



# Jail Inmates in 2018

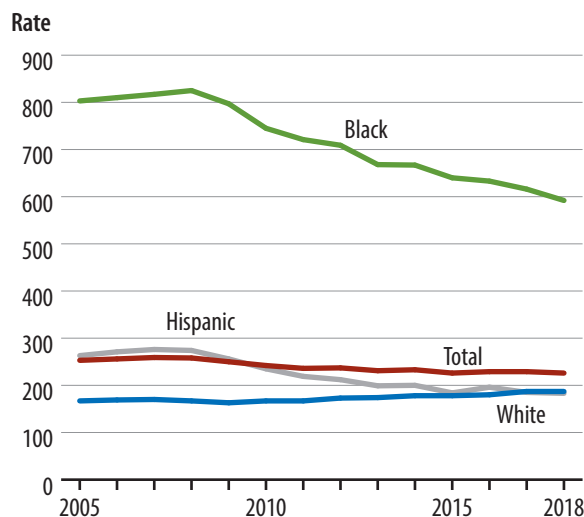
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County and city jails in the United States held 738,400 inmates at midyear 2018 (table 1), a decline of 6% from 785,500 inmates held in 2008. The midyear population remained relatively stable from 2011 to 2018. At midyear 2018, about one-third of jail inmates (248,500) were sentenced or awaiting sentencing on a conviction, while about two-thirds (490,000) were awaiting court action on a current charge or were held for other reasons.

Over the 10-year period from 2008 to 2018, the rate of incarceration in local jails dropped by 12%, from 258 inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents to 226 per 100,000 (figure 1). During this period, the jail incarceration rate increased by 12% for whites and declined by about 30% for blacks (28%) and Hispanics (33%).

Findings in this report are based on the Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ), a national survey of county, city, and regional jails. Since 1982, the Bureau of Justice Statistics has conducted the ASJ to provide nationwide statistics on the number and characteristics of local jail inmates, inmate turnover, jail capacity, and the usage of jail space.

**FIGURE 1**  
Jail incarceration rates at midyear, by race or ethnicity, 2005-2018



Note: Rates are based on the number of inmates held on the last weekday in June. See appendix table 2 for rates from 2005 to 2018. Results may differ from previous reports in the series due to data updates from jail authorities. In 2015 and 2016, the Annual Survey of Jails collected inmate counts by race or ethnicity at year-end. Because jails typically hold fewer inmates at year-end than at midyear, the 2015 and 2016 incarceration rates were adjusted for seasonal variation and represent estimated midyear rates. See *Methodology*.

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

## HIGHLIGHTS

- The jail incarceration rate decreased 12% from 2008 to 2018, from 258 to 226 inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents.
- In 2018, jails reported 10.7 million admissions, a 21% decline from 2008.
- In 2018, more than two-thirds (68%) of jail inmates were held for felony charges.
- The male jail inmate population decreased 9% from 2008 to 2018, while the female inmate population increased 15%.
- From 2008 to 2018, the jail incarceration rate increased by 12% for whites and decreased by about 30% for blacks (28%) and Hispanics (33%).
- The jail incarceration rate for black residents was lower in 2018 than at any time since 1990.
- Inmates spent an estimated average of 25 days in jail in 2018.
- An estimated 81% of jail beds were occupied at midyear 2018, down from 95% at midyear 2008.

**TABLE 1****Inmates confined at midyear, average daily population, annual admissions, and incarceration rates, 2005-2018**

Year	Confined inmates <sup>a</sup>	Average daily population <sup>b</sup>	Annual admissions <sup>c</sup>	Jail incarceration rate <sup>d</sup>
2005	747,500	733,400	12,100,000 †	253 †
2006	765,800 †	755,300 †	12,200,000 †	256 †
2007	780,200 †	773,100 †	13,100,000 †	259 †
2008	785,500 †	776,600 †	13,600,000 †	258 †
2009	767,400 †	768,100 †	12,800,000 †	250 †
2010	748,700	748,600	12,900,000 †	242 †
2011	735,600	735,600	11,800,000 †	236 †
2012	744,500	737,400	11,600,000 †	237 †
2013	731,200	731,400	11,700,000	231
2014	744,600	739,000	11,400,000 †	233 †
2015	727,400	719,500	10,700,000	226
2016	740,700	731,300	10,600,000	229
2017	745,200	745,600	10,600,000	229
2018*	738,400	737,900	10,700,000	226
<b>Percent change</b>				
2005-2018	-1.2%	0.6%	-11.6%	-10.7%
2017-2018	-0.9	-1.0	0.9	-1.4

Note: Data are rounded to the nearest 100 for confined inmates and for average daily population (ADP), and to the nearest 100,000 for annual admissions. Results may differ from previous reports in the series due to data updates from jail authorities. See appendix table 3 for standard errors.

\*Comparison year.

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

<sup>a</sup>Number of inmates held on the last weekday in June.

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

<sup>c</sup>Annual admissions in 2005 and 2007 to 2014 were estimated based on admissions during a one-week period in June. The 2006, 2015, and 2016 annual admissions were for the calendar year ending on December 31. The 2017 and 2018 annual admissions were for the 12-month period ending on June 30.

<sup>d</sup>Number of confined inmates in local jails at midyear per 100,000 U.S. residents.

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

## Terms and definitions

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

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

**Estimated average time in jail**—The ADP divided by the number of annual admissions, then multiplied by the number of days in a year.

