



# Jail Inmates at Midyear 2014

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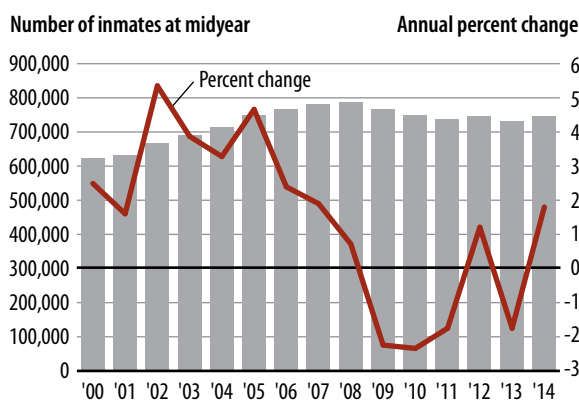
The number of inmates confined in county and city jails was an estimated 744,600 at midyear 2014 (**figure 1, table 1**). The jail population remained steady at the 2012 level and was significantly lower than the peak of an estimated 785,500 at midyear 2008. Since 2000, the jail inmate population increased about 1% each year.

The jail incarceration rate—the confined jail population per 100,000 U.S. residents—decreased steadily from a peak of 259 inmates per 100,000 at midyear 2007 to 234 per 100,000 at midyear 2014. The adult only jail incarceration rate has also declined from a high of 340 inmates per 100,000 at midyear 2007 to 302 per 100,000 at midyear 2014.

This report summarizes data from the Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ) which is conducted in years between the complete census of local jails. ASJ uses a stratified probability sample of jail jurisdictions to estimate the number and characteristics of local inmates nationwide. The 2014 ASJ sample consisted of 891 jail jurisdictions, represented by 942 jail facilities (referred to as reporting units). This sample

represents about 2,750 jail jurisdictions nationwide. Local jail jurisdictions include counties (parishes in Louisiana) or municipal governments that administer one or more local jails.

**FIGURE 1**  
Inmates confined in local jails at midyear and percent change in the jail population, 2000–2014



Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2000–2004 and midyear 2006–2014; and Census of Jail Inmates, midyear 2005.

## HIGHLIGHTS

- The number of inmates confined in county and city jails was an estimated 744,600 at midyear 2014, which was significantly lower than the peak of 785,500 inmates at midyear 2008.
- Since 2000, the jail inmate population increased about 1% each year.
- The jail incarceration rate decreased from a peak of 259 per 100,000 in 2007 to 234 per 100,000 at midyear 2014.
- The female inmate population increased 18.1% between midyear 2010 and 2014, while the male population declined 3.2%.
- White inmates accounted for 47% of the total jail population, blacks represented 35%, and Hispanics represented 15%.
- About 4,200 juveniles age 17 or younger were held in local jails at midyear 2014. They accounted for 0.6% of the confined population, down from 1.2% at midyear 2000.
- Nearly 90% or 3,700 juvenile inmates were tried or awaiting trial in adult court. The number of juveniles not charged as an adult declined by 74% between midyear 2010 and 2014.
- Since 2000, 95% of the growth in the overall jail inmate population (123,500) was due to the increase in the unconvicted population (117,700 inmates).
- Local jails admitted about 11.4 million persons during the 12-month period ending June 30, 2014, which was down from a peak of 13.6 million in 2008.

**TABLE 1****Inmates confined in local jails at midyear, average daily population, and incarceration rates, 2000–2014**

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		Adults and juveniles <sup>d</sup>	Adults only
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		
2000	621,149**	15,206	2.5%	618,319**	10,341	1.7%	220	292
2001	631,240**	10,091	1.6	625,966**	7,647	1.2	222	294
2002	665,475**	34,235	5.4	652,082**	26,116	4.2	231	307
2003	691,301**	25,826	3.9	680,760**	28,678	4.4	238	315
2004	713,990**	22,689	3.3	706,242**	25,482	3.7	243	322
2005	747,529	33,539	4.7	733,442	27,200	3.9	252	334
2006	765,819**	18,290	2.4	755,320	21,878	3.0	256	338
2007	780,174**	14,355	1.9	773,138	17,818	2.4	259	340
2008	785,533**	5,359	0.7	776,573**	3,435	0.4	258	338
2009	767,434**	-18,099	-2.3	768,135**	-8,438	-1.1	250	327
2010	748,728	-18,706	-2.4	748,553	-19,582	-2.5	242	315
2011	735,601	-13,127	-1.8	735,565	-12,988	-1.7	236	307
2012	744,524	8,923	1.2	737,369	1,804	0.2	237	308
2013	731,208	-13,316	-1.8	731,352	-6,017	-0.8	231	299
2014*	744,592	13,384	1.8	738,975	7,623	1.0	234	302
<b>Average annual change</b>								
2000–2013			1.3%			1.3%		
2013–2014			1.8			1.0		

Note: Detail may not sum to total because of rounding. See appendix table 1 for standard errors.

