



Jail Inmates at Midyear 2013 - Statistical Tables

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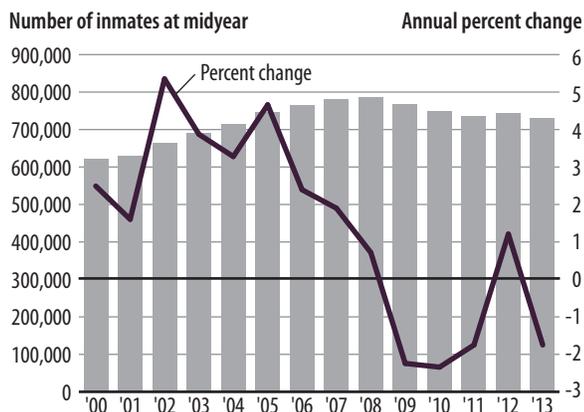
After a peak in the number of inmates confined in county and city jails at midyear 2008 (785,533), the jail population was significantly lower by midyear 2013 (731,208) (**figure 1, table 1**). However, the estimated decline between midyear 2012 and 2013 was not statistically significant. California's jails experienced an increase of about 12,000 inmates since midyear 2011. (For more information on California, see the text box on page 2.)

The jail incarceration rate—the confined population per 100,000 U.S. residents—declined slightly between midyear 2012 (237 per 100,000) and 2013 (231 per 100,000). This decline continues a downward trend from a high of 259 jail inmates per 100,000 residents in 2007.

Males represented at least 86% of the jail population since 2000. The female inmate population increased 10.9% (up 10,000 inmates) between midyear 2010 and 2013, while the male population declined 4.2% (down 27,500 inmates) (**table 2, table 3**). The female jail population grew by an average of about 1% each year between 2005 and 2013. In comparison, the male jail population declined an annual average of less than 1% every year since 2005 (not shown).

White inmates accounted for 47% of the total jail population, blacks represented 36%, and Hispanics represented 15% at midyear 2013. About 4,600 juveniles were held in local jails (less than 1% of the confined population), down from 5,400 during the same period in 2012.

FIGURE 1
Inmates confined in local jails at midyear and percent change in the jail population, 2000–2013



Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2000–2004 and midyear 2006–2012, and the Census of Jail Inmates, midyear 2005.

At midyear 2013, about 6 in 10 inmates were not convicted, but were in jail awaiting court action on a current charge—a rate unchanged since 2005. About 4 in 10 inmates were sentenced offenders or convicted offenders awaiting sentencing. From the first significant decline in the overall jail population since midyear 2009, the unconvicted population (down 24,000 inmates) outpaced the decline in the convicted inmate population (down 12,000 inmates).

California Public Safety Realignment

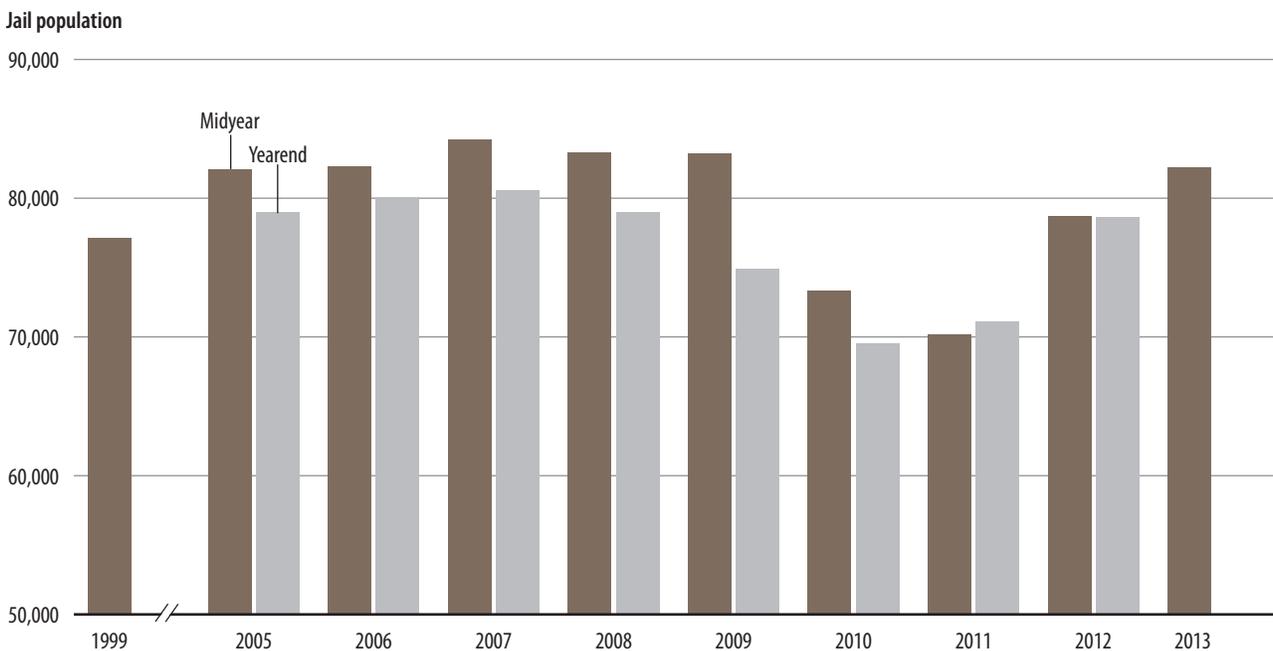
On May 23, 2011, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the ruling by a lower three-judge court that the State of California must reduce its prison population to 137.5% of design capacity (approximately 110,000 prisoners) within 2 years to alleviate overcrowding. In response, the California State Legislature and governor enacted two laws—AB 109 and AB 117—to reduce the number of inmates housed in state prisons starting October 1, 2011.