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

**Jail**—A confinement facility operating under the authority of a sheriff, police chief, or county or city administrator. Facilities include jails, detention centers, county or city correctional centers, special jail facilities (such as medical or treatment centers and pre-release centers), and temporary holding or lockup facilities that are part of the jail's combined function. Jails are intended for adults but can hold juveniles before or after their cases are adjudicated.

Jails—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Weekly inmate turnover rate**—The sum of weekly admissions and releases, divided by the ADP.

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

## The jail incarceration rate for black U.S. residents fell below 600 per 100,000 black residents for the first time since 1990

An estimated 226 inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents were incarcerated nationwide at midyear 2018.

Blacks were jailed at a rate of 592 per 100,000 black U.S. residents (table 2). American Indians and Alaska Natives (AIANs) had a jail incarceration rate of 401 per 100,000 AIAN U.S. residents. Whites (187 per 100,000 white U.S. residents) and Hispanics (182 per 100,000 Hispanic U.S. residents) were jailed at similar rates.

During the past decade, the jail incarceration rate increased for whites and declined for blacks and

Hispanics. From 2008 to 2018, the rate grew from 167 to 187 per 100,000 for whites (up 12%), fell from 825 to 592 per 100,000 for blacks (down 28%), and fell from 274 to 182 per 100,000 for Hispanics (down 34%). In 2018, blacks were jailed at their lowest rate since 1990. (See appendix table 2.)

The male incarceration rate fell 14% between 2005 and 2018, from 448 to 387 male inmates per 100,000 male U.S. residents. During that period, the rate for females grew 10%, from 63 to 69 female inmates per 100,000 female U.S. residents.

**TABLE 2**  
Jail incarceration rates, by sex and race or ethnicity, 2005, 2008, and 2010-2018

Characteristic	2005	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 <sup>a</sup>	2016 <sup>a</sup>	2017	2018*
<b>Total</b>	253 †	258 †	242 †	236 †	237 †	231	233 †	226	229	229	226
Adults <sup>b</sup>	334 †	338 †	315 †	307 †	308 †	299 †	302 †	292	295	295	290
<b>Sex</b>											
Male	448 †	457 †	431 †	419 †	418 †	404 †	405 †	394	398 †	394	387
Female	63 †	65 †	59 †	59 †	62 †	64 †	67	64 †	66 †	69	69
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>											
White <sup>c</sup>	167 †	167 †	167 †	167 †	173 †	174 †	178 †	178 †	180 †	187	187
Black <sup>c</sup>	803 †	825 †	745 †	721 †	709 †	668 †	667 †	640 †	633 †	616	592
Hispanic	263 †	273 †	235 †	219 †	212 †	199 †	200 †	184	196 †	185	182
American Indian/ Alaska Native <sup>c</sup>	339	386	426	410	401	437	443	378	379	366	401
Asian <sup>c</sup>	40 †	37 †	31 †	32 †	30 †	28	32 †	30 †	30 †	26	26
Other <sup>c,d</sup>	34	37	26 †	26 †	34	33	24 †	36	40	39	50

Note: Rates are based on the number of confined inmates at midyear in local jails per 100,000 U.S. residents (for total) or per 100,000 U.S. residents of a given demographic group. Data are based on the inmate population confined on the last weekday in June and include both adults and juveniles, unless otherwise specified. Results may differ from previous reports in the series due to data updates from jail authorities. See appendix table 4 for standard errors. See appendix table 1 for counts of U.S. resident population by sex and race/ethnicity used to calculate incarceration rates.

\*Comparison year.

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

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

<sup>b</sup>Excludes persons under age 18.

<sup>c</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black).

<sup>d</sup>Includes Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, or persons of two or more races.

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

## The black jail population dropped by 21% from 2008 to 2018

From 2008 to 2018, the total jail population declined by 6% (47,100 inmates) (table 3). This was largely due to a 21% decrease in black inmates, which was partially offset by an 11% increase in white inmates. During this period, the overall Hispanic population (up 23%) and Asian population (up 40%) in the U.S. grew, while the number of Hispanic jail inmates decreased by 15% and the number of Asian jail inmates stayed about the same. (See appendix table 1 for population figures.)

## The juvenile jail population dropped by 56% from 2008 to 2018

The female jail inmate population grew by 15,400 inmates or 15% from 2008 to 2018, while the male inmate population decreased by 62,500 inmates or 9%. The number of juvenile jail inmates fell 56% during this period, from 7,700 to 3,400.

