



Jail Inmates at Midyear 2011 - Statistical Tables

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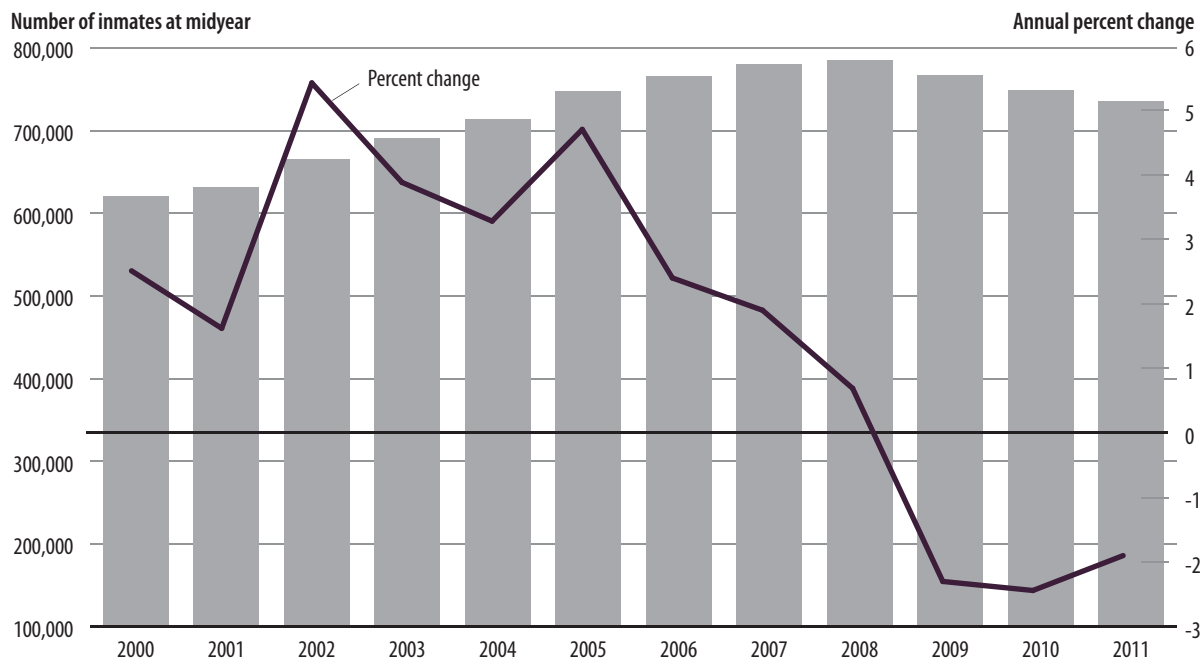
From June 2010 to June 2011, the total number of persons confined in county and city jails (735,601) declined by 1.8% (or 13,127 inmates) (figure 1, table 1). This was the third consecutive year of declining inmate populations. The number confined in local jails peaked in June of 2008 at 785,533 inmates. Since then, the number has declined by about 50,000 persons (or 6.4%). The average daily count of persons in jails also declined by about 50,000 inmates during this same 3-year period.

The jail incarceration rate—the confined population per 100,000 U.S. residents—dropped to 236 in 2011, down from 259 in 2007. The 2011 incarceration rate was the lowest jail incarceration rate since 2002.

Males accounted for 87% of the jail population on June 30, 2011 (tables 6 and 7). Whites accounted for 45% of the total, blacks represented 38%, and Hispanics represented 15% of inmates. Fewer than 6,000 juveniles were held in local jails (or less than 1% of the confined population).

At midyear 2011, about 6 in 10 inmates were not convicted, but were in jail awaiting court action on a current charge—a rate unchanged since 2005. About 4 in 10 inmates were sentenced offenders or convicted offenders awaiting sentencing.

