Jail Inmates 2023 – Statistical Tables

Zhen Zeng, PhD
BJS Statistician

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Introduction

At midyear 2023, local jails held 664,200 persons in custody, similar to midyear 2022 (663,100) and marking a 9% decrease in the inmate population compared to the 731,200 10 years earlier (**display 1**). The rate of incarceration stood at 198 persons per 100,000 U.S. residents, a 14% decline from 231 jail inmates per 100,000 a decade ago. From July 2022 to June 2023, local jails nationwide recorded 7.6 million admissions. While this represented a 4% increase from the 7.3 million admissions the year before, annual admissions were 35% lower than a decade ago when admissions totaled 11.7 million.

Highlights

- At midyear 2023, local jails held 664,200 persons in custody, similar to midyear 2022 (663,100) and marking a 9% decrease in the inmate population compared to a decade ago (731,200).
- Between 2020 and 2023, the number of adults in local jails increased by 21%, while the population of individuals age 65 and over grew disproportionately by 78%.
- There were 198 persons incarcerated in jail per 100,000 U.S. residents at midyear 2023, down from 231 inmates per 100,000 at midyear 2013.
- From July 2022 to June 2023, people admitted to local jails spent an average of 32 days in custody before release, 7 days longer compared to 8 years prior (25 days).
- The number of inmates held in local jails for federal and state prison authorities declined by 32,600 (down 26%) from 2013 to 2023.
- The number of persons held in local jails for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement decreased by 60% from 2013 to 2023.
- At midyear 2023, there were a total of 915,800 jail beds in the United States and 73% of the beds were occupied.
- After a 12% increase from 2015 to 2019, the number of staff employed at local jails decreased to 211,700 by midyear 2023, falling below the 2015 level (213,000).

About this report

Findings in this report are based on the 2013–2018 and 2020–2023 Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ) and the 2019 Census of Jails (COJ). See Methodology for information about the data collections and study design. A public-use 2023 ASJ data file is available for download at the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data.

In June 2024, BJS published *Preliminary Data Release – Jails (2023)*. This web report provides an update to the preliminary release.

This web report is optimized for viewing on desktops. Use the navigation bar to skip to specific sections. Move mouse over statistics in displays to see details. Download displays as images by clicking on the link below each display, or download as comma delimited files in the Download data tables section. Additional views are available for some displays and can be accessed by selecting a view from the dropdown list to the right of the table title.

Demographic characteristics of inmates

- At midyear 2023, local jails housed 95,100 females, representing 14% of the total jail inmate population (display 2). The female jail population experienced a 37% drop from 2019 to 2020. However, by midyear 2023, the female jail population reached 86% of its 2019 level.
- The number of incarcerated adults ages 65 and over incarcerated in local jails has grown more than other age groups since 2020, when BJS started collecting age group data through the Annual Survey of Jails. From 2020 to 2023, the number of persons aged 65 and over increased by 78%, while the population of those between ages 35 and 64 grew by 33% (display 3).
- As of midyear 2023, individuals aged 17 or younger accounted for 0.3% of the incarcerated population in local jails (display 4). Their numbers declined by 56%, from 4,400 in 2013 to 2,000 in 2023.
- Approximately 47% of incarcerated individuals were white, 36% were black, and 14% were Hispanic (display 5). Other racial and ethnic groups, including American Indian or Alaska Native individuals, Asian individuals, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander individuals, and those identifying with two or more races, collectively comprised 3% of the total jail population. The percentage of jail population that was black was the same in 2013 and 2023.

Jail incarceration rates

- At midyear 2023, there were 198 persons incarcerated in jail per 100,000 U.S. residents, down from 231 inmates per 100,000 at midyear 2013 (display 6). The midyear 2023 incarceration rate for males was higher, 343 per 100,000 male U.S. residents, which was more than six times the rate for females at 56 per 100,000 female U.S. residents.
- In 2023, individuals ages 25–34 were incarcerated in jail at a rate of 480 inmates per 100,000 residents, approximately 22 times the rate for those age 65 or older (22 per 100,000) (display 7). Between 2020 and 2023, the jail incarceration rate for individuals aged 45 or older increased by 34%.
- The jail incarceration rate for black U.S. residents was 552 per 100,000, 3.6 times the rate for white U.S. residents (155 per 100,000) at midyear 2023 (display 8). American Indian and Alaskan Native persons had the second highest rate at 425 per 100,000. Hispanic persons (143 per 100,000) were incarcerated at a rate comparable to white persons (155 per 100,000).

Conviction status and offense characteristics

- At midyear 2023, 70% (467,600) of the jail population was unconvicted, either awaiting court action on a current charge or held in jail for other reasons. The remaining 30% (196,600) were convicted, either serving a sentence or awaiting sentencing on a conviction (display 9).
- Between 2013 and 2023, the number of convicted persons in jail decreased by 29%, while the number of unconvicted persons increased by 3%.
- An estimated 75% (500,300) of the jail population at midyear 2023 were held for felony offenses, marking an increase from 68% (494,100) at midyear 2015 (display 10).
- A total of 129,600 persons were held in jail for a misdemeanor at midyear 2023, down 33% from 193,100 at midyear 2015.
- At midyear 2023, 96,100 individuals were held in jail for probation violations, accounting for 14% of the inmate population. About 5% (30,900) of the inmates were in jail for parole violations (display 11).

Persons held for federal, state, or tribal authorities

- In 2023, a total of 90,500 jail inmates were held for federal, state, or tribal authorities, marking a 26% decline from a decade earlier (display 12).
- At midyear 2023, local jails held 41,500 persons for federal authorities, 48,400 for state authorities, and 600 for tribal governments.

- The number of persons held in local jails for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement decreased by 60% from 2013 to 2023.

Average daily population, admissions, and average time in jail

- During the 12 months ending on June 30, 2023, jails processed 7.6 million admissions and accommodated an average daily population (ADP) of 664,800 persons. Within that time frame, females constituted 23% of all admissions and 14% of the ADP (displays 13 and 14).
- From July 2022 to June 2023, people admitted to local jails spent an average of 32 days in custody before release, 7 days longer than the average stay of 25 days 8 years prior (display 15).
- The average duration of jail incarceration increased from 26 days in 2019 to 33 days in 2021. Since 2021, the average jail stay has stabilized.
- From July 2022 to June 2023, males were incarcerated for 36 days and females 19 days on average, up from 27 days and 16 days 8 years prior, respectively.
- On average, persons admitted to jail jurisdictions with an ADP of 2,500 or more inmates were detained for 43 days, longer than those admitted to smaller jurisdictions (30 days) (display 16).