**TABLE 3**  
Number of confined inmates in local jails, by characteristics, 2005, 2008, 2010, and 2015-2018

Characteristic	2005	2008	2010	2015 <sup>a</sup>	2016 <sup>a</sup>	2017	2018*	Change from 2008 to 2018	
								Count	Percent
<b>Total</b>	747,500	785,500 †	748,700	727,400	740,700	745,200	738,400	-47,100	-6.0%
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	653,000 †	685,900 †	656,400 †	623,600	633,100	631,500	623,400	-62,500	-9.1%
Female	94,600 †	99,700 †	92,400 †	103,800 †	107,600 †	113,700	115,100	15,400	15.4
<b>Adults</b>	740,800	777,800 †	741,200	723,800	736,800	741,600	735,000	-42,800	-5.5%
Male	646,800 †	678,700 †	649,300 †	620,300	629,700	628,200	620,500	-58,200	-8.6
Female	94,000 †	99,200 †	91,900 †	103,500 †	107,100 †	113,400	114,500	15,300	15.4
<b>Juveniles<sup>b</sup></b>	6,800 †	7,700 †	7,600 †	3,600	3,900	3,600	3,400	-4,300	-55.8%
Held as adult <sup>c</sup>	5,800 †	6,400 †	5,600 †	3,200 †	3,200 †	3,200 †	2,700	-3,700	-57.8
Held as juvenile	1,000	1,300 †	1,900 †	400	700	300 †	700	-600	-46.2
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>									
White <sup>d</sup>	331,000 †	333,300 †	331,600 †	351,600 †	356,100	370,100	368,500	35,200	10.6%
Black <sup>d</sup>	290,500 †	308,000 †	283,200 †	255,200 †	254,600 †	250,100	242,300	-65,700	-21.3
Hispanic	111,900	128,500 †	118,100 †	103,900	112,700	108,400	109,300	-19,200	-14.9
American Indian/ Alaska Native <sup>d</sup>	7,600 †	9,000	9,900	9,000	9,000	8,800	9,700	700	7.8
Asian <sup>d</sup>	4,900	5,000	4,400 †	5,200	5,200 †	4,800	4,800	-200	-4.0
Other <sup>d,e</sup>	1,500 †	1,800 †	1,500 †	2,500	2,900	2,900	3,900	2,100	116.7
<b>Conviction status</b>									
Convicted	284,400 †	291,300 †	291,300 †	273,000 †	258,500	263,200 †	248,500	-42,800	-14.7%
Unconvicted	463,200 †	494,300	457,400 †	454,400 †	482,100	482,000	490,000	-4,300	-0.9
<b>Most serious type of offense</b>									
Felony	...	...	...	494,100	516,400	516,800	504,900	...	...
Misdemeanor	...	...	...	193,100	188,000	194,700	192,000	...	...
Other <sup>f</sup>	...	...	...	40,200	36,300 †	33,600 †	41,600	...	...

Note: Data are based on the inmate population confined on the last weekday in June, unless specified. Data are adjusted for non-response and rounded to the nearest 100. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See table 6 in *Jail Inmates at Midyear 2009 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 230122, BJS, June 2010) for data from 2006 to 2009 and table 3 in *Jail Inmates 2017 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 251774, BJS, April 2019) for data from 2011 to 2014. Results may differ from previous reports in the series due to data updates from jail authorities. See appendix table 5 for standard errors.

\*Comparison year.

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

...Not collected. The ASJ began collecting inmate counts by offense severity in 2015.

<sup>a</sup>In 2015 and 2016, the Annual Survey of Jails collected demographic data on the inmate population at year-end instead of midyear. Because jails typically hold fewer inmates at year-end than at midyear, the 2015 and 2016 inmate populations were adjusted for seasonal variation and represent estimated midyear counts. See *Methodology* for details on estimation procedures.

<sup>b</sup>Persons under age 18.

<sup>c</sup>Includes juveniles who were tried or awaiting trial as adults.

<sup>d</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black).

<sup>e</sup>Includes Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, or persons of two or more races.

<sup>f</sup>Includes civil infractions and unknown offenses.

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

At midyear 2018, males accounted for 84% of jail inmates and females accounted for 16% (table 4). Fifty percent of the jail population was white, 33% was black, and 15% was Hispanic.

(The other 6% were held for civil infractions or unknown offenses.) About one-third (34%) of jail inmates were sentenced or awaiting sentencing on a conviction, while about two-thirds (66%) were awaiting court action on a current charge or were held for other reasons.

### More than two-thirds of jail inmates were held for felony charges

In 2018, about 68% of jail inmates were held for felony charges and 26% were held for misdemeanor charges.

**TABLE 4**  
Percent of confined inmates in local jails, by characteristics, 2005, 2008, and 2010-2018

Characteristic	2005	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 <sup>a</sup>	2016 <sup>a</sup>	2017	2018*
<b>Sex</b>											
Male	87.3% †	87.3% †	87.7% †	87.3% †	86.8% †	86.0% †	85.3% †	85.7% †	85.5% †	84.7%	84.4%
Female	12.7 †	12.7 †	12.3 †	12.7 †	13.2 †	14.0 †	14.7 †	14.3 †	14.5 †	15.3	15.6
<b>Adults</b>											
Male	99.1% †	99.0% †	99.0% †	99.2% †	99.3%	99.4% †	99.4% †	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%
Female	12.6 †	12.6 †	12.3 †	12.6 †	13.2 †	13.9 †	14.6 †	14.2 †	14.5 †	15.2	15.5
<b>Juveniles<sup>b</sup></b>											
Held as adult <sup>c</sup>	0.9% †	1.0% †	1.0% †	0.8% †	0.7% †	0.6% †	0.6% †	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Held as juvenile	0.1	0.2 †	0.3 †	0.2 †	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	<0.1 †	0.1
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>											
White <sup>d</sup>	44.3% †	42.4% †	44.3% †	44.8% †	45.8% †	47.2% †	47.4% †	48.3% †	48.1% †	49.7%	49.9%
Black <sup>d</sup>	38.9 †	39.2 †	37.8 †	37.6 †	36.9 †	35.8 †	35.4 †	35.1 †	34.4 †	33.6	32.8
Hispanic	15.0	16.4 †	15.8 †	15.5	15.1	14.8	14.9	14.3	15.2	14.5	14.8
American Indian/ Alaska Native <sup>d</sup>	1.0 †	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
Asian <sup>d</sup>	0.7	0.6 †	0.6 †	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7 †	0.7 †	0.7 †	0.6	0.7
Other <sup>d,e</sup>	0.2 †	0.2 †	0.2 †	0.2 †	0.3 †	0.3 †	0.2 †	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
<b>Conviction status</b>											
Convicted	38.0% †	37.1% †	38.9% †	39.4% †	39.4% †	38.0% †	37.2% †	37.5% †	34.9%	35.3% †	33.6%
Unconvicted	62.0 †	62.9 †	61.1 †	60.6 †	60.6 †	62.0 †	62.8 †	62.5 †	65.1	64.7 †	66.4
<b>Most serious type of offense</b>											
Felony	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67.8%	69.7% †	69.4%	68.4%
Misdemeanor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.5	25.4	26.1	26.0
Other <sup>f</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.5	4.9 †	4.5 †	5.6