FIGURE 1
Inmates confined in local jails at midyear and change in the jail population, 2000–2011

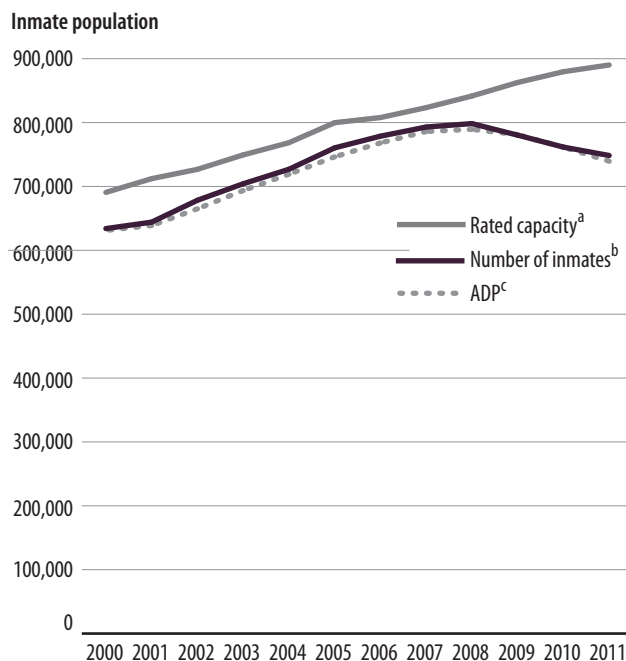


Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails and the 2005 Census of Jail Inmates.

More than half of the decline in the jail inmate population occurred in large jails

The decline in confined population in the largest jails—those with an average daily population of more than 1,000 inmates—accounted for more than half (53%) of the total decline of 13,127 inmates that occurred during 2011 (table 3). The largest jails held a disproportionately large number of inmates, accounting for 48% of the jail population at midyear 2011. The share of inmates in each jail size category did not change significantly between 2010 and 2011, indicating that all size categories of jails had somewhat similar rates of decline in population. Across jail size categories, the decline in confined population ranged from about 0.8% to 2.6%.

FIGURE 2
Annual counts of the midyear custody population, average daily population, and rated capacity in local jails, 2000–2011



^aNumber of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to facilities within each jurisdiction.

^bMidyear count is the number of inmates held on the last weekday in June.

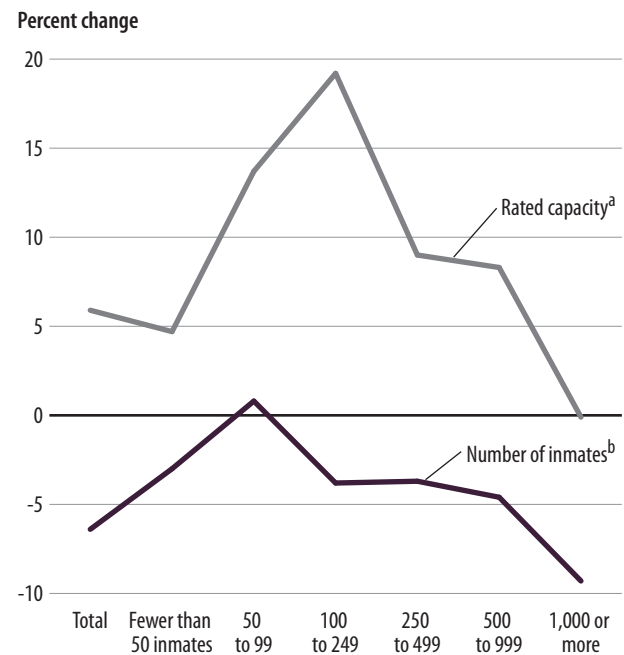
^cSum of all inmates in jail each day for a year, divided by the number of days in the year.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails and the 2005 Census of Jail Inmates.

Percentage of capacity occupied continued to decline

The estimated rated capacity for all jail jurisdictions at midyear 2011 reached 877,302 beds, an increase of 1.2% (10,520 beds) from midyear 2010 (figure 2, table 2). The increase in 2011 was less than the average annual increase each year since 2000 (2.5% or 21,742 beds). Rated capacity is the maximum number of beds or inmates allocated to each jail facility by a state or local rating official. The percentage of rated capacity occupied at midyear 2011 (84%) was the lowest since 1984 (86%). Jail jurisdictions holding 1,000 or more inmates reported the highest percentage of occupied bed space at midyear 2010 (91%) and 2011 (88%), compared to jails holding fewer than 50 inmates at midyear 2010 (69%) and 2011 (66%) (table 5).

