



Bureau of Justice Statistics

Statistical Tables

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Jail Inmates at Midyear 2009—Statistical Tables

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Between midyear 2008 and midyear 2009, the confined inmate population in county and city jails (767,620) declined by 2.3% (down 17,936 inmates) (figure 1). Since midyear 2005, growth in the U.S. jail population has slowed (table 1), but this is the first actual decline in the jail population since the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) began the Annual Survey of Jails in 1982.

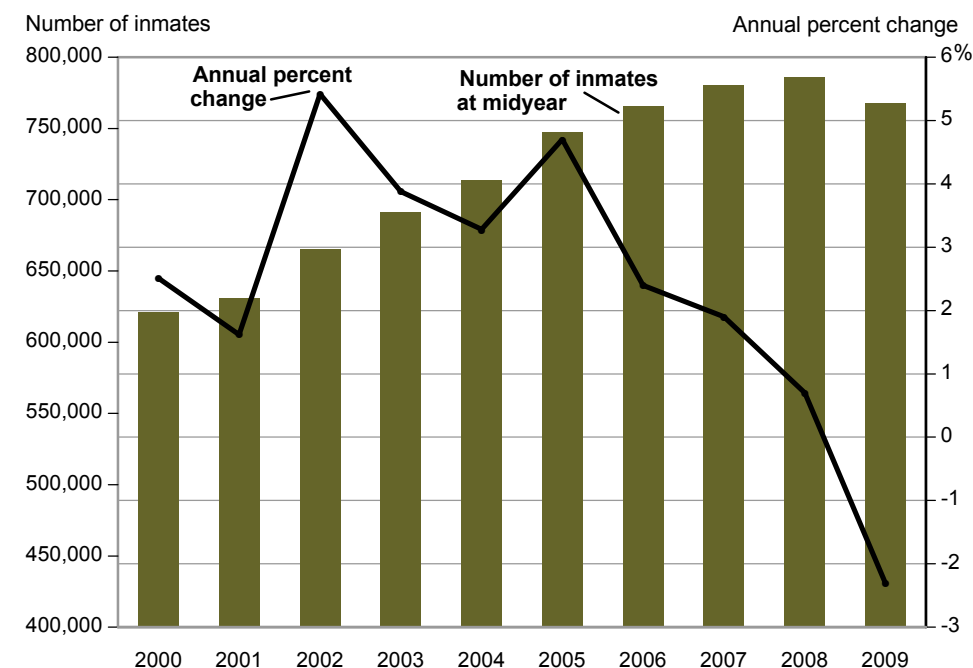
During the 12 months ending June 30, 2009, the number of male (-1.7%), female (-6.0%), and adult (-2.2%) inmates declined. Also juvenile inmates held as adults (-8.8%) declined between midyear 2008 and 2009 (tables 6 and 7).

At midyear 2009, whites represented 42.5% of all jail inmates; blacks, 39.2%; and Hispanics, 16.2%. These percents have remained nearly stable since midyear 2000.

At midyear 2009, about 6 in 10 unconvicted offenders in jail were awaiting court action on a current charge, a trend unchanged since 2005. Similarly, the unconvicted male (54.8%) and female (7.4%) population has remained relatively stable during that time period.

Jail jurisdictions held more than 24,200 inmates at midyear 2009 for the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, nearly double the number held at midyear 2000 (12,500) (table 8).

Figure 1
Inmates confined in local jails at midyear and annual percent change in the jail population, 2000-2009



Population decline mostly concentrated in large jails

During the 12-month period ending June 30, 2009, populations in the largest jail jurisdictions (with an average daily population of 1,000 or more) declined by 18,929. This decline was offset by increases in jail jurisdictions with an average daily population between 250 and 999 inmates.

Jail population declines were mostly concentrated in large jails. Among the 171 jail jurisdictions with 1,000 or more inmates on an average day, two-thirds reported a decline. Seven jurisdictions reported a drop of more than 500 inmates (accounting for 29% of the decline nationwide). Miami-Dade County, Florida, with a drop of 1,090, and Orange County, Florida, with a drop of 944, led the nation in overall decline in their inmate population.