Capacity and staffing

- At midyear 2023, there were a total of 915,800 jail beds in the United States and 73% of the beds were occupied (display 17).
- From 2013 to 2023, the total number of jail beds increased by 5%, while the occupancy rate decreased from 84% to 73%.
- As of midyear 2023, 12% of jail jurisdictions were operating above their rated capacity.
- About half of the beds in jail jurisdictions with an ADP of fewer than 50 persons were occupied at midyear 2023, compared to 74% of the beds in jail jurisdictions with an ADP of 50 or more persons (display 18).
- The total number of staff employed at local jails declined from 237,500 in 2019 to 212,300 in 2022, with no significant change in 2023 as it remained at 211,700 (display 19).
- Local jails employed 164,800 correctional officers and 47,000 other jail staff, including administrators, clerical and maintenance staff, educational staff, and professional and

technical staff in 2023. Throughout the period from 2015 to 2023, about 8 in 10 staff members were correctional officers.

- At midyear 2023, there were four inmates for every correctional officer in local jails, similar to the year before (display 20).

Persons supervised outside jail and those serving weekend sentences

- In addition to supervising inmates in custody, local jails operate various programs such as electronic monitoring, home detention, day reporting, community service, alcohol or drug treatment programs, and other pretrial supervision and work programs outside of a jail facility. At midyear 2023, local jails supervised 50,100 persons in such programs outside of jail (display 21).
- About 1,200 persons served weekend-only sentences on the weekend before the last weekday in June 2023, reflecting an 89% decrease from the 11,000 recorded in 2013 (display 22).

Download data tables

This zip archive contains tables in individual .csv spreadsheets from *Jail Inmates in 2023 – Statistical Tables*.

All data tables	Data tables (Zip format 25K)
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Table 3. Persons held in local jails, by age group, 2020–2023	Download csv (2K)
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Appendix table 1. Sample design and nonresponse adjustment for 2023 Annual Survey of Jails	Download csv (2K)

Terms and definitions

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

Average daily population (ADP)—The sum of all inmates in jail each day for 1 year, divided by the number of days in the year.

Average time in jail (days)—The average time in jail is estimated by dividing the ADP by the number of annual admissions, then multiplying the product by the number of days in a year.

Confined population—The number of inmates in the physical custody of local jails, regardless of conviction status or which authority has jurisdiction over the inmate.

Jail—A confinement facility generally operated under the authority of a sheriff, police chief, or county or city administrator. Jails house individuals before and after arraignment, usually for a period exceeding 72 hours, and those sentenced to incarceration of 1 year or less.

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

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

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

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

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

Rated capacity—Set by a rating official, rated capacity is the maximum number of beds or inmates that a facility can hold, excluding separate temporary holding areas.

Yearend population—The number of inmates held in custody on December 31. The yearend population is typically smaller than the midyear population.

Methodology

Findings in this report are based on the 2013–2018 and 2020–2023 Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ) and the 2019 Census of Jails (COJ). The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) periodically conducts the COJ, a complete enumeration of local jail facilities and Federal Bureau of Prisons (FBOP) detention facilities, to collect data on the inmate population and jail programs. The 2019 COJ was the 11th collection in the series since 1970. Since 1982, BJS has administered the ASJ in the years when the COJ is not conducted. The ASJ samples approximately one-third of the nation's

jails to provide national estimates on the number and characteristics of the jail inmate population. The COJ and ASJ collections are currently conducted through web-based surveys. About 94% of the ASJ respondents completed the web-based survey each year, while the remaining respondents submitted data by email, fax, or phone.

Local jails covered by the Census of Jails and Annual Survey of Jails

Jails are confinement facilities generally operated under the authority of a sheriff, police chief, or county or city administrator; a small number are privately operated. Regional jails include two or more jail jurisdictions with a formal agreement to operate a jail facility.

Jails house individuals before and after arraignment, usually for a period exceeding 72 hours, and those sentenced to incarceration of 1 year or less. Separate temporary holding facilities (such as drunk tanks and police lockups) that do not hold persons after they have been formally charged in court are not considered jails for the purpose of COJ and ASJ collections. Jail facilities include detention centers, county or city correctional centers, and special jail facilities (such as reception centers, medical or treatment centers, and prerelease centers). Jails are intended for adults but can hold juveniles before or after their cases are adjudicated.

Jails serve a variety of functions, including—

- holding inmates who are sentenced to jail facilities and usually have a sentence of 1 year or less
- receiving individuals pending arraignment and holding them as they await trial, conviction, or sentencing
- readmitting probation, parole, and bail bond violators and absconders
- detaining juveniles pending their transfer to juvenile authorities
- holding mentally ill persons pending their movement to appropriate mental health facilities
- holding individuals for the military, for protective custody, as witnesses for courts, and for contempt of court
- releasing convicted inmates to the community upon completion of sentence
- transferring inmates to federal, state, or other authorities
- housing inmates for federal, state, or other authorities due to crowding of their facilities
- operating community-based programs as alternatives to incarceration.

The COJ and ASJ cover all local jail jurisdictions (including county, city, regional, and privately operated jail facilities) in 45 states. Combined jail and prison systems in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont are excluded. These combined systems are operated by state departments of corrections and are included in BJS's National Prisoner

Statistics program. However, 15 independently operated jails in Alaska are in scope for the COJ and ASJ.

FBOP detention facilities that function as jails are included in the COJ but excluded from the ASJ. In this report, FBOP facilities are excluded.

Sampling design of the Annual Survey of Jails

The ASJ uses a stratified probability sampling design based on jail population data from the most recent COJ. The sample is drawn at the jail jurisdiction level. A jail jurisdiction is a legal entity that has responsibility for managing jail facilities. Jail jurisdictions typically operate at the county or municipal level, with a sheriff 's office or jail administrator overseeing the local facilities. Most jail jurisdictions consist of a single jail operator, but some have multiple operators (called reporting units), such as a sheriff's office, a detention center, a correctional institution, and a privately operated jail. When a jail jurisdiction with multiple jail operators is sampled for the ASJ, data are collected from all reporting units within that jail jurisdiction.