Note: Data for 2005, 2010 to 2014, 2017, and 2018 are based on the inmate population confined on the last weekday in June. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See table 7 in *Jail Inmates at Midyear 2009 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 230122, BJS, June 2010) for data from 2006 to 2009. Results may differ from previous reports in the series due to data updates from jail authorities. See appendix table 6 for standard errors.

\*Comparison year.

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

...Not collected. The ASJ began collecting inmate counts by offense severity in 2015.

<sup>a</sup>Based on the inmate population confined on December 31. In 2015 and 2016, the Annual Survey of Jails collected demographic data on inmate population at year-end instead of midyear.

<sup>b</sup>Persons under age 18.

<sup>c</sup>Includes juveniles who were tried or awaiting trial as adults.

<sup>d</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black).

<sup>e</sup>Includes Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, or persons of two or more races.

<sup>f</sup>Includes civil infractions and unknown offenses.

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



More than 2,800 local jail jurisdictions operated in the U.S. in 2018 (table 5). About a third of them (35%) held less than 50 inmates on an average day. These smallest jails had a mean average daily population (ADP) of 23 inmates. An estimated 28 jail jurisdictions had an ADP of 2,500 or more inmates. In 2018, these largest jails held 137,100 inmates, nearly 20% of the total jail population in the U.S.

#### Four jail jurisdictions drove the decline in jail beds from 2017 to 2018

Between 2005 and 2016, the total rated capacity of local jails rose relatively steadily, from 787,000 to 915,400 beds (table 6). From 2017 to 2018, total beds decreased

from 915,100 to 907,000. Four large jail jurisdictions accounted for 73% of that 8,100-bed decrease: the New York City Department of Correction, the Philadelphia Department of Prisons, the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office (Phoenix), and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (not shown in tables).

From 2008 to 2011, jail occupancy fell from 95% to 85% of capacity. By midyear 2018, jail occupancy had fallen to 81%.

**TABLE 5**  
Average daily jail population, by size of jurisdiction, 2018

Jail jurisdiction size (ADP)*	Jail jurisdictions		Total ADP*		Mean ADP
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	2,842	100%	737,900	100%	260
Less than 50 inmates	1,003	35.3	22,800	3.1	23
50-99	530	18.7	37,100	5.0	70
100-249	640	22.5	106,700	14.5	167
250-499	311	10.9	112,100	15.2	361
500-999	206	7.3	144,300	19.6	699
1,000-2,499	124	4.4	177,800	24.1	1,438
2,500 or more	28	1.0	137,100	18.6	4,985

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 7 for standard errors.

\*The average daily population (ADP) is the sum of all inmates in jail each day for the 12-month period ending on June 30, divided by the number of days in the 12-month period. The ADP is rounded to the nearest 100.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2018.

**TABLE 6**  
Jail capacity, midyear population, and percent of capacity occupied in local jails, 2005-2018

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

Note: Data are rounded to the nearest 100 for jail capacity and midyear population. Results may differ from previous reports in the series due to data updates from jail authorities. See appendix table 8 for standard errors.

\*Comparison year.

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

<sup>a</sup>Maximum number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to a facility, excluding separate temporary holding areas.

<sup>b</sup>The number of inmates held on the last weekday in June.

<sup>c</sup>The midyear inmate population divided by the rated capacity.

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

About 20% of jail jurisdictions operated at or above their rated capacity at midyear 2018 (table 7), a drop from 26% in midyear 2005 (not shown in tables). In 2018, an estimated 32% of medium-size jail jurisdictions (those with an ADP of 250 to 499 inmates) operated at or above rated capacity, compared to about 25% of jurisdictions with an ADP of 50 to 249 inmates or 500 to 999 inmates. Eight percent of the smallest jurisdictions (those with an ADP of less than 50 inmates) and the largest jurisdictions (those with an ADP of 2,500 or more inmates) operated at or above their rated capacity.

### Inmates spent an average of 25 days in jail in 2018

In 2018, the overall weekly inmate-turnover rate was 55%, with inmates spending an estimated average of 25 days in jail (table 8). Smaller jails had higher weekly inmate-turnover rates and shorter lengths of stay than larger jails. On average, jails with an ADP of 2,500 or more inmates held inmates about twice as long (34 days) as jails with an ADP of less than 100 inmates (15 days).

**TABLE 8**  
Inmate turnover rate and estimated average time in jail, by size of jurisdiction, 2018

Jail jurisdiction size (ADP)	Average daily population <sup>a</sup>	Annual admissions	Weekly inmate-turnover rate <sup>b</sup>	Estimated average time in jail <sup>c</sup>
Total	737,900	10,675,400	54.9%	25.2 days
Less than 50 inmates	22,800	744,100	124.7 †	11.2 †
50-99	37,100	753,600	75.9 †	17.9 †
100-249	106,700	1,895,200	67.1 †	20.5 †
250-499	112,100	1,605,500	54.8 †	25.5 †
500-999	144,300	1,994,100	52.1 †	26.4 †
1,000-2,499	177,800	2,219,600	47.2 †	29.2 †
2,500 or more*	137,100	1,463,300	41.0	34.2

Note: Jail jurisdiction size is based on the average daily population (ADP). Data are rounded to the nearest 100 for the ADP. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 10 for standard errors.