\*Comparison year on confined inmates and average daily population.

\*\*Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level. See *Methodology* for tests of significance.

<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.

<sup>d</sup>Juveniles are persons age 17 or younger at midyear.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2000–2004 and midyear 2006–2014; and Census of Jail Inmates, midyear 2005.

Males have made up at least 85% of the jail population since 2000. The female inmate population increased 18.1% (up 16,700 inmates) between midyear 2010 and 2014, while the male population declined 3.2% (down 20,900 inmates) (table 2, table 3). The female jail population grew by an average of about 1.6% every year between 2005 and 2014. In comparison, the male jail population declined by 0.3% every year since 2005 (not shown).

White inmates accounted for 47% of the total jail population, blacks represented 35%, and Hispanics represented 15% at midyear 2014. From midyear 2010 to 2014, white inmates increased by 21,200, while black (19,400) and Hispanic (7,500) inmates declined.

**TABLE 2**  
**Number of inmates in local jails, by characteristics, midyear 2000 and 2005–2014**

Characteristic	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 <sup>a</sup>	2012 <sup>a</sup>	2013 <sup>a</sup>	2014 <sup>aa</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	731,208	744,592
<b>Sex</b>											
Male	550,162**	652,958**	666,819**	679,654**	685,862**	673,728**	656,360**	642,300	645,900	628,900	635,500
Female	70,987**	94,571**	99,000**	100,520**	99,670**	93,706**	92,368**	93,300**	98,600**	102,400**	109,100
<b>Adult</b>	613,534**	740,770	759,717**	773,341**	777,829**	760,216**	741,168	729,700	739,100	726,600	740,400
Male	543,120**	646,807**	661,164**	673,346**	678,657**	667,039**	649,284**	636,900	640,900	624,700	631,600
Female	70,414**	93,963**	98,552**	99,995**	99,172**	93,176**	91,884**	92,800**	98,100**	101,900**	108,800
<b>Juvenile<sup>c</sup></b>	7,615**	6,759**	6,102**	6,833**	7,703**	7,218**	7,560**	5,900**	5,400**	4,600	4,200
Held as adult <sup>d</sup>	6,126**	5,750**	4,835**	5,649**	6,410**	5,846**	5,647**	4,600**	4,600**	3,500	3,700
Held as juvenile	1,489**	1,009	1,268	1,184	1,294	1,373	1,912**	1,400	900	1,100	500
<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	344,900	352,800
Black/African American <sup>f</sup>	256,300	290,500**	295,900**	301,700**	308,000**	300,500**	283,200**	276,400**	274,600	261,500	263,800
Hispanic/Latino	94,100**	111,900	119,200**	125,500**	128,500**	124,000**	118,100**	113,900	112,700	107,900	110,600
American Indian/ Alaska Native <sup>fg</sup>	5,500**	7,600**	8,400	8,600	9,000	9,400	9,900	9,400	9,300	10,200	10,400
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander <sup>fg</sup>	4,700**	5,400**	5,100**	5,300**	5,500**	5,400**	5,100**	5,300**	5,400	5,100**	6,000
Two or more races <sup>f</sup>	...	1,000	700	800	1,300	1,800**	800	1,200	1,500**	1,600**	1,000
<b>Conviction status<sup>e,h</sup></b>											
Convicted	271,300	284,400	290,000**	296,700**	291,200**	290,100**	291,300**	289,600**	293,100**	278,000	277,100
Unconvicted	349,800**	463,200	475,800	483,500**	494,200**	477,300	457,400	446,000**	451,400**	453,200	467,500

Note: Detail may not sum to total because of rounding. See appendix table 2 for reported data and appendix table 3 for standard errors.  
...Not collected.

\*Comparison year for each characteristic.

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

<sup>a</sup>Data for 2011–2014 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 age 17 or younger 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>Previous reports combined American Indians and Alaska Natives and Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders into an Other race category.

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

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2000 and midyear 2006–2014; and Census of Jail Inmates, midyear 2005.

About 4,200 juveniles age 17 or younger were held in local jails at midyear 2014. They accounted for 0.6% of the confined population, down from 1.2% at midyear 2000. Nearly 90% or 3,700 juvenile inmates were tried or awaiting trial in adult court. The number of juveniles not charged as an adult declined by 74% between midyear 2010 and 2014 (from 1,900 to 500 inmates).

At midyear 2014, 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 midyear 2013 to 2014, the number of unconvicted inmates and the number of convicted inmates remained statistically the same. Since 2000, 95% of the growth in the overall jail inmate population (up 123,500) was due to the increase in the unconvicted population (up 117,700 inmates) and 5% was due to the increase in the convicted population (up 5,800 inmates).