The estimated rated capacity for all jail jurisdictions at midyear 2009 reached 849,544 beds (table 2), an increase of 2.6% from midyear 2008 and nearly equivalent to the average annual increase per year since 2000 (2.5%). Rated capacity is the maximum number of beds or inmates allocated to each jail facility by a state or local rating official. Within the decade, the percent of capacity occupied at midyear 2009 (90.4%) was the lowest since 2001 (90.0%). As a result of the decline in the number of large jail jurisdictions between 2008 (180) and 2009 (171), the bed space increased for inmates in jail jurisdictions with an average daily population between 500 and 999 inmates. This affected the overall decline in the percent of capacity occupied in these jail jurisdictions between midyear 2008 (100.2%) and 2009 (91.3%) (table 5).

The amount of bed space occupied was also measured based on an average daily population in jail jurisdictions (767,992) in the year ending June 30, 2009, and the most crowded day in jails during June 2009. Overall, the nation's jails were operating at about 90% of rated capacity on an average day and about 95% of rated capacity on their most crowded day in June 2009.

Local jails admitted almost 13 million persons during the 12 months ending June 30, 2009

The jail population at midyear 2009 represented a comparatively small percentage of all admissions reported over the 12-month period. Local jails admitted an estimated 12.8 million persons during the 12 months ending June 30, 2009, or about 17 times the size of the inmate population (767,620) at midyear (see *Methodology* on page 18 for methods used to estimate admissions).

More than 4 in 10 (42%) admissions during the last week of June 2009 were to the largest jail jurisdictions (table 4). Small jail jurisdictions holding fewer than 50 inmates accounted for 6.0% of all jail admissions, but admitted about 35 times the size of their inmate population. They also experienced the highest turnover rate (137.8%), compared to large jail jurisdictions (52.5%). 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.

2009 Statistical Tables

Table 1. Inmates confined in local jails at midyear, average daily population and incarceration rates, 2000-2009

Table 2. Rated capacity of local jails and percent of capacity occupied, 2000-2009

Table 3. Inmates confined in local jails at midyear, by size of jurisdiction, 2008 and 2009

Table 4. Average daily jail population, admissions, and turnover rate, by size of jurisdiction, week ending June 30, 2008 and 2009

Table 5. Percent of jail capacity occupied at midyear, by size of jurisdiction, 2000, 2008, and 2009

Table 6. Number of inmates in local jails, by characteristics, midyear 2000 and 2005-2009

Table 7. Percent of inmates in local jails, by characteristics, midyear 2000 and 2005-2009

Table 8. Inmate population in jail jurisdictions reporting on confined persons being held for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, midyear 2002-2009

Table 9. The 50 largest local jail jurisdictions: Number of inmates held, average daily population, and rated capacity, midyear 2007-2009

Table 10. Persons under jail supervision, by confinement status and type of program, midyear 2000 and 2006-2009

Table 11. Estimated standard errors by confinement status, Annual Survey of Jails, 2009

Table 12. Estimated standard errors by selected characteristics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2009

Table 13. Estimated percentages of local jail inmates, by selected characteristics and ratio estimates, 2009

Table 1. Inmates confined in local jails at midyear, average daily population, and incarceration rates, 2000–2009

Year	Inmates confined at midyear		Average daily population ^a		Jail incarceration rate ^b
	Number	Percent change	Number	Percent change	
2000	621,149	2.5 %	618,319	1.7 %	226
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	785,556	0.7	776,573	0.4	258
2009	767,620	-2.3	767,992	-1.1	250
Average annual change,					
2000-2008	3.0 %		2.9 %		
2008-2009	-2.3		-1.1		

^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.

Table 2. Rated capacity of local jails and percent of capacity occupied, 2000–2009

Year	Rated capacity ^b	Year-to-year change in capacity ^a		Percent of capacity occupied ^c
		Number	Percent	
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	828,413	17,870	2.2	94.8
2009	849,544	21,131	2.6	90.4
Average annual increase,				
2000-2008	2.5 %	22,381		
2008-2009	2.6	21,131		

Note: Capacity data for 2000-2004 and 2006-2009 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 percent 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

Table 3. Inmates confined in local jails at midyear, by size of jurisdiction, 2008 and 2009

Jurisdiction size*	Number of inmates		Difference	Percent change	Percent of all inmates	
	2008	2009			2008	2009
Total	785,556	767,620	-17,936	-2.3 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Fewer than 50 inmates	23,484	22,046	-1,438	-6.1 %	3.0 %	2.9 %
50 to 99	41,445	37,838	-3,607	-8.7	5.3	4.9
100 to 249	90,466	86,279	-4,187	-4.6	11.5	11.2
250 to 499	105,620	108,462	2,842	2.7	13.4	14.1
500 to 999	116,057	123,442	7,385	6.4	14.8	16.1
1,000 or more	408,483	389,554	-18,929	-4.6	52.0	50.7

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

*Based on the average daily population. 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.