\*Comparison group.

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

<sup>a</sup>The sum of all inmates in jail each day for the 12-month period ending on June 30, divided by the number of days in the 12-month period.

<sup>b</sup>The sum of weekly admissions and releases, divided by the ADP. Weekly admissions and releases are calculated using the annual admissions and releases, divided by the number of weeks in the 12-month period.

<sup>c</sup>The ADP divided by the number of annual admissions, then multiplied by the number of days in a year.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2018.

**TABLE 7**  
Percent of jail capacity occupied at midyear, by size of jurisdiction, 2018

Jail jurisdiction size (ADP)	Midyear population <sup>a</sup>	Rated capacity <sup>b</sup>	Percent of capacity occupied at midyear <sup>c</sup>	Percent of jail jurisdictions operating at more than 100% of rated capacity at midyear
Total	738,400	907,000	81.4%	20.1%
Less than 50 inmates	23,200	40,200	57.7 †	8.0
50-99	35,900	50,400	71.3	24.3 †
100-249	106,600	124,100	85.9 †	28.4 †
250-499	112,800	133,300	84.6 †	32.4 †
500-999	146,900	176,800	83.1 †	25.6 †
1,000-2,499	176,400	206,300	85.5 †	19.8 †
2,500 or more*	136,700	175,900	77.7	7.6

Note: Jail jurisdiction size is based on the average daily population (ADP). Data are rounded to the nearest 100 for midyear population and rated capacity. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 9 for standard errors.

\*Comparison group.

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

<sup>a</sup>The number of inmates held on the last weekday in June.

<sup>b</sup>Maximum number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to a facility, excluding separate temporary holding areas.

<sup>c</sup>The midyear population divided by the rated capacity.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2018.



## 57,900 persons were supervised outside of jail

In addition to the 738,400 confined inmates at midyear 2018, jail authorities supervised 57,900 persons in programs outside of jail, including weekend programs, electronic monitoring, home detention, day reporting, community service, alcohol or drug treatment programs, and other pre-trial or work programs (table 9). The number of persons supervised outside of jail dropped from 72,900 in 2008 to 57,900 in 2018 (down 21%).

**TABLE 9**  
Persons under jail supervision, by confinement status, 2005-2018

Year	Total	Held in jail	Supervised outside of a jail facility <sup>a</sup>
2005	819,400 †	747,500	71,900 †
2006	826,000 †	765,800 †	60,200
2007	848,400 †	780,200 †	68,200 †
2008	858,400 †	785,500 †	72,900 †
2009	837,600 †	767,400 †	70,200 †
2010	809,300	748,700	60,600
2011	798,400	735,600	62,800
2012	808,600	744,500	64,100
2013	790,600	731,200	59,400
2014	808,100	744,600	63,500
2015 <sup>b</sup>	782,300	727,400	54,900
2016 <sup>b</sup>	794,900	740,700	54,200
2017	801,100	745,200	55,900
2018*	796,300	738,400	57,900

Note: Based on the number of inmates supervised on the last weekday in June, unless specified. Data are rounded to the nearest 100. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 11 for standard errors.

\*Comparison year.

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

<sup>a</sup>Excludes persons supervised by a probation or parole agency. Includes offenders who serve their sentences of confinement on weekends only (i.e., Friday to Sunday); persons under electronic monitoring; persons in work-release programs, work gangs, and other alternative work programs; and persons in drug, alcohol, mental health, and other medical treatment.

<sup>b</sup>In 2015 and 2016, the Annual Survey of Jails collected the number of persons supervised outside of a jail facility on December 31.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2006–2018; and Census of Jail Inmates, 2005.

Jails employed an estimated 221,600 full-time workers in 2018, which was not a statistically significant change from 2017 (table 10). The characteristics of jail staff were similar in 2017 and 2018. In both years, about 80% of jail employees were correctional officers, including deputies, monitors, and other custody staff who spent more than half their time with inmates. An estimated 69% of correctional officers and 44% of other staff were male. The inmate-to-correctional-officer ratio was 4.2 to 1 at midyear in both years.

**TABLE 10**  
Staff employed in local jails, by sex, 2017 and 2018

Job function	Number		Percent	
	2017	2018*	2017	2018*
Total	225,700	221,600	100%	100%
Correctional officers <sup>a</sup>	179,500	174,500	79.5%	78.7%
Male	123,200	119,900	54.6	54.1
Female	56,300	54,600	25.0	24.6
Inmate-to-correctional officer ratio	4.2	4.2		
All other staff <sup>b</sup>	46,200	47,100	20.5%	21.3%
Male	20,300	20,600	9.0	9.3
Female	25,900	26,500	11.5	12.0

Note: Data are rounded to the nearest 100 for the number of employed staff. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Results may differ from previous reports in the series due to data updates from jail authorities. See appendix table 12 for standard errors.

\*Comparison year.

<sup>a</sup>Includes deputies, monitors, and other custody staff who spend more than 50% of their time with the incarcerated population.