**TABLE 3**  
**Percent of inmates in local jails, by characteristics, midyear 2000 and 2005–2014**

Characteristic	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Sex</b>											
Male	88.6%	87.3%	87.1%	87.1%	87.3%	87.8%	87.7%	87.3%	86.8%	86.0%	85.3%
Female	11.4	12.7	12.9	12.9	12.7	12.2	12.3	12.7	13.2	14.0	14.7
<b>Adult</b>											
Male	98.8%	99.1%	99.2%	99.1%	99.0%	99.1%	99.0%	99.2%	99.3%	99.4%	99.4%
Female	87.4	86.5	86.3	86.3	86.4	86.9	86.7	86.6	86.1	85.4	84.8
<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%	0.6%	0.6%
Held as juvenile	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
<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%	47.2%	47.4%
Black/African American <sup>d</sup>	41.3	38.9	38.6	38.7	39.2	39.2	37.8	37.6	36.9	35.8	35.4
Hispanic/Latino	15.2	15	15.6	16.1	16.4	16.2	15.8	15.5	15.1	14.8	14.9
American Indian/ Alaska Native <sup>d,e</sup>	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander <sup>d,e</sup>	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
Two or more races <sup>d</sup>	...	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
<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%	38.0%	37.2%
Unconvicted	56.0	62.0	62.1	62.0	62.9	62.2	61.1	60.6	60.6	62.0	62.8

Note: Percentages are based on the total number of inmates held on the last weekday in June. Detail may not sum to total because of rounding. See table 2 for significance test. See appendix table 4 for standard error ratios.

...Not collected.

<sup>a</sup>Persons age 17 or younger 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>Previous 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, midyear 2000 and midyear 2006–2014; and Census of Jail Inmates, midyear 2005.

**Nearly half of 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 47% of the jail inmate population at midyear 2014, but accounted for 6% of all jail jurisdictions nationwide (table 4). In comparison, the smallest jail jurisdictions (those with an ADP of less than 50 inmates)

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 about 20% each of jail jurisdictions. Combined, these jail jurisdictions held 19% 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 2014. Similar patterns were observed in 2013 for all categories.

**TABLE 4**  
**Inmates confined in local jails at midyear, by size of jurisdiction, 2013–2014**

Jurisdiction size <sup>b</sup>	Inmates confined at midyear <sup>a</sup>				Percent of all inmates	
	2013	2014	Difference	Percent change	2013	2014
Total	731,208	744,592	13,384	1.8%	100%	100%
49 or fewer	23,545	25,058	1,513	6.4	3.2	3.4
50–99	38,970	42,172	3,202	8.2	5.3	5.7
100–249	95,031	96,443	1,412	1.5	13.0	13.0
250–499	102,362	101,609	-753	-0.7	14.0	13.6
500–999	123,155	128,070	4,915	4.0	16.8	17.2
1,000 or more	348,145	351,239	3,094	0.9	47.6	47.2

Note: Detail may not sum to total because of rounding. All comparisons by jurisdiction size are not significant at the 95%-confidence level. See appendix table 5 for standard errors.

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

<sup>b</sup>Standardized on the average daily population (ADP) for the 12-month period ending June 30, 2006, the first year in the current Annual Survey of Jails sample. 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, midyear 2013–2014.

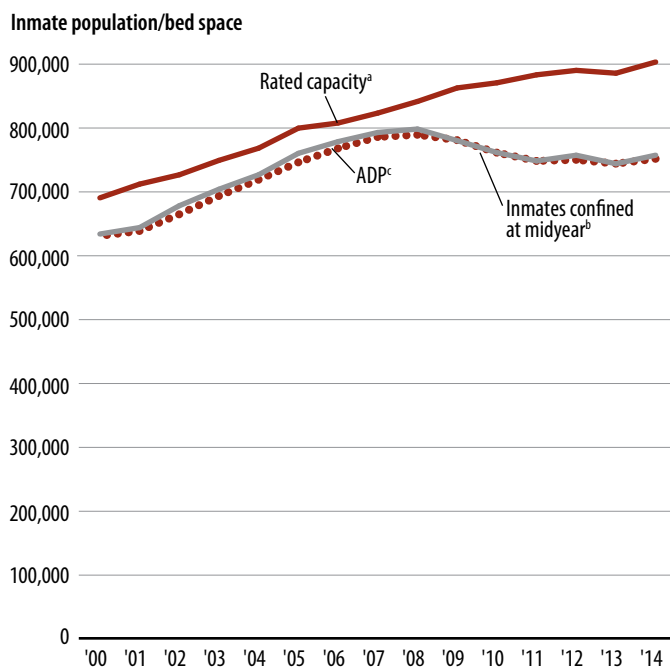
**Increase in new bed space between 2013 and 2014 was similar to the average annual increase between 2000 and 2013**

Rated capacity in jails reached an estimated 890,500 beds at midyear 2014, an increase of nearly 4% from 857,900 beds at midyear 2010 (figure 2, table 5). Rated capacity is the maximum number of beds or inmates allocated to each jail facility by a state or local rating official.