The ASJ sample is refreshed every 5–6 years. Jails in the ASJ sample are surveyed annually until the next sample is drawn. The most recent sample refresh occurred in 2020, when a sample of 899 jail jurisdictions was selected to represent the 2,848 jail jurisdictions nationwide. In selecting jails, all jurisdictions were grouped into 10 strata based on their inmate population and the presence of juveniles at midyear 2019. In 8 of the 10 strata, a random sample of jail jurisdictions was selected. The remaining two strata were designated as certainty strata in which all jail jurisdictions were selected. One certainty stratum consisted of all jails that were operated jointly by two or more jurisdictions. The other certainty stratum consisted of large jail jurisdictions that on June 28, 2019, held either 750 or more adult inmates, or at least one juvenile inmate and a total of 500 or more inmates.

Response rate and nonresponse adjustment

The 2023 ASJ sample consisted of 887 active jail jurisdictions, represented by 927 reporting units. Twelve of the 899 sampled jail jurisdictions were either permanently or temporarily closed at midyear 2023. The survey achieved a response rate of 92%. Nonresponse weighting was implemented to account for unit nonresponse. The nonresponse weighting adjustment factor was calculated for jails in each weighting class *h* as:

$$w_h = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} p_{hi} \times A_{hi}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} p_{hi} \times R_{hi}}$$

where—

n_h = number of jurisdictions sampled in weighting class *h*

p_{hi} = sampling weight for jurisdiction *i* in weighting class *h*

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

R_{hi} = response indicator of jurisdiction *i* in weighting class *h* (1 = respondent, 0 = nonrespondent).

In this report, standard errors for estimates from the ASJ were estimated using the Taylor-linearized variance method. Standard errors are not calculated for estimates from the COJ because the COJ is a complete enumeration of all jails.

BJS conducted statistical tests to determine whether differences in estimated numbers, percentages, and rates in this report were statistically significant once sampling error was taken into account. Using statistical analysis programs developed specifically for the ASJ and COJ, all comparisons in the text of this report were tested for significance. The primary test procedure was the Student's t-statistic, which tests the difference between two sample estimates. Findings described in this report as increases or decreases passed a test at the 0.05 level (95% confidence level) of significance. Figures and tables in this report should be referenced for testing on specific findings.

Item nonresponse imputation

Item response rates ranged from 91% to 100% for the 2023 ASJ. For responding jail jurisdictions that were unable to provide requested items, missing data were imputed (except for weekender programs, where offenders serve their sentences of confinement only on weekends). This imputation was done in two steps: first, a last observation carried forward (LOCF) procedure was used to replace the missing values with recent data from the same jails; next, for cases with no available recent data from the same jails, a weighted sequential hot deck (WSHD) procedure was implemented to impute the remaining missing data by borrowing values reported by similar jails in the current year.

Using the LOCF as the first step of imputation increases imputation accuracy because jail population counts and characteristics typically remain relatively stable from year to year. This is especially helpful when imputing missing data for the largest jails that have no comparable-size donor jails. In the LOCF procedure, donor data consisted of reported data from the same jails in the 2020–22 ASJ and the 2019 COJ, adjusted for average year-to-year changes. The adjustment factor was calculated as the ratio of the average of current-year to prior-year values in each weighting class. Only data from jails that provided data in both years were included in the calculation. By applying the average year-to-year adjustment factor, it was assumed that jails with missing items experienced the average year-to-year percentage change as other jails in the same weighting class. Missing data for inmate subpopulations (e.g., female adults) were

imputed based on prior-year population distribution and current-year reported or imputed inmate population for the same jails.

In the second step, the donor for each missing item in the WSHD procedure was randomly selected from a set of similar jails, sorted by related auxiliary population values. Donor pools, also referred to as imputation classes, were formed by sampling stratum and jail size. Within each imputation class, jails were sorted by a variable related to the imputed items (e.g., jails were sorted by the percentage of the confined population that was male when imputing male and female ADP).

Reference dates and seasonal variations in jail populations

Prior to 2015, the ASJ asked jails to report total and detailed inmate counts on the last weekday in June (the midyear reference date). In 2015 and 2016, the ASJ collected the total confined population at midyear, but detailed inmate counts by demographic and criminal justice characteristic (e.g., sex, race/ethnicity, conviction status, and offense severity) on December 31 (the yearend reference date). Starting with the 2017 collection, the ASJ reverted to the midyear reference.

Comparisons of yearend data with midyear data need to consider seasonal variations, as jails typically hold fewer inmates at yearend than at midyear. For example, in 2015 and 2016, the yearend population was 5% less than the midyear population. To adjust for seasonal variation, yearend inmate counts by demographic and criminal justice characteristics in 2015 and 2016 were multiplied by the ratio of the midyear total population to the yearend total population of the corresponding year. The standard errors for the 2015 and 2016 counts were similarly adjusted. Seasonal adjustment was also applied in calculating the 2015 and 2016 jail incarceration rates by demographic characteristics and their standard errors.

The reference periods for annual admissions and average daily population are the 12 months from July 1 of the previous year to June 30 of the current year. However, in 2015 and 2016, the reference periods were based on the calendar year. BJS started collecting 12-month admissions in 2015. Before 2015, admissions were reported for the last 7 days of June.

How to cite this report

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The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime,

correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels. BJS collects, analyzes, and disseminates reliable statistics on crime and justice systems in the United States, supports improvements to state and local criminal justice information systems, and participates with national and international organizations to develop and recommend national standards for justice statistics. Kevin M. Scott, PhD, is the acting director.

This report was written by Zhen Zeng, PhD. Brittany Ripper, PhD and Shaun Gann, PhD verified the report.

Maureen Stuart and Richard Killmon edited the report. Vesela Kostadinova produced this report.