The Public Safety Realignment (PSR) policy is designed to reduce the prison population through normal attrition of the existing population while placing new nonviolent, nonserious, nonsex offenders under county jurisdiction for incarceration in local jail facilities. Inmates released from local jails will be placed under a county-directed post-release community supervision program instead of the state's parole system. The state is giving additional funding to the 58 counties in California to deal with the increased correctional population and responsibility; however, each county must develop a plan for custody and post-custody that best serves its needs.

After record low jail populations between yearend 2010 and yearend 2011, the California jail population increased by an estimated 7,600 inmates between yearend 2011 and midyear 2012 and by an estimated 3,500 inmates between midyear 2012 and midyear 2013 (**figure 2**).

At midyear 2013, characteristics of inmates held in California jails differed from the national jail population (when excluding California), including inmates' race and conviction status. In California jails, Hispanics accounted for 45% of the total inmate population, whites represented 32%, and blacks represented 20% of inmates (not shown). In comparison, Hispanics accounted for 11% of the national inmate population (excluding California), whites represented 49%, and blacks represented 38% of the jail inmate population. There was also a slight difference in the inmate conviction status. At midyear 2013, 43% of inmates held in California jails were convicted, compared to 37% confined in non-California jails. No differences were found among male and female and adult and juvenile inmate populations.

FIGURE 2
California's confined jail population, 1999 and 2005–2013



Note: The midyear population is the number of inmates held on the last weekday in June. The yearend count is the number of inmates held on December 31. See *Methodology* for detail on estimating California's midyear jail population. Data are rounded.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Jails, 1999 and 2005; Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2006–2013; and Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, yearend 2005–2012.

The majority of the jail inmates were held in less than 10% of jails

The largest jails (those with an average daily population (ADP) of 1,000 or more inmates) held 48% of the inmate population at midyear 2013, but accounted for 6% of all jail jurisdictions nationwide (table 4). In comparison, the smallest jail jurisdictions held 3% of the inmate population, but accounted for 38% of all jail jurisdictions. Jail jurisdictions with an ADP of 50 to 99 inmates and 100 to 249 inmates accounted for equal shares (about 20% each) of jail jurisdictions. Combined, these jail jurisdictions accounted for 18% of all inmates. Jail jurisdictions with an ADP of 250 to 999 inmates accounted for 17% of all jail jurisdictions, but held 31% of all inmates at midyear 2013. Similar patterns were observed in 2012 for all categories.

Bed space between 2012 and 2013 declined for the first time since 1982

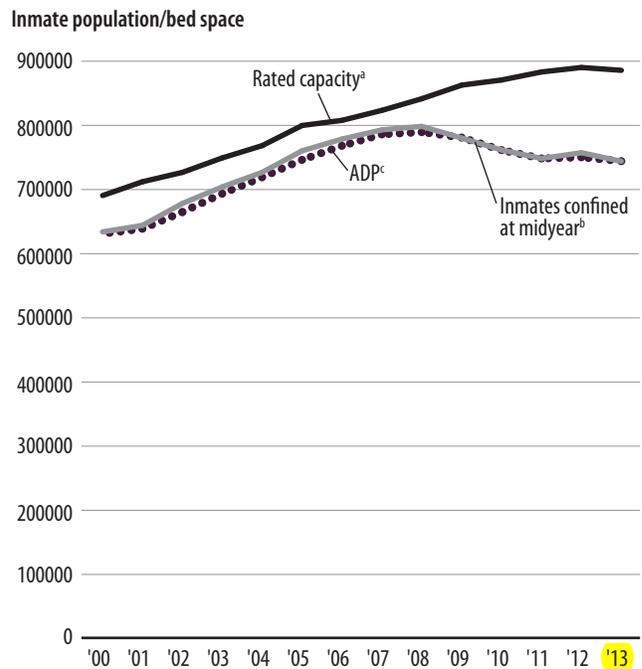
Rated capacity in jails reached 872,943 beds at midyear 2013, a decrease of 0.5% (down 4,453 beds) from 877,396 beds at midyear 2012; however, the change was not statistically significant (figure 3, table 5). The change between midyear 2012 and 2013 was the first decline in the rated capacity since the Annual Survey of Jails was first conducted in 1982. Rated capacity is the maximum number of beds or inmates allocated to each jail facility by a state or local rating official.

The percentage of rated capacity at midyear 2013 (84%) was the lowest since 1984 (86%). At midyear 2013, jail jurisdictions holding 1,000 or more inmates reported the highest percentage of occupied bed space (88%), compared to jails holding fewer than 50 inmates (64%) (table 6).

In addition to measuring the rated capacity occupied based on the inmate count at midyear, the measurement can be based on the ADP in jail jurisdictions during the 12-month period ending June 30, 2013, and by the number of inmates on the most crowded day during June 2013. Using these two measures, the nation's jails operated at about 84% of rated capacity on an average day and about 91% of rated capacity on their most crowded day in June 2013.

While the confined population and rated jail capacity both increased at roughly comparable rates from 2000 through 2008, the growth rates have diverged since 2008. The confined population declined by 1.4% on average per year, while rated capacity increased by 1.0% on average per year. The increase in capacity and decrease in confined population almost equally contributed to the decline in the percentage of capacity occupied, from 95% at midyear 2008 to 84% at midyear 2013.