Since peaking in 2007 (96%), the percentage of rated capacity occupied at midyear 2014 (84%) was the lowest since 2000. At midyear 2014, jail jurisdictions holding 250 or more inmates reported a higher percentage of occupied bed space (85% to 87%) than smaller jail jurisdictions holding fewer than 250 inmates (67% to 79%) (table 6).

In addition to the ratio of midyear jail population to rated capacity, two additional measures can be used to measure jail crowding—the ratio of ADP in a year to rated capacity, and the ratio of the number of inmates on the most crowded day in June to rated capacity. Using these measures, the nation’s jails operated at about 83% of rated capacity on an average day and about 89% of rated capacity on their most crowded day in June 2014.

**FIGURE 2**  
Midyear custody population, average daily population (ADP), and rated capacity in local jails, 2000–2014



<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.  
 Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2000–2004 and midyear 2006–2014; and Census of Jail Inmates, midyear 2005.

**TABLE 5**  
Rated capacity of local jails and percent of capacity occupied, 2000 and 2005–2014

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%**
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
2014*	890,486	17,543	2.0	83.6	83.0
<b>Average annual change</b>					
2000–2013	2.0%	17,199			
2013–2014	2.0	17,543			

Note: See appendix table 6 for standard errors.  
 \*Comparison year on rated capacity and percent of capacity occupied.  
 \*\*Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.  
<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.  
 Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2000 and midyear 2006–2014; and Census of Jail Inmates, midyear 2005.

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 0.9% on average per year, while rated capacity increased by 1.2% 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 2014.

**TABLE 6**  
**Percent of jail capacity occupied at midyear, by size of jurisdiction, 2013–2014**

Jurisdiction size	2013	2014*
Total	83.8%	83.6%
49 or fewer	64.4	67.0
50–99	69.4	74.2
100–249	77.9	78.7
250–499	87.3	86.7
500–999	84.9	85.0
1,000 or more	87.9**	86.5

Note: Number of inmates held on the last weekday in June divided by the rated capacity multiplied by 100. Jurisdiction size is standardized on the average daily population for the 12-month period ending June 30, 2006, the first year in the current Annual Survey of Jails sample. See appendix table 7 for standard errors.

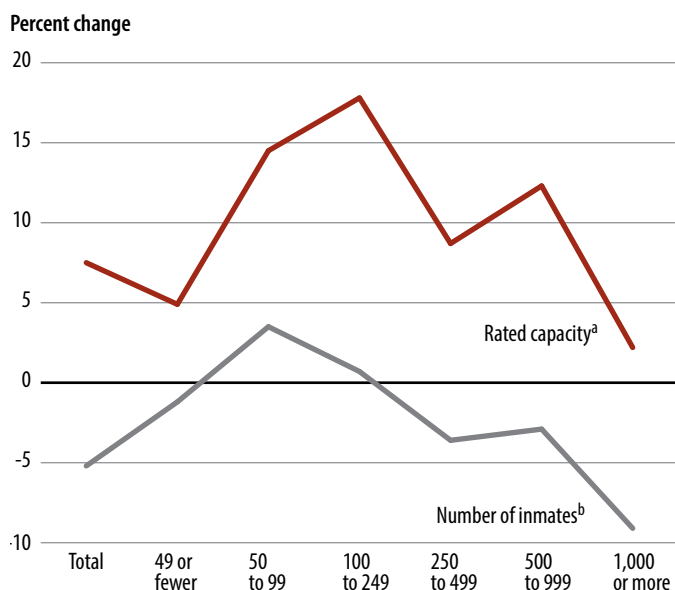
\*Comparison year on percent of capacity occupied at midyear.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2013–2014.

From midyear 2008 to 2014, jail jurisdictions holding 100 to 249 inmates experienced the largest percentage increase in rated capacity relative to population change (figure 3). These jurisdictions reported an 18% increase in their rated capacity and a small increase (less than 1%) in their inmate population. The smallest jail jurisdictions, which held fewer than 50 inmates, reported the smallest percentage increase in rated capacity (up 4.9%) relative to population change (down 1.2%). Jails holding more than 250 inmates experienced a decline in their midyear jail population and an increase in their rated capacity.

**FIGURE 3**  
**Percent change in the midyear custody population and rated capacity between 2008 and 2014**



Note: Jail jurisdiction size is standardized to the average daily population (ADP) for the 12-month period ending June 30, 2006, the first year in the current Annual Survey of Jails sample. 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 2014.

## Local jails admitted 11.4 million persons during the 12-month period ending midyear 2014

Local jails admitted an estimated 11.4 million persons during the 12-month period ending June 30, 2014, a stable estimate since 2011 (11.8 million), but down from a peak of 13.6 million admissions in 2008. The number of persons admitted in 2014 was 15 times the size of the ADP (an estimated 739,000) during the 12-month period ending June 30, 2014. (See *Methodology* for methods used to estimate admissions.)