Table 4. Average daily jail population, admissions, and turnover rate, by size of jurisdiction, week ending June 30, 2008 and 2009

Jurisdiction size ^c	Average daily population ^a		Estimated number of admissions during the last week in June		Weekly turnover rate ^b	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Total	776,573	767,992	260,075	245,385	66.5 %	63.7 %
Fewer than 50 inmates	21,860	22,012	12,729	14,627	112.7 %	137.8 %
50 to 99	40,414	37,992	21,564	17,889	100.6	90.8
100 to 249	88,378	85,650	37,791	36,860	84.1	84.2
250 to 499	104,290	108,025	42,627	37,314	80.8	68.5
500 to 999	115,212	123,243	34,010	36,977	57.6	59.2
1,000 or more	406,419	391,070	111,354	101,718	55.7	52.5

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

^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.

Table 5. Percent of jail capacity occupied at midyear, by size of jurisdiction, 2000, 2008, and 2009

Jurisdiction size ^b	Percent of capacity occupied ^a		
	2000	2008	2009
Total	91.6 %	94.8 %	90.4 %
Fewer than 50 inmates	66.4 %	67.3 %	62.2 %
50 to 99	80.4	83.6	78.6
100 to 249	94.1	91.0	84.3
250 to 499	95.7	96.0	93.5
500 to 999	94.3	100.2	91.3
1,000 or more	94.1	97.6	94.5

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

^bBased on the average daily population.

Table 6. Number of inmates in local jails, by characteristics, midyear 2000 and 2005–2009

Characteristic	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	621,149	747,529	765,819	780,174	785,556	767,620
Sex						
Male	550,162	652,958	666,819	679,654	685,882	673,891
Female	70,987	94,571	99,000	100,520	99,673	93,729
Adults	613,534	740,770	759,717	773,341	777,852	760,400
Male	543,120	646,807	661,164	673,346	678,677	667,201
Female	70,414	93,963	98,552	99,995	99,175	93,199
Juveniles^a	7,615	6,759	6,102	6,833	7,703	7,220
Held as adults ^b	6,126	5,750	4,835	5,649	6,410	5,847
Held as juveniles	1,489	1,009	1,268	1,184	1,294	1,373
Race/Hispanic origin^c						
White ^d	260,500	331,000	336,500	338,200	333,300	326,500
Black/African American ^d	256,300	290,500	295,900	301,700	308,000	300,600
Hispanic/Latino	94,100	111,900	119,200	125,500	128,500	124,000
Other ^{d,e}	10,200	13,000	13,500	13,900	14,000	14,800
Two or more races ^d	...	1,000	700	800	1,300	1,800

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

...Not collected.

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

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

^cEstimates based on reported data adjusted for nonresponse.

^dExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

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

Table 7. Percent of inmates in local jails, by characteristics, midyear 2000 and 2005–2009

Characteristic	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Sex						
Male	88.6 %	87.3 %	87.1 %	87.1 %	87.3 %	87.8 %
Female	11.4	12.7	12.9	12.9	12.7	12.2
Adults						
	98.8 %	99.1 %	99.2 %	99.1 %	99.0 %	99.1 %
Male	87.4	86.5	86.3	86.3	86.4	86.9
Female	11.3	12.6	12.9	12.8	12.6	12.1
Juveniles^a						
	1.2 %	0.9 %	0.8 %	0.9 %	1.0 %	0.9 %
Held as adults ^b	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8
Held as juveniles	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Race/Hispanic origin^c						
White ^d	41.9 %	44.3 %	43.9 %	43.3 %	42.5 %	42.5 %
Black/African American ^d	41.3	38.9	38.6	38.7	39.2	39.2
Hispanic/Latino	15.2	15.0	15.6	16.1	16.4	16.2
Other ^{d,e}	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9
Two or more races ^d	...	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Conviction status^b						
Convicted	44.0 %	38.0 %	37.9 %	38.0 %	37.1 %	37.8 %
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
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.

^aPersons under age 18 at midyear.

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

^cEstimates 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. Jurisdictions reporting on holdings for ICE, midyear
2002–2009**

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

^aICE—Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

^bNot all jurisdictions reported on this specific characteristic.