FIGURE 3
Midyear custody population, average daily population, and rated capacity in local jails, 2000–2013



^aMaximum number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to a facility, excluding separate temporary holding areas. Based on revised data for 2010–2012.
^bNumber of inmates held on the last weekday in June.
^cSum of all inmates in jail each day for a year, divided by the number of days in the year. Based on revised data for 2012.
 Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2000–2004 and midyear 2006–2013, and the 2005 Census of Jail Inmates.

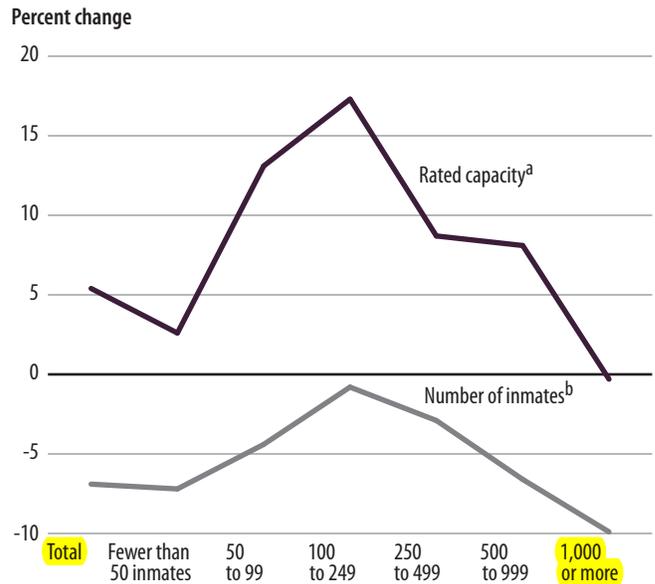
Jail jurisdictions holding between 100 and 249 inmates experienced the largest difference in change rates between rated capacity and the jail inmate population (figure 4). From midyear 2008 to 2013, these jail jurisdictions reported a decrease of 1% in their inmate custody population and a 17% increase in their rated capacity. Jail jurisdiction holding fewer than 50 inmates and jurisdictions holding 1,000 or more inmates, reported the smallest difference between change in their inmate population and change in their rated capacity. All other jail jurisdiction categories experienced a decline in their midyear jail population and an increase in their rated capacity.

Local jails admitted 11.7 million persons during the 12-month period ending midyear 2013

Local jails admitted an estimated 11.7 million persons during the 12-month period ending June 30, 2013, remaining stable since 2011 (11.8 million) and down from a peak of 13.6 million admissions in 2008. The number of persons admitted in 2013 was 16 times the size of the ADP (731,352) during the 12-month period ending June 30, 2013. (See *Methodology* for methods used to estimate admissions.)

More than a third of admissions during the last week of June 2013 were to the largest jail jurisdictions (table 7). In comparison, jail jurisdictions holding fewer than 50 inmates accounted for 7% of all jail admissions. For these jails, the number of inmates admitted was 34 times the size of the ADP between 2012 and 2013. These small jail jurisdictions also experienced the highest turnover rate (121%). The turnover rate was the smallest in large jail jurisdictions (44%). Higher turnover rates mean larger numbers of admissions and releases relative to the size of the ADP.

FIGURE 4
Percent change in the midyear custody population and rated capacity between 2008 and 2013



Note: Jurisdiction size is based on the average daily population (ADP) during the 12-month period ending June 30, 2006, the first year in the current Annual Survey of Jails series. ADP is the sum of all inmates in jail each day for a year, divided by the number of days in the year.

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2008 and 2013.

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TABLE 1**Inmates confined in local jails at midyear, average daily population, and incarceration rates, 2000–2013**

Year	Inmates confined at midyear ^a			Average daily population ^b			Jail incarceration rate ^c
	Total	Year-to-year change		Total	Year-to-year change		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
2000	621,149	15,206	2.5%	618,319	10,341	1.7%	220
2001	631,240	10,091	1.6	625,966	7,647	1.2	222
2002	665,475	34,235	5.4	652,082	26,116	4.2	231
2003	691,301	25,826	3.9	680,760	28,678	4.4	238
2004	713,990	22,689	3.3	706,242	25,482	3.7	243
2005	747,529	33,539	4.7	733,442	27,200	3.9	252
2006	765,819	18,290	2.4	755,320	21,878	3.0	256
2007	780,174	14,355	1.9	773,138	17,818	2.4	259
2008	785,533	5,359	0.7	776,573	3,435	0.4	258
2009	767,434	-18,099	-2.3	768,135	-8,438	-1.1	250
2010	748,728	-18,706	-2.4	748,553	-19,582	-2.5	242
2011	735,601	-13,127	-1.8	735,565	-12,988	-1.7	236
2012	744,524	8,923	1.2	737,369	1,804	0.2	237
2013	731,208	-13,316	-1.8	731,352	-6,017	-0.8	231
Average annual change							
2000–2012			1.5%			1.5%	
2012–2013			-1.8			-0.8	

^aNumber of inmates held on the last weekday in June.^bSum of all inmates in jail each day for a year, divided by the number of days in the year. Based on revised data for 2012.^cNumber of inmates confined at midyear per 100,000 U.S. residents.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2000–2004 and midyear 2006–2013, and the 2005 Census of Jail Inmates.