Nearly 4 in 10 admissions to jail during the last week of June 2014 were to the largest jail jurisdictions ([table 7](#)). In comparison, jail jurisdictions holding fewer than 50 inmates accounted for 6% of all jail admissions. For these jurisdictions, the number of inmates admitted was 28 times the size of the ADP between midyear 2013 and 2014. These small jail jurisdictions also experienced the highest turnover rate (104%), measured as the change in admissions and releases by the ADP. (See *Methodology* for detail.) The turnover rate was the smallest in large jail jurisdictions (49%). Higher turnover rates mean larger numbers of admissions and releases relative to the size of the ADP.

**TABLE 7**  
Average daily jail population, admissions, and turnover rate, by size of jurisdiction, week ending June 30, 2013 and 2014

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>	
	2013	2014	Difference	2013	2014*	2013	2014*
Total	731,352	738,975	7,623	224,536	218,924	60.2%	58.1%
49 or fewer	23,301	23,490	189	15,296	12,610	121.1	104.2
50–99	38,721	40,554	1,833	16,315	18,763	83.6	87.2
100–249	93,653	96,200	2,547	32,470	32,087	67.9	65.5
250–499	102,045	99,889	-2,156	35,003	33,527	66.3	65.0
500–999	123,220	125,954	2,734	46,806	35,430	75.5	56.1
1,000 or more	350,412	352,888	2,476	78,645**	86,507	44.3**	48.5

Note: Detail may not sum to total because of rounding. See *Methodology* for more detail on estimation procedures. All comparisons by average daily population are not significant at the 95%-confidence level. See appendix table 8 for standard errors.

\*Comparison year on admissions and weekly turnover rate.

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

<sup>a</sup>Sum of all inmates in jail each day for a year.

<sup>b</sup>Calculated by adding weekly admissions and releases, dividing by the average daily population (ADP), and multiplying by 100.

<sup>c</sup>Standardized on the ADP for the 12-month period ending June 30, 2006, the first year in the current Annual Survey of Jails sample.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2013–2014.



## Other selected data from ASJ

**TABLE 8**

**Inmate population in jail jurisdictions reporting on confined persons being held for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), midyear 2002–2014**

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
2013	2,685	673,707	17,241	2.6
2014	2,634	654,730	16,384	2.5

Note: Data are based on the reported data and were not estimated for survey item nonresponse. Comparisons were not tested due to changing coverage each year. See appendix table 9 for standard errors.

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

<sup>b</sup>Number of inmates held on the last weekday in June in jails reporting complete data or the number of inmates held for ICE.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2002–2004 and midyear 2006–2014; and Census of Jail Inmates, midyear 2005.

**TABLE 9**

**Persons under jail supervision, by confinement status and type of program, midyear 2000 and 2006–2014**

Confinement status and type of program	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
<b>Total</b>	687,033**	826,041	848,419**	858,385**	837,647**	809,360	798,417	808,622	790,649	808,070
<b>Held in jail<sup>a</sup></b>	621,149**	765,819**	780,174**	785,533**	767,434**	748,728	735,601	744,524	731,208	744,592
<b>Supervised outside of a jail facility<sup>b</sup></b>	65,884	60,222	68,245	72,852**	70,213**	60,632	62,816	64,098	59,441	63,478
Weekend programs <sup>c</sup>	14,523**	11,421**	10,473	12,325**	11,212**	9,871	11,369**	10,351	10,950	9,698
Electronic monitoring	10,782**	10,999**	13,121	13,539	11,834**	12,319	11,950**	13,779	12,023**	14,223
Home detention <sup>d</sup>	332	807	512	498	738	736	809	2,129**	1,337**	646
Day reporting	3,969	4,841	6,163**	5,758**	6,492**	5,552**	5,200	3,890	3,683	4,413
Community service	13,592	14,667	15,327	18,475**	17,738**	14,646	11,680	14,761	13,877	14,331
Other pretrial supervision	6,279**	6,409**	11,148**	12,452**	12,439**	9,375	10,464	7,738	7,542	8,634
Other work programs <sup>e</sup>	8,011	8,319**	7,369	5,808	5,912	4,351**	7,165	7,137	5,341**	7,003
Treatment programs <sup>f</sup>	5,714**	1,486**	2,276	2,259	2,082	1,799	2,449	2,164	2,002	2,100
Other	2,682	1,273**	1,857**	1,739	1,766**	1,983**	1,731**	2,149	2,687	2,430

Note: See appendix table 10 for standard errors.

\*Comparison year by status and program.

\*\*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>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 in drug, alcohol, mental health, and other medical treatment.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2000 and midyear 2006–2014.