Table 9. The 50 largest local jail jurisdictions: Number of inmates held, average daily population and rated capacity, midyear 2007–2009

	Number of inmates ^a			Average daily population ^b			Rated capacity ^c			Percent of capacity occupied ^d		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Total	226,838	229,710	226,073	226,213	227,565	225,068	239,033	243,287	245,270	95 %	94 %	92 %
Los Angeles County, CA	19,175	19,533	19,869	19,266	19,836	19,437	21,364	22,349	22,477	90	87	88
New York City, NY	14,120	13,804	13,130	14,004	13,849	13,365	19,686	19,554	19,636	72	71	67
Harris County, TX	9,900	10,063	11,360	9,430	10,000	11,361	9,391	9,391	9,391	105	107	121
Cook County, IL	9,410	9,984	9,737	9,496	9,900	9,383	10,158	10,158	10,607	93	98	92
Philadelphia City, PA	8,607	8,824	9,436	8,448	8,811	9,359	8,685	8,685	8,685	99	102	109
Maricopa County, AZ	9,466	9,536	8,745	8,941	9,265	9,215	7,270	9,395	9,395	130	102	93
Orange County, CA	6,841	6,216	5,990	6,571	6,000	6,255	7,019	7,019	7,019	97	89	85
Miami-Dade County, FL	6,835	7,082	5,992	6,844	7,050	6,051	6,005	5,845	5,845	114	121	103
Dallas County, TX	6,261	6,252	6,222	6,389	6,385	6,039	7,145	7,665	8,097	88	82	77
Shelby County, TN	5,741	5,925	5,961	5,570	5,765	5,943	6,811	6,675	6,669	84	89	89
San Bernardino County, CA	5,639	5,596	5,923	5,596	5,593	5,591	5,914	5,970	5,914	95	94	100
San Diego County, CA	5,133	5,435	5,215	5,172	5,363	5,263	4,778	4,972	4,664	107	109	112
Broward County, FL	5,782	5,509	4,915	6,051	5,500	4,981	6,452	5,722	5,504	90	96	89
Sacramento County, CA	4,361	4,592	4,796	4,592	4,563	4,700	4,775	5,075	5,075	91	90	95
Santa Clara County, CA	4,748	4,664	4,244	4,852	4,660	4,498	4,169	3,825	3,825	114	122	111
Alameda County, CA	3,978	4,345	4,405	4,282	4,371	4,444	4,505	4,243	4,673	88	102	94
Orange County, FL	4,180	4,665	3,721	4,146	4,294	4,206	4,721	4,721	4,721	89	99	79
Bexar County, TX	4,088	4,279	4,377	4,067	4,062	4,093	4,294	4,598	4,528	95	93	97
Baltimore City, MD	4,182	4,265	3,957	4,126	4,010	3,997	3,683	3,683	3,683	114	116	107
Jacksonville City, FL	3,581	3,799	3,950	3,725	3,606	3,728	3,137	3,137	3,137	114	121	126
Hillsborough County, FL	3,913	3,857	3,503	3,949	3,985	3,658	4,190	4,190	4,190	93	92	84
Davidson County, TN	3,641	3,934	3,748	3,445	3,528	3,567	3,679	3,679	4,010	99	107	93
Riverside County, CA	3,492	3,597	3,675	3,433	3,530	3,472	3,129	3,132	3,132	112	115	117
Tarrant County, TX	3,341	3,574	3,151	3,500	3,500	3,432	4,564	4,379	4,562	73	82	69
DeKalb County, GA	2,772	3,365	3,304	2,619	2,906	3,404	3,636	3,636	3,636	76	93	91
Gwinnett County, GA	3,142	3,415	3,289	3,033	3,311	3,361	3,538	3,419	3,492	89	100	94
Pinellas County, FL	3,510	3,463	3,233	3,644	3,559	3,145	3,353	4,155	4,151	105	83	78

Table 9 continued next page

Table 9a (cont.) The 50 largest local jail jurisdictions: Number of inmates held, average daily population, and rated capacity, midyear 2007–2009