TABLE 2**Number of inmates in local jails, by characteristics, midyear 2000 and 2005–2013**

Characteristic	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 ^a	2012 ^a	2013 ^a
Total^b	621,149	747,529	765,819	780,174	785,533	767,434	748,728	735,601	744,524	731,208
Sex										
Male	550,162	652,958	666,819	679,654	685,862	673,728	656,360	642,300	645,900	628,900
Female	70,987	94,571	99,000	100,520	99,670	93,706	92,368	93,300	98,600	102,400
Adult	613,534	740,770	759,717	773,341	777,829	760,216	741,168	729,700	739,100	726,600
Male	543,120	646,807	661,164	673,346	678,657	667,039	649,284	636,900	640,900	624,700
Female	70,414	93,963	98,552	99,995	99,172	93,176	91,884	92,800	98,100	101,900
Juvenile^c	7,615	6,759	6,102	6,833	7,703	7,218	7,560	5,900	5,400	4,600
Held as adult ^d	6,126	5,750	4,835	5,649	6,410	5,846	5,647	4,600	4,600	3,500
Held as juvenile	1,489	1,009	1,268	1,184	1,294	1,373	1,912	1,400	900	1,100
Race/Hispanic origin^e										
White ^f	260,500	331,000	336,500	338,200	333,300	326,400	331,600	329,400	341,100	344,900
Black/African American ^f	256,300	290,500	295,900	301,700	308,000	300,500	283,200	276,400	274,600	261,500
Hispanic/Latino	94,100	111,900	119,200	125,500	128,500	124,000	118,100	113,900	112,700	107,900
American Indian/Alaska Native ^g	5,500	7,600	8,400	8,600	9,000	9,400	9,900	9,400	9,300	10,200
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander ^g	4,700	5,400	5,100	5,300	5,500	5,400	5,100	5,300	5,400	5,100
Two or more races ^f	...	1,000	700	800	1,300	1,800	800	1,200	1,500	1,600

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

...Not collected.

^aData for 2011–2013 are adjusted for nonresponse and rounded to the nearest 100.^bMidyear count is the number of inmates held on the last weekday in June.^cPersons age 17 or younger at midyear.^dIncludes juveniles who were tried or awaiting trial as adults.^eData adjusted for nonresponse and rounded to the nearest 100. See *Methodology*.^fExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.^gPrevious reports combined American Indians and Alaska Natives and Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders into an Other race category.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2000 and midyear 2006–2013, and the 2005 Census of Jail Inmates.

TABLE 3
Percent of inmates in local jails, by characteristics, midyear 2000 and 2005–2013

Characteristic	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Sex										
Male	88.6%	87.3%	87.1%	87.1%	87.3%	87.8%	87.7%	87.3%	86.8%	86.0%
Female	11.4	12.7	12.9	12.9	12.7	12.2	12.3	12.7	13.2	14.0
Adult										
Male	87.4	86.5	86.3	86.3	86.4	86.9	86.7	86.6	86.1	85.4
Female	11.3	12.6	12.9	12.8	12.6	12.1	12.3	12.6	13.2	13.9
Juvenile^a										
Held as adult ^b	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5
Held as juvenile	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Race/Hispanic origin^c										
White ^d	41.9%	44.3%	43.9%	43.3%	42.5%	42.5%	44.3%	44.8%	45.8%	47.2%
Black/African American ^d	41.3	38.9	38.6	38.7	39.2	39.2	37.8	37.6	36.9	35.8
Hispanic/Latino	15.2	15.0	15.6	16.1	16.4	16.2	15.8	15.5	15.1	14.8
American Indian/ Alaska Native ^{d,e}	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander ^{d,e}	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Two or more races ^d	...	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Conviction status^{b,c}										
Convicted	44.0%	38.0%	37.9%	38.0%	37.1%	37.8%	38.9%	39.4%	39.4%	38.0%
Male	39.0	33.2	32.8	32.9	32.3	33.0	...	...	...	...
Female	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.2	4.8	4.8	...	...	...	...
Unconvicted	56.0%	62.0%	62.1%	62.0%	62.9%	62.2%	61.1%	60.6%	60.6%	62.0%
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: Percentages are based on the total number of inmates held on the last weekday in June. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

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

^aPersons age 17 or younger at midyear.

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

^cData adjusted for nonresponse. See *Methodology*.

^dExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^ePrevious reports combined American Indians and Alaska Natives and Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders into an Other race category.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2000 and midyear 2006–2013, and the 2005 Census of Jail Inmates.

TABLE 4
Inmates confined in local jails at midyear, by size of jurisdiction, 2012–2013

Jurisdiction size ^b	Inmates confined at midyear ^a				Percent of all inmates	
	2012	2013	Difference	Percent change	2012	2013
Total	744,524	731,208	-13,316	-1.8%	100%	100%
Fewer than 50 inmates	25,091	23,545	-1,546	-6.2%	3.4%	3.2%
50 to 99	41,630	38,970	-2,660	-6.4	5.6	5.3
100 to 249	93,085	95,031	1,946	2.1	12.5	13.0
250 to 499	102,640	102,362	-278	-0.3	13.8	14.0
500 to 999	123,512	123,155	-357	-0.3	16.6	16.8
1,000 or more	358,567	348,145	-10,422	-2.9	48.2	47.6

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

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

^bBased on the average daily population (ADP) during the 12-month period ending June 30, 2006, the first year in the current Annual Survey of Jails series. ADP is the sum of all inmates in jail each day for a year, divided by the number of days in the year.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2012–2013.