## 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. The 2014 ASJ sample consisted of 891 jail jurisdictions, represented by 942 jail facilities (referred to as reporting units). This sample represents about 2,750 jail jurisdictions nationwide. Local jail jurisdictions include counties (parishes in Louisiana) or municipal governments that administer one or more local jails.

In the sampling design, the jail jurisdictions nationwide were grouped into 10 strata. The 10 strata were defined by the interaction of two variables: the jail jurisdiction average daily population (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 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 sampling design used for the 2014 ASJ is the same as the design used for the 2013 ASJ. The 2013 ASJ differed from the 2006–2012 ASJs in that it 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 item response rate for jails that responded to the survey was nearly 100% for critical items, such as the number of inmates confined, ADP, and rated capacity. (See appendix tables 1 to 7 for standard errors associated with reported estimates from the 2014 ASJ.)

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

The 2014 ASJ sample initially comprised 942 reporting units. However, 12 units were out-of-scope for the 2014 data collection because they had closed either permanently or temporarily, which resulted in a sample of 930 active respondents. Ninety-three percent (or 878) of the 930 active individual reporting units responded to the 2014 data collection, and 52 active 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 to 2013.

#### 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 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 2014 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.

JAILR<sub>hi</sub> 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 2014, California jails experienced a significant increase in the number of inmates (about 13,900 inmates) that was not experienced by jails nationwide. To capture this jail population growth in California more accurately, all California jurisdictions were added to the ASJ sample in 2013. Accordingly, BJS computed new weights to ensure that the sampled California jail jurisdictions represent California jurisdictions only. 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 ( $PS_{\overline{CAh}}$ ). 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 active California jurisdictions in stratum h,

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

In 2014, all 63 California jail jurisdictions responded, so their final weights post-stratification were 1.

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

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

where

$N_{\overline{CAh}}$  = number of active non-California jail jurisdictions in stratum h, computed as

$$N_{\overline{CAh}} = W_h \times \sum_{i=1}^{n_{\overline{CAh}}} JURISRA_{\overline{CAhi}}$$

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

### Item nonresponse imputation

#### Critical items: Midyear inmate population, ADP, and rated capacity

Based on the 2014 ASJ, about 99% of the 878 individual reporting units provided valid data on their midyear inmate population (872), ADP (864), and rated capacity (869). 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 1 individual reporting unit included midyear inmate population data based on the 2014 ASJ.
- Data for 5 individual reporting units included midyear inmate population data based on estimates from the 2013 ASJ.
- Data for 9 individual reporting units included ADP data based on their confined population at midyear 2014.
- Data for 5 individual reporting units included ADP data based on estimates from the 2013 ASJ.
- Data for 9 individual reporting units included rated capacity data based on estimates from the 2013 ASJ.

#### Inmate characteristics

Based on the 2014 ASJ, 90% to 95% of the 878 individual reporting units provided valid data on sex, age, race/Hispanic origin, and 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 2014 ASJ, 841 of the 878 individual reporting units (96%) 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 37 reporting units that did not report specific data on admissions and releases. Release data were estimated for 5 reporting units that reported data on admissions, but not on releases. Nonresponse weight adjustments account for the survey nonrespondents.

Estimates were calculated based on the following criteria:

- Data for 3 individual reporting units included admission and release data based on estimates from the 2012 ASJ.
- Data for 29 individual reporting units included admission and release data based on estimates from the 2013 ASJ.
- Release data for 5 individual reporting units were based on admission data reported in 2014.

## 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 365 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 2014 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.

## Standard errors and tests of significance

As with any survey, the ASJ estimates are subject to error arising from sampling rather than using a complete enumeration of the jail population. A common way to express this sampling variability is to construct a 95% confidence interval around each survey estimate. Typically, multiplying the standard error by 1.96 and then adding or subtracting the result from the estimate produces the confidence interval. This interval expresses the range of values that could result among 95% of the different samples that could be drawn.

## 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

**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, 2013, and June 30, 2014).

**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).

**APPENDIX TABLE 1****Standard errors for table 1: Inmates confined in local jails at midyear, average daily population, and incarceration rates, 2000–2014**

Year	Inmates confined at midyear	Average daily population
2000	2,504	2,265
2001	2,721	2,648
2002	3,213	2,980
2003	3,572	3,448
2004	3,919	3,748
2005	~	~
2006	3,552	3,230
2007	3,720	3,549
2008	4,016	3,883
2009	4,231	4,109
2010	5,430	5,359
2011	6,009	5,879
2012	7,684	7,769
2013	8,042	7,943
2014	8,382	8,430

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

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2000–2004 and midyear 2006–2014; and Census of Jail Inmates, midyear 2005.