<sup>b</sup>Includes administrators, clerical and maintenance staff, educational staff, professional and technical staff, and other unspecified staff who spend more than 50% of their time in the facility.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2017 and 2018.

## Methodology

In the years between complete censuses of jails, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) conducts the Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ) to estimate the number and characteristics of the jail population in the U.S. The ASJ is a nationally representative survey of all county and city jail jurisdictions and all regional jails in the country. The combined jail and prison systems in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont are not covered. These are included in BJS's prison collection. However, Alaska's 15 locally operated jails are covered.

A jail jurisdiction is a county (parish in Louisiana) or municipal government that administers one or more local jails and represents the entity responsible for managing jail facilities under its authority. Most jail jurisdictions consist of a single facility, but some have multiple facilities, or multiple facility operators, called reporting units. For example, four reporting units in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, represent a single jail jurisdiction.

### Sampling design

The ASJ sample is drawn at the jurisdiction level. When a jail jurisdiction with multiple reporting units is sampled, data are collected from all reporting units within that jail jurisdiction. The ASJ uses a stratified probability sampling design based on jail population data collected through the most recent Census of Jails (2013). Jails in the ASJ sample are surveyed annually until the next sample is drawn. The most recent sample refresh occurred in 2015. A sample of 876 jail jurisdictions was selected to represent the approximately 2,851 jail jurisdictions nationwide. In selecting the jails, all jurisdictions were grouped into 10 strata based on their average daily population (ADP) and the presence of juveniles measured in the most recent Census of Jails. In 8 of the 10 strata, a random sample of jail jurisdictions was selected. The remaining two strata were designated as certainty strata, where all jurisdictions were selected. One certainty stratum consisted of all jails that were operated jointly by two or more jurisdictions (referred to as multi-jurisdictional jails). The other certainty stratum consisted of all jail jurisdictions that—

- held juvenile inmates at the time of the 2013 Census of Jails and had an ADP of 500 or more inmates during the 12 months ending on December 31, 2013
- held only adult inmates and had an ADP of 750 or more inmates

- were one of six new jail jurisdictions that were known to be operating in 2015 and were not represented in the sampling frame (2013 Census of Jails).
- were located in California.

The ASJ sample includes all California jail jurisdictions. This sampling feature was introduced in 2013 in response to California Assembly Bill (AB) 109 and AB 117, which were aimed at reducing the number of inmates in the state's prisons starting on October 1, 2011.

After the two laws were enacted, California's jail population underwent a substantial increase not experienced by the rest of the U.S. For this reason, the ASJ sampling design was modified to include all California jail jurisdictions in a certainty (self-representing) stratum.<sup>1</sup> Their inclusion resulted in an additional 21 jurisdictions. (California has 65 jurisdictions in total.)

### Response rate and non-response adjustment

ASJ data for 2018 were collected through a web-based survey. The sample consisted of 871 active jail jurisdictions. Seventy-four jurisdictions did not respond to the survey. The response rate was 91.5%.

### Non-response weighting adjustment

Non-response weighting was implemented to account for unit non-response. Jurisdictions were grouped into weighting classes based on sampling stratum and the 2013 inmate population. Using a simple weighting class method, a non-response weighting adjustment factor was calculated within each weighting class  $h$  as—

$$F_h = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} W_{hi} \times JURISA_{hi}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} W_{hi} \times JURISR_{hi}}$$

where—

$n_h$  = number of jurisdictions sampled in weighting class  $h$ ,

$W_{hi}$  = sampling weight for jurisdiction  $i$  in weighting class  $h$ ,

$JURISA_{hi}$  = active status indicator for jurisdiction  $i$  in weighting class  $h$  (1 = active, 0 = out of scope), and

$JURISR_{hi}$  = response indicator of jurisdiction  $i$  in weighting class  $h$  (1 = respondent, 0 = non-respondent).

<sup>1</sup>See *Methodology in Jail Inmates at Midyear 2014* (NCJ 248629, BJS, June 2015).

### **Final weight**

The final weight  $FW_{hi}$  for each jail jurisdiction is calculated as the product of the sampling weight, the weighting class adjustment within each weighting class, and the jurisdiction's response factor.

$$FW_{hi} = W_{hi} \times F_h \times JURISR_{hi}$$

### **Item non-response imputation**

Item response rates ranged from 95% to 100%. For responding jail jurisdictions that were unable to provide some requested items, a carry-forward cold-deck procedure was used to replace missing values with prior-year (2015, 2016, and 2017 ASJ) data from the same jail jurisdictions, adjusted for year-to-year difference in total confined population. For cases with no prior-year data, a weighted sequential hot-deck procedure was implemented to impute missing data, where the donor for each missing item was randomly selected from within a set of similar jails, sorted by related auxiliary population values.

### **Adjusting for seasonal variation in jail population**

Prior to 2015, the ASJ asked jails to report the total and detailed inmate counts on the last weekday in June (the midyear reference date). In 2015 and 2016, the ASJ

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

To adjust for seasonal variation, the numbers of inmates by characteristic from 2015 and 2016 year-end collections in table 3 were multiplied by the ratio of the midyear confined population to the year-end confined population of the corresponding year. The standard errors for the 2015 and 2016 counts in appendix table 5 were similarly adjusted. The seasonally adjusted jail populations were also used in the calculation of the 2015 and 2016 jail incarceration rates in table 2.