TABLE 5
Rated capacity of local jails and percent of capacity occupied, 2000–2013

Year	Rated capacity ^c	Year-to-year change in rated capacity ^a		Percent of capacity occupied ^b	
		Number	Percent	Midyear ^d	Average daily population ^e
2000	677,787	25,466	3.9%	92.0%	91.2%
2001	699,309	21,522	3.2	90.0	89.5
2002	713,899	14,590	2.1	93.0	91.3
2003	736,471	22,572	3.2	94.0	92.4
2004	755,603	19,132	2.6	94.0	93.5
2005	786,954	33,398	4.1	95.0	93.2
2006	794,984	8,638	1.0	96.3	95.0
2007	810,543	15,863	2.0	96.3	95.4
2008	828,714	18,171	2.2	94.8	93.7
2009	849,895	21,181	2.6	90.3	90.4
2010	857,918	8,023	0.9	87.3	87.3
2011	870,422	12,504	1.5	84.5	84.5
2012	877,396	6,974	0.8	84.9	84.0
2013	872,943	-4,453	-0.5	83.8	83.8
Average annual change					
2000–2012	2.2%	19,003			
2012–2013	-0.5	-4,453			

Note: Based on revised data for 2010 to 2012.

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

^bBased on the confined inmate population divided by the rated capacity and multiplied by 100.

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

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

^eSum of all inmates in jail each day for a year, divided by the number of days in the year.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2000–2004 and midyear 2006–2013, and the 2005 Census of Jail Inmates.

TABLE 6
Percent of jail capacity occupied at midyear, by size of jurisdiction, 2012–2013

Jurisdiction size ^b	2012 ^a	2013
Total	84.9%	83.8%
Fewer than 50 inmates	66.2%	64.4%
50 to 99	72.1	69.4
100 to 249	79.5	77.9
250 to 499	87.5	87.3
500 to 999	85.9	84.9
1,000 or more	88.8	87.9

^aNumber of inmates held on the last weekday in June divided by the rated capacity multiplied by 100. Based on revised data for 2012.

^bBased on the average daily population (ADP) during the 12-month period ending June 30, 2006, the first year in the current Annual Survey of Jails series.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2012–2013.

TABLE 7**Average daily jail population, admissions, and turnover rate, by size of jurisdiction, week ending June 30, 2012 and 2013**

Jurisdiction size ^c	Average daily population ^a			Estimated number of admissions during the last week in June		Weekly turnover rate ^b	
	2012	2013	Difference	2012	2013	2012	2013
Total	737,369	731,352	-6,017	222,565	224,536	60.1%	60.2%
Fewer than 50 inmates	23,832	23,301	-531	15,987	15,296	130.6%	121.1%
50 to 99	42,778	38,721	-4,057	17,905	16,315	83.2	83.6
100 to 249	89,957	93,653	3,696	34,491	32,470	74.3	67.9
250 to 499	100,487	102,045	1,558	32,105	35,003	63.2	66.3
500 to 999	122,837	123,220	383	34,050	46,806	56.7	75.5
1,000 or more	357,478	350,412	-7,066	88,028	78,645	49.4	44.3

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. See *Methodology* for more detail on estimation procedures.

^aSum of all inmates in jail each day for a year. Based on revised data for 2012.

^bCalculated by adding weekly admissions and releases, dividing by the average daily population (ADP), and multiplying by 100. Based on revised data for 2012.

^cBased on the average daily population (ADP) during the 12-month period ending June 30, 2006, the first year in the current Annual Survey of Jails series.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2012–2013.

TABLE 8**Inmate population in jail jurisdictions reporting on confined persons being held for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), midyear 2002–2013**

Year	Jurisdictions reporting on holdings for ICE ^a	Inmates confined at midyear ^b	Confined persons held for ICE at midyear	
			Number	Percent of all inmates
2002	2,961	626,870	12,501	2.0%
2003	2,940	637,631	13,337	2.1
2004	2,962	673,807	14,120	2.1
2005	2,824	703,084	11,919	1.7
2006	2,784	698,108	13,598	1.9
2007	2,713	683,640	15,063	2.2
2008	2,699	704,278	20,785	3.0
2009	2,643	685,500	24,278	3.5
2010	2,531	622,954	21,607	3.5
2011	2,758	672,643	22,049	3.3
2012	2,716	690,337	22,870	3.3
2013	2,685	673,707	17,241	2.6

Note: The standard errors for 2012 (1,672) and 2013 (2,136) are based on the reported data and were not estimated for survey item nonresponse.

^aNot all jurisdictions reported on holdings for ICE.

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

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2002–2004 and midyear 2006–2013, and the 2005 Census of Jail Inmates.

TABLE 9
Persons under jail supervision, by confinement status and type of program, midyear 2000 and 2006–2013

Confinement status and type of program	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	687,033	826,041	848,419	858,385	837,647	809,360	798,417	808,622	790,649
Held in jail ^a	621,149	765,819	780,174	785,533	767,434	748,728	735,601	744,524	731,208
Supervised outside of a jail facility ^b	65,884	60,222	68,245	72,852	70,213	60,632	62,816	64,098	59,441
Weekend programs ^c	14,523	11,421	10,473	12,325	11,212	9,871	11,369	10,351	10,950
Electronic monitoring	10,782	10,999	13,121	13,539	11,834	12,319	11,950	13,779	12,023
Home detention ^d	332	807	512	498	738	736	809	2,129	1,337
Day reporting	3,969	4,841	6,163	5,758	6,492	5,552	5,200	3,890	3,683
Community service	13,592	14,667	15,327	18,475	17,738	14,646	11,680	14,761	13,877
Other pretrial supervision	6,279	6,409	11,148	12,452	12,439	9,375	10,464	7,738	7,542
Other work programs ^e	8,011	8,319	7,369	5,808	5,912	4,351	7,165	7,137	5,341
Treatment programs ^f	5,714	1,486	2,276	2,259	2,082	1,799	2,449	2,164	2,002
Other	2,682	1,273	1,857	1,739	1,766	1,983	1,731	2,149	2,687

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

^bNumber of persons under jail supervision but not confined on the last weekday in June. Excludes persons supervised by a probation or parole agency.