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Display 1. Persons held in jail at midyear, average daily population, annual admissions, and jail incarceration rates, 2013–2023

	Confined population	Average daily population	Annual admissions	Jail incarceration rate per 100,000 U.S. residents
2013	731,200 †	731,400 †	11,708,000 †	231 †
2014	744,600 †	739,000 †	11,415,000 †	234 †
2015	727,400 †	719,500 †	10,684,000 †	227 †
2016	740,700 †	731,300 †	10,630,000 †	229 †
2017	745,200 †	745,600 †	10,570,000 †	229 †
2018	738,400 †	737,900 †	10,675,000 †	226 †
2019	734,500 †	741,900 †	10,323,000 †	224 †
2020	549,100 †	658,200	8,653,000 †	166 †
2021	636,300 †	618,600 †	6,875,000 †	192 †
2022	663,100	652,500	7,331,000 †	199
2023*	664,200	664,800	7,627,000	198
Percent change				
2013–23	-9%	-9%	-35%	-14%
2022–23	0%	2%	4%	0%

Note: Average daily population (ADP) was reported for the 12-month period ending on June 30, except for 2015 and 2016 when ADP was reported for the calendar year. Annual admissions for 2013 and 2014 were estimated based on admissions during a 1-week period in June. The 2015 and 2016 admissions were reported for the calendar year. Admissions from 2017 to 2023 were reported for the 12-month period ending on June 30. Confined population and ADP are rounded to the nearest 100, while admissions are rounded to the nearest 1,000.
*Comparison year.
†Difference from comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails and Census of Jails; Census Bureau, Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States.

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Display 2. Persons held in local jails, by sex, 2013–2023

Select a view
Count table

	Total	Male	Female
2013	731,200 †	628,900 †	102,400 †
2014	744,600 †	635,500 †	109,100 †
2015	727,400 †	623,600 †	103,800 †
2016	740,700 †	633,100 †	107,600 †
2017	745,200 †	631,500 †	113,700 †
2018	738,400 †	623,400 †	115,100 †
2019	734,500 †	623,700 †	110,700 †
2020	549,100 †	479,400 †	69,800 †
2021	636,300 †	551,200 †	85,100 †
2022	663,100	570,200	92,900
2023*	664,200	569,100	95,100
Percent change			
2013–23	-9%	-9%	-7%
2022–23	0%	0%	2%

Note: Data are based on the last weekday in June. Inmate counts are rounded to the nearest 100.
*Comparison year.
†Difference from comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails and Census of Jails.

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Display 3. Persons held in local jails, by age group, 2020–2023

Select a view
Count table

	All adults	Ages 18–24	Ages 25–34	Ages 35–44	Ages 45–54	Ages 55–64	Age 65+
2020	546,900 †	98,800	193,900 †	142,200 †	71,400 †	33,100 †	7,400 †
2021	634,400 †	105,300 †	223,500	171,500 †	84,100 †	40,700 †	9,400 †
2022	661,100	104,600	225,400 †	184,500	91,300 †	44,300	11,000 †
2023*	662,200	101,600	218,500	188,800	95,300	44,900	13,100
Percent change							
2020–23	21%	3%	13%	33%	33%	36%	78%
2022–23	0%	-3%	-3%	2%	4%	1%	19%

Note: Data are based on the last weekday in June. Inmate counts are rounded to the nearest 100. The Annual Survey of Jails began collecting inmate counts by age group in 2020.
*Comparison year.
†Difference from comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails and Census of Jails.

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Display 4. Juveniles held in local jails, by sex and status, 2013–2023

Select a view
Count table

	All juveniles	Male	Female	Held as adults	Held as juveniles
2013	4,400 †	4,000 †	400 †	3,400 †	1,000 †
2014	4,100 †	3,700 †	300 †	3,600 †	500 †
2015	3,500 †	3,100 †	300 †	3,100 †	400 †
2016	3,700 †	3,200 †	400 †	3,000 †	700 †
2017	3,600 †	3,300 †	300 †	3,200 †	300 †
2018	3,400 †	2,900 †	500 †	2,700 †	700 †
2019	2,900 †	2,700 †	200 †	2,200 †	700 †
2020	2,300 †	2,100 †	100	2,000 †	300
2021	2,000	1,800	200	1,700	200
2022	1,900	1,800	200	1,600	300
2023*	2,000	1,800	200	1,700	200
Percent change					
2013–23	-55.5%	-54.9%	-60.8%	-48.7%	-77.5%
2022–23	1.6%	0.8%	11.0%	6.9%	-25.9%

Note: Data are based on the last weekday in June. Inmate counts are rounded to the nearest 100.
*Comparison year.
†Difference from comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails and Census of Jails.

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Display 5. Persons held in local jails, by race and ethnicity, 2013–2023

Select a view
Count table

	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	Two or more races
2013	731,200 †	344,900 †	261,500 †	107,900 †	10,200	4,500	600 †	1,600
2014	744,600 †	352,800 †	263,800 †	110,600 †	10,400	5,400 †	700 †	1,000 †
2015	727,400 †	351,600 †	255,200 †	103,900 †	9,000	5,200 †	900 †	1,700
2016	740,700 †	356,100 †	254,600 †	112,700 †	9,000	5,200 †	700 †	2,300
2017	745,200 †	370,100 †	250,100 †	108,400 †	8,800	4,800	1,000	2,000
2018	738,400 †	368,500 †	242,300	109,300 †	9,700	4,800	1,000	2,800
2019	734,500 †	362,900 †	247,100 †	106,900 †	10,200	4,700	800 †	1,900
2020	549,100 †	262,100 †	192,700 †	81,900 †	6,700 †	3,700 †	600 †	1,500
2021	636,300 †	310,100	221,200 †	90,800	7,700 †	3,800 †	700 †	1,900
2022	663,100	317,100	234,900	93,700	9,500	4,800	1,100	2,000
2023*	664,200	310,700	239,400	95,700	10,600	4,700	1,100	1,900
Percent change								
2013–23	-9%	-10%	-8%	-11%	4%	3%	106%	18%
2022–23	0%	-2%	2%	2%	12%	-3%	8%	-4%

Note: Data are based on the last weekday in June. Inmate counts are rounded to the nearest 100.
*Comparison year.
†Difference from comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails and Census of Jails.

Download Image

Display 6. Jail incarceration rates per 100,000 U.S. residents, by sex, 2013–2023

Table

Select a view

	Total	Male	Female
2013	231 †	387 †	61 †
2014	234 †	394 †	66 †
2015	227 †	376 †	61 †
2016	229 †	379 †	62 †
2017	229 †	394 †	69 †
2018	226 †	387 †	69 †
2019	224 †	386 †	66 †
2020	166 †	294 †	42 †
2021	192 †	335	51 †
2022	199	346	55
2023*	198	343	56
Percent change			
2013–23	-14%	-11%	-8%
2022–23	0%	-1%	2%

Note: Data are based on the last weekday in June.
*Comparison year.
†Difference from comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails and Census of Jails; Census Bureau: Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States.

