991</b>			
Admissions	10,283,913	187,512	1.82%
Releases	9,946,409	147,543	1.48

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The Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs, coordinates the activities of the following program offices and bureaus: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Institute of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and Office for Victims of Crime. The Assistant Attorney General establishes policies and priorities consistent with the statutory purposes of the OJP agencies and the priorities of the Department of Justice.

Data used in this report will be available from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data at the University of Michigan, 1-800-999-0960. The data sets will be archived as the Sample Survey of Jails.

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