	Number of inmates ^a			Average daily population ^b			Rated capacity ^c			Percent of capacity occupied ^d		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Allegheny County, PA	3,113	3,219	3,196	3,076	3,246	3,103	3,341	3,371	3,713	93	95	86
Clark County, NV ^e	3,237	3,121	3,109	3,274	3,115	3,101	2,859	2,957	2,984	113	106	104
District of Columbia ^f	3,103	3,046	3,364	3,325	3,012	3,030	3,522	3,522	3,250	88	86	104
Fulton County, GA	2,899	2,821	3,026	2,936	2,789	2,970	3,115	3,115	2,949	93	91	103
Milwaukee County, WI	3,139	3,025	2,884	2,905	3,037	2,963	3,000	3,000	2,974	105	101	97
Palm Beach County, FL	2,854	2,987	2,973	2,882	2,900	2,825	3,345	3,359	3,366	85	89	88
Orleans Parish, LA	2,526	2,370	3,473	2,722	2,613	2,750	2,721	2,633	3,514	93	90	99
Fresno County, CA	3,294	3,047	2,818	3,094	3,049	2,729	3,778	3,778	3,778	87	81	75
Bernalillo County, NM	2,635	2,589	2,724	2,497	2,607	2,636	2,236	2,236	2,236	118	116	122
Mecklenburg County, NC	2,778	2,647	2,285	2,647	2,610	2,496	2,668	2,668	2,668	104	99	86
Marion County, IN	2,501	2,336	2,541	2,425	2,344	2,485	2,412	2,656	2,656	104	88	96
Suffolk County, MA	2,407	2,494	2,399	2,426	2,445	2,463	2,858	2,990	2,644	84	83	91
Cobb County, GA	2,591	2,467	2,369	2,561	2,579	2,440	2,559	2,559	2,559	101	96	93
Travis County, TX	2,954	2,533	2,459	2,813	2,662	2,434	3,176	3,137	3,008	93	81	82
King County, WA	2,638	2,517	2,437	2,715	2,657	2,426	3,154	3,154	3,154	84	80	77
Kern County, CA	2,279	2,368	2,291	2,338	2,372	2,405	2,698	2,698	2,687	84	88	85
Polk County, FL	2,454	2,369	2,293	2,464	2,456	2,315	1,808	1,808	1,808	136	131	127
Essex County, NJ	2,056	2,389	2,365	2,056	2,260	2,300	2,370	2,434	2,434	87	98	97
Wayne County, MI	2,400	2,363	2,318	2,538	2,336	2,285	2,721	2,721	2,951	88	87	79
York County, PA	2,038	2,235	2,238	2,044	2,211	2,262	1,950	2,446	2,446	105	91	91
Franklin County, OH	2,408	2,544	2,313	2,592	2,457	2,251	2,541	2,541	2,541	95	100	91
Denver County, CO	2,371	2,299	2,217	2,417	2,380	2,248	1,710	1,792	1,792	139	128	124
El Paso County, TX	2,324	2,351	2,133	2,275	2,226	2,203	2,440	2,440	2,440	95	96	87

Note: Jurisdictions are ordered by their average daily population in 2009.

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

^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.

^cNumber of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to facilities within each jurisdiction.

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

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

^fIncludes the Central Detention Facility (D.C. Jail), Correctional Treatment Facility (Contract Adult Detention Center), and contractual bed space at four halfway houses.

Table 10. Persons under jail supervision, by confinement status and type of program, midyear 2000 and 2006–2009

Confinement status and type of program	Number of persons under jail supervision				
	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	687,033	826,041	848,419	858,407	837,833
Held in jail	621,149	765,819	780,174	785,556	767,620
Supervised outside of a jail facility ^a	65,884	60,222	68,245	72,852	70,213
Weekender programs	14,523	11,421	10,473	12,325	11,212
Electronic monitoring	10,782	10,999	13,121	13,539	11,834
Home detention ^b	332	807	512	498	738
Day reporting	3,969	4,841	6,163	5,758	6,492
Community service	13,592	14,667	15,327	18,475	17,738
Other pretrial supervision	6,279	6,409	11,148	12,452	12,439
Other work programs ^c	8,011	8,319	7,369	5,808	5,912
Treatment programs ^d	5,714	1,486	2,276	2,259	2,082
Other	2,682	1,273	1,857	1,739	1,766

^aExcludes persons supervised by a probation or parole agency.

^bIncludes only persons without electronic monitoring.

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

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

Table 11. Estimated standard errors by confinement status, Annual Survey of Jails, 2009

Characteristics	Survey estimates	Standard error	Relative standard error*
Total	837,833	4,794	0.57 %
Held in jail	767,620	4,453	0.58 %
Supervised outside a jail facility	70,213	1,539	2.19
Excluding weekenders	59,001	1,492	2.53
Weekender programs	11,212	351	3.13
Average daily population	767,992	4,347	0.57
Rated capacity	849,544	6,622	0.78
Admissions	245,385	3,424	1.40

*Calculated by dividing the standard error by the survey estimates and multiplying by 100.