FIGURE 3
Percent change in the midyear custody population and rated capacity between 2008 and 2011



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

^aNumber of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to facilities within each jurisdiction.

^bMidyear count is the number of inmates held on the last weekday in June.

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

In addition to measuring the rated capacity occupied based on the inmate count at midyear, the measurement can be based on an average daily population in jail jurisdictions (726,657) in the 12 months ending June 30, 2011, and by the number of inmates on the most crowded day in jails during June 2011. Using these two measures, the nation's jails operated at about 83% of rated capacity on an average day and about 88% of rated capacity on their most crowded day in June 2011.

While the confined population and rated jail capacity both increased at roughly comparable rates from 2000 through 2008, since that year their growth rates have diverged. The confined population declined by about 2% per year while rated capacity increased by about 2% per year. The increase in capacity and decrease in confined population almost equally contributed to the decline in the percentage of capacity occupied from 95% in 2008 to 84% in 2011.

Jail jurisdictions holding between 100 and 249 inmates experienced the largest difference in change rates between rated capacity and the jail inmate population (**figure 3**). Over the 4-year period these jail jurisdictions reported a 3.8% decline in their inmate custody population and a 19.2% increase in their rated capacity. The smallest jail jurisdictions, which held fewer than 50 inmates, reported the smallest difference between change in their inmate

population (down 3.0%) and change in rated capacity (up 4.7%). Jail jurisdictions holding 250 to 999 inmates reported similar patterns. Since 2008, the largest jail jurisdictions reported a decline in their inmate population and in their rated capacity. Jail jurisdictions holding 50 to 99 inmates reported an increase in their inmate population and in their rated capacity.

Local jails admitted almost 11.8 million persons during the 12 months ending June 30, 2011

Local jails admitted an estimated 11.8 million persons during the 12 months ending midyear 2011, down from 12.9 million persons admitted during the same period in 2010 and 13.6 million in 2008. The number of persons admitted in 2011 was about 16 times the size of the inmate population (735,601) at midyear 2011. (See *Methodology* for methods used to estimate admissions.)

Nearly 4 in 10 (39%) admissions during the last week of June 2011 were to the largest jail jurisdictions (**table 4**). Jail jurisdictions holding fewer than 50 inmates accounted for 6.7% of all jail admissions, but the number of inmates admitted was about 32 times the size of the inmate population at midyear 2011. These small jails also experienced the highest turnover rate (132%) compared to large jail jurisdictions (50%). Higher turnover rates mean larger numbers of admissions and releases relative to the size of the average daily population.

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TABLE 1**Inmates confined in local jails at midyear, average daily population, and incarceration rates, 2000–2011**

Year	Inmates confined at midyear ^a			Average daily population ^b			Jail incarceration rate ^c
	Total	Year-to-year change		Total	Year-to-year change		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
2000	621,149	15,206	2.5%	618,319	10,341	1.7%	220
2001	631,240	10,091	1.6	625,966	7,647	1.2	222
2002	665,475	34,235	5.4	652,082	26,116	4.2	231
2003	691,301	25,826	3.9	680,760	28,678	4.4	238
2004	713,990	22,689	3.3	706,242	25,482	3.7	243
2005	747,529	33,539	4.7	733,442	27,200	3.9	252
2006	765,819	18,290	2.4	755,320	21,878	3.0	256
2007	780,174	14,355	1.9	773,138	17,818	2.4	259
2008	785,533	5,359	0.7	776,573	3,435	0.4	258
2009	767,434	-18,099	-2.3	768,135	-8,438	-1.1	250
2010	748,728	-18,706	-2.4	748,553	-19,582	-2.5	242
2011	735,601	-13,127	-1.8	726,657	-21,896	-2.9	236
Average annual change							
2000–2010			1.9%			1.9%	
2010–2011			-1.8			-2.9	

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails and the 2005 Census of Jail Inmates.