^cOffenders serve their sentences of confinement on weekends only (i.e., Friday to Sunday).

^dIncludes only persons without electronic monitoring.

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2000 and midyear 2006–2013.

APPENDIX TABLE 1
Standard errors for selected jail populations, 2012–2013

Characteristic	2012	2013
Total	8,438	8,692
Held in jail	7,684	8,042
Supervised outside a jail facility	2,418	2,351
Excluding weekenders	2,405	2,296
Weekend programs	369	508
Average daily population	7,769	7,943
Rated capacity	10,217	10,723
Admissions during the last week in June	3,616	13,198

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2012–2013.

APPENDIX TABLE 2
Standard errors for table 2: Number of inmates in local jails, by characteristics, midyear 2000 and 2005–2013

Characteristic	2012		2013	
	Reported data	Standard error	Reported data	Standard error
Sex				
Male	636,708	6,776	602,193	7,088
Female	97,190	1,404	98,015	1,469
Adult	728,547	7,655	695,817	8,049
Male	631,802	6,685	598,228	7,025
Female	96,745	1,398	97,589	1,467
Juvenile	5,351	241	4,391	199
Held as adult	4,489	230	3,366	143
Held as juvenile	862	84	1,025	139
Race/Hispanic origin				
White	304,762	4,370	297,745	4,574
Black/African American	245,376	4,608	225,751	4,860
Hispanic/Latino	100,682	2,958	93,133	2,580
American Indian/ Alaska Native	8,292	866	8,793	932
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	4,826	239	4,386	125
Two or more races	1,320	161	1,419	212
Conviction status				
Convicted	248,800	3,750	234,134	3,619
Unconvicted	383,152	5,918	381,588	6,740

Note: Standard errors are based on the reported data and were not estimated for survey item nonresponse.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2012–2013.

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Standard error ratio estimates for table 3: Percent of inmates in local jails, by characteristics, midyear 2000 and 2005–2013

Characteristic	Estimate	Standard error
Sex		
Male	86.0%	0.1%
Female	14.0	0.1
Adult		
	99.4%	--
Male	85.4	0.1
Female	13.9	0.1
Juvenile		
	0.6%	--
Held as adult	0.5	--
Held as juvenile	0.1	--
Race/Hispanic origin		
White	47.2%	0.5%
Black/African American	35.8	0.5
Hispanic/Latino	14.8	0.3
American Indians or Alaska Natives	1.4	0.1
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0.7	--
Two or more races	0.2	--
Conviction status		
Convicted	38.0%	0.5%
Unconvicted	62.0	0.5%

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

--Less than 0.05%.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2013.

APPENDIX TABLE 4

Standard errors for table 4: Inmates confined in local jails at midyear, by size of jurisdiction, 2012–2013

Jurisdiction size	Inmates confined at midyear	
	2012	2013
Total	7,684	8,042
Fewer than 50 inmates	2,192	2,589
50 to 99	3,070	3,185
100 to 249	4,002	4,313
250 to 499	4,633	5,092
500 to 999	4,174	4,109
1,000 or more	6,752	6,901

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2012–2013.

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Standard errors for table 6: Percent of jail capacity occupied at midyear, by size of jurisdiction, 2012–2013

Jurisdiction size	2012	2013
Total	10,217	10,723
Fewer than 50 inmates	3,059	3,264
50 to 99	4,318	4,525
100 to 249	5,818	6,269
250 to 499	6,161	6,858
500 to 999	5,098	5,138
1,000 or more	8,163	8,419

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2012–2013.

APPENDIX TABLE 6

Standard errors for table 7: Average daily jail population, admissions, and turnover rate, by size of jurisdiction, week ending June 30, 2012 and 2013

Jurisdiction size	Average daily population		Estimated number of admissions during the last week in June	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
Total	7,769	7,943	3,616	13,198
Fewer than 50 inmates	2,262	2,422	1,714	1,785
50 to 99	3,229	3,119	1,824	2,173
100 to 249	3,912	4,165	2,385	2,446
250 to 499	4,500	4,956	1,763	2,391
500 to 999	4,129	4,128	1,373	13,009
1,000 or more	6,800	6,974	1,567	1,584

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2012–2013.

APPENDIX TABLE 7

Standard errors for table 9: Persons under jail supervision, by confinement status and type of program, midyear 2000 and 2006–2013

Confinement status and type of program	2012	2013
Total	8,438	8,692
Held in jail	7,684	8,042
Supervised outside of a jail facility	2,418	2,351
Weekend programs	369	508
Electronic monitoring	747	624
Home detention	386	232
Day reporting	396	348
Community service	1,089	1,133
Other pretrial supervision	909	698
Other work programs	334	390
Treatment programs	261	230
Other	196	512

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2012–2013.

Methodology

Annual Survey of Jails

In years between the complete census of local jails, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) conducts the Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ). ASJ uses a stratified probability sample of jail jurisdictions to estimate the number and characteristics of local inmates nationwide. For the 2013 ASJ, the U.S. Census Bureau, as the collection agent, drew a sample of 891 jail jurisdictions (including 21 newly added existing California jail jurisdictions) represented by 946 jail facilities (referred to as reporting units). This sample represents over 2,800 jail jurisdictions nationwide. Local jail jurisdictions include counties (parishes in Louisiana) or municipal governments that administer one or more local jails.