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Display 7. Adult jail incarceration rates per 100,000 U.S. residents, by age group, 2020–2023

Select a view: Table

	All adults	Ages 18–24	Ages 25–34	Ages 35–44	Ages 45–54	Ages 55–64	Age 65+
2020	213 †	328	423 †	334 †	175 †	78 †	13 †
2021	245 †	349 †	491	395 †	207 †	95 †	17 †
2022	254	345 †	495 †	421	225 †	105	19 †
2023*	253	332	480	426	235	107	22
Percent change							
2020–23	19%	1%	13%	27%	34%	38%	65%
2022–23	-1%	-4%	-3%	1%	4%	2%	15%

Note: Data are based on the last weekday in June. The Annual Survey of Jails began collecting inmate counts by age group in 2020.
*Comparison year.
†Difference from comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails; Census Bureau: Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States.

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Display 8. Jail incarceration rates per 100,000 U.S. residents, by race and ethnicity, 2013–2023

Select a view

Table

	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	Two or more races
2013	231 †	151	577	172 †	377	24 †	90 †	23
2014	234 †	159	596 †	179 †	395	29 †	111 †	14 †
2015	227 †	164 †	591 †	171 †	350	28 †	141	24
2016	229 †	166 †	585 †	182 †	351	27 †	107 †	31
2017	229 †	182 †	600 †	181 †	357	26 †	160	27
2018	226 †	181 †	575	178 †	391	25 †	169	38
2019	224 †	177 †	577 †	170 †	406	24 †	122 †	24
2020	166 †	130 †	452 †	129 †	268 †	19 †	101 †	19
2021	192 †	154	517 †	141	313 †	19 †	107 †	24
2022	199	158	545	143	381	23	162	25
2023*	198	155	552	143	425	22	171	23
Percent change								
2013–23	-14%	3%	-4%	-17%	13%	-9%	91%	1%
2022–23	0%	-2%	1%	0%	12%	-6%	6%	-6%

Note: Data are based on the last weekday in June.
*Comparison year.
†Difference from comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails and Census of Jails; Census Bureau: Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States.

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Display 9. Persons held in local jails, by conviction status, 2013–2023

Select a view
Count table

	Total	Unconvicted	Convicted
2013	731,200 †	453,200	278,000 †
2014	744,600 †	467,500	277,100 †
2015	727,400 †	454,400	273,000 †
2016	740,700 †	482,100	258,500 †
2017	745,200 †	482,000	263,200 †
2018	738,400 †	490,000 †	248,500 †
2019	734,500 †	480,700 †	253,700 †
2020	549,100 †	380,700 †	168,400 †
2021	636,300 †	451,400 †	185,000 †
2022	663,100	466,100	197,000
2023*	664,200	467,600	196,600
Percent change			
2013–23	-9.2%	3.2%	-29.3%
2022–23	0.2%	0.3%	-0.2%

Note: Data are based on the last weekday in June. Inmate counts are rounded to the nearest 100.
*Comparison year.
†Difference from comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails and Census of Jails.

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Display 10. Persons held in local jails, by offense severity, 2015–2023

Select a view
Count table

	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other offenses
2015	727,400 †	494,100	193,100 †	40,200 †
2016	740,700 †	516,400 †	188,000 †	36,300
2017	745,200 †	516,800 †	194,700 †	33,600
2018	738,400 †	504,900	192,000 †	41,600 †
2019	734,500 †	513,900 †	170,300 †	50,300 †
2020	549,100 †	421,200 †	94,000 †	33,800
2021	636,300 †	485,700	114,000 †	36,600
2022	663,100	505,700	122,800 †	34,500
2023*	664,200	500,300	129,600	34,300
Percent change				
2015–23	-8.7%	1.3%	-32.9%	-14.9%
2022–23	0.2%	-1.1%	5.5%	-0.7%

Note: Data are based on the last weekday in June. Inmate counts are rounded to the nearest 100.
*Comparison year.
†Difference from comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails and Census of Jails.

Download Image

Display 11. Persons held in local jails with probation or parole violations, 2019–2023

Select a view
Count table

	Total confined population	Persons with probation violations	Persons with parole violations
2019	734,500 †	97,500	28,900
2020	549,100 †	72,900 †	25,900 †
2021	636,300 †	87,300 †	34,400 †
2022	663,100	91,600	32,200
2023*	664,200	96,100	30,900
Percent change			
2019–23	-9.6%	-1.5%	6.9%
2022–23	0.2%	4.9%	-3.8%

Note: Data are based on the last weekday in June. Persons who violated probation and parole are not mutually exclusive and may have dual statuses. Inmate counts are rounded to the nearest 100. The Bureau of Justice Statistics began collecting the number of inmates who violated probation or parole in 2019.
*Comparison year.
†Difference from comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails and Census of Jails.

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Display 12. Persons held in local jails for federal, state, and tribal correctional authorities, 2013–2023

Select a view
Count table

	All federal, state, tribal authorities	Federal authorities	U.S. Marshals Service	Federal Bureau of Prisons	U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement	Bureau of Indian Affairs	State prison authorities	American Indian and Alaska Native tribal governments
2013	123,100 †	49,000	26,200	1,700	17,200 †	300	74,100 †	Not collected
2014	111,000 †	45,000	25,300 †	1,700	16,400 †	500	66,000 †	Not collected
2015	112,300 †	40,000	24,000 †	1,600 †	13,700 †	100	72,000 †	200 †
2016	115,900 †	42,700	23,900 †	1,300 †	16,500 †	200	72,900 †	300 †
2017	122,500 †	38,700	23,600 †	1,500 †	13,300 †	100	83,500 †	300 †
2018	122,400 †	44,400	25,900 †	1,400 †	14,900 †	200	77,600 †	300 †
2019	117,100 †	53,500 †	32,900	1,800	17,300 †	200	63,300 †	300 †
2020	107,100 †	44,000	31,500	2,600	9,300 †	100	63,000 †	200 †
2021	100,400 †	44,900	33,900	2,400	7,400	100	55,100 †	400
2022	99,100 †	42,300	32,300	1,600	6,900	200	55,900 †	900
2023*	90,500	41,500	30,900	2,200	7,000	500	48,400	600
Percent change								
2013–23	-26.5%	-15.4%	18.0%	34.0%	-59.6%	83.0%	-34.7%	Not collected
2022–23	-8.7%	-2.0%	-4.2%	39.9%	1.0%	143.3%	-13.5%	-28.5%

Note: Data are based on the last weekday in June. Inmate counts are rounded to the nearest 100. The Annual Survey of Jails began collecting the number of inmates held for American Indian and Alaska Native tribal governments in 2015.
*Comparison year.
†Difference from comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails and Census of Jails.