TABLE 2**Rated capacity of local jails and percent of capacity occupied, 2000–2011**

Year	Rated capacity ^c	Year-to-year change in rated capacity ^a		Percent of capacity occupied ^b	
		Number	Percent	Midyear ^d	Average daily population ^e
2000	677,787	25,466	3.9%	92.0%	91.2%
2001	699,309	21,522	3.2	90.0	89.5
2002	713,899	14,590	2.1	93.0	91.3
2003	736,471	22,572	3.2	94.0	92.4
2004	755,603	19,132	2.6	94.0	93.5
2005	786,954	33,398	4.1	95.0	93.2
2006	794,984	8,638	1.0	96.3	95.0
2007	810,543	15,863	2.0	96.3	95.4
2008	828,714	18,171	2.2	94.8	93.7
2009	849,895	21,181	2.6	90.3	90.4
2010	866,782	16,887	2.0	86.4	86.4
2011	877,302	10,520	1.2	83.8	82.8
Average annual change					
2000–2010		2.5%	21,742		
2010–2011		1.2	10,520		

^aIncrease or reduction in the number of beds during the 12 months ending midyear of each year. Number and percentage change for 2000 are calculated using the rated capacity of 652,321 for 1999.^bBased on the confined inmate population, divided by the rated capacity and multiplied by 100.^cNumber of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to facilities within each jurisdiction.^dNumber of inmates held on the last weekday in June.^eSum of all inmates in jail each day for a year, divided by the number of days in the year.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails and the 2005 Census of Jail Inmates.

TABLE 3
Inmates confined in local jails at midyear, by size of jurisdiction, 2010 and 2011

Jurisdiction size ^b	Number of inmates ^a				Percent of all inmates	
	2010	2011	Difference	Percent change	2010	2011
Total	748,728	735,601	-13,127	-1.8%	100%	100%
Fewer than 50 inmates	25,260	24,592	-668	-2.6%	3.4%	3.3%
50 to 99	41,407	41,091	-316	-0.8	5.5	5.6
100 to 249	93,331	92,120	-1,211	-1.3	12.5	12.5
250 to 499	102,920	101,535	-1,385	-1.3	13.7	13.8
500 to 999	128,389	125,785	-2,604	-2.0	17.1	17.1
1,000 or more ^b	357,422	350,477	-6,945	-1.9	47.7	47.6

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

^aMidyear count is the number of inmates held on the last weekday in June.

^bBased on the average daily population during the 12 months ending midyear 2006. Average daily population is the sum of all inmates in jail each day for a year, divided by the number of days in the year. Calculations based on jurisdiction size may not be comparable to those in previous reports. See *Methodology*.

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

TABLE 4
Average daily jail population, admissions, and turnover rate, by size of jurisdiction, week ending June 30, 2010 and 2011

Jurisdiction size ^c	Average daily population ^a		Estimated number of admissions during the last week in June		Weekly turnover rate ^b	
	2010	2,011	2,010	2011	2010	2011
Total	748,553	726,657	246,919	226,944	64.9%	62.2%
Fewer than 50 inmates	23,971	23,261	17,505	15,217	140.0%	131.9%
50 to 99	42,271	40,857	19,309	17,157	87.8	83.3
100 to 249	92,142	91,212	38,730	35,944	80.6	77.4
250 to 499	101,480	99,909	37,464	34,772	72.0	68.7
500 to 999	127,081	122,735	38,022	35,596	60.1	58.4
1,000 or more	361,609	348,682	95,890	88,257	53.0	50.5

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

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

^bCalculated by adding weekly admissions and releases, dividing by the average daily population and multiplying by 100.

^cBased on the average daily population during the 12 months ending midyear 2006. Average daily population is the sum of all inmates in jail each day for a year, divided by the number of days in the year. Calculations based on jurisdiction size may not be comparable to those in previous reports. See *Methodology*.