In the adopted design, the over 2,800 jail jurisdictions nationwide were grouped into 10 strata. The 10 strata were defined by the crossing of two variables: the jail jurisdiction ADP in 2005, and whether in 2005 the jurisdiction held at least one juvenile. For 8 of the 10 strata, a random sample of jail jurisdictions was selected. For the remaining two strata, all jurisdictions were included in the sample. One stratum consisted of all jails (70) that were operated jointly by two or more jurisdictions (referred to as multi-jurisdictional jails). The other stratum (referred to as certainty stratum) consisted of all jail jurisdictions (267) that—

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

The 2013 ASJ differed from the 2006–2012 ASJs, as the 2013 ASJ included in the sample with a probability of one all California jail jurisdictions in response to the two enacted laws—AB 109 and AB 117 by the California State Legislature and governor—to reduce the number of inmates housed in state prisons starting October 1, 2011. The inclusion of all California jail jurisdictions resulted in an additional 21 jail jurisdictions (for a total sample size of 891 jurisdictions). Since the enactment of the two laws in recent years, the California jail population has experienced changes in size that cannot be compared to the changes of any other state in the U.S. For this reason, the California jail jurisdictions were put in separate strata so that they could represent only California jurisdictions. The same sampling design was adopted for the California jurisdictions.

BJS obtained data from sampled jail jurisdictions by mailed and web-based survey questionnaires. After follow-up phone calls and facsimiles, the response rate for data reporters was nearly 100% for critical items, such as the number of inmates

confined, ADP, and rated capacity. (See appendix tables 1-7 for standard errors associated with reported estimates from the 2013 ASJfi)

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

The 2013 ASJ sample comprised 946 reporting units. Ninety-one percent (or 859) of the 941 individual reporting units responded to the 2013 data collection, and 82 individual reporting units did not respond to the survey.*

BJS implemented nonresponse weight adjustment procedures to account for unit nonresponse, as it did in 2011 and 2012.

Respondent indicators

The respondent reporting unit indicator $JAILR_{hij}$ is set for each individual reporting unit j in jurisdiction i in stratum h on the file, based on the status of the individual reporting unit.

$$JAILR_{hij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if respondent or using prior year data} \\ 0 & \text{if nonrespondent, closed, or out-of-scope.} \end{cases}$$

The respondent jurisdiction indicator $JURISR_{hi}$ is set for each jurisdiction i in stratum h on the file, based on the value of $JAILR_{hij}$ for the reporting units within the jurisdiction.

$$JURISR_{hi} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} JAILR_{hij} \geq 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Active Indicators

The active reporting unit indicator $JAILA_{hij}$ is set for each individual reporting unit j in jurisdiction i in stratum h on the file, based on the status of the individual reporting unit.

$$JAILA_{hij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if respondent, using prior year data, or nonrespondent} \\ 0 & \text{if closed, or out-of-scope.} \end{cases}$$

The active jurisdiction indicator $JURISA_{hi}$ is set for each jurisdiction i in stratum h on the file, based on the value of $JAILA_{hij}$ for the reporting units within the jurisdiction.

$$JURISA_{hi} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} JAILA_{hij} \geq 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

*The sample initially comprised 946 units. However, 5 units were out-of-scope for the 2013 data collection because they had closed, either permanently or temporarily, which resulted in the sample of 941 active respondents.

Nonresponse weighting adjustment factor

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

$$F_{2h} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} W_{hi} \times JURISA_{hi}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} W_{hi} \times JURISR_{hi}}$$

where

n_h = number of jurisdictions sampled in stratum h,

W_{hi} = sample weight for jurisdiction i in stratum h.

Final weight

The final weight FW_{hi} for each jail jurisdiction on the 2013 ASJ data file is calculated as

$$FW_{hi} = W_{hi} \times F_{2h} \times JURISR_{hi}$$

where

W_{hi} = sample weight in jurisdiction i in stratum h.

JAILR_{hi} is used to set the final weight to 0 for units that are closed, out-of-scope, or nonrespondents.

Final weight post-stratification: California jail jurisdictions and the Public Safety Realignment

Because of the California Public Safety Realignment, between midyear 2011 and midyear 2013, California jails experienced a significant increase in the number of inmates (about 12,000 inmates) that was not experienced by jails nationwide. Consequently, California jails do not represent other jail jurisdictions nationwide. To ensure that the sampled California jail jurisdictions represent California jurisdictions only, BJS computed new weights. Without computing these new weights, the estimated nationwide jail population would be erroneously inflated.

The post-stratification final weight adjustment is calculated for each stratum from which California jurisdictions were sampled. More specifically for each stratum, two new strata and set of weights were created: one for the California jurisdictions (PS_{CAh}) and one for the non-California jurisdictions ($PS_{\bar{CA}h}$). In 2013, all California jail jurisdictions were included in the sample; however, not all of them responded.

The weight adjustment for California jail jurisdictions is computed as

$$PS_{CAh} = \frac{N_{CAh}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_{CAh}} JURISR_{CAhi}}$$

where

N_{CAh} = number of California jurisdictions in stratum h,

n_{CAh} = number of sampled California jurisdictions in stratum h

The post-stratification adjustment for non-California jurisdictions is computed as

$$PS_{\bar{CA}h} = \frac{N_{\bar{CA}h}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_{\bar{CA}h}} JURISR_{\bar{CA}hi}}$$

where

$N_{\bar{CA}h}$ = number of non-California jurisdictions in stratum h, computed as

$$N_{\bar{CA}h} = W_h \times \sum_{i=1}^{n_{\bar{CA}h}} JURISA_{\bar{CA}hi}$$

$n_{\bar{CA}h}$ = number of sampled non-California jurisdictions in stratum h.

Item nonresponse imputation

Critical items: Midyear inmate population, average daily population (ADP), and rated capacity

Based on the 2013 ASJ, about 99% of the 859 individual reporting units provided valid data on their midyear inmate population (853), average daily population (847), and rated capacity (849). To calculate a national midyear inmate population, ADP, and rated capacity estimate, data were estimated for the reporting units that did not report specific data.

Estimates were calculated based on the following criteria:

- Data for 5 individual reporting units included midyear inmate population data based on estimates from the 2012 ASJ.
- Data for 1 individual reporting unit included the midyear inmate population data based on estimates from the 2011 ASJ.
- Data for 11 individual reporting units included ADP data based on estimates from the 2012 ASJ.
- Data for 1 individual reporting unit included the ADP data based on their confined population at midyear 2013.

- Data for 7 individual reporting units included rated capacity data based on estimates from the 2012 ASJ.
- Data for 3 individual reporting unit included rated capacity data based on estimates from the 2011 ASJ.

Inmate characteristics

Based on the 2013 ASJ, more than 90% of the 859 individual reporting units provided valid data on sex, age, and race/Hispanic origin. Nearly 91% of respondents provided data on inmate conviction status. To calculate a national rate for inmate characteristics, data were estimated based on the ratio of the reported characteristic population to the total midyear confined population.

Weekly admission and release estimation procedures

Based on the 2013 ASJ, 847 of the 859 individual reporting units (98%) provided valid data on weekly admissions or releases. To calculate an overall weekly estimate, data on offender flows through local jails were estimated for the 12 reporting units that did not report specific data on admissions and releases. Release data were estimated for 3 reporting units that reported data on admissions, but not on releases. Nonresponse weight adjustments account for the 82 survey nonrespondents.

Estimates were calculated based on the following criteria:

- Data for 1 individual reporting unit included admission and release data based on estimates from the 2005 Census of Jail Inmates.
- Data for 1 individual reporting unit included admission and release data based on estimates from the 2007 ASJ.
- Data for 4 individual reporting units included admission and release data based on estimates from the 2011 ASJ.
- Data for 6 individual reporting units included admission and release data based on estimates from the 2012 ASJ.
- Release data for 3 individual reporting units were based on admission data reported in 2013.

Calculating annual admissions

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

(342,956). The number of annual admissions was calculated by multiplying the weekly admissions by 366 days and dividing by 7 days.

Calculating weekly turnover rates

Weekly jail turnover rates were modeled after the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey. Additional information on turnover rates is available at <http://www.bls.gov/jlt/>. Jail turnover rates were calculated by adding admissions and releases, and then dividing by the ADP. The turnover rate takes into account jail admissions and releases and gives an indication of the fluctuation of the jail population.

Jurisdiction size categories

For the 2011 through 2013 reports, BJS categorized jurisdiction sizes based on the ADP during the 12 months ending midyear 2006 (the first year in the current ASJ series). For the 2010 report, comparisons of size categories from midyear 2009 to midyear 2010 were based on the ADP during the 12 months ending midyear 2009. In previous reports (2007 through 2009), the size category comparisons were based on the 12 months ending midyear of the specific collection year. As a result, not all data in previous reports are comparable with data in this report.

Estimating California's 2012 midyear jail population

The ASJ is a sample survey, and data are not representative of individual states (except for California starting with the 2013 ASJ). In 2012, data from about 70% of California's jail jurisdictions were included in the 2006–2012 ASJs. Based on yearend data of California's jail population collected through BJS's Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 70% of California's jail jurisdictions included in the ASJ accounted for about 97.5% of all California's jail population in any given year from 2005 to 2011.

In 2012, to calculate a midyear jail population, BJS applied the proportion of the latest yearend non-ASJ sample of California's jail population to the midyear inmate population in the ASJ sample for that year.

For example:

ASJ sample of California's jail population at midyear 2012 = 76,667

Proportion of the latest non-ASJ sample of California jail population at yearend 2011 = 2.5868%.

$(76,667 * .025868) + (76,667) = 78,650$ estimated midyear jail population.

Jail functions

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

Within the ASJ, jails—

- receive individuals pending arraignment and hold them awaiting trial, conviction, or sentencing
- re-admit probation, parole, and bail bond violators and absconders
- temporarily detain juveniles pending 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, 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.

Terms and definitions used in the report

Admissions—Persons who 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 those who are booked into the facility for the first time. Excluded from jail admissions are inmates re-entering the facility after an escape, work release, medical appointment or treatment facility appointment, and bail and court appearances. BJS collects jail admissions for the last 7 days in June.

Average daily population (ADP)—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, 2012, and June 30, 2013).

Average annual change—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 *Calculating weekly turnover rates* for additional information.

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

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

Percent of capacity occupied—This percentage is calculated by taking the number of inmates (midyear or average daily population), dividing by the rated capacity, and multiplying by 100.

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 completion, bail or 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. These 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 to Sunday).



The Bureau of Justice Statistics, located in the Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, collects, analyzes, and disseminates statistical information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government. William J. Sabol is acting director.

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