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Display 13. Average daily population in local jails, by sex, 2015–2023

Select a view
Count table

	Total	Male	Female
2015	719,500 †	614,900 †	104,600 †
2016	731,300 †	622,500 †	108,800 †
2017	745,600 †	631,600 †	114,000 †
2018	737,900 †	624,500 †	113,400 †
2019	741,900 †	627,400 †	114,500 †
2020	658,200	561,100	97,100
2021	618,600 †	535,600 †	82,900 †
2022	652,500	561,000	91,500
2023*	664,800	570,800	93,900
Percent change			
2015–23	-7.6%	-7.2%	-10.2%
2022–23	1.9%	1.8%	2.6%

Note: The average daily population (ADP) is the sum of all inmates in jail each day for a 12-month period, divided by the number of days in that period. Data are based on the 12-month period ending on June 30, except for 2015 and 2016 when they were reported for the calendar year. Inmate counts are rounded to the nearest 100. The Annual Survey of Jails began collecting ADP by sex in 2015.
*Comparison year.
†Difference from comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails and Census of Jails.

Download Image

Display 14. Annual admissions to local jails, by sex, 2015–2023

Select a view
Count table

	Total	Male	Female
2015	10,684,000 †	8,254,000 †	2,430,000 †
2016	10,630,000 †	8,189,000 †	2,441,000 †
2017	10,570,000 †	8,118,000 †	2,452,000 †
2018	10,675,000 †	8,134,000 †	2,541,000 †
2019	10,323,000 †	7,918,000 †	2,405,000 †
2020	8,653,000 †	6,625,000 †	2,028,000 †
2021	6,875,000 †	5,295,000 †	1,580,000 †
2022	7,331,000 †	5,612,000 †	1,718,000
2023*	7,627,000	5,839,000	1,788,000
Percent change			
2015–23	-28.6%	-29.3%	-26.4%
2022–23	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%

Note: The 2015 and 2016 admissions were reported for the calendar year. Admissions for 2017 to 2023 were reported for the 12-month period ending on June 30. Admission counts are rounded to the nearest 1,000. The Annual Survey of Jails began collecting admissions by sex in 2015.
*Comparison year.
†Difference from comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails and Census of Jails.

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Display 15. Estimated average number of days in jail, by inmate sex, 2015–2023

Table

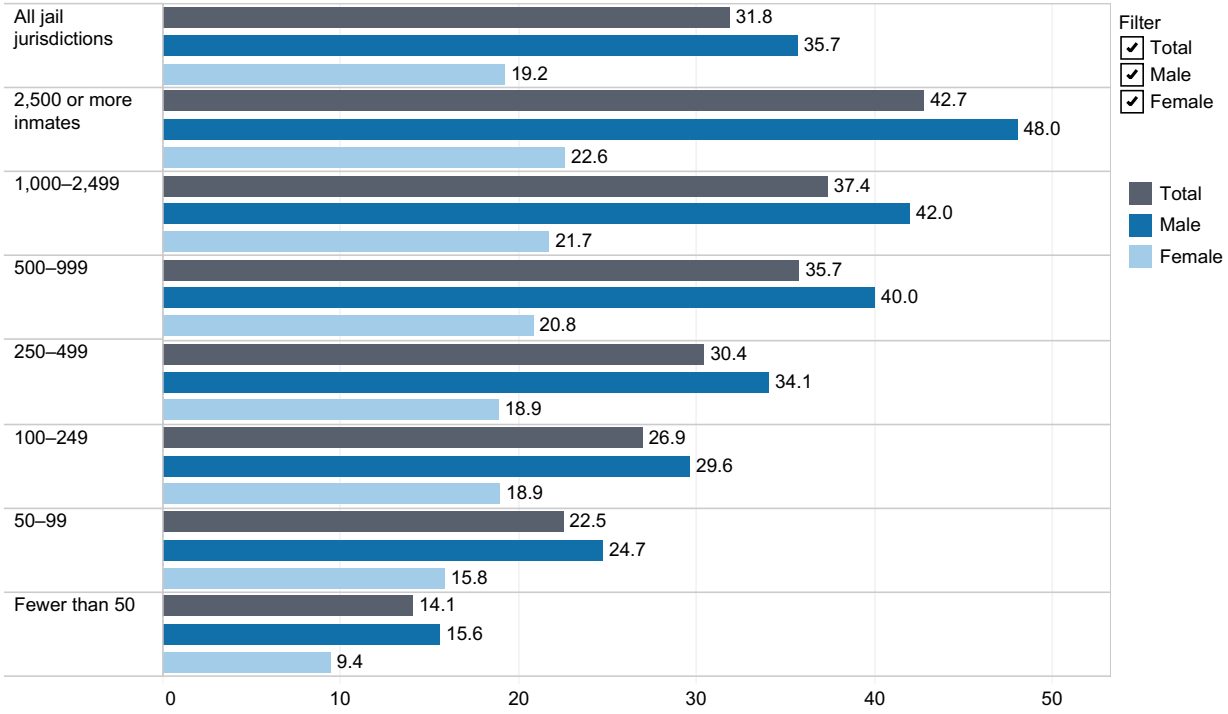
Select a view

	Total	Male	Female
2015	24.6 †	27.2 †	15.7 †
2016	25.2 †	27.8 †	16.3 †
2017	25.7 †	28.4 †	17.0 †
2018	25.2 †	28.0 †	16.3 †
2019	26.2 †	28.9 †	17.4 †
2020	27.8 †	31.0 †	17.5 †
2021	32.8	36.9 †	19.2
2022	32.5	36.5	19.4
2023*	31.8	35.7	19.2
Percent change			
2015–23	29.4%	31.2%	22.1%
2022–23	-2.1%	-2.2%	-1.3%

Note: The average number of days in jail is estimated as the average daily population multiplied by the number of days in a 12-month period, and then divided by the number of admissions during the period. Data are based on the 12-month period ending on June 30, except for 2015 and 2016 when they were reported for the calendar year.
*Comparison year.
†Difference from comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails and Census of Jails.