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

TABLE 5
Percent of jail capacity occupied at midyear, by size of jurisdiction, 2010 and 2011

Jurisdiction size ^b	Percent of capacity occupied ^a	
	2010	2011
Total	86.4%	83.8%
Fewer than 50 inmates	68.6%	65.9%
50 to 99	73.3	72.8
100 to 249	77.2	74.3
250 to 499	89.2	86.4
500 to 999	89.9	86.6
1,000 or more	90.6	88.3

^aNumber of inmates held on the last weekday in June divided by the rated capacity multiplied by 100.

^bBased on the average daily population during the 12 months ending midyear 2006. Average daily population is the sum of all inmates in jail each day for a year, divided by the number of days in the year. Calculations based on jurisdiction size may not be comparable to those in previous reports. See *Methodology*.

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

TABLE 6
Number of inmates in local jails, by characteristic, midyear 2000 and 2005–2011

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

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

...Not collected.

^aAll characteristic data for 2011 adjusted for nonresponse and rounded to the nearest 100.

^bMidyear count is the number of inmates held on the last weekday in June.

^cPersons under age 18 at midyear.

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

^eData adjusted for nonresponse and rounded to the nearest 100. See *Methodology*.

^fExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^gIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails and the 2005 Census of Jail Inmates.

TABLE 7
Percent of inmates in local jails, by characteristic, midyear 2000 and 2005–2011

Characteristic	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Sex								
Male	88.6%	87.3%	87.1%	87.1%	87.3%	87.8%	87.7%	87.3%
Female	11.4	12.7	12.9	12.9	12.7	12.2	12.3	12.7
Adults								
Male	98.8%	99.1%	99.2%	99.1%	99.0%	99.1%	99.0%	99.2%
Female	11.3	12.6	12.9	12.8	12.6	12.1	12.3	12.6
Juveniles^a								
Held as adults ^b	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6
Held as juveniles	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Race/Hispanic origin^c								
White ^d	41.9%	44.3%	43.9%	43.3%	42.5%	42.5%	44.3%	44.8%
Black/African American ^d	41.3	38.9	38.6	38.7	39.2	39.2	37.8	37.6
Hispanic/Latino	15.2	15.0	15.6	16.1	16.4	16.2	15.8	15.5
Other ^{d,e,f}	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0
Two or more races ^{d,f}	...	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Conviction status^{b,c}								
Convicted	44.0%	38.0%	37.9%	38.0%	37.1%	37.8%	38.9%	39.4%
Male	39.0	33.2	32.8	32.9	32.3	33.0
Female	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.2	4.8	4.8
Unconvicted	56.0%	62%	62.1%	62.0%	62.9%	62.2%	61.1%	60.6%
Male	50.0	54.2	54.3	54.3	55.2	54.8
Female	6.0	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.4

Note: Percentages are based on the total number of inmates held on the last weekday in June. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

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

^aPersons under age 18 at midyear.

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

^cData adjusted for nonresponse. See *Methodology*.

^dExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^eIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders.

^fBased on revised data for 2010.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails and the 2005 Census of Jail Inmates.

TABLE 8**Inmate population in jail jurisdictions reporting on confined persons being held for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, midyear 2002–2011**

Year	Jurisdictions reporting on holdings for ICE ^a	Total number of inmates ^b	Confined persons held for ICE ^c	
			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

^aNot all jurisdictions reported on holdings for ICE.

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

^cICE—Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails and the 2005 Census of Jail Inmates.

TABLE 9**Persons under jail supervision, by confinement status and type of program, midyear 2000 and 2006–2011**

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

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

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

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

^dIncludes only persons without electronic monitoring.

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

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

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

TABLE 10
Estimated standard errors, by confinement status, 2011

Characteristics	Total	Standard error	Relative standard error ^a
Total	798,417	6,627	0.83%
Held in jail ^b	735,601	6,168	0.84%
Supervised outside a jail facility ^c	62,816	1,838	2.93
Excluding weekenders	51,447	1,771	3.44
Weekend programs	11,369	297	2.61
Average daily population	726,657	6,098	0.84
Rated capacity	877,302	11,889	1.36
Admissions during the last week in June ^d	226,944	4,053	1.83

^aCalculated by dividing the standard error by the survey estimates and multiplying by 100.