**APPENDIX TABLE 2****Reported data for table 2: Number of inmates in local jails, by characteristics, midyear 2000 and 2005–2014**

Characteristic	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Sex</b>											
Male	547,624	652,958	666,819	679,654	685,862	673,728	650,341	633,171	636,708	602,193	617,842
Female	70,659	94,571	99,000	100,520	99,670	93,706	91,521	91,923	97,190	98,015	106,081
<b>Adult</b>	610,703	740,770	759,717	773,341	777,829	760,216	734,372	719,253	728,547	695,817	719,857
Male	540,614	646,807	661,164	673,346	678,657	667,039	643,331	627,777	631,802	598,228	614,102
Female	70,089	93,963	98,552	99,995	99,172	93,176	91,042	91,476	96,745	97,589	105,754
<b>Juvenile</b>	7,580	6,759	6,102	6,833	7,703	7,218	7,490	5,840	5,351	4,391	4,067
Held as adult	6,126	5,750	4,835	5,649	6,410	5,846	5,596	4,490	4,489	3,366	3,581
Held as juvenile	1,454	1,009	1,268	1,184	1,294	1,373	1,895	1,350	862	1,025	485
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>											
White	236,969	315,598	323,474	327,864	320,111	289,606	274,907	298,663	304,762	297,745	314,846
Black/African American	233,078	276,959	284,412	292,457	295,747	266,638	234,738	250,577	245,376	225,751	235,436
Hispanic/Latino	85,612	106,707	114,564	121,660	123,376	109,998	97,869	103,274	100,682	93,133	98,714
American Indian/Alaska Native	4,974	7,270	8,052	8,347	8,638	8,328	8,223	8,527	8,292	8,793	9,285
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	4,304	5,130	4,940	5,181	5,267	4,785	4,225	4,776	4,826	4,386	5,388
Two or more races	...	975	633	754	1,237	1,563	689	1,070	1,320	1,419	906
<b>Conviction status</b>											
Convicted	245,698	270,712	280,914	289,098	272,291	250,920	234,566	250,464	248,800	234,134	240,944
Unconvicted	316,728	440,873	460,837	470,960	462,052	412,914	368,411	385,631	383,152	381,588	406,565

Note: See appendix table 3 for standard errors.

...Not collected.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2000 and midyear 2006–2014; and Census of Jail Inmates, midyear 2005.

**APPENDIX TABLE 3**
**Standard errors for table 2: Number of inmates in local jails, by characteristics, midyear 2000 and 2005–2014**

Characteristic	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Sex</b>											
Male	2,235	~	3,146	3,298	3,570	3,729	4,832	5,278	6,776	7,088	7,015
Female	548	~	979	950	1,125	912	999	1,179	1,404	1,469	1,532
<b>Adult</b>	2,492	~	3,554	3,697	4,012	4,190	5,400	6,004	7,655	8,049	8,004
Male	2,223	~	3,144	3,276	3,568	3,692	4,794	5,241	6,685	7,025	6,961
Female	542	~	978	948	1,123	909	994	1,177	1,398	1,467	1,531
<b>Juvenile</b>	211	~	148	166	170	195	263	172	241	199	164
Held as adult	181	~	152	157	149	167	246	151	230	143	158
Held as juvenile	132	~	144	147	88	107	255	77	84	139	46
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>											
White	2,676	~	3,031	3,220	3,115	3,255	3,589	3,764	4,370	4,574	4,605
Black/African American	1,853	~	2,752	2,751	2,995	2,945	3,194	3,418	4,608	4,860	4,712
Hispanic/Latino	1,075	~	1,749	1,748	1,878	1,927	2,131	2,617	2,958	2,580	2,719
American Indian/Alaska Native	363	~	651	700	730	756	1,031	933	866	932	926
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	112	~	78	103	123	120	130	188	239	125	196
Two or more races	...	~	72	115	41	142	153	149	161	212	180
<b>Conviction status</b>											
Convicted	2,258	~	2,749	2,892	2,978	3,122	3,292	3,521	3,750	3,619	4,156
Unconvicted	2,256	~	3,321	3,392	3,552	3,710	4,515	4,819	5,918	6,740	5,691

Note: Standard errors are based on the reported data in appendix table 2 and were not estimated for survey item nonresponse.

...Not collected.

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

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2000 and midyear 2006–2014; and Census of Jail Inmates, midyear 2005.

**APPENDIX TABLE 4**
**Standard error ratios for table 3: Percent of inmates in local jails, by characteristics, midyear 2000 and 2005–2014**

Characteristic	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Sex</b>											
Male	0.1%	~	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Female	0.1	~	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
<b>Adult</b>	--	~	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Male	0.1%	~	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Female	0.1	~	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
<b>Juvenile</b>	--	~	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Held as adult	--	~	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Held as juvenile	--	~	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>											
White	0.3%	~	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Black/African American	0.3	~	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Hispanic/Latino	0.2	~	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.1	~	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	--	~	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Two or more races	...	~	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Conviction status</b>											
Convicted	0.3%	~	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Unconvicted	0.3	~	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5

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

--Less than 0.05%.