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Display 16. Estimated average number of days in jail, by size of jurisdiction and inmate sex, 2023



Note: The average number of days in jail is estimated as the average daily population (ADP) multiplied by the number of days in a 12-month period ending on June 30, 2023, and then divided by the number of admissions during the period. Jail jurisdiction size is measured by the ADP.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails.

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Display 17. Jail capacity and percent of capacity occupied, 2013–2023

Select a view

Table

	Rated capacity	Percent of capacity occupied	Percent of jails operating at more than 100% of rated capacity
2013	872,900 †	84% †	15%
2014	890,500	84% †	16%
2015	901,400	81% †	12%
2016	915,400	81% †	16%
2017	915,100	81% †	20% †
2018	907,000	81% †	20% †
2019	907,700	81% †	15%
2020	913,700	60% †	7% †
2021	916,000	69% †	13%
2022	915,900	72%	16%
2023*	915,800	73%	12%

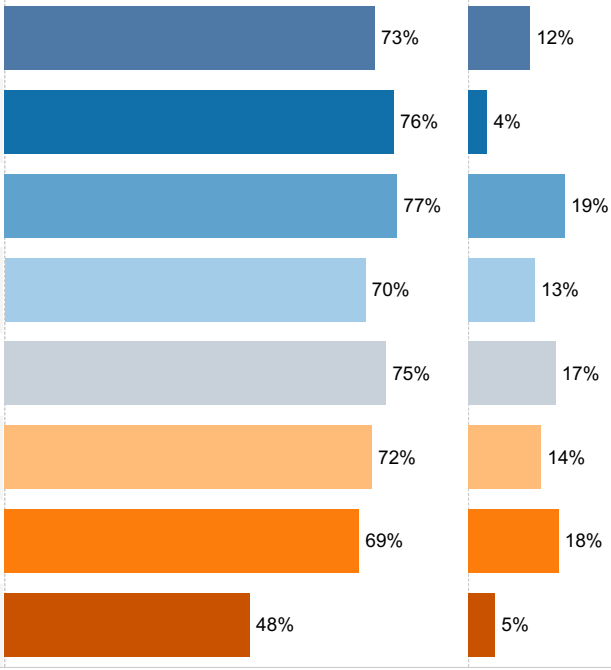
Percent change	
2013–23	4.9%
2022–23	0.0%

Note: Data are based on the last weekday in June, except for 2015 and 2016 rated capacity data, which were based on December 31. Rated capacity data are rounded to the nearest 100.
*Comparison year.
†Difference from comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails and Census of Jails.

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Display 18. Jail capacity and percent of capacity occupied, by size of jurisdiction, 2023

	Rated capacity	Percent of capacity occupied	Percent of jails operating at more than 100% of rated capacity
All jail jurisdictions	915,800	73%	12%
2,500 or more inmates	165,700	76%	4%
1,000–2,499	171,400	77%	19%
500–999	191,800	70%	13%
250–499	144,400	75%	17%
100–249	146,900	72%	14%
50–99	56,700	69%	18%
Fewer than 50	38,800	48%	5%



Note: Jails are grouped by average daily population (ADP). Data are based on the last weekday in June 2023. Rated capacity data are rounded to the nearest 100.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails.

Download Image

Display 19. Staff employed in local jails, by job function and sex, 2015–2023

Select a view
Count table

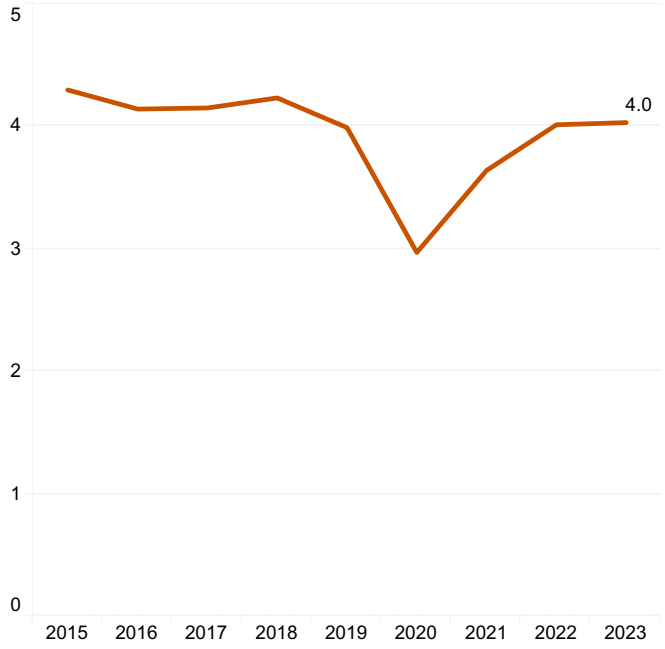
		Correctional officers			Other staff		
	All staff	Subtotal	Male	Female	Subtotal	Male	Female
2015	213,000	169,300	117,300	51,900	43,700 †	19,700	24,000 †
2016	226,300 †	178,800 †	124,300 †	54,500	47,500	21,000	26,500
2017	225,700 †	179,500 †	123,200 †	56,300 †	46,200	20,300	25,900
2018	221,600	174,500 †	119,900 †	54,600	47,100	20,600	26,500
2019	237,500 †	184,100 †	127,300 †	56,800 †	53,400 †	25,400 †	28,000
2020	233,200 †	184,900 †	125,800 †	59,100 †	48,400	20,100	28,300
2021	220,900 †	174,800 †	120,600 †	54,100	46,100	19,900	26,200
2022	212,300	165,200	113,700	51,500	47,100	20,100	27,000
2023*	211,700	164,800	112,900	51,900	47,000	19,900	27,100
Percent change							
2015–23	-0.6%	-2.7%	-3.8%	-0.1%	7.4%	0.8%	12.8%
2022–23	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.7%	0.7%	-0.3%	-1.1%	0.3%

Note: Data are based on December 31 for 2015 and 2016, and the last weekday in June for all other years. Staff counts are rounded to the nearest 100.
*Comparison year.
†Difference from comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails and Census of Jails.