### **Calculating weekly inmate turnover rates**

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

**APPENDIX TABLE 1****U.S. resident population, by sex and race or ethnicity at midyear, 2005, 2008, and 2010-2018**

Characteristic	2005	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	295,843,000	304,441,000	309,466,000	311,656,000	313,930,000	316,418,000	319,023,000	321,177,000	323,141,000	325,218,000	327,225,000
Adults <sup>a</sup>	222,082,000	229,972,000	235,113,000	237,718,000	240,169,000	242,773,000	245,381,000	247,509,000	249,469,000	251,616,000	253,786,000
<b>Sex</b>											
Male	145,599,000	150,110,000	152,455,000	153,324,000	154,514,000	155,749,000	157,024,000	158,102,000	159,101,000	160,158,000	161,158,000
Female	150,245,000	154,332,000	157,010,000	158,332,000	159,416,000	160,669,000	161,998,000	163,075,000	164,040,000	165,059,000	166,067,000
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>											
White <sup>b</sup>	198,119,000	199,568,000	198,765,000	197,546,000	197,713,000	197,842,000	197,928,000	197,992,000	197,903,000	197,733,000	197,583,000
Black <sup>b</sup>	36,163,000	37,328,000	38,029,000	38,346,000	38,710,000	39,133,000	39,551,000	39,904,000	40,243,000	40,588,000	40,911,000
Hispanic	42,579,000	46,991,000	50,296,000	52,059,000	53,111,000	54,182,000	55,422,000	56,467,000	57,541,000	58,733,000	59,876,000
American Indian/ Alaska Native <sup>b</sup>	2,242,000	2,333,000	2,328,000	2,292,000	2,311,000	2,330,000	2,351,000	2,370,000	2,387,000	2,403,000	2,418,000
Asian <sup>b</sup>	12,291,000	13,351,000	14,382,000	15,066,000	15,548,000	16,200,000	16,832,000	17,309,000	17,745,000	18,250,000	18,732,000
Other <sup>b,c</sup>	4,449,000	4,869,000	5,666,000	6,348,000	6,536,000	6,731,000	6,939,000	7,135,000	7,322,000	7,512,000	7,705,000

Note: The numbers of U.S. residents at midyear were interpolated from the U.S. Census Bureau's population projections for January 1, 2005 to January 1, 2019. Rounded to the nearest thousand.

<sup>a</sup>Includes persons age 18 or older.

<sup>b</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic white and "black" refers to non-Hispanic black).

<sup>c</sup>Includes Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, or persons of two or more races.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States: January 1, 2005 to January 1, 2019.

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**APPENDIX TABLE 2****Jail incarceration rates at midyear, by race or ethnicity, 1990-2018**

Year	Total	White	Black	Hispanic
1990	162	90	586	257
1991	169	92	620	259
1992	174	94	646	266
1993	178	94	660	275
1994	188	100	690	289
1995	193	105	698	275
1996	195	111	667	288
1997	212	117	729	302
1998	219	125	742	302
1999	222	127	761	299
2000	223	133	755	276
2001	221	138	736	251
2002	231	148	754	255
2003	238	153	764	268
2004	244	161	769	263
2005	253	167	803	263
2006	256	169	810	271
2007	259	170	817	276
2008	258	167	825	274
2009	250	163	797	256
2010	242	167	745	235
2011	236	167	721	219
2012	237	173	709	212
2013	231	174	668	199
2014	233	178	667	200
2015	226	178	640	184
2016	229	180	633	196
2017	229	187	616	185
2018	226	187	592	183

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 1990-2004 and 2006-2018; and Census of Jail Inmates, 2005.

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**APPENDIX TABLE 3****Standard errors for table 1: Inmates confined at midyear, average daily population, annual admissions, and incarceration rates, 2005-2018**

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

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

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

**APPENDIX TABLE 4****Standard errors for table 2: Jail incarceration rates, by sex and race or ethnicity, 2005, 2008, and 2010-2018**

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

~Not applicable. Data represent a complete enumeration based on the 2005 Census of Jail Inmates.

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



**APPENDIX TABLE 5****Standard errors for table 3: Number of confined inmates in local jails, by characteristics, 2005, 2008, 2010, and 2015–2018**

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

...Not collected. The ASJ began collecting inmate counts by offense severity in 2015.

~Not applicable. Data represent a complete enumeration based on the 2005 Census of Jail Inmates.

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

## APPENDIX TABLE 6

### Standard errors for table 4: Percent of confined inmates in local jails, by characteristics, 2005, 2008, and 2010-2018

Characteristic	2005	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Sex</b>											
Male	~	0.10%	0.10%	0.12%	0.13%	0.14%	0.15%	0.11%	0.12%	0.12%	0.13%
Female	~	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.13
<b>Adults</b>											
Male	~	0.04%	0.04%	0.02%	0.03%	0.03%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.03%
Female	~	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.13
<b>Juvenile</b>											
Held as adult	~	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Held as juvenile	~	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	<0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	<0.01	0.02
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>											
White	~	0.41%	0.41%	0.43%	0.52%	0.55%	0.51%	0.46%	0.42%	0.45%	0.48%
Black	~	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.47	0.51	0.48	0.37	0.38	0.41	0.44
Hispanic	~	0.30	0.30	0.34	0.38	0.34	0.34	0.36	0.25	0.27	0.28
American Indian/ Alaska Native	~	0.17	0.17	0.14	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.12
Asian	~	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Other	~	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.11
<b>Conviction status</b>											
Convicted	~	0.41%	0.41%	0.42%	0.47%	0.52%	0.48%	0.47%	0.45%	0.43%	0.46%
Unconvicted	~	0.41	0.41	0.42	0.47	0.52	0.48	0.47	0.45	0.43	0.46
<b>Most serious type of offense</b>											
Felony	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.40%	0.39%	0.44%	0.47%
Misdemeanor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.36	0.36	0.41	0.44
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.24	0.18	0.23	0.26

...Not collected. The ASJ began collecting inmate counts by offense severity in 2015.