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

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

^dTotal adjusted from 221,893 for nonresponse. See *Methodology*.

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

TABLE 11
Estimated standard errors, by selected characteristic, 2011

Characteristic	Total ^a	Survey estimate	Standard error	Relative standard error (percent) ^b
Sex				
Male	642,300	633,171	5,428	0.86%
Female	93,300	91,923	1,202	1.31
Adults	729,700	719,253	6,178	0.86%
Juveniles^c	5,900	5,840	173	2.96%
Held as adults ^d	4,600	4,490	151	3.36
Held as juveniles	1,400	1,350	77	5.70
Race/Hispanic origin^e				
White ^f	329,400	298,663	3,837	1.28%
Black/African American ^f	276,400	250,577	3,396	1.36
Hispanic/Latino	113,900	103,274	2,628	2.54
Other ^{f,g}	14,700	13,303	955	7.18
Two or more races ^f	1,200	1,070	149	13.93
Conviction status^{d,e}				
Convicted	289,600	250,464	3,536	1.41%
Unconvicted	446,000	385,631	4,909	1.27

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

^aData adjusted for nonresponse and rounded to the nearest 100.

^bCalculated by dividing the standard error by the survey estimates and multiplying by 100.

^cJuveniles are persons under age 18 at midyear.

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

^eTotal rounded to nearest 100.

^fExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^gIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders.

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

TABLE 12
Estimated percentages of local jail inmates, by selected characteristic and ratio estimates, 2011

Characteristic	Estimate	Standard error
Sex		
Male	87.3%	0.12%
Female	12.7	0.12
Race/Hispanic origin		
White ^a	44.8%	0.43%
Black/African American ^a	37.6	0.39
Hispanic/Latino	15.5	0.34
Other ^{a,b}	2.0	0.14
Two or more race ^a	0.2	0.02
Conviction status^c		
Convicted	39.4%	0.42%
Unconvicted	60.6	0.42%

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

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^bIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders.

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

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

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 is a sample survey of local jails used to estimate the number and characteristics of local inmates nationwide. For the 2011 ASJ, the U.S. Census Bureau, as the collection agent, drew a sample of 873 jail jurisdictions represented by 930 jail facilities (also referred to as reporting units). This sample represents approximately 2,830 jail jurisdictions nationwide. Local jail jurisdictions include counties (parishes in Louisiana) or municipal governments that administer one or more local jails.

The 2011 ASJ sample included all jails with certainty (67) that were operated jointly by two or more jurisdictions (also referred to as multi-jurisdictional jails). Other jail jurisdictions included with certainty (268) were those that—

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

The remaining jurisdictions were stratified into two groups: jurisdictions with jails holding at least one juvenile on June 30, 2005, and jails holding only adults on that date. Using stratified random sampling, 538 jurisdictions were selected from eight strata based on the two conditions described above, and from four strata based on the average daily jail inmate population when the latest Census of Jail Inmates was completed during 2005.

BJS obtained data from sampled jail jurisdictions by mailed and web-based survey questionnaires. After follow-up phone calls and facsimiles, the response rate for data reporters was 100% for critical items, such as the number of inmates confined, average daily population, and rated capacity. (See tables 10, 11 and 12 for standard errors associated with reported estimates from the ASJ 2011.)

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

The 2011 ASJ sampling frame comprised 926 reporting units. Ninety-six percent (or 888) of the 926 individual reporting units responded to the 2011 data collection, and 38 individual reporting units did not respond to the survey.*

*The sampling frame initially comprised 930 units. However, four units were out-of-scope for the 2011 data collection because they had closed, either permanently or temporarily, which resulted in the sampling frame of 926 active respondents.

BJS implemented nonresponse weight adjustment procedures to account for missing data from survey nonrespondents, as it did in 2010. However, prior to implementing the plan, data were estimated for four nonrespondents. After November 2, 2011, BJS implemented the nonresponse weight adjustment procedure to account for 34 respondents that did not participate.

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. We use the sample weights in the nonresponse adjustment factor. The nonresponse weighting adjustment factor F_{2h} is calculated as

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

where

n_h = number of jurisdictions in stratum h ,
 W_{hi} = sample weight for jurisdiction i in stratum h .

Final weight

The final weight FW_{hij} for each individual reporting unit on the 2011 ASJ data file is calculated as

$$FW_{hij} = W_{hij} \times F_{2h} \times JAILR_{hij}$$

where

W_{hij} = sample weight for reporting unit j in jurisdiction i in stratum h .

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

Weekly admission and release estimation procedures

Based on the 2011 ASJ, 855 of the 892 (including estimates for four nonrespondents) 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. Nonresponse weight adjustments account for the 34 survey nonrespondents.

Estimates were calculated based on the following criteria:

- Data for 8 individual reporting units included admission and release data based on estimates from the 2009 Annual Survey of Jails.
- Data for 17 individual reporting units included admission and release data based on estimates from the 2010 Annual Survey of Jails.
- Admission and release data for 1 individual reporting unit were based on admission data reported in 2010.
- Admission data for 11 individual reporting units were based on release data reported in 2011.

Calculating annual admissions

The Annual Survey of Jails 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 average daily population. The turnover rate takes into account jail admissions and releases and gives an indication of the fluctuation of the jail population.

Jurisdiction size categories

BJS categorized jurisdiction sizes in tables 3, 4, and 5 and in figure 3 of this report, based on the average daily jail population during the 12 months ending midyear 2006 (which was the first year in the current Annual Survey of Jails series). For the 2010 report, comparisons of size categories from midyear 2009 to midyear 2010 were based on the average daily population 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' tables are comparable with data in this report's tables.

Jail functions

Jails in the ASJ include confinement facilities—usually administered by a local law enforcement agency—that are intended for adults but may hold juveniles before or after adjudication. Facilities include jails and city/county correctional centers; special jail facilities, such as medical or treatment release centers, halfway houses, and work farms; and temporary holding or lockup facilities that are part of the jail's combined function. Inmates sentenced to jail facilities usually have a sentence of 1 year or less.

Within the ASJ, jails—

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

- temporarily detain juveniles pending transfer to juvenile authorities
- hold mentally ill persons pending their movement to appropriate mental health facilities
- hold individuals for the military, for protective custody, for contempt, and for the courts as witnesses
- release convicted inmates to the community upon completion of sentence
- transfer inmates to federal, state, or other authorities
- house inmates for federal, state, or other authorities because of crowding of their facilities
- sometimes operate community-based programs as alternatives to incarceration

Terms and definitions used in the report

Admissions—Persons are officially booked and housed in jails by formal legal document and the authority of the courts or some other official agency. Jail admissions include persons sentenced to weekend programs and who are booked into the facility for the first time. Excluded from jail admissions are inmates re-entering the facility after an escape, work release, medical appointment or treatment facility appointment, and bail and court appearances. BJS collects jail admissions for the last 7 days in June.

Average daily population—The average is derived by the sum of inmates in jail each day for a year, divided by the number of days in the year (i.e., between July 1, 2010, and June 30, 2011).

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 at midyear, dividing by the rated capacity, and multiplying by 100.

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

Releases—Persons released after a period of confinement (e.g., sentence completion, bail/bond releases, other pretrial releases, transfers to other jurisdictions, and deaths). Releases include those persons who have completed their weekend program and who are leaving the facility for the last time. Excluded from jail releases are temporary discharges including work release, medical appointment or treatment center, court appearance, furlough, day reporting, and transfers to other facilities within the jail's jurisdiction.

Under jail supervision but not confined—This classification includes all persons in community-based programs operated by a jail facility. Programs include electronic monitoring, house arrest, community service, day reporting, and work programs. The classification excludes persons on pretrial release and who are not in a community-based program run by the jail, as well as persons under supervision of probation, parole or other agencies, inmates on weekend programs, and inmates who participate in work release programs and return to the jail at night.

Weekend programs—Offenders in these programs are allowed to serve their sentences of confinement only on weekends (i.e., Friday-Sunday).



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