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Display 20. Inmate-to-officer ratio in local jails, 2015–2023

	Inmate-to-officer ratio
2015	4.3 †
2016	4.1
2017	4.2
2018	4.2 †
2019	4.0
2020	3.0 †
2021	3.6 †
2022	4.0
2023*	4.0

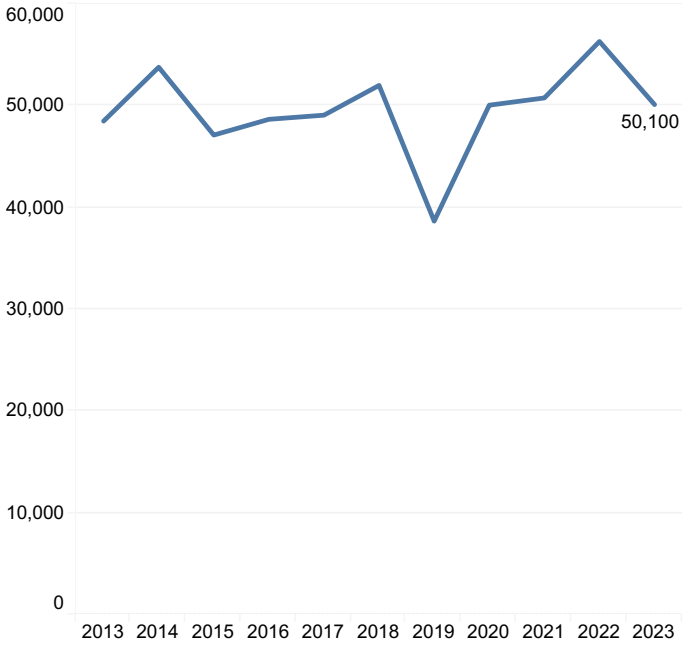


Note: Data are based on the last weekday in June, except for 2015 and 2016 staff data, which were based on December 31.
*Comparison year.
†Difference from comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails and Census of Jails.

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Display 21. Persons supervised outside jail, 2013–2023

	Persons supervised outside jail
2013	48,500
2014	53,800
2015	47,100
2016	48,700
2017	49,100
2018	52,000
2019	38,700 †
2020	50,100
2021	50,800
2022	56,300
2023*	50,100
Percent change	
2013–23	3.3%
2022–23	-11.0%

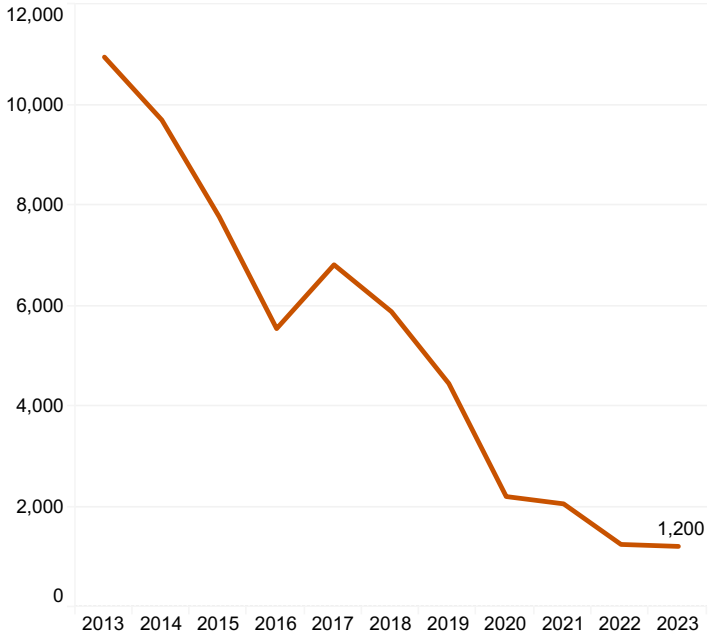


Note: Data are based on December 31 for 2015 and 2016, and the last weekday in June for all other years. Population data are rounded to the nearest 100.
*Comparison year.
†Difference from comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails and Census of Jails.

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Display 22. Persons serving weekend-only sentences in jail, 2013–2023

	Persons serving weekend-only sentences
2013	11,000 †
2014	9,700 †
2015	7,800 †
2016	5,500 †
2017	6,800 †
2018	5,900 †
2019	4,500 †
2020	2,200
2021	2,100 †
2022	1,300
2023*	1,200
Percent change	
2013–23	-88.9%
2022–23	-3.1%



Note: Data are based on the weekend before December 31 for 2015 and 2016, and the weekend before the last weekday in June for all other years. Inmate counts are rounded to the nearest 100.
*Comparison year.
†Difference from comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails and Census of Jails.

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Appendix table 1. Sample design and nonresponse adjustment for 2023 Annual Survey of Jails

Stratum	Weighting class based on confined population/a	Number of jail jurisdictions in census	Active sampled jurisdictions	Active sampled reporting units	Design weight	Nonresponse adjustment factor	Final weight
1. Large jails (certainty stratum)/b	1000 or more	142	141	163	1.000	1.044	1.044
	500–999	116	116	122	1.000	1.045	1.045
2. Jails holding 264–499 inmates, including 1+ juveniles		73	29	29	2.517	1.074	2.704
3. Jails holding 141–263 inmates, including 1+ juveniles		69	17	17	4.059	1.133	4.600
4. Jails holding 69–140 inmates, including 1+ juveniles		60	9	9	6.000	1.000	6.000
5. Jails holding 0–68 inmates, including 1+ juveniles		48	4	4	12.000	1.333	16.000
6. Jails holding 227–749 inmates with no juvenile		359	275	286	1.306	1.066	1.392
7. Jails holding 103–226 inmates with no juvenile		452	100	100	4.520	1.087	4.913
8. Jails holding 40–102 inmates with no juvenile		579	63	63	9.047	1.145	10.363
9. Jails holding 0–39 inmates with no juvenile		882	65	65	12.082	1.083	13.089
10. Regional jails (certainty stratum)/c	1000 or more	5	5	5	1.000	1.000	1.000
	250–499	25	25	25	1.000	1.136	1.136
	100–249	16	16	16	1.000	1.067	1.067
	500–999	14	14	14	1.000	1.000	1.000
	50–99	6	6	7	1.000	1.000	1.000
	0–49	2	2	2	1.000	2.000	2.000
Total		2,848	887	927			

Note:
a. Within certainty strata, weighing classes are created based on jurisdiction size (i.e., confined population as of June 28, 2019).
b. Large jails are those that held at least one juvenile inmate and 500 or more inmates, or 750 or more adult inmates on June 28, 2019.
c. Regional jail jurisdictions are created by two or more local governing bodies through cooperative agreements.

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