...Not collected.

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

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2000 and midyear 2006–2014; and Census of Jail Inmates, midyear 2005.

**APPENDIX TABLE 5****Standard errors for table 4: Inmates confined in local jails at midyear, by size of jurisdiction, 2013–2014**

Jurisdiction size	Number		Percent	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
49 or fewer	2,589	2,719	0.3%	0.4%
50–99	3,185	3,218	0.4	0.4
100–249	4,313	4,398	0.6	0.6
250–499	5,092	4,988	0.7	0.6
500–999	4,109	4,166	0.6	0.6
1,000 or more	6,901	7,248	0.7	0.7

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2013–2014.

**APPENDIX TABLE 7****Standard errors for table 6: Percent of jail capacity occupied at midyear, by size of jurisdiction, 2013–2014**

Jurisdiction size	2013	2014
Total	0.5%	0.4%
49 or fewer	3.1	3.4
50–99	3.0	2.4
100–249	2.2	1.8
250–499	1.4	1.5
500–999	0.6	0.6
1,000 or more	0.4	0.4

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2013–2014.

**APPENDIX TABLE 6****Standard errors for table 5: Rated capacity of local jails and percent of capacity occupied, 2000 and 2005–2014**

Year	Rated capacity	Percent of capacity occupied	
		Midyear	Average daily population
2000	3,425	0.4%	0.4%
2005	~	~	~
2006	4,741	0.4	0.4
2007	5,056	0.4	0.4
2008	5,063	0.4	0.4
2009	6,460	0.5	0.5
2010	11,013	0.9	0.9
2011	11,776	0.9	0.9
2012	10,217	0.5	0.5
2013	13,198	0.5	0.5
2014	11,082	0.4	0.4

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

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2000 and midyear 2006–2014, and Census of Jail Inmates, midyear 2005.

**APPENDIX TABLE 8****Standard errors for table 7: Average daily jail population, admissions, and turnover rate, by size of jurisdiction, week ending June 30, 2013 and 2014**

Jurisdiction size	Estimated number of admissions during the—					
	Average daily population		Last week in June		Weekly turnover rate	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Total	7,943	8,430	13,198	3,937	11.1%	0.9%
49 or fewer	2,422	2,471	1,785	1,526	12.8	12.8
50–99	3,119	3,110	2,173	2,109	9.1	7.7
100–249	4,165	4,397	2,446	2,210	3.7	3.5
250–499	4,956	4,835	2,391	2,327	3.7	3.6
500–999	4,128	4,093	13,009	1,312	20.5	1.1
1,000 or more	6,974	7,455	1,584	1,825	0.5	0.5

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2013–2014.



**APPENDIX TABLE 9****Standard errors for table 8: Inmate population in jail jurisdictions reporting on confined persons being held for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), midyear 2002–2014**

Year	Confined persons held for ICE at midyear
2002	804
2003	935
2004	976
2005	~
2006	959
2007	740
2008	729
2009	851
2010	977
2011	1,533
2012	1,670
2013	2,136
2014	2,157

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

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

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2002–2004 and midyear 2006–2014; and Census of Jail Inmates, midyear 2005.

**APPENDIX TABLE 10****Standard errors for table 9: Persons under jail supervision, by confinement status and type of program, midyear 2000 and 2006–2014**

Confinement status and type of program	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	2,728	3,783	4,041	4,732	4,548	5,897	6,446	8,438	8,692	9,248
<b>Held in jail</b>	2,504	3,552	3,720	4,016	4,231	5,430	6,009	7,684	8,042	8,382
<b>Supervised outside of a jail facility</b>	996	1,151	1,267	2,327	1,535	1,960	1,832	2,418	2,351	2,707
Weekend programs	457	381	347	477	350	296	514	369	508	399
Electronic monitoring	320	352	519	469	328	574	581	747	624	788
Home detention	17	184	512	41	41	74	89	386	232	188
Day reporting	70	336	475	340	300	360	301	396	348	429
Community service	286	547	587	796	1,152	1,319	845	1,089	1,133	1,262
Other pretrial supervision	350	131	183	392	300	411	708	909	698	845
Other work programs	440	382	257	572	446	428	497	334	390	491
Treatment programs	66	59	104	122	67	153	153	261	230	270
Other	47	147	99	619	71	114	151	196	512	179

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2000 and midyear 2006–2014.



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 and valid 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. William J. Sabol is director.

This report was written by Todd D. Minton and Zhen Zeng, Ph.D. Tracy L. Snell provided statistical review and verified the report.

Leslie Miller carried out the data collection and processing under the supervision of Nicole Adolph and Crecilla Scott, Economic Reimbursable Surveys Division, Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce. Suzanne Dorinski and Rekha Kudlur provided statistical and technical assistance.

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