~Not applicable. Data represent a complete enumeration based on the 2005 Census of Jail Inmates.

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

## APPENDIX TABLE 7

### Standard errors for table 5: Average daily jail population, by size of jurisdiction, 2018

Jail jurisdiction size (ADP)	Jail jurisdictions		Total ADP		Mean ADP
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	<0.1	~	6,967	~	2.5
Less than 50 inmates	51.6	1.82%	2,157	0.30%	1.6
50-99	55.7	1.96	3,806	0.51	1.5
100-249	35.4	1.25	5,379	0.70	4.0
250-499	13.6	0.48	4,563	0.61	4.5
500-999	6.2	0.22	3,830	0.52	5.0
1,000-2,499	1.7	0.06	2,716	0.46	10.4
2,500 or more	1.2	0.04	6,113	0.72	92.5

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2018.

**APPENDIX TABLE 8****Standard errors for table 6: Jail capacity, midyear population, and percent of capacity occupied in local jails, 2005-2018**

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

~Not applicable. Data represent a complete enumeration based on the 2005 Census of Jail Inmates.

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

**APPENDIX TABLE 9****Standard errors for table 7: Percent of jail capacity occupied at midyear, by size of jurisdiction, 2018**

Jail jurisdiction size (ADP)	Midyear population	Rated capacity	Percent of capacity occupied at midyear	Percent of jail jurisdictions operating at more than 100% of rated capacity at midyear
Total	7,122	9,622	0.50%	1.88%
Less than 50 inmates	2,207	3,873	3.38	3.10
50-99	3,725	5,516	3.35	5.88
100-249	5,488	6,783	2.03	4.13
250-499	4,788	5,204	1.30	3.04
500-999	3,915	4,638	0.64	1.41
1,000-2,499	2,683	3,374	0.52	0.94
2,500 or more	6,092	8,320	0.75	1.10

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2018.

**APPENDIX TABLE 10****Standard errors for table 8: Inmate turnover rate and estimated average time in jail, by size of jurisdiction, 2018**

Jail jurisdiction size (ADP)	ADP	Annual admissions	Weekly inmate turnover rate	Estimated average time in jail
Total	6,967	155,281	0.67%	0.31 days
Less than 50 inmates	2,157	78,308	10.29	0.92
50-99	3,806	102,991	5.96	1.53
100-249	5,379	113,689	2.38	0.70
250-499	4,563	79,499	1.76	0.86
500-999	3,830	67,632	0.86	0.44
1,000-2,499	2,716	42,047	0.51	0.31
2,500 or more	6,113	65,543	0.64	0.54

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2018.

**APPENDIX TABLE 11****Standard errors for table 9: Persons under jail supervision, by confinement status, 2005-2018**

Year	Total	Held in jail	Supervised outside of a jail facility
2005	~	~	~
2006	3,783	3,552	1,151
2007	4,041	3,720	1,267
2008	4,732	4,016	2,327
2009	4,548	4,231	1,535
2010	5,897	5,430	1,960
2011	6,446	6,009	1,832
2012	8,438	7,684	2,418
2013	8,692	8,042	2,351
2014	9,248	8,382	2,707
2015	7,510	7,188	1,548
2016	6,543	5,943	1,868
2017	7,250	6,614	2,194
2018	8,057	7,122	2,859

~Not applicable. Data represent a complete enumeration based on the 2005 Census of Jail Inmates.

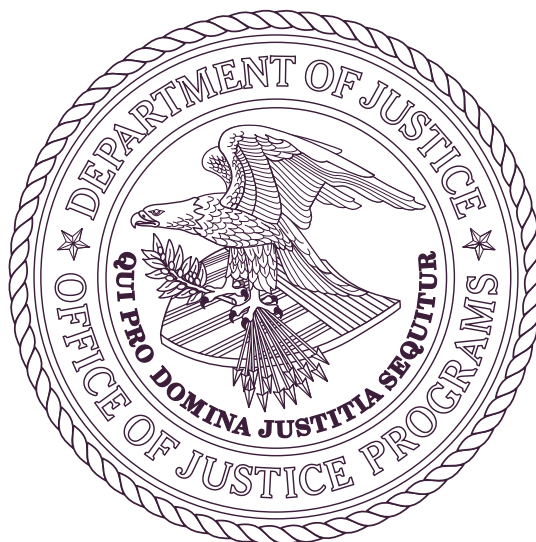
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2006–2018; and Census of Jail Inmates, 2005.

**APPENDIX TABLE 12****Standard errors for table 10: Staff employed in local jails, by sex, 2017 and 2018**

Job function	Number		Percent	
	2017	2018	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	3,903	4,172	~	~
<b>Correctional officers</b>	3,408	3,629	0.33%	0.32%
Male	2,142	2,225	0.29	0.28
Female	1,445	1,558	0.32	0.33
Inmate-to-correctional officer ratio	0.06	0.07		
<b>All other staff</b>	915	883	0.33%	0.32%
Male	534	506	0.19	0.17
Female	498	504	0.21	0.22

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2017 and 2018.



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

This report was written by Zhen Zeng. Todd Minton and Stephanie Mueller verified the report.

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