



Census of Jails: Population Changes, 1999–2013

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The nation's local jail authorities supervised an estimated 731,570 confined inmates at yearend 2013 ([table 1](#)). The number of confined inmates includes those who were unconvicted and awaiting court action on a current charge, convicted offenders awaiting sentencing, and sentenced offenders. Jail authorities also supervised about 9,670 persons who were serving a weekend-only sentence on the weekend prior to December 31, 2013. In addition, jail authorities supervised about 46,770 persons under community supervision through programs such as electronic monitoring, house arrest, community service, day reporting, and work programs at yearend 2013. The population excludes persons supervised by a probation or parole agency.

Based on a complete enumeration of all locally operated jails, the 2013 Census of Jails, which was collected through the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program's Annual Summary on Inmates Under Jail Jurisdiction, gathered facility-level information on the

number of confined and nonconfined jail inmates. Previous censuses were conducted in 1970, 1972, 1978, 1983, 1999, 2005, and 2006. In years between census collections, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) collected data from a sample of local jails to estimate the number and composition of inmates in local jails nationwide. This report uses the jail information from the 1999, 2006, and 2013 censuses to provide state and national level estimates and to examine changes in the number of inmates held, characteristics of jail inmates, the number of admissions, jail capacity to hold inmates, and jail staffing.

By combining data from the census and annual surveys in noncensus years, BJS tracked the size and composition of local jails in the United States. After a surge from 1999 to 2008, the confined inmate population declined in local jails from midyear 2008 to yearend 2013 ([table 2](#)). The number of inmates confined in local jails increased 23% between 1999 (605,943) and 2006 (748,197). Since 2006, the inmate population declined by 2.2% ([table 3](#)).

HIGHLIGHTS

- From 1999 to 2013, the number of inmates in local jails increased by 21%, from 605,943 to 731,570. During this period, the growth in the jail population was not steady, as the jail confined population peaked in 2008 at 785,533 then declined to its 2013 level.
- The adult jail incarceration rates changed slightly between midyear 1999 (304) and yearend 2013 (310).
- Nearly half (46%) of all local jail inmates were confined in jurisdictions holding 1,000 or more inmates in 2013, down slightly from 50% in 2006.
- Between 1999 and yearend 2013, the female inmate population increased by 48%, from approximately 68,100 to 100,940. The male inmate population increased by 17%, from approximately 537,800 to 630,620.
- The juvenile population (persons age 17 or younger) held in adult jail facilities in 2013 (4,420) decreased by more than half from its peak in 1999 (9,458).
- Jails admitted nearly 12 million persons during the 12-month period ending December 31, 2013, down from a peak of 13.6 million in 1998.
- Among jail inmates, the expected length of inmate stay was 23 days in 2013.
- The rated capacity of local jails increased an estimated 39% (252,550 beds) between 1999 and 2013, which was nearly twice the rate of the inmate population (up 21% or 125,630 inmates).
- From 1999 to 2013, the number of correctional officers increased by 16% from 149,600 to 173,900. Jails in the South employed the largest share (47%) of all correctional offices in 2013, up from 44% in 1999.

This analysis includes 15 locally operated jails in Alaska. It excludes the federal jurisdiction and combined jail/prison systems in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont (see *Federal jails* in textbox for analysis on the Bureau of Prisons detention centers).

Montana had the largest percentage increase in jail inmates; the District of Columbia had the largest decline

Twenty-two states experienced an increase in jail inmates, while 22 states and the District of Columbia experienced declines between 2006 and 2013. The jail population in New Mexico remained relatively stable. Southern states, including the District of Columbia, accounted for 50% of the local jail inmate population, up slightly from 47% in 1999 but remaining stable since 2006. The northeast states accounted for the smallest proportion (13%) of the jail population in 2013, down slightly from 14% of all local jail inmates in 1999 and 2006.

Combined, nine states accounted for more than half of the local jail inmate population in 2013: California (11%), Texas (9%), Florida (7%), Georgia (6%), Pennsylvania (5%), Louisiana (4%), Virginia (4%), New York (4%), and Tennessee (4%). Jails in California, Oklahoma, Kentucky, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee reported an increase of at least 2,000 inmates from 2006 to 2013 (see *The Impact of California's 2011 Public Safety Realignment Policy on the California and national jail population.*) Jails in Florida reported the largest absolute decline (down 10,370 inmates) in the jail inmate population between 2006 and 2013, followed by New York (down 5,370 inmates). Jails in Montana reported the largest percentage increase (up 47%) in their inmate population from 2006 to 2013, followed by jails in Arkansas, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Nebraska (up at least 29% each). Jails in the District of Columbia reported the largest percentage decline (down 35%) in their jail inmate population.

Adult jail incarceration rates increased between 1999 and 2013

The incarceration rate of adult inmates in local jail jurisdictions increased slightly between midyear 1999 (304 inmates per 100,000 adult U.S. residents) and yearend 2013 (310 per 100,000) (table 4). Since 1999, the adult jail inmate incarceration rate increased in 27 states and the District of Columbia and declined in 17 states (not calculated for Alaska).

Louisiana (870), Mississippi (590), Kentucky (570), New Mexico (560), Georgia (550), and Tennessee (530), had the highest adult jail inmate incarceration rates in the United States at yearend 2013. Minnesota (150), Maine (160), and Iowa, New Hampshire, and New York (each 170) reported the lowest incarceration rates.

The adult incarceration rate increased at least 50% in six states since 1999, including North Dakota (up 99%), Kentucky (up 68%), Oklahoma (up 60%), Arkansas and West Virginia (each up 52%), and Montana (up 56%) (not shown). Oregon (down 28%), New York (down 26%), Florida (down 24%), and New Jersey (down 20%) reported the largest decline in the adult jail incarceration rates.

Nearly half of all local jail inmates were confined in jurisdictions holding 1,000 or more inmates in 2013

Local jail jurisdictions holding 1,000 or more inmates at yearend 2013 accounted for 46% (335,610 inmates) of the total local jail inmate population on December 31, 2013 (table 5). This was down from 50% in 2006 and 48% in 1999 (not shown). Nearly two-thirds (466,370 inmates) of the local jail population were confined in jails holding 500 or more inmates at yearend 2013. The smallest jail jurisdictions—those holding fewer than 50 inmates—accounted for 3% (23,280 inmates) of the local jail inmate population.

The female and white inmate populations increased at a faster rate than the male and black inmate populations

At yearend 2013, most inmates in local jails were male (86%) (table 6), a decline from 89% in 1999 (not shown). The female local jail population increased by 48% between 1999 and yearend 2013, from 68,100 to 100,940. Females accounted for 14% of the local jail population in 2013, up from about 11% in 1999. Male inmates made up at least 90% of the reported jail population in 2013 in Massachusetts, the District of Columbia, New York, Mississippi, Louisiana, and New Jersey. The largest concentrations of female inmates (at least 20% of their states' total jail inmate population) were in West Virginia, South Dakota, and Idaho.

At yearend 2013, white inmates accounted for an estimated 47% of the total local jail inmate population, an increase from 41% in 1999 (table 7). Black inmates declined from 42% in 1999 to 34% in 2013, while the proportion of Hispanic inmates remained stable at about 16% each year. Due to missing data in the 2006 Census of Jail Facilities, race data were not reported for that census year.

Nearly half of all white inmates and nearly 60% of black inmates were held in jails located in southern states. Jails in Georgia (9%) and California and Florida (8% each) held the largest proportion of black inmates. Texas (8%) and Florida and California (7% each) held the largest proportion of white inmates. The largest concentration of American Indian and Alaska Native (51%) and Hispanic (43%) inmates was in western states. New Mexico (13%) and Arizona (10%) held the largest proportion of American Indian and Alaska Natives in local jails. California (28%) and Texas (19%) held the largest proportion of Hispanic inmates in local jails.

The juvenile population held in adult facilities decreased significantly since its peak in 1999

At yearend 2013, the juvenile population (age 17 or younger) in adult jails accounted for less than 1% (4,420) of the local jail inmate population, down significantly since the juvenile population peaked at 1.6% (9,458) of the local jail inmate population in 1999 (not shown). Most juveniles were male (92%) and held as adults (84%).

Jails admitted nearly 12 million persons during the 12-month period ending December 31, 2013

Local jails admitted more than 11.9 million persons during the 12-month period ending December 31, 2013, up from 11.4 million in 1999, but down from the peak number of new admissions (13.6 million) to local jails in 2008 (see *Jail Inmates at Midyear 2011 - Statistical Tables*, NCJ 237961, BJS web, April 2012) (table 8). The number of persons admitted in 2013 was 16 times the size of the average daily population (757,120) in 2013. Jurisdictions holding 500 or more inmates on an average day in 2013 accounted for 54% of all new admissions to local jails. More than a third (35%) of the admissions were to the largest local jail jurisdictions holding 1,000 or more inmates. In comparison, jail jurisdictions holding fewer than 50 inmates accounted for about 7% of all admissions to local jails. Southern states accounted for more than half (52%) of all new admissions to local jails. Combined, Texas (10%), California (10%), and Florida (6%) accounted for a quarter of all new admissions to local jails (not shown). Each state had a larger number of admissions than the entire northeast region.

Expected length of stay in local jails was less than a month

The expected average length of stay for local jail inmates was 23 days in 2013 (table 9). It was the highest (52 days) in the Northeast and lowest (19 days) in the Midwest. Among jurisdictions, the expected average length of stay was highest in the District of Columbia (70 days) and Pennsylvania and Massachusetts (67 days each). Excluding Alaska, the expected average length of stay was the lowest in Arkansas, Idaho, Iowa, North Dakota, Oregon, and South Dakota, (12 days each).

Facility bed capacity outpaced growth in the jail population

Local jails nationwide were less crowded at yearend 2013 (81% of rated capacity occupied) than in 1999 (93%) (table 10). The overall percentage of capacity occupied was highest in Virginia (119%) and West Virginia (102%) at yearend 2013. Excluding Alaska, the lowest occupied local jail space was reported in Wyoming (57%).

The rated capacity of local jails increased an estimated 39% or 252,550 beds between 1999 and 2013, which was nearly twice the growth of the inmate population (up 21% or 125,630 inmates) (not shown). Facility expansion averaged 17,180 new spaces (up 2%) annually. Rated capacity is the maximum number of beds or inmates allocated to each jail facility by rating officials. Due to missing data in the 2006 Census of Jail Facilities, rated capacity data were not calculated.

Since 1999 jails in 35 states and the District of Columbia reported decreases in their occupied bed space, 7 states

reported increases, and 3 states remained relatively stable. North Dakota reported the largest increase in rated capacity occupied, from 64% in 1999 to 75% at yearend 2013. The District of Columbia reported the largest decline in rated capacity occupied, from 120% in 1999 to 83% at yearend 2013.

Increase in correctional officers in the South outpaced growth in the inmate population

Approximately 173,900 correctional officers supervised 731,570 jail inmates at yearend 2013, up from an estimated 149,600 in 1999 (table 11). Local jail jurisdictions in the South employed the largest percentage (47%) of correctional officers, up from 44% in 1999. These jails also accounted for nearly half of the local jail inmate population nationwide. In southern local jails, the growth in the number of correctional officers outpaced the growth in their inmate population. For this report, correctional officers include deputies, monitors, and other custody staff who spend more than 50% of their time with the incarcerated population. Due to missing data in the 2006 Census of Jail Facilities, correctional officer data were not reported.

New York jails employed 6% of all local jail correctional officers in 2013, down from 12% of all correctional officers in 1999. The decline in the number of correctional officers in New York outpaced the decline in the jail inmate population between 1999 and 2013 in the United States.

In the United States, nearly 7 in 10 correctional officers were male in both 1999 and 2013. Males accounted for 65% of the overall growth in correctional officers between 1999 and 2013. In 2013, Texas accounted for the largest proportion of all correctional officers (9%) and of all female correctional officers (10%). In Nebraska, Iowa, Alaska, and South Carolina jails, about 4 in 10 of all correctional officers were female in 2013, while less than 20% of correctional officers in New Jersey, Washington, Massachusetts, West Virginia, and New Hampshire were female.

The ratio of inmates to correctional officers was the highest in California, Mississippi, Louisiana, West Virginia, and Utah jails (about 6 to 1) at yearend 2013. Excluding Alaska, the lowest ratio of inmates to correctional officers was reported in Maine (2.4 to 1). Five other states (Nebraska, Minnesota, New York, Iowa, and Massachusetts) also reported less than a 3 to 1 ratio of inmates to correctional officers at yearend 2013.

The Impact of California's 2011 Public Safety Realignment Policy on the California and national jail population

The total national jail population increased by 14,160 inmates from yearend 2011 to yearend 2013. The increase was attributed to 27 states that had a combined increase of about 30,490 inmates. The decline in 17 states and the District of Columbia that had a combined decrease of 16,330 inmates offset the increase in the jail population experienced by the other states. One state reported no change in their inmate population.

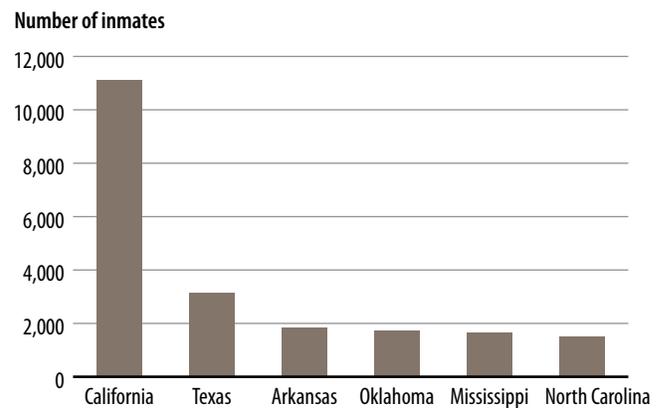
From yearend 2011 to yearend 2013, the California jail population increased by 11,130 inmates. In comparison, the next closest states with an increase in jail population were Texas (3,140 inmates), Arkansas (1,840), Oklahoma (1,750), Mississippi (1,650), and North Carolina (1,500). The increase in the California jail population accounted for the majority of the total national jail inmate growth and significantly differs from recent national trends. The pivotal year of 2011 where the change in California jail population began to increase coincided with the implementation of the Public Safety Realignment Policy.

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

The Public Safety Realignment Policy was designed to reduce the prison population through normal attrition of the existing population while placing new nonviolent, nonserious, nonsex offenders under county jurisdiction for incarceration in local jail facilities. Inmates released from local jails are placed under a county-directed post-release community supervision program instead of the state's parole system.

From 1999 to 2013, the California jail inmate population increased by about 5,080 inmates (up 6.6%) (table 1). This increase included a 2.7% increase in California's jail inmates from 1999 to 2006 and a 3.8% increase from March 31, 2006, to yearend 2013. In all other states, after a nearly 27% increase in the number of confined local jail inmates from 1999 (528,801) to 2006 (669,004), the inmate population declined by about 3% from 2006 to 2013. After a peak in the national jail population at midyear 2008, the jail population declined for the next 3 years until it increased 2.0% between yearend 2011 and yearend 2013 (table 12). The increase in the national jail population was largely driven by the increase in California's jail population (up 15.7%).

FIGURE 1
Largest jail growth, by selected states, between 2011 and 2013



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody—2011 and 2013 Annual Summary on Inmates Under Jail Jurisdiction.

Federal jails

The Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) maintains a small number of detention facilities that function as jails. These facilities were not included among the city, county, or regional adult detention facilities identified as local jails in this report. In 2013, BOP operated 12 jails that held 11,864 persons (table 13). These numbers represent an increase from 11 jails and 11,209 inmates in 1999, but a decrease from 13,806 persons in 12 facilities in 2006 (not shown).

In 2013, 93% of federal jail inmates were male. Juveniles are not held in BOP jails. Hispanic inmates accounted for 52% of the total BOP jail population, blacks represented 25%, and whites represented 18% at yearend 2013. Race data were not comparable between 1999 and 2013.

The BOP jails admitted 38,109 persons during the 12-month period ending December 31, 2013. This number was 3 times the size of the average daily population (12,047) in 2013. The expected average length of stay for inmates held in federal

detention centers was nearly 4 months. The peak population (the number of inmates held on the most crowded day in December 2013) was 12,668 inmates.

The 12 federal jails had a rated capacity of 9,877 in 2013, up from 11 facilities with a rated capacity of 8,040 in 1999 (table 14). The rated capacity grew at a faster rate (up 23%) than the inmate population (up 6%), resulting in a decline in the percent of capacity occupied, from 139% in 1999 to 120% in 2013.

The number of BOP jail correctional officers increased 9%, from 1,685 in 1999 to 1,838 in 2013. Eighty-one percent of BOP jail correctional officers in 2013 were male (table 15). Black correctional officers accounted for 37% of the total number of correctional officers, whites represented 29%, and Hispanics represented 27%. The inmate-to-correctional officer ratio remained stable between 1999 (6.7 to 1) and 2013 (6.5 to 1).

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TABLE 1
Persons under jail supervision, by jail jurisdiction, December 31, 2013

Region and jurisdiction	All persons under jail supervision ^a						Local jail population under community supervision					
	Facility response rate	Number		Total inmates in custody ^b			Nonconfined persons ^c			Inmates serving weekend sentences ^d		
		Reported	Estimated ^e	Reported	Estimated ^e	Percent	Reported	Estimated ^e	Percent	Reported	Estimated ^e	Percent
U.S. total	92%	714,831	778,340	670,798	731,570	94.0%	44,075	46,770	6.0%	8,720	9,670	1.2%
Northeast	93%	87,026	95,340	84,884	92,850	97.4%	2,142	2,500	2.6%	774	970	1.0%
Maine	85	1,109	1,850	1,048	1,750	94.5	61	100	5.5	32	50	2.9
Massachusetts	80	9,415	10,800	9,236	10,350	95.8	179	450	4.2	6	10	0.1
New Hampshire	100	2,094	2,094	1,837	1,837	87.7	257	257	12.3	21	21	1.0
New Jersey	100	16,435	16,435	15,235	15,235	92.7	1,200	1,200	7.3	93	93	0.6
New York	96	25,585	27,100	25,448	26,950	99.5	137	150	0.5	325	400	1.5
Pennsylvania	93	32,388	37,060	32,080	36,720	99.1	308	340	0.9	297	400	1.1
Midwest	96%	124,291	131,130	112,628	118,980	90.7%	11,706	12,150	9.3%	1,576	1,680	1.3%
Illinois	98	23,176	23,260	20,523	20,600	88.6	2,653	2,660	11.4	238	240	1.0
Indiana	93	15,065	16,970	14,741	16,600	97.8	324	360	2.2	349	390	2.3
Iowa	96	3,894	4,050	3,859	4,010	99.1	35	40	0.9	23	20	0.6
Kansas	98	6,806	6,870	6,801	6,860	99.9	5	10	0.1	83	80	1.2
Michigan	91	14,342	17,060	13,781	16,350	95.8	604	710	4.2	214	250	1.5
Minnesota	99	6,717	6,720	6,395	6,400	95.2	322	320	4.8	196	200	2.9
Missouri	93	16,917	17,490	11,057	11,430	65.4	5,860	6,060	34.6	280	290	1.7
Nebraska	97	3,541	3,640	3,384	3,480	95.6	157	160	4.4	16	20	0.5
North Dakota	96	1,038	1,270	1,006	1,230	96.9	32	40	3.1	24	30	2.3
Ohio	98	18,652	18,850	17,998	18,190	96.5	654	660	3.5	111	110	0.6
South Dakota	100	1,726	1,726	1,682	1,682	97.5	44	44	2.5	22	22	1.3
Wisconsin	95	12,417	13,240	11,401	12,150	91.8	1,016	1,080	8.2	20	20	0.2
South	89%	348,711	383,860	329,434	363,480	94.7%	19,276	20,370	5.3%	5,440	6,060	1.6%
Alabama	91	13,814	15,640	13,757	15,580	99.6	57	60	0.4	122	140	0.9
Arkansas	84	7,361	9,030	7,020	8,610	95.4	341	420	4.6	321	390	4.4
District of Columbia	100	2,448	2,448	2,448	2,448	100	0	0	0.0	10	10	0.4
Florida	94	59,268	62,620	49,523	52,430	83.7	9,745	10,190	16.3	700	750	1.2
Georgia	88	37,845	43,100	36,653	41,750	96.9	1,191	1,360	3.1	631	750	1.7
Kentucky	90	18,225	20,360	17,183	19,200	94.3	1,042	1,160	5.7	425	470	2.3
Louisiana	78	26,756	31,580	26,217	30,950	98.0	539	640	2.0	233	280	0.9
Maryland	93	15,130	15,460	11,269	11,520	74.5	3,861	3,950	25.5	343	350	2.3
Mississippi	74	10,538	13,450	10,484	13,390	99.5	54	60	0.5	28	70	0.5
North Carolina	95	18,458	19,220	17,789	18,520	96.4	669	700	3.6	368	390	2.0
Oklahoma	87	8,402	12,670	8,402	12,670	100	0	0	0.0	73	110	0.9
South Carolina	96	11,495	11,570	10,803	10,880	94.0	692	700	6.0	206	210	1.8
Tennessee	91	23,947	26,650	23,932	26,630	99.9	15	20	0.1	312	350	1.3
Texas	93	63,489	66,800	62,914	66,210	99.1	575	590	0.9	533	590	0.9
Virginia	96	27,508	29,220	27,013	28,690	98.2	495	530	1.8	1,097	1,170	4.0
West Virginia	100	4,027	4,027	4,027	4,027	100	0	0	0.0	38	38	0.9
West	95%	154,803	168,010	143,852	156,260	93.0%	10,951	11,750	7.0%	930	960	0.6%
Alaska	100	64	64	64	64	100	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Arizona	94	13,807	14,000	13,773	13,970	99.8	34	30	0.2	369	370	2.7
California	96	81,547	88,400	75,847	82,220	93.0	5,700	6,180	7.0	138	150	0.2
Colorado	92	11,881	12,650	10,957	11,660	92.2	924	980	7.8	50	50	0.4
Idaho	100	4,315	4,315	3,349	3,349	77.6	966	966	22.4	88	88	2.0
Montana	95	3,053	3,070	2,851	2,870	93.4	202	200	6.6	22	20	0.7
Nevada	90	7,882	7,940	6,755	6,810	85.8	1,127	1,130	14.2	13	10	0.2
New Mexico	91	6,414	9,290	6,145	8,900	95.8	269	390	4.2	3	^	0.0
Oregon	97	6,330	6,410	5,565	5,630	87.9	765	770	12.1	185	190	2.9

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TABLE 1 (continued)

Persons under jail supervision, by jail jurisdiction, December 31, 2013

Region and jurisdiction	All persons under jail supervision ^a			Total inmates in custody ^b			Local jail population under community supervision					
	Facility response rate	Number		Number			Nonconfined persons ^c			Inmates serving weekend sentences ^d		
		Reported	Estimated ^e	Reported	Estimated ^e	Percent	Reported	Estimated ^e	Percent	Reported	Estimated ^e	Percent
Utah	89	6,606	7,490	6,321	7,170	95.7%	285	320	4.3%	41	50	0.6%
Washington	98	11,424	12,890	10,762	12,150	94.2	662	750	5.8	5	10	0.0
Wyoming	100	1,480	1,480	1,463	1,463	98.9	17	17	1.1	16	16	1.1

Note: Excludes the federal jurisdiction and combined jail and prison systems in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Includes 15 locally operated jails in Alaska.

^aEstimate based on fewer than 5 inmates.

^bIncludes confined inmates and persons under jail supervision, but not confined.

^cIncludes confined inmates on December 31, 2013.

^dIncludes persons under jail supervision but not confined on December 31, 2013, including electronic monitoring, home detention, day reporting, community service, treatment programs, and other pretrial supervision and work programs. Excludes persons supervised by a probation or parole agency.

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

^fData are adjusted for survey and item nonresponse and rounded to the nearest 10 unless the response rate was 100%. See *Methodology* for nonresponse estimation procedures.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody—2013 Annual Summary on Inmates Under Jail Jurisdiction.

TABLE 2
Inmates confined in local jails, 1999–2014

Year ^b	Number of confined inmates	Year-to-year change ^a	
		Number	Percent
1999 ^c	605,943**	13,481	2.3%
2000	621,149**	15,206	2.5
2001	631,240**	10,091	1.6
2002	665,475**	34,235	5.4
2003	691,301**	25,826	3.9
2004	713,990**	22,689	3.3
2005 ^d	747,529	33,539	4.7
2006 ^e	748,197	:	:
2006	765,819**	18,290	2.4
2007	780,174**	14,355	1.9
2008	785,533**	5,359	0.7
2009	767,434**	-18,099	-2.3
2010	748,728	-18,706	-2.4
2011	735,601	-13,127	-1.8
2012	744,524	8,923	1.2
2013	731,208	-13,316	-1.8
2013 ^f	731,570	:	:
2014*	744,592	13,384	1.8

: Not calculated for less than a year change.

*Comparison year on confined inmates.

**Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level. See appendix table 1 in Jail Inmates at Midyear 2014 (NCJ 248629) for standard errors.

^aYear-to-year change from 1998 to 1999 is based on 592,462 inmates confined on the last weekday in June 2008.

^bUnless noted for a specific year, data are based on the number of inmates confined on the last weekday in June from the Annual Survey of Jails.

^c1999 Census of Jails.

^d2005 Census of Jail Inmates.

^eData are based on the number of inmates confined on March 31, 2006, collected in the 2006 Census of Jail Facilities.

^fData are based on the number of inmates confined on December 31, 2013, collected in the 2013 Annual Summary on Inmates Under Jail Jurisdiction.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 1998, midyear 2000–2004, and midyear 2006–2014; 1999 Census of Jails, 2005 Census of Jail Inmates; 2006 Census of Jail Facilities; and 2013 Annual Summary on Inmates Under Jail Jurisdiction.

TABLE 3
Inmates confined in local jails, 1999, 2006, and 2013

Region and jurisdiction	Number			Percent		
	1999	2006	2013*	1999	2006	2013
U.S. total	605,943	748,197	731,570	100%	100%	100%
Northeast	90,716	103,544	92,850	15.0%	13.8%	12.7%
Maine	1,113	1,642	1,750	0.2	0.2	0.2
Massachusetts	10,774	13,214	10,350	1.8	1.8	1.4
New Hampshire	1,592	2,036	1,837	0.3	0.3	0.3
New Jersey	16,830	18,380	15,235	2.8	2.5	2.1
New York	33,411	32,324	26,950	5.5	4.3	3.7
Pennsylvania	26,996	35,948	36,720	4.5	4.8	5.0
Midwest	97,652	123,146	118,980	16.1%	16.5%	16.3%
Illinois	16,880	19,940	20,600	2.8	2.7	2.8
Indiana	12,787	17,305	16,600	2.1	2.3	2.3
Iowa	2,998	3,798	4,010	0.5	0.5	0.5
Kansas	4,378	7,032	6,860	0.7	0.9	0.9
Michigan	15,629	18,164	16,350	2.6	2.4	2.2
Minnesota	5,002	7,167	6,400	0.8	1.0	0.9
Missouri	6,940	9,730	11,430	1.1	1.3	1.6
Nebraska	2,189	2,693	3,480	0.4	0.4	0.5
North Dakota	588	937	1,230	0.1	0.1	0.2
Ohio	16,638	20,196	18,190	2.7	2.7	2.5
South Dakota	1,064	1,631	1,682	0.2	0.2	0.2
Wisconsin	12,559	14,553	12,150	2.1	1.9	1.7
South	284,742	364,001	363,480	47.0%	48.7%	49.7%
Alabama	11,418	15,122	15,580	1.9	2.0	2.1
Arkansas	4,832	6,164	8,610	0.8	0.8	1.2
District of Columbia	1,653	3,773	2,448	0.3	0.5	0.3
Florida	51,080	62,803	52,430	8.4	8.4	7.2
Georgia	32,835	43,243	41,750	5.4	5.8	5.7
Kentucky	10,373	16,541	19,200	1.7	2.2	2.6
Louisiana	25,631	28,315	30,950	4.2	3.8	4.2
Maryland	10,945	13,097	11,520	1.8	1.8	1.6
Mississippi	8,886	11,539	13,390	1.5	1.5	1.8
North Carolina	13,279	17,682	18,520	2.2	2.4	2.5
Oklahoma	6,743	9,803	12,670	1.1	1.3	1.7
South Carolina	8,780	12,761	10,880	1.4	1.7	1.5
Tennessee	19,629	24,362	26,630	3.2	3.3	3.6
Texas	57,930	66,583	66,210	9.6	8.9	9.0
Virginia	18,235	27,858	28,690	3.0	3.7	3.9
West Virginia	2,493	4,355	4,027	0.4	0.6	0.6
West	132,833	157,506	156,260	21.9%	21.1%	21.4%
Alaska	68	60	64	--	--	--
Arizona	10,320	15,309	13,970	1.7	2.0	1.9
California	77,142	79,193	82,220	12.7	10.6	11.2
Colorado	9,004	14,129	11,660	1.5	1.9	1.6
Idaho	2,809	3,855	3,349	0.5	0.5	0.5
Montana	1,521	1,957	2,870	0.3	0.3	0.4
Nevada	4,898	6,346	6,810	0.8	0.8	0.9
New Mexico	5,217	8,877	8,900	0.9	1.2	1.2
Oregon	6,283	6,708	5,630	1.0	0.9	0.8
Utah	4,024	6,548	7,170	0.7	0.9	1.0
Washington	10,542	12,939	12,150	1.7	1.7	1.7
Wyoming	1,005	1,585	1,463	0.2	0.2	0.2

Note: Excludes the federal jurisdiction and combined jail and prison systems in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Includes 15 locally operated jails in Alaska. Includes confined inmates on June 30, 1999; March 31, 2006; and December 31, 2013.

-- Less than 0.05%.

*Data are adjusted for survey and item nonresponse and rounded to the nearest 10 unless the response rate was 100%. See *Methodology* for nonresponse estimation procedures.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1999 Census of Jails, 2006 Census of Jail Facilities, and Deaths in Custody—2013 Annual Summary on Inmates Under Jail Jurisdiction.

TABLE 4**Confined adult local jail inmates per 100,000 adult U.S. residents, 1999 and 2013**

Region and jurisdiction	1999	2013*
U.S. total	304	310
Northeast	249	230
Maine	115	160
Massachusetts	226	190
New Hampshire	175	170
New Jersey	273	220
New York	231	170
Pennsylvania	291	360
Midwest	202	230
Illinois	176	210
Indiana	287	330
Iowa	137	170
Kansas	223	310
Michigan	202	210
Minnesota	142	150
Missouri	168	240
Nebraska	177	240
North Dakota	111	220
Ohio	197	200
South Dakota	196	260
Wisconsin	314	270
South	395	400
Alabama	342	410
Arkansas	250	380
District of Columbia	387	450
Florida	433	330
Georgia	568	550
Kentucky	340	570
Louisiana	800	870
Maryland	278	250
Mississippi	431	590
North Carolina	225	240
Oklahoma	268	430
South Carolina	292	290
Tennessee	472	530
Texas	401	340
Virginia	349	450
West Virginia	178	270
West	305	280
Alaska	:	:
Arizona	292	270
California	318	280
Colorado	299	290
Idaho	310	280
Montana	231	360
Nevada	369	320
New Mexico	414	560
Oregon	252	180
Utah	282	350
Washington	246	220
Wyoming	265	320

Note: Excludes the federal jurisdiction and combined jail and prison systems in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Includes confined adult inmates on June 30, 1999, and December 31, 2013. Residential populations are based on Intercensal Estimates of the Resident Population for 1999 and 2006 (<http://www.census.gov/popest/data/intercensal/index.html>) and unpublished adult resident population estimates on January 1, 2014, for 2013.

:Not calculated.

*Data are adjusted for survey and item nonresponse and rounded to the nearest 10 unless the response rate was 100%. See *Methodology* for nonresponse estimation procedures.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1999 Census of Jails, and Deaths in Custody—2013 Annual Summary on Inmates Under Jail Jurisdiction.

TABLE 5
Confined local jail inmates, by size of jail jurisdiction, December 31, 2013

Region and state	Total inmates in custody*	49 or fewer	50–99	100–249	250–499	500–999	1,000 or more inmates
U.S. total	731,570	23,280	38,880	96,140	106,890	130,760	335,610
Northeast	92,850	560	2,050	8,790	10,620	15,550	55,270
Maine	1,750	220	290	1,240	0	0	0
Massachusetts	10,350	0	0	250	550	2,390	7,150
New Hampshire	1,837	39	131	547	604	516	0
New Jersey	15,235	0	81	701	645	6,563	7,245
New York	26,950	130	880	3,350	2,450	1,840	18,300
Pennsylvania	36,720	170	670	2,700	6,370	4,230	22,580
Midwest	118,980	7,870	12,070	26,120	18,000	23,020	31,900
Illinois	20,600	960	990	2,370	1,770	4,680	9,840
Indiana	16,600	520	2,080	4,550	3,520	3,620	2,310
Iowa	4,010	1,070	330	700	940	970	0
Kansas	6,860	870	740	1,540	320	1,140	2,250
Michigan	16,350	770	1,120	3,460	4,670	2,400	3,920
Minnesota	6,400	890	1,420	1,440	270	1,280	1,100
Missouri	11,430	1,000	1,580	3,480	940	1,480	2,950
Nebraska	3,480	410	360	900	0	600	1,190
North Dakota	1,230	150	420	660	0	0	0
Ohio	18,190	330	1,420	4,480	3,430	2,620	5,900
South Dakota	1,682	338	268	107	0	969	0
Wisconsin	12,150	550	1,330	2,440	2,140	3,250	2,440
South	363,480	10,910	20,280	49,850	63,640	71,010	147,800
Alabama	15,580	870	3,170	3,660	2,690	3,830	1,360
Arkansas	8,610	980	1,230	2,650	1,550	740	1,470
District of Columbia	2,448	0	0	0	0	0	2,448
Florida	52,430	200	490	2,460	2,740	10,090	36,450
Georgia	41,750	1,260	2,650	4,570	6,410	11,390	15,470
Kentucky	19,200	160	1,070	6,240	3,950	4,410	3,360
Louisiana	30,950	620	680	2,020	4,520	7,080	16,030
Maryland	11,520	0	280	1,170	2,690	720	6,660
Mississippi	13,390	670	860	2,040	7,400	2,400	0
North Carolina	18,520	540	1,540	5,560	4,740	2,940	3,200
Oklahoma	12,670	1,000	1,710	4,450	2,800	40	2,660
South Carolina	10,880	200	670	2,140	2,660	1,940	3,260
Tennessee	26,630	270	1,300	6,780	5,180	4,260	8,840
Texas	66,210	4,100	3,630	4,410	8,240	11,440	34,390
Virginia	28,690	60	980	1,700	6,080	7,670	12,210
West Virginia	4,027	1	0	0	1,984	2,042	0
West	156,260	3,930	4,480	11,380	14,640	21,190	100,640
Alaska	64	64	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	13,970	30	70	630	680	1,590	10,970
California	82,220	240	570	1,570	3,450	5,440	70,950
Colorado	11,660	780	520	970	880	1,310	7,200
Idaho	3,350	510	280	700	1,060	810	0
Montana	2,870	440	300	310	1,200	620	0
Nevada	6,810	100	290	420	460	680	4,850
New Mexico	8,900	420	480	1,270	2,860	3,880	0
Oregon	5,630	210	460	1,760	360	1,710	1,140
Utah	7,170	130	600	1,250	1,190	1,790	2,210
Washington	12,150	710	650	1,870	2,240	3,350	3,310
Wyoming	1,463	308	251	634	270	0	0

Note: Jail jurisdiction size is based on the average daily population during the 12-month period ending December 31, 2013. Excludes the federal jurisdiction and combined jail and prison systems in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Includes 15 locally operated jails in Alaska. Data are adjusted for survey and item nonresponse. See *Methodology* for nonresponse estimation procedures.

*Includes confined inmates on December 31, 2013.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody—2013 Annual Summary on Inmates Under Jail Jurisdiction.

TABLE 6
Confined local jail inmates, by age group and sex, December 31, 2013

Region and jurisdiction	Facility response rate	Adult			Juvenile ^a		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
U.S. total							
Estimated ^b	100%	727,150	626,560	100,580	4,420	4,060	360
Reported	92.4	653,058	562,939	90,119	4,056	3,730	358
Northeast	93.2%	83,931	74,909	9,022	887	833	59
Maine	84.6	1,048	893	155	0	0	0
Massachusetts	80.0	9,219	8,747	472	17	16	1
New Hampshire	100	1,828	1,541	287	9	8	1
New Jersey	100	15,229	13,796	1,433	6	6	0
New York	95.8	24,713	22,338	2,375	735	686	52
Pennsylvania	92.9	31,894	27,594	4,300	120	117	6
Midwest	96.0%	102,102	87,113	14,989	620	547	79
Illinois	97.8	10,679	9,537	1,142	45	41	4
Indiana	93.5	14,668	12,217	2,451	73	70	3
Iowa	95.8	3,845	3,330	515	14	13	1
Kansas	98.0	6,795	5,721	1,074	6	3	3
Michigan	92.0	13,593	11,684	1,909	188	166	26
Minnesota	98.8	6,388	5,584	804	7	7	0
Missouri	93.2	10,807	9,267	1,540	143	120	24
Nebraska	96.8	3,363	2,913	450	21	16	5
North Dakota	95.7	1,006	837	169	0	0	0
Ohio	98.2	17,985	14,942	3,043	13	13	0
South Dakota	100	1,675	1,322	353	7	5	2
Wisconsin	94.6	11,298	9,759	1,539	103	93	11
South	89.1%	323,463	278,197	45,266	2,314	2,134	196
Alabama	90.8	13,500	11,626	1,874	257	245	14
Arkansas	83.8	6,992	6,010	982	28	27	1
District of Columbia	100	2,429	2,252	177	19	19	0
Florida	94.3	48,899	41,775	7,124	446	427	20
Georgia	87.8	35,085	28,683	6,402	285	260	28
Kentucky	89.7	17,183	14,350	2,833	0	0	0
Louisiana	78.3	26,000	23,550	2,450	217	187	35
Maryland	93.1	11,190	10,015	1,175	79	76	3
Mississippi	73.7	10,421	9,600	821	41	40	2
North Carolina	94.9	17,389	15,342	2,047	400	349	53
Oklahoma	86.8	8,066	6,830	1,236	30	29	2
South Carolina	96.1	10,635	9,298	1,337	168	154	14
Tennessee	91.1	23,885	19,968	3,917	47	47	0
Texas	92.9	60,765	51,961	8,804	281	258	24
Virginia	95.9	26,997	23,733	3,264	16	16	0
West Virginia	100	4,027	3,204	823	0	0	0
West	95.3%	143,562	122,720	20,842	235	216	23
Alaska	100	64	51	13	0	0	0
Arizona	94.1	13,644	11,708	1,936	129	124	5
California	95.8	75,842	65,743	10,099	5	5	0
Colorado	92.1	10,957	9,324	1,633	0	0	0
Idaho	100	3,349	2,577	772	0	0	0
Montana	94.9	2,848	2,510	338	3	2	1
Nevada	90.5	6,739	5,529	1,210	16	16	0
New Mexico	90.9	6,095	5,189	906	50	41	13
Oregon	97.3	5,561	4,638	923	4	4	0
Utah	88.9	6,313	5,213	1,100	8	8	0
Washington	98.3	10,699	9,060	1,639	8	6	2
Wyoming	100	1,451	1,178	273	12	10	2

Note: Excludes the federal jurisdiction and combined jail and prison systems in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Includes 15 locally operated jails in Alaska. State-level counts are based on reported data. Data were not estimated for region and jurisdiction. Counts are based on reported data only.

^aInmates age 17 or younger.

^bData are adjusted for survey and item nonresponse and rounded to the nearest 10. See *Methodology* for nonresponse estimation procedures.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody—2013 Annual Summary on Inmates Under Jail Jurisdiction.

TABLE 7**Confined local jail inmates, by race or Hispanic origin, December 31, 2013**

Region and jurisdiction	Facility response rate	Reported	Estimated ^a	Estimated number of inmates in custody by race or Hispanic origin ^a				
				White ^b	Black/African American ^b	Hispanic/Latino ^b	American Indian/Alaska Native ^b	Other races ^{b,c}
U.S. total	88.6%	586,496	731,570	343,530	250,380	116,630	9,270	11,760
Northeast	86.9%	77,089	92,850	38,110	36,910	15,890	230	1,700
Maine	76.9	1,011	1,750	1,520	140	60	20	10
Massachusetts	75.0	7,507	10,350	4,680	2,390	2,730	20	530
New Hampshire ^d	100	1,829	1,837	1,551	125	136	6	20
New Jersey ^d	100	15,182	15,235	4,335	7,471	3,269	17	142
New York	86.1	21,546	26,950	9,260	11,850	5,120	110	610
Pennsylvania	87.1	30,014	36,720	16,760	14,930	4,580	50	400
Midwest	92.1%	91,623	118,980	67,430	34,520	12,150	2,810	2,080
Illinois	95.7	10,837	20,600	9,200	6,120	4,730	70	490
Indiana	89.1	12,368	16,600	11,760	3,730	940	30	150
Iowa	92.7	3,503	4,010	2,420	790	380	50	380
Kansas	96.0	6,610	6,860	4,130	1,720	860	60	100
Michigan	84.1	10,550	16,350	9,620	5,430	1,040	150	110
Minnesota	95.2	5,042	6,400	3,410	1,600	620	500	280
Missouri	89.0	10,242	11,430	6,320	4,650	380	10	70
Nebraska	96.8	3,381	3,480	1,910	770	630	150	20
North Dakota	95.7	1,005	1,230	720	70	110	340	0
Ohio	93.6	16,790	18,190	10,110	6,270	1,430	10	370
South Dakota ^d	100	1,680	1,682	778	122	94	671	17
Wisconsin	86.5	9,615	12,150	7,060	3,260	950	770	110
South	86.0%	292,012	363,480	171,790	148,430	38,030	1,510	3,720
Alabama	89.3	13,593	15,580	7,300	7,650	560	^	70
Arkansas	80.0	6,396	8,610	5,500	2,640	180	10	280
District of Columbia ^d	100	2,431	2,448	53	2,249	120	0	26
Florida	87.4	42,633	52,430	25,380	20,220	5,560	40	1,240
Georgia	86.7	36,043	41,750	16,370	22,790	2,400	10	180
Kentucky	89.7	17,023	19,200	13,840	4,540	740	10	70
Louisiana	75.7	24,329	30,950	11,060	18,620	1,090	70	100
Maryland	89.7	10,362	11,520	4,100	6,880	490	10	30
Mississippi	70.5	9,187	13,390	5,440	7,710	190	10	30
North Carolina	93.9	17,377	18,520	7,670	9,390	1,060	340	60
Oklahoma	83.5	7,675	12,670	7,750	2,840	850	850	370
South Carolina	94.1	10,504	10,880	4,600	5,750	510	10	10
Tennessee	89.3	21,008	26,630	17,780	8,240	560	10	50
Texas	86.1	45,592	66,210	27,630	14,830	22,580	90	1,070
Virginia	91.9	25,076	28,690	14,250	13,190	1,090	30	120
West Virginia	100	2,783	4,030	3,090	880	50	^	10
West	90.2%	125,772	156,260	66,200	30,520	50,560	4,720	4,260
Alaska ^d	100	64	64	30	2	2	26	4
Arizona	94.1	13,732	13,970	6,190	1,820	4,750	970	240
California	90.8	63,785	82,220	25,240	20,960	32,510	570	2,940
Colorado	90.5	9,569	11,660	6,370	1,800	3,310	100	90
Idaho	97.2	2,540	3,350	2,270	350	550	140	30
Montana	92.3	2,470	2,870	2,050	100	230	460	30
Nevada	71.4	5,411	6,810	3,110	2,150	1,300	120	130
New Mexico	90.9	6,094	8,900	3,010	380	4,180	1,180	160
Oregon	86.5	5,037	5,630	4,250	530	680	100	70
Utah	85.2	6,148	7,170	4,800	410	1,460	300	200
Washington	91.5	10,119	12,150	8,000	1,700	1,480	630	330
Wyoming	87.0	803	1,460	890	330	100	130	10

Note: Includes confined inmates on December 31, 2013. Excludes the federal jurisdiction and combined jail and prison systems in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Includes 15 locally operated jails in Alaska. Data are adjusted for survey and item nonresponse. See *Methodology* for nonresponse estimation procedures. In addition to survey nonresponse, data were adjusted for about 35,200 inmates reported as unknown race or Hispanic origin. To calculate national and state estimates for race or Hispanic origin, data were adjusted based on the ratio of the estimated reported characteristic population (about 696,400) to the total year-end confined population (731,570).

^aEstimate based on fewer than 5 inmates.

^aData are adjusted for survey and item nonresponse and rounded to the nearest 10. See *Methodology* for nonresponse estimation procedures.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^cIncludes Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, two or more races, and other unspecified races.

^dBecause facility response rate was 100% and item response (inmate race) rate was at least 99% in these states, data adjusted for item nonresponse is unrounded.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody—2013 Annual Summary on Inmates Under Jail Jurisdiction.

TABLE 8
Admissions to local jails, by size of jurisdiction, January 1–December 31, 2013

Region and jurisdiction	Reported total admissions		Estimated number of admissions*						1,000 or more inmates
	Facility response rate	Number	Total	49 or fewer	50–99	100–249	250–499	500–999	
U.S. total	88.8%	10,503,010	11,950,630	790,810	1,032,850	1,998,800	1,720,480	2,186,450	4,221,240
Northeast	91.7%	636,578	693,090	9,220	22,740	95,790	90,070	127,000	348,270
Maine	84.6	22,752	37,990	5,070	5,090	27,830	0	0	0
Massachusetts	80.0	55,727	58,110	0	0	1,770	4,070	8,890	43,380
New Hampshire	100	20,841	20,841	385	1,626	7,180	6,058	5,592	0
New Jersey	100	147,088	147,088	0	989	8,679	11,140	70,204	56,076
New York	93.1	204,771	219,320	2,160	9,610	31,840	24,650	18,110	132,950
Pennsylvania	91.4	185,399	209,750	1,610	5,430	18,480	44,150	24,210	115,870
Midwest	92.8%	2,256,403	2,468,500	310,580	293,250	557,700	367,550	439,010	500,410
Illinois	97.8	314,365	315,550	32,830	19,230	70,120	38,320	72,240	82,810
Indiana	90.2	237,344	270,420	7,290	29,320	54,130	58,620	55,670	65,390
Iowa	90.6	115,078	127,180	52,150	13,860	20,010	21,270	19,890	0
Kansas	91.9	148,501	153,910	24,690	20,350	35,780	12,500	25,580	35,010
Michigan	85.2	257,952	359,630	20,730	24,250	75,810	95,040	57,800	86,000
Minnesota	98.8	188,633	188,650	24,020	35,340	46,370	11,420	30,050	41,450
Missouri	88.1	234,880	252,150	63,510	46,500	70,340	14,800	35,460	21,540
Nebraska	95.2	70,562	72,610	12,690	9,830	19,990	0	10,650	19,450
North Dakota	91.3	26,767	39,360	8,850	13,400	17,110	0	0	0
Ohio	96.3	392,668	405,330	35,680	40,400	95,730	80,290	55,510	97,720
South Dakota	100	56,477	56,477	16,657	8,708	4,351	0	26,761	0
Wisconsin	94.6	213,176	227,230	11,470	32,070	47,950	35,300	49,400	51,040
South	85.0%	5,273,884	6,178,000	332,390	613,580	1,014,290	967,950	1,241,960	2,007,830
Alabama	84.7	245,486	286,840	51,600	53,630	65,510	52,440	48,480	15,180
Arkansas	78.8	198,889	258,320	33,070	90,340	44,540	43,260	14,630	32,480
District of Columbia	100	12,008	12,008	0	0	0	0	0	12,008
Florida	89.7	677,426	732,600	3,360	6,970	30,280	34,480	150,670	506,840
Georgia	84.0	514,864	602,650	32,650	44,730	76,840	77,770	175,670	194,990
Kentucky	87.4	489,607	548,740	3,150	20,900	90,570	67,410	299,030	67,680
Louisiana	77.4	263,649	317,080	17,580	13,690	32,700	92,970	54,550	105,590
Maryland	89.7	146,686	156,660	0	3,130	14,330	28,040	7,740	103,420
Mississippi	66.3	95,477	125,960	13,180	25,330	18,420	52,520	16,510	0
North Carolina	93.9	397,910	417,200	13,740	24,200	122,670	115,350	63,870	77,370
Oklahoma	83.5	261,934	409,280	48,290	194,610	76,740	44,900	1,360	43,380
South Carolina	94.1	298,289	301,580	3,890	13,760	127,940	44,670	41,550	69,770
Tennessee	87.5	406,155	461,380	4,480	20,990	166,620	81,410	60,580	127,300
Texas	85.7	884,339	1,144,690	105,250	84,070	80,320	138,240	215,880	520,930
Virginia	94.6	333,726	355,540	480	17,220	66,810	74,580	65,560	130,890
West Virginia	100	47,439	47,439	1,662	0	0	19,910	25,867	0
West	91.2%	2,336,145	2,611,040	138,620	103,280	331,020	294,910	378,480	1,364,730
Alaska	93.3	4,578	5,390	5,390	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	94.1	207,471	210,390	4,030	1,300	11,540	15,250	23,170	155,100
California	92.4	1,031,985	1,149,080	16,520	12,080	92,350	76,200	97,120	854,810
Colorado	87.3	178,047	211,390	20,260	13,070	15,300	20,550	16,780	125,430
Idaho	94.4	97,546	104,540	11,650	5,310	55,790	21,330	10,460	0
Montana	94.9	48,164	48,420	10,350	9,860	5,700	21,310	1,200	0
Nevada	90.5	142,886	144,260	2,600	6,820	4,500	12,520	32,970	84,850
New Mexico	87.9	102,566	150,490	13,770	8,190	18,300	47,700	62,530	0
Oregon	91.9	172,745	176,550	8,290	13,090	56,160	12,600	47,620	38,790
Utah	85.2	83,876	97,510	2,290	6,790	14,840	11,260	24,830	37,500
Washington	91.5	240,896	283,620	36,830	22,900	43,460	50,390	61,790	68,250
Wyoming	91.3	25,385	29,390	6,640	3,870	13,080	5,800	0	0

Note: Jail jurisdiction size is based on the average daily population during the 12-month period ending December 31, 2013. Excludes the federal jurisdiction and combined jail and prison systems in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Includes 15 locally operated jails in Alaska.

*Total number of new admissions to jail between January 1, 2013, and December 31, 2013. Data are adjusted for survey and item nonresponse and rounded to the nearest 10 unless the response rate was 100%. See *Methodology* for nonresponse estimation procedures.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Deaths in Custody—2013 Annual Summary on Inmates Under Jail Jurisdiction*.

TABLE 9**Average daily jail population, admissions, and expected average length of stay in local jails, January 1–December 31, 2013**

Region and jurisdiction	Facility response rate	Average daily population ^a		Estimated number of admissions ^b	Estimated expected average length of stay in days ^c
		Reported	Estimated		
U.S. total	91.3%	689,329	757,120	11,950,630	23
Northeast	91.7%	89,269	97,820	693,090	52
Maine	84.6	1,073	1,790	37,990	17
Massachusetts	80.0	9,557	10,710	58,110	67
New Hampshire	100	2,012	2,012	20,841	35
New Jersey	100	16,398	16,398	147,088	41
New York	93.1	26,708	28,550	219,320	48
Pennsylvania	91.4	33,521	38,350	209,750	67
Midwest	95.0%	116,648	126,470	2,468,500	19
Illinois	97.8	22,173	22,260	315,550	26
Indiana	92.4	14,959	16,980	270,420	23
Iowa	93.8	4,038	4,210	127,180	12
Kansas	97.0	7,083	7,160	153,910	17
Michigan	89.8	13,690	18,960	359,630	19
Minnesota	98.8	6,624	6,630	188,650	13
Missouri	92.4	11,568	12,080	252,150	17
Nebraska	96.8	3,530	3,630	72,610	18
North Dakota	95.7	1,088	1,330	39,360	12
Ohio	96.3	17,581	18,100	405,330	16
South Dakota	100	1,845	1,845	56,477	12
Wisconsin	94.6	12,469	13,290	227,230	21
South	88.0%	337,710	374,130	6,178,000	22
Alabama	88.5	13,127	15,040	286,840	19
Arkansas	80.0	6,419	8,280	258,320	12
District of Columbia	100	2,288	2,288	12,008	70
Florida	94.3	52,470	54,910	732,600	27
Georgia	87.2	37,893	43,290	602,650	26
Kentucky	88.5	17,594	19,660	548,740	13
Louisiana	78.3	27,017	31,890	317,080	37
Maryland	89.7	11,103	12,130	156,660	28
Mississippi	71.6	11,234	13,710	125,960	40
North Carolina	93.9	18,280	19,250	417,200	17
Oklahoma	85.7	9,133	14,240	409,280	13
South Carolina	92.2	11,253	11,670	301,580	14
Tennessee	90.2	25,159	28,100	461,380	22
Texas	92.5	62,491	65,680	1,144,690	21
Virginia	95.9	27,783	29,510	355,540	30
West Virginia	100	4,466	4,466	47,439	34
West	94.3%	145,702	158,700	2,611,040	22
Alaska	93.3	67	80	5,390	6
Arizona	94.1	14,355	14,560	210,390	25
California	95.8	75,903	82,290	1,149,080	26
Colorado	92.1	11,801	12,560	211,390	22
Idaho	100	3,535	3,535	104,540	12
Montana	94.9	2,799	2,810	48,420	21
Nevada	90.5	6,858	6,920	144,260	18
New Mexico	90.9	6,199	8,980	150,490	22
Oregon	91.9	5,577	5,750	176,550	12
Utah	85.2	6,277	7,310	97,510	27
Washington	96.6	10,749	12,320	283,620	16
Wyoming	100	1,582	1,582	29,390	20

Note: Excludes the federal jurisdiction and combined jail/prison systems in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Includes 15 locally operated jails in Alaska.

^aSum of all inmates in jail each day for 2013, divided by the number of days in the year. Data are adjusted for survey and item nonresponse and rounded to the nearest 10 unless the response rate was 100%. See *Methodology* for nonresponse estimation procedures.

^bTotal number of new admissions to jail between January 1, 2013, and December 31, 2013. Data are adjusted for survey and item nonresponse and rounded to the nearest 10. See *Methodology* for nonresponse estimation procedures.

^cCalculated by dividing the average daily population (ADP) by the number of annual admissions, and multiplying by 365.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Deaths In Custody—2013 Annual Summary on Inmates Under Jail Jurisdiction*.

TABLE 10**Rated capacity and percent of capacity occupied in local jails, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2013**

Region and jurisdiction	Facility response rate	Number		Estimated percent of capacity occupied ^a	
		Reported	Estimated ^b	Yearend ^c	Average daily population ^d
U.S. total	91.1%	814,906	904,870	80.8%	83.7%
Northeast	90.3%	102,475	117,180	79.2%	83.5%
Maine	84.6	1,198	2,000	87.5	89.5
Massachusetts	80.0	11,150	12,680	81.6	84.5
New Hampshire	100	2,692	2,690	68.3	74.8
New Jersey	100	17,635	17,635	86.4	93.0
New York	87.5	33,275	40,160	67.1	71.1
Pennsylvania	92.9	36,525	42,020	87.4	91.3
Midwest	95.1%	141,585	154,060	77.2%	82.1%
Illinois	97.8	26,012	26,110	78.9	85.3
Indiana	92.4	17,551	19,940	83.2	85.2
Iowa	94.8	6,029	6,280	63.9	67.0
Kansas	98.0	9,589	9,670	70.9	74.0
Michigan	88.6	15,214	20,890	78.3	90.8
Minnesota	98.8	9,747	9,750	65.6	68.0
Missouri	91.5	12,257	14,330	79.8	84.3
Nebraska	96.8	4,943	5,080	68.5	71.5
North Dakota	95.7	1,336	1,640	75.0	81.1
Ohio	97.2	19,993	20,370	89.3	88.9
South Dakota	100	2,424	2,424	69.4	76.1
Wisconsin	94.6	16,490	17,580	69.1	75.6
South	88.0%	406,985	452,810	80.3%	82.6%
Alabama	88.5	17,937	20,740	75.1	72.5
Arkansas	80.0	7,330	9,680	88.9	85.5
District of Columbia	100	2,956	2,956	82.8	77.4
Florida	94.3	66,987	70,300	74.6	78.1
Georgia	87.2	54,949	62,820	66.5	68.9
Kentucky	89.7	17,722	19,800	97.0	99.3
Louisiana	78.3	30,416	35,900	86.2	88.8
Maryland	89.7	14,844	15,710	73.3	77.2
Mississippi	70.5	12,773	16,350	81.9	83.9
North Carolina	91.9	21,096	23,790	77.8	80.9
Oklahoma	85.7	9,416	14,940	84.8	95.3
South Carolina	94.1	13,283	13,510	80.5	86.4
Tennessee	90.2	29,562	33,020	80.6	85.1
Texas	92.9	81,098	85,250	77.7	77.0
Virginia	95.9	22,675	24,090	119.1	122.5
West Virginia	100	3,941	3,941	102.2	113.3
West	93.5%	163,861	180,810	86.4%	87.8%
Alaska	100	156	156	41.0	51.3
Arizona	94.1	16,961	17,200	81.2	84.7
California	91.6	76,866	85,600	96.1	96.1
Colorado	92.1	15,431	16,430	71.0	76.4
Idaho	100	4,628	4,628	72.4	76.4
Montana	94.9	2,999	3,010	95.3	93.4
Nevada	90.5	8,216	8,330	81.8	83.1
New Mexico	90.9	7,311	10,590	84.0	84.8
Oregon	91.9	7,028	7,220	78.0	79.6
Utah	85.2	7,694	9,020	79.5	81.0
Washington	96.6	13,988	16,040	75.7	76.8
Wyoming	100	2,583	2,583	56.6	61.2

Note: Excludes the federal jurisdiction and combined jail and prison systems in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Includes 15 locally operated jails in Alaska. Maximum number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to a facility, excluding separate temporary holding areas.

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

^bData are adjusted for survey and item nonresponse and rounded to the nearest 10 unless the response rate was 100%. See *Methodology* for nonresponse estimation procedures.

^cIncludes confined inmates on December 31, 2013.

^dSum of all inmates in jail each day for 2013, divided by the number of days in the year.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody—2013 Annual Summary on Inmates Under Jail Jurisdiction.

TABLE 11
Correctional officers in local jails, by sex, December 31, 2013

Region and jurisdiction	Total reported		Estimated*		
	Facility response rate	Number	Total	Male	Female
U.S. total	86.1%	148,950	173,900	123,440	50,460
Northeast	81.6%	22,184	28,420	22,100	6,320
Maine	84.6	443	740	560	180
Massachusetts	75.0	3,456	4,170	3,470	700
New Hampshire	100	607	607	508	99
New Jersey	90.5	3,562	4,060	3,280	780
New York	69.4	7,368	10,670	8,470	2,190
Pennsylvania	90.0	6,748	8,180	5,810	2,370
Midwest	90.8%	29,356	31,750	22,590	9,160
Illinois	94.6	6,468	6,550	5,090	1,460
Indiana	82.6	2,554	3,370	2,460	910
Iowa	91.7	1,499	1,590	950	640
Kansas	90.9	2,104	2,170	1,600	580
Michigan	89.8	2,883	3,480	2,670	810
Minnesota	94.0	2,425	2,470	1,630	840
Missouri	89.8	2,549	2,670	1,940	730
Nebraska	88.7	1,209	1,280	750	520
North Dakota	82.6	318	410	250	160
Ohio	94.5	4,050	4,220	3,080	1,140
South Dakota	100	521	521	325	196
Wisconsin	89.2	2,776	3,020	1,840	1,190
South	82.6%	69,794	82,590	55,490	27,100
Alabama	85.5	2,370	3,110	2,060	1,050
Arkansas	73.8	1,046	1,900	1,270	640
District of Columbia	100	719	719	439	280
Florida	90.8	10,660	11,560	7,700	3,870
Georgia	79.3	6,898	9,370	6,510	2,870
Kentucky	88.5	3,284	3,800	2,640	1,160
Louisiana	66.1	3,635	5,300	3,730	1,570
Maryland	89.7	3,726	3,840	2,350	1,480
Mississippi	65.3	1,535	2,180	1,390	790
North Carolina	86.9	5,291	5,720	3,820	1,900
Oklahoma	79.1	1,397	2,360	1,620	740
South Carolina	84.3	2,520	2,810	1,690	1,120
Tennessee	87.5	4,923	5,770	3,510	2,260
Texas	90.1	15,050	16,070	10,840	5,230
Virginia	86.5	6,042	7,370	5,350	2,020
West Virginia	100	698	698	582	116
West	89.4%	27,616	31,130	23,260	7,870
Alaska	93.3	100	100	60	40
Arizona	88.2	3,425	3,510	2,560	940
California	92.4	11,596	12,960	9,540	3,420
Colorado	85.7	3,181	3,480	2,480	1,000
Idaho	97.2	872	880	700	180
Montana	87.2	621	740	540	200
Nevada	81.0	1,490	1,530	1,220	320
New Mexico	78.8	1,094	2,060	1,510	560
Oregon	86.5	1,378	1,430	1,130	310
Utah	85.2	1,120	1,300	1,020	280
Washington	94.9	2,360	2,720	2,200	510
Wyoming	91.3	379	430	310	130

Note: Includes deputies, monitors, and other custody staff who spend more than 50% of their time with the incarcerated population. Excludes the federal jurisdiction and combined jail and prison systems in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Includes 15 locally operated jails in Alaska.

*Data are adjusted for survey and item nonresponse and rounded to the nearest 10 unless the response rate was 100%. See *Methodology* for nonresponse estimation procedures.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody—2013 Annual Summary on Inmates Under Jail Jurisdiction.

TABLE 12
Number and percent change of inmates confined in local jails, 2011 and 2013

Region and jurisdiction	Number of inmates*		Change since 2011		
	2011	2013	Number	Percent	Proportion of change
U.S. total	717,410	731,570	14,160	2.0%	100.0%
Northeast	95,040	92,850	-2,190	-2.3%	-15.5%
Maine	1,570	1,750	180	11.3	1.3
Massachusetts	11,540	10,350	-1,190	-10.3	-8.4
New Hampshire	1,940	1,837	-103	-5.1	-0.7
New Jersey	16,110	15,235	-875	-5.4	-6.2
New York	28,310	26,950	-1,360	-4.8	-9.6
Pennsylvania	35,580	36,720	1,140	3.2	8.1
Midwest	116,620	118,980	2,360	2.0%	16.7%
Illinois	20,830	20,600	-230	-1.1	-1.6
Indiana	16,980	16,600	-380	-2.3	-2.7
Iowa	3,540	4,010	470	13.3	3.3
Kansas	6,630	6,860	230	3.4	1.6
Michigan	16,040	16,350	310	2.0	2.2
Minnesota	6,080	6,400	320	5.3	2.3
Missouri	11,000	11,430	430	3.9	3.0
Nebraska	3,250	3,480	230	7.2	1.6
North Dakota	1,150	1,230	80	7.0	0.6
Ohio	17,150	18,190	1,040	6.0	7.3
South Dakota	1,650	1,682	32	1.8	0.2
Wisconsin	12,310	12,150	-160	-1.3	-1.1
South	364,530	363,480	-1,050	-0.3%	-7.4%
Alabama	15,920	15,580	-340	-2.1	-2.4
Arkansas	6,770	8,610	1,840	27.1	13.0
District of Columbia	2,590	2,448	-142	-5.5	-1.0
Florida	55,380	52,430	-2,950	-5.3	-20.8
Georgia	45,600	41,750	-3,850	-8.4	-27.2
Kentucky	18,650	19,200	550	2.9	3.9
Louisiana	30,920	30,950	30	0.1	0.2
Maryland	13,280	11,520	-1,760	-13.2	-12.4
Mississippi	11,740	13,390	1,650	14.1	11.7
North Carolina	17,020	18,520	1,500	8.8	10.6
Oklahoma	10,920	12,670	1,750	16.1	12.4
South Carolina	11,340	10,880	-460	-4.1	-3.2
Tennessee	27,570	26,630	-940	-3.4	-6.6
Texas	63,070	66,210	3,140	5.0	22.2
Virginia	28,850	28,690	-160	-0.6	-1.1
West Virginia	4,920	4,027	-893	-18.1	-6.3
West	141,220	156,260	15,040	10.6%	106.2%
Alaska	50	64	14	33.3	0.1
Arizona	12,600	13,970	1,370	10.9	9.7
California	71,090	82,220	11,130	15.7	78.6
Colorado	11,780	11,660	-120	-1.0	-0.8
Idaho	3,770	3,349	-421	-11.2	-3.0
Montana	1,720	2,870	1,150	67.2	8.1
Nevada	6,810	6,810	0	-0.1	0.0
New Mexico	8,690	8,900	210	2.4	1.5
Oregon	5,600	5,630	30	0.5	0.2
Utah	6,870	7,170	300	4.3	2.1
Washington	10,860	12,150	1,290	11.9	9.1
Wyoming	1,380	1,463	83	6.2	0.6

Note: Excludes the federal jurisdiction and combined jail and prison systems in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Includes 15 locally operated jails in Alaska. Includes confined inmates on December 31, 2014, and December 31, 2013.

*Data are adjusted for survey and item nonresponse and rounded to the nearest 10 unless the response rate was 100%. See *Methodology* for nonresponse estimation procedures.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody—2011 and 2013 Annual Summary on Inmates Under Jail Jurisdiction.

TABLE 13
Inmate characteristics in Federal Bureau of Prisons detention centers, December 31, 2013

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Number of inmates ^a	11,864	100%
Sex		
Male	11,016	92.9%
Female	848	7.1
Race/Hispanic origin		
White ^b	2,177	18.3%
Black/African American ^b	2,917	24.6
Hispanic/Latino	6,180	52.1
American Indian/Alaska Native ^b	64	0.5
Asian/Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander ^b	526	4.4
Admissions^c	38,109	100%
Male	34,876	91.5
Female	3,233	8.5
Average daily population^d	12,047	~
Expected average length of stay in days^e	115	~
Peak population^f	12,668	~

~Not applicable.

^aIncludes confined inmates on December 31, 2013.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^cTotal number of new admissions to jail between January 1 and December 31, 2013.

^dSum of all inmates in jail each day for 2013, divided by 365.

^eCalculated by dividing the average daily population by the number of annual admissions, and multiplying by 365.

^fThe number of inmates held on the day in December in which the custody population of a facility was the largest.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody—2013 Annual Summary on Inmates Under Jail Jurisdiction.

TABLE 14
Facility characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons detention centers, 1999 and 2013

Characteristic	1999	2013
Number of facilities	11	12
Facility rated capacity ^a	8,040	9,877
Percent of capacity occupied ^b	139%	120%

Note: Data based on June 30, 1999, and December 31, 2013.

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

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

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1999 Census of Jails and Deaths in Custody—2013 Annual Summary on Inmates Under Jail Jurisdiction.

TABLE 15
Correctional officer characteristics in Federal Bureau of Prisons detention centers, December 31, 2013

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Number of correctional officers ^a	1,838	100%
Sex		
Male	1,493	81.2%
Female	345	18.8
Race/Hispanic origin		
White ^b	524	28.5%
Black/African American ^b	680	37.0
Hispanic/Latino	495	26.9
American Indian/Alaska Native ^b	15	0.8
Asian/Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander ^b	122	6.6
Other races ^b	2	0.1
Inmate-to-correctional officer ratio^c	6.5	~

~Not applicable.

^aIncludes deputies, monitors, and other custody staff who spend more than 50% of their time with the incarcerated population.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^cNumber of confined inmates per correctional officer.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody—2013 Annual Summary on Inmates Under Jail Jurisdiction.

Methodology

The Census of Jails is part of a series of data collections that study the nation's local jails and periodically collect data from Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) facilities that function as jails. The 2013 Census of Jails was the tenth in a series of complete enumerations of jail facilities collected by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) since 1970. The Census was conducted with a reference date of December 31, 2013.¹ RTI International collected the data for BJS.

The census collected facility-level information on the number of confined and nonconfined inmates, number of inmates participating in weekend programs, number of confined non-U.S. citizens, number of confined inmates by sex and adult or juvenile status, number of juveniles held as adults, conviction and sentencing status, offense type, number of inmates held by race or Hispanic origin, number of inmates held for other jurisdictions or authorities, average daily population, rated capacity, number of admissions and releases, program participation for nonconfined inmates, operating expenditures, and staff by occupational category and race or Hispanic origin.

Because the census was a complete enumeration, the results were not subject to sampling error. However, the results were affected by unit and item nonresponse. The unit-level response rate for the census was 92.4%, and missing item-level data ranged from 0.5% to 15% for average daily population, inmate sex, inmate race or Hispanic origin, occupational category, jail programs, operating expenditures, and the rated capacity of individual jails. Complete or nearly complete reporting was recorded on the number of jail jurisdictions, number of jail facilities, and type of facility operator (public authority or under contract).

More information about the Census of Jails series is available on the BJS website.

Combined Census of Jails and Deaths in Custody Reporting Program data collections

To reduce respondent burden for the 2013 collection, the Census of Jails was combined with the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP). The DCRP is an annual BJS data collection that gathers national, state, and incident-level data on persons who died while in the physical custody of the 50 state departments of corrections or the approximately 2,900 local adult jail jurisdictions nationwide. The DCRP was authorized under the Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-297). It is the only national statistical collection that obtains comprehensive information about deaths in adult correctional facilities. BJS uses DCRP data to track national trends in the number and causes (or manners) of deaths that occur while a person is in state prison or local jail custody.

¹ This year-end reference date represents a change from the midyear reference date used for previous iterations of the Census of Jails and the corresponding Annual Survey of Jails (another BJS data collection).

The DCRP data collection instruments are administered annually to both state prisons and local jails. Respondents provide an aggregate count of the number of deaths that occurred during the referenced calendar year. The jail (form CJ-9/CJ-10) and prison (form NPS-4A) survey instruments used to obtain data on each prison and jail death are available on the BJS website.

In addition to death counts, BJS requests that jails provide summary statistics about their population and admissions for the DCRP. All jails are asked to complete the annual summary form, including about 80% of jails in any given year that have no deaths to report.

For data collection year 2013, this annual summary form was redesigned to gather facility-level items on behalf of the Census of Jails data collection to (1) update and enhance the jail universe database to ensure full coverage of deaths in all jails nationwide, and (2) collect facility-level variables that can enhance and refine the denominators used in calculating mortality rates across jails. The combined Census of Jails and DCRP summary form focused on jail facilities rather than the DCRP's usual jurisdiction-level data. The census data collection was carried out in conjunction with the DCRP data collection to minimize the contacts with and burden on those jail administrators who respond to the survey. The combined data collection was conducted primarily via web-based data collection, with optional paper forms used as needed.

Included in the Census of Jails and DCRP data collections

The 2013 Census of Jails gathered data from all jail detention facilities holding inmates beyond arraignment, a period normally exceeding 72 hours. Included in the census were 2,872 local jail jurisdictions (including 77 regional jails with 2 or more jail jurisdictions having a formal agreement to operate) made up of 3,163 city, county, or privately operated (39 facilities) jail facilities intended for adults² and 12 BOP facilities that functioned as jails. In 2013, BJS counted the 12 BOP detention facilities as a single jurisdiction.

A jail jurisdiction is a legal entity that has responsibility for managing jail facilities. Jail jurisdictions typically operate at the county level, with a sheriff's office or jail administrator managing the local facilities. The DCRP data identify the jail facility in which a jail inmate dies, but the data are arrayed at the jail jurisdiction level. BJS defines a jail as a locally operated correctional facility that confines persons before or after adjudication for more than 72 hours, excluding temporary lockups. Typically, there is one facility per jail jurisdiction, but the 2013 Census of Jails found that 6.7% of jail jurisdictions had multiple facilities under a central authority.³

² Some facilities also held juveniles (defined as persons age 17 or younger).

³ Approximately 15% of all facilities were part of a multifacility jurisdiction.

Excluded from the Census of Jails and DCRP data collections

Excluded from the census were physically separate temporary holding facilities, such as drunk tanks and police lockups, that do not hold persons after they have been formally charged in court. Also excluded were state-operated facilities in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont, which have combined jail and prison systems. However, the census did include 15 independently operated jails in Alaska.

Nonresponse

The jail universe includes all jails currently operating and jails that have been contacted for the DCRP but have closed, consolidated, or otherwise ceased operations. This universe allows BJS to determine jail participation in the DCRP. The jail universe for the census was constructed in January 2014 and identified 2,872 jurisdictions consisting of 3,163 jail facilities. Of these, 2,923 facilities (92.4%) provided data to the Census of Jails and DCRP data collection using the annual summary form.

The congressionally mandated Death in Custody Reporting Act expired at yearend 2006, making participation in DCRP voluntary as of 2007. As a result, three jail jurisdictions no longer report data to the program.

Imputation and weighting

Imputation

For responding jails that were unable to provide some requested items, a sequential hot-deck imputation procedure was used to impute values. This procedure, implemented using the SUDAAN software package, substitutes respondent (donor) data for missing values. The donor for each item nonrespondent was randomly selected from within a set of similar jails, which was sorted by related previous-year population values. The resulting imputed values are generally similar to the reported values of the previous year, but are not identical because of differences between each donor and item nonrespondent pairing and the year-to-year fluctuation in donor population values.

Weighting

Because the Census of Jails data collection used a census design (no sampling), each jail was initially self-representing and had a design weight of 1. To reduce nonresponse bias, responding jