



# Jail Inmates at Midyear 2012 - Statistical Tables

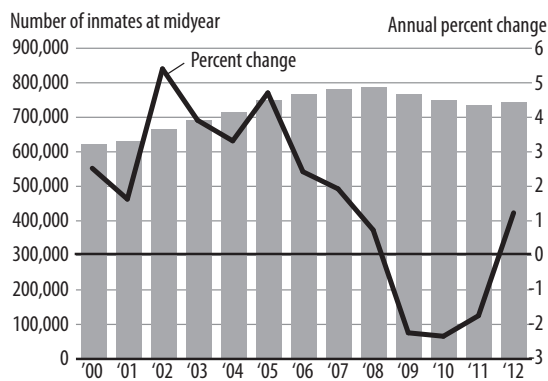
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After three consecutive years of decline in the jail inmate population, the number of persons confined in county and city jails (744,524) increased by 1.2% (or 8,923 inmates) between midyear 2011 and midyear 2012 (**figure 1, table 1**). The majority of the increase occurred in California jails. Excluding the increase in California's jail population, the nationwide jail population would have remained relatively stable during the period. (For more information on California, see the text box on page 2.)

The average daily population (ADP) in jails remained stable from 735,565 during the 12-month period ending June 30, 2011, and 735,983 during the 12-month period ending June 30, 2012. The jail incarceration rate—the confined population per 100,000 U.S. residents—remained stable between 2011 (236 per 100,000) and 2012 (237 per 100,000). The incarceration rate was down from a high of 259 jail inmates per 100,000 residents in 2007.

Overall, males accounted for 87% of the jail population at midyear 2012 (**tables 2 and 3**). Whites accounted for 46% of the total, blacks represented 37%, and Hispanics represented 15% of inmates. About 5,400 juveniles were held in local jails (or less than 1% of the confined population). At midyear 2012, 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.

**FIGURE 1**  
Inmates confined in local jails at midyear and percent change in the jail population, 2000–2012



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

## The majority of the increase in the jail inmate population occurred in large jails

Nearly 91% of the increase in the confined population during 2012 occurred in the largest jail jurisdictions—those with an average daily population of more than 1,000 inmates (**table 4**). The largest jails held 48% of the jail population at midyear 2012, but accounted for less than 10% of all jail jurisdictions nationwide. The population declined in jail jurisdictions holding 500 to 999 inmates. The share of offenders in jail jurisdictions holding less than 500 inmates did not change significantly between 2011 and 2012, indicating that these jail jurisdictions had somewhat similar rates of increase in their population.

## 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 two 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.

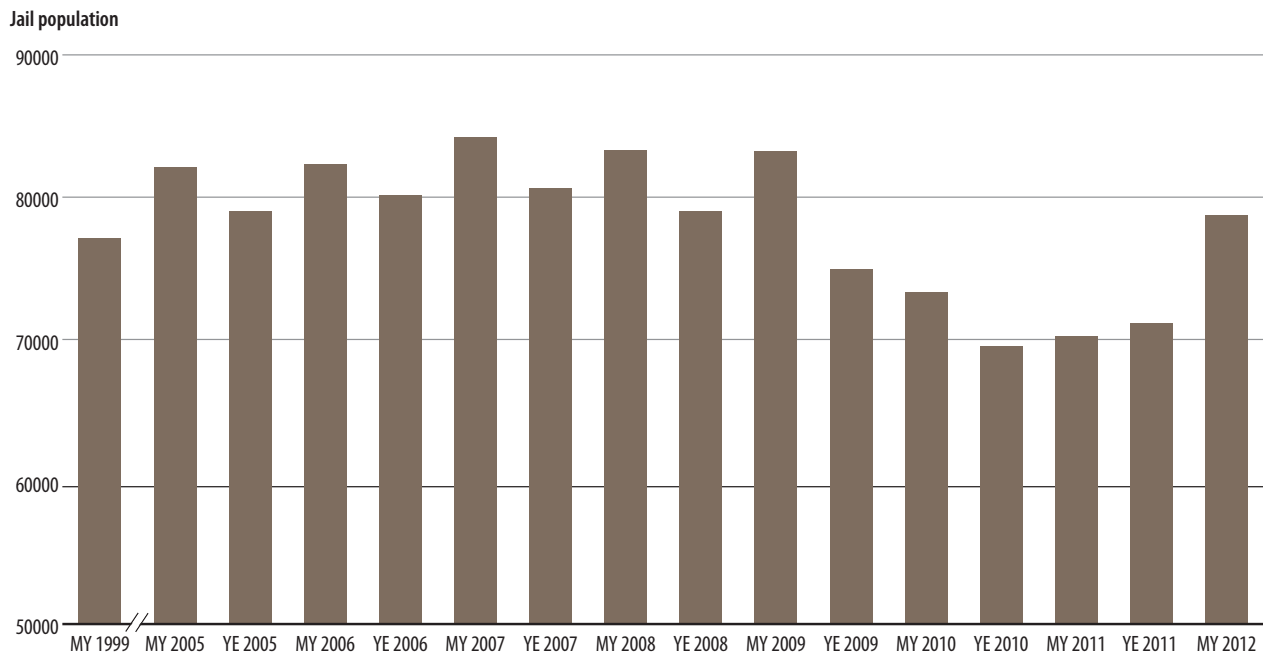
The Public Safety Realignment (PSR) policy is designed to reduce the prison population through normal attrition of the existing population while placing new nonviolent, nonserious, nonsex offenders under county jurisdiction for incarceration in local jail facilities. Inmates released from local jails 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 the needs of the county.

After record low jail populations between yearend 2010 and yearend 2011, the California jail population increased in 2012 by an estimated 7,600 inmates since yearend 2011 (figure 2).

The Bureau of Justice Statistics will continue to analyze population characteristics in California's jails and describe how these jails affect the nationwide jail population.

**FIGURE 2**  
California's confined jail population, 1999 and 2005–2012



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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Jails, 1999 and 2005; Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2006–2012; and Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, yearend 2005–2011.

**Increase in new bed space between 2011 and 2012 was nearly a third of the average annual increase since 2000, while the percentage of capacity occupied held steady**

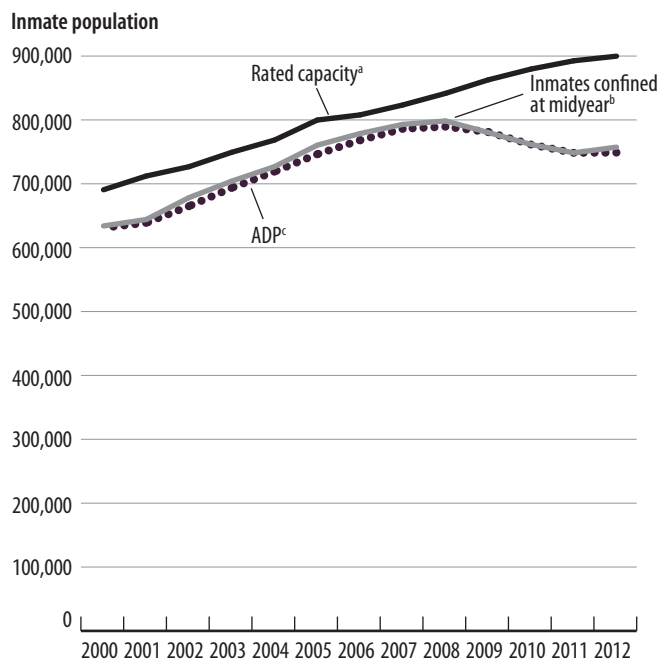
Rated capacity in jails reached 886,947 beds at midyear 2012, an increase of 0.8% (7,225 beds) from 879,722 beds in midyear 2011 (figure 3, table 5). The increase between 2011 and 2012 was about a third of the average annual increase each year between 2000 and 2011 (2.4% or 20,942 beds). Rated capacity is the maximum number of beds or inmates allocated to each jail facility by a state or local rating official.

The percentage of rated capacity occupied at midyear 2012 (84%) was the lowest since 1984 (86%). Jail jurisdictions holding 1,000 or more inmates reported the highest percentage of occupied bed space at midyear 2011 (88%) and 2012 (89%), compared to jails holding fewer than 50 inmates at midyear 2011 and 2012 (66% in each years) (table 6).

In addition to measuring the rated capacity occupied based on the inmate count at midyear, the measurement can be based on an ADP in jail jurisdictions during the 12-month period ending June 30, 2012, and by the number of inmates on the most crowded day in jails during June 2012. Using these two measures, the nation's jails operated at about 83% of rated capacity on an average day and about 90% of rated capacity on their most crowded day in June 2012.

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 about 1.3% on average per year, while rated capacity increased by about 1.7% 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% in 2008 to 84% in 2012.

**FIGURE 3**  
Annual counts of the midyear custody population, average daily population, and rated capacity in local jails, 2000–2012



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

<sup>c</sup>Sum of all inmates in jail each day for a year, divided by the number of days in the year. Based on revised data for 2011.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2000–2004 and midyear 2006–2012, 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 2012, these jail jurisdictions reported a 2.8% decline in their inmate custody population and a 21.6% increase in their rated capacity. The smallest jail jurisdictions, which held fewer than 50 inmates, reported the smallest difference between change in their inmate population (down 1.1%) and change in rated capacity (up 6.4%). With the exception of an increase in the inmate population for jail jurisdictions holding 50 to 99 inmates, all other jail jurisdictions experienced a decline in their midyear jail population and an increase in their rated capacity.

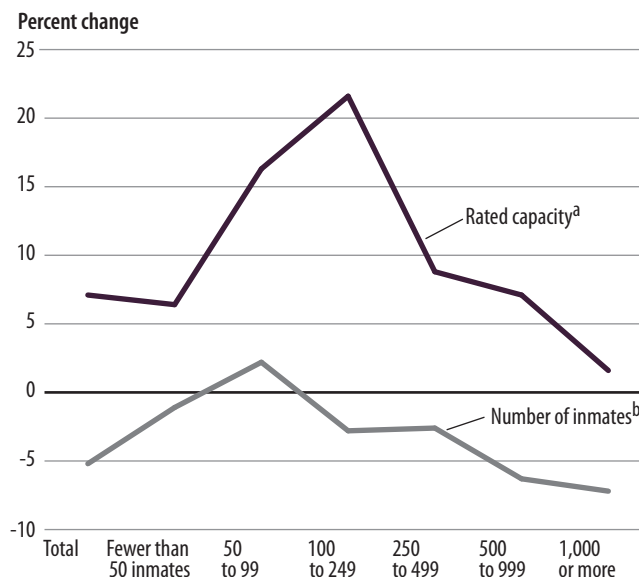
### Local jails admitted 11.6 million persons during the 12-month period ending midyear 2012

Local jails admitted an estimated 11.6 million persons during the 12-month period ending June 30, 2012, which was similar to 2011 (11.8 million) and down from 13.6 million in 2008. The number of persons admitted in 2012 was about 16 times the size of the ADP (735,983) during the 12-month period between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012. (See *Methodology* for methods used to estimate admissions.)

Nearly 4 in 10 admissions during the last week of June 2012 were to the largest jail jurisdictions (table 7). Jail jurisdictions holding fewer than 50 inmates accounted for 7.2% of all jail admissions. The number of inmates admitted was about 35 times the size of the ADP between 2011 and 2012. These small jail jurisdictions also experienced the

highest turnover rate (131%). The turnover rate in large jail jurisdictions was 50%. Higher turnover rates mean larger numbers of admissions and releases relative to the size of the average daily population.

**FIGURE 4**  
Percent change in the midyear custody population and rated capacity between 2008 and 2012



Note: Jurisdiction size is based on the average daily population (ADP) during the 12 months ending midyear 2006. ADP is the sum of all inmates in jail each day for a year, divided by the number of days in the year.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2008 and 2012.

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**TABLE 1****Inmates confined in local jails at midyear, average daily population, and incarceration rates, 2000–2012**

Year	Inmates confined at midyear <sup>a</sup>			Average daily population <sup>b</sup>			Jail incarceration rate <sup>c</sup>
	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	735,983	418	0.1	237
<b>Average annual change</b>							
2000–2011			1.5%			1.6%	
2011–2012			1.2			0.1	

Note: Year-to-year change is rounded and may not match difference in totals.

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

<sup>b</sup>Sum of all inmates in jail each day for a year, divided by the number of days in the year.

<sup>c</sup>Number of inmates confined at midyear per 100,000 U.S. residents.

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

**TABLE 2****Number of inmates in local jails, by characteristics, midyear 2000 and 2005–2012**

Characteristic	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 <sup>a</sup>	2012 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Total<sup>b</sup></b>	621,149	747,529	765,819	780,174	785,533	767,434	748,728	735,601	744,524
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	550,162	652,958	666,819	679,654	685,862	673,728	656,360	642,300	645,900
Female	70,987	94,571	99,000	100,520	99,670	93,706	92,368	93,300	98,600
<b>Adult</b>	613,534	740,770	759,717	773,341	777,829	760,216	741,168	729,700	739,100
Male	543,120	646,807	661,164	673,346	678,657	667,039	649,284	636,900	640,900
Female	70,414	93,963	98,552	99,995	99,172	93,176	91,884	92,800	98,100
<b>Juvenile<sup>c</sup></b>	7,615	6,759	6,102	6,833	7,703	7,218	7,560	5,900	5,400
Held as adult <sup>d</sup>	6,126	5,750	4,835	5,649	6,410	5,846	5,647	4,600	4,600
Held as juvenile	1,489	1,009	1,268	1,184	1,294	1,373	1,912	1,400	900
<b>Race/Hispanic origin<sup>e</sup></b>									
White <sup>f</sup>	260,500	331,000	336,500	338,200	333,300	326,400	331,600	329,400	341,100
Black/African American <sup>f</sup>	256,300	290,500	295,900	301,700	308,000	300,500	283,200	276,400	274,600
Hispanic/Latino	94,100	111,900	119,200	125,500	128,500	124,000	118,100	113,900	112,700
Other <sup>f,g</sup>	10,200	13,000	13,500	13,900	14,000	14,800	15,000	14,700	14,700
Two or more races <sup>f</sup>	...	1,000	700	800	1,300	1,800	800	1,200	1,500

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

...Not collected.

<sup>a</sup>Data for 2011 and 2012 are adjusted for nonresponse and rounded to the nearest 100.

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

<sup>c</sup>Persons under age 18 at midyear.

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

<sup>e</sup>Data adjusted for nonresponse and rounded to the nearest 100. See *Methodology*.

<sup>f</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

<sup>g</sup>Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders.

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

**TABLE 3**  
**Percent of inmates in local jails, by characteristics, midyear 2000 and 2005–2012**

Characteristic	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	88.6%	87.3%	87.1%	87.1%	87.3%	87.8%	87.7%	87.3%	86.8%
Female	11.4	12.7	12.9	12.9	12.7	12.2	12.3	12.7	13.2
<b>Adult</b>									
Male	98.8%	99.1%	99.2%	99.1%	99.0%	99.1%	99.0%	99.2%	99.3%
Female	87.4	86.5	86.3	86.3	86.4	86.9	86.7	86.6	86.1
<b>Juvenile<sup>a</sup></b>									
Held as adult <sup>b</sup>	1.2%	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%	0.7%
Held as juvenile	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6
<b>Race/Hispanic origin<sup>c</sup></b>									
White <sup>d</sup>	41.9%	44.3%	43.9%	43.3%	42.5%	42.5%	44.3%	44.8%	45.8%
Black/African American <sup>d</sup>	41.3	38.9	38.6	38.7	39.2	39.2	37.8	37.6	36.9
Hispanic/Latino	15.2	15.0	15.6	16.1	16.4	16.2	15.8	15.5	15.1
Other <sup>d,e,f</sup>	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Two or more races <sup>d,f</sup>	...	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
<b>Conviction status<sup>b,c</sup></b>									
Convicted	44.0%	38.0%	37.9%	38.0%	37.1%	37.8%	38.9%	39.4%	39.4%
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%
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.

<sup>a</sup>Persons under age 18 at midyear.

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

<sup>c</sup>Data adjusted for nonresponse. See *Methodology*.

<sup>d</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

<sup>e</sup>Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders.

<sup>f</sup>Based on revised data for 2011.

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

**TABLE 4**  
**Inmates confined in local jails at midyear, by size of jurisdiction, 2011–2012**

Jurisdiction size <sup>b</sup>	Inmates confined at midyear <sup>a</sup>				Percent of all inmates	
	2011	2012	Difference	Percent change	2011	2012
Total	735,601	744,524	8,923	1.2%	100%	100%
Fewer than 50 inmates	24,592	25,091	499	2.0%	3.3%	3.4%
50 to 99	41,091	41,630	539	1.3	5.6	5.6
100 to 249	92,120	93,085	965	1.0	12.5	12.5
250 to 499	101,535	102,640	1,105	1.1	13.8	13.8
500 to 999	125,785	123,512	-2,273	-1.8	17.1	16.6
1,000 or more <sup>b</sup>	350,477	358,567	8,090	2.3	47.6	48.2

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

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

<sup>b</sup>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.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2011–2012.

**TABLE 5**  
**Rated capacity of local jails and percent of capacity occupied, 2000–2012**

Year	Rated capacity <sup>c</sup>	Year-to-year change in rated capacity <sup>a</sup>		Percent of capacity occupied <sup>b</sup>	
		Number	Percent	Midyear <sup>d</sup>	Average daily population <sup>e</sup>
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	866,782	16,887	2.0	86.4	86.4
2011	879,722	12,940	1.5	83.6	83.6
2012	886,947	7,225	0.8	83.9	83.0
<b>Average annual change</b>					
2000–2011	2.4%	20,942			
2011–2012	0.8	7,225			

Note: Rated capacity data for 2000-2004 and 2006-2012 were survey estimates subject to sampling error. Year-to-year change is rounded and may not match difference in totals.

<sup>a</sup>Increase 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.

<sup>b</sup>Based on the confined inmate population divided by the rated capacity and multiplied by 100.

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

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

<sup>e</sup>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, midyear 2000–2004 and midyear 2006–2012, and the 2005 Census of Jail Inmates.

**TABLE 6**  
**Percent of jail capacity occupied at midyear, by size of jurisdiction, 2011–2012**

Jurisdiction size <sup>b</sup>	Percent of capacity occupied <sup>a</sup>	
	2011	2012
Total	83.6%	83.9%
Fewer than 50 inmates	65.9%	66.2%
50 to 99	72.8	72.1
100 to 249	74.3	73.5
250 to 499	86.4	87.5
500 to 999	85.8	85.9
1,000 or more	88.1	88.8

<sup>a</sup>Number of inmates held on the last weekday in June divided by the rated capacity multiplied by 100.

<sup>b</sup>Based on the average daily population 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, 2011–2012.

**TABLE 7****Average daily jail population, admissions, and turnover rate, by size of jurisdiction, week ending June 30, 2011 and 2012**

Jurisdiction size <sup>c</sup>	Average daily population <sup>a</sup>			Estimated number of admissions during the last week in June		Weekly turnover rate <sup>b</sup>	
	2011	2012	Difference	2011	2012	2011	2012
Total	735,565	735,983	418	226,944	222,565	61.4%	60.2%
Fewer than 50 inmates	24,378	23,832	-546	15,217	15,987	125.8%	130.6%
50 to 99	40,857	42,778	1,921	17,157	17,905	83.3	83.2
100 to 249	91,212	89,957	-1,255	35,944	34,491	77.4	74.3
250 to 499	100,567	100,487	-80	34,772	32,105	68.3	63.2
500 to 999	126,099	122,837	-3,262	35,596	34,050	56.9	56.7
1,000 or more	352,452	356,092	3,640	88,257	88,028	49.9	49.6

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

<sup>a</sup>Sum of all inmates in jail each day for a year. Based on revised data for 2011.

<sup>b</sup>Calculated by adding weekly admissions and releases, dividing by the average daily population and multiplying by 100. Based on revised data for 2011.

<sup>c</sup>Based on the average daily population 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, 2011–2012.

**TABLE 8****Inmate population in jail jurisdictions reporting on confined persons being held for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), midyear 2002–2012**

Year	Jurisdictions reporting on holdings for ICE <sup>a</sup>	Inmates confined at midyear <sup>b</sup>	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

<sup>a</sup>Not all jurisdictions reported on holdings for ICE.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2002–2004 and midyear 2006–2012, and the 2005 Census of Jail Inmates.



**TABLE 9****Persons under jail supervision, by confinement status and type of program, midyear 2000 and 2006–2012**

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

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

<sup>b</sup>Number of persons under jail supervision but not confined on the last weekday in June. Excludes persons supervised by a probation or parole agency.

<sup>c</sup>Offenders serve their sentences of confinement on weekends only (i.e., Friday to Sunday).

<sup>d</sup>Includes only persons without electronic monitoring.

<sup>e</sup>Includes persons in work release programs, work gangs, and other alternative work programs.

<sup>f</sup>Includes persons under drug, alcohol, mental health, and other medical treatment.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2000 and midyear 2006–2012.

**TABLE 10****Estimated standard errors for selected jail populations, 2012**

Confinement status	Total	Standard error	Relative standard error <sup>a</sup>
Total	808,622	8,645	1.1%
Held in jail <sup>b</sup>	744,524	7,874	1.1%
Supervised outside a jail facility <sup>c</sup>	64,098	2,426	3.8
Excluding weekenders	53,746	2,411	4.5
Weekend programs	10,351	370	3.6
Average daily population <sup>d</sup>	735,983	7,966	1.1
Rated capacity <sup>e</sup>	886,947	13,565	1.5
Admissions during the last week in June <sup>f</sup>	222,565	3,674	1.7

<sup>a</sup>Calculated by dividing the standard error by the survey estimates and multiplying by 100.

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

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

<sup>d</sup>Total adjusted from 727,374 for nonresponse. See *Methodology*.

<sup>e</sup>Total adjusted from 879,637 for nonresponse. See *Methodology*.

<sup>f</sup>Total adjusted from 219,237 for nonresponse. See *Methodology*.

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

**TABLE 11**  
**Estimated standard errors, by selected inmate characteristics, midyear 2012**

Characteristic	Total <sup>a</sup>	Survey estimate	Standard error	Relative standard error (percent) <sup>b</sup>
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	645,900	636,708	6,935	1.1%
Female	98,600	97,190	1,433	1.5
<b>Adult</b>	739,100	728,547	7,846	1.1%
<b>Juvenile<sup>c</sup></b>	5,400	5,351	242	4.5%
Held as adult <sup>d</sup>	4,600	4,489	231	5.1
Held as juvenile	900	862	84	9.7
<b>Race/Hispanic origin<sup>e</sup></b>				
White <sup>f</sup>	341,100	304,762	4,463	1.5%
Black/African American <sup>f</sup>	274,600	245,376	4,654	1.9
Hispanic/Latino	112,700	100,682	2,969	2.9
Other <sup>f,g</sup>	14,700	13,118	901	6.9
Two or more races <sup>f</sup>	1,500	1,320	161	12.2
<b>Conviction status<sup>d,e</sup></b>				
Convicted	293,100	248,800	3,769	1.5%
Unconvicted	451,400	383,152	6,055	1.6

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

<sup>a</sup>Data adjusted for nonresponse and rounded to the nearest 100.

<sup>b</sup>Calculated by dividing the standard error by the survey estimates and multiplying by 100.

<sup>c</sup>Persons under age 18 at midyear.

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

<sup>e</sup>Total rounded to nearest 100.

<sup>f</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

<sup>g</sup>Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders.

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

**TABLE 12**  
**Estimated percentages of local jail inmates, by selected characteristics and ratio estimates, midyear 2012**

Characteristic	Estimate	Standard error
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	86.8%	0.1%
Female	13.2	0.1
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>		
White <sup>a</sup>	45.8%	0.5%
Black/African American <sup>a</sup>	36.9	0.5
Hispanic/Latino	15.1	0.4
Other <sup>a,b</sup>	2.0	0.1
Two or more races <sup>a</sup>	0.2	--
<b>Conviction status<sup>c</sup></b>		
Convicted	39.4%	0.5%
Unconvicted	60.6	0.5

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

--Less than 0.05%.

<sup>a</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

<sup>b</sup>Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders.

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

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

# 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 sample of jail jurisdictions to estimate the number and characteristics of local inmates nationwide. For the 2012 ASJ, the U.S. Census Bureau, as the collection agent, drew a sample of 874 jail jurisdictions represented by 929 jail facilities (referred to as reporting units). This sample represents about 2,800 jail jurisdictions nationwide. Local jail jurisdictions include counties (parishes in Louisiana) or municipal governments that administer one or more local jails.

The 2012 ASJ sample included all jails with certainty (67) that were operated jointly by two or more jurisdictions (also referred to as multi-jurisdictional jails). Other jail jurisdictions included with certainty (268) were those that—

- held juvenile inmates at the time of the 2005 Census of Jail Inmates and had an average daily population (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 remaining jurisdictions were stratified into two groups: jurisdictions with jails holding at least one juvenile on June 30, 2005, and jails holding only adults on that date. Using stratified random sampling, 538 jurisdictions were selected from eight strata based on the two conditions described above, and from four strata based on the average daily jail inmate population reported in the latest Census of Jail Inmates completed in 2005.

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 tables 10, 11, and 12 for standard errors associated with reported estimates from the ASJ 2012.)

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

The 2012 ASJ sampling frame comprised 929 reporting units. Ninety-four percent (or 861) of the 920 individual reporting units responded to the 2012 data collection, and 59 individual reporting units did not respond to the survey.\*

\*The sampling frame initially comprised 929 units. However, nine units were out-of-scope for the 2012 data collection because they had closed, either permanently or temporarily, which resulted in the sampling frame of 920 active respondents.

BJS imputed the data for six of these 59 non-responding reporting units, as they belong to jurisdictions with at least one responding reporting unit (hence their jurisdiction is partial responder). For the remaining 53 reporting units (that did not respond) BJS implemented nonresponse weights adjustment procedures.

## 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.

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

**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 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 2012 ASJ data file is calculated as

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

where

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

$JURISR_{hi}$  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 2012, California jails experienced a significant increase in the number of inmates (about 8,500 inmates) that was not experienced by jails nationwide. Consequently, California jails do not represent other jail jurisdictions nationwide. To ensure that the sampled (both with certainty and non-certainty) California jail jurisdictions represent California jurisdictions only, BJS computed new weights. Without computing 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 are created: one for the California jurisdictions ( $PS_{CAh}$ ) and one for the non-California jurisdictions ( $PS_{\bar{CA}h}$ ). The weights for those strata from which California jail jurisdictions were not sampled remain unchanged.

The post-stratification 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 jail jurisdictions in stratum h (as determined from the 2005 Census of Jail Inmates),

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

Note that there were a total of 10 California jail jurisdictions that belonged to two strata from which no California jail jurisdictions were sampled. Those 10 jail jurisdictions were moved from their original strata and placed into the most similar stratum from which California jail jurisdictions were sampled.

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 jail jurisdictions in stratum h.

**Item nonresponse imputation**

**Average daily population (ADP) and rated capacity**

Based on the 2012 ASJ, over 99% of the 867 (including estimates for six nonrespondents) individual reporting units provided valid data on their ADP (860) and rated capacity (862). To calculate a national 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 7 individual reporting units included ADP data based on estimates from the 2011 Annual Survey of Jails.
- Data for 2 individual reporting units included data based on the design capacity reported in the 2012 Annual Survey of Jails.
- Data for 3 individual reporting units included rated capacity data based on estimates from the 2011 Annual Survey of Jails.

### ***Inmate characteristics***

Based on the 2012 ASJ, about 98% of the 867 (including estimates for six nonrespondents) individual reporting units provided valid data on sex and 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 2012 ASJ, 844 of the 867 (including estimates for six nonrespondents) individual reporting units (97%) 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 23 reporting units that did not report specific data on admissions and releases. Release data were estimated for 9 reporting units that reported data on admissions, but not on releases.

Estimates were calculated based on the following criteria:

- Data for 1 individual reporting unit included admission and release data based on estimates from the 2007 ASJ.
- Data for 1 individual reporting unit included admission and release data based on estimates from the 2009 ASJ.
- Data for 5 individual reporting units included admission and release data based on estimates from the 2010 ASJ.
- Data for 16 individual reporting units included admission and release data based on estimates from the 2011 ASJ.
- Release data for 9 individual reporting units were based on admission data reported in 2012.

### **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 and 2012 reports, BJS categorized jurisdiction sizes, based on the average daily jail population during the 12 months ending midyear 2006 (which was 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 midyear jail population**

The ASJ is a sample survey, and data are not representative of individual states. Data from about 70% of California's jail jurisdictions are included in the 2006-2012 Annual Survey of Jails. 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 ASJ accounted for about 97.5% of all California's jail population in any given year from 2005 to 2011.

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 adjudication. Facilities include jails and city or county correctional centers; special jail facilities, such as medical or treatment release centers, halfway houses, and work farms; and temporary holding or lockup facilities that are part of the jail’s combined function. Inmates sentenced to jail facilities usually 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 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 are officially booked and housed in jails by formal legal document and the authority of the courts or some other official agency. Jail admissions include persons sentenced to weekend programs and who are booked into the facility for the first time. Excluded from jail admissions are inmates re-entering the facility after an escape, work release, medical appointment or treatment facility appointment, and bail and court appearances. BJS collects jail admissions for the last 7 days in June.

**Average daily population**—The average is derived by the sum of inmates in jail each day for a year, divided by the number of days in the year (i.e., between July 1, 2011, and June 30, 2012).

**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 366 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 at midyear, 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. 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).



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