Table 12. Estimated standard errors by selected characteristics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2009

Characteristics	Total ^a	Survey estimates	Standard error	Relative standard error (percent) ^b
Gender				
Male	673,891	673,891	3,916	0.58 %
Female	93,729	93,729	937	1.00
Adults	760,400	760,400	4,408	0.58 %
Juveniles^c	7,220	7,220	196	2.72 %
Held as adults ^d	5,847	5,847	168	2.88
Held as juveniles	1,373	1,373	107	7.81
Race/Hispanic origin				
White ^e	326,500	289,606	3,342	1.15 %
Black/African American ^e	300,600	266,638	2,938	1.10
Hispanic/Latino	124,000	109,998	1,935	1.76
Other ^{e,f}	14,800	13,113	769	5.87
Two or more races ^e	1,800	1,563	142	9.07
Conviction status^d				
Convicted	290,100	250,920	3,150	1.26 %
Unconvicted	477,500	412,914	3,814	0.92

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 characteristics and ratio estimates, 2009

Characteristics	Estimate	Standard error
Gender		
Male	87.8 %	0.09 %
Female	12.2	0.09
Race/Hispanic origin		
White ^a	42.5 %	0.34 %
Black/African American ^a	39.2	0.35
Hispanic/Latino	16.2	0.26
Other ^{a,b}	1.9	0.11
Two or more races ^a	0.2	0.02
Conviction status^c		
Convicted	37.8 %	0.36 %
Male	32.9	0.32
Female	4.8	0.10
Unconvicted	62.2 %	0.36 %
Male	54.8	0.33
Female	7.4	0.06

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 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 2009 ASJ, the U.S. Census Bureau, as the collection agent, drew a sample of 874 jurisdictions and 934 jail facilities. This sample represents approximately 2,829 jail jurisdictions nationwide. Local jail jurisdictions included counties (parishes in Louisiana) or municipal governments that administered one or more local jails. Data were estimated for one jurisdiction that did not respond to the survey. Two jail facilities were closed during the survey collection.

The 2009 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, 541 jurisdictions were selected from 8 strata based on the two conditions enumerated above and 4 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 appendix tables 11, 12, and 13 for standard errors associated with reported estimates from the ASJ 2009 at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/jim09st.pdf>.)

Weekly admission and release estimation procedures

Based on the 2009 ASJ, 861 of the 934 jail facilities (92%) provided valid data on weekly admissions and releases. Because there were non response and incomplete data on admissions and releases, data on offender flows through local jails were estimated for 73 jail facilities to calculate a weekly estimate.

Estimates were based on—

- Data for 45 jail facilities included admission and release data based on estimates from the 2008 Annual Survey of Jails.
- Data for 21 jail facilities included admission and release data based on estimates from the 2007 Annual Survey of Jails.
- Release data for 7 jail facilities was based on admission data reported in 2009.

Calculating annual admissions

Based on findings from the 2004 Survey of Large Jails (SLJ), BJS determined that the June admission data 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 determined 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 the sum of 365 days divided 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 volatility of the jail population. Higher turnover rates mean relatively larger numbers of admissions and releases relative to the size of the average daily population.

Functions and definitions relating to the Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ)

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/county correctional centers, special jail facilities such as medical or treatment release centers, halfway houses, work farms, and temporary holding or lockup facilities that are part of the jail's combined function. Inmates sentenced to jail facilities usually have a sentence of 1 year or less.

Jail functions. Within the ASJ, jail functions are to—

- receive individuals pending arraignment and hold them awaiting trial, conviction, or sentencing
- readmit probation, parole, and bailbond 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.

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 reentering the facility after an escape, work release, medical appointment or treatment facility, and bail and court appearances. BJS collects jail admissions for the last 7 days in June.

Average daily population. The average is 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, 2008, and June 30, 2009).

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

Calculating annual admissions. BJS collects 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. This rate is calculated by adding admissions and releases and dividing by the average daily population. See *Methodology* for additional information.

Inmates confined at midyear. This term refers to the number of inmates held in custody on the last weekday in June.

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

Percent of capacity occupied. The percent of jail capacity occupied is calculated by taking the number of inmates at mid-year, dividing by the rated capacity, and multiplying by 100.

Rated capacity. This term 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 appointment or treatment center, court appearance, furlough, day reporting, and transfers to other facilities within the jail's jurisdiction.

Under jail supervision but not confined. This classification 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-Sunday).



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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 World Wide Web Internet site: <<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=2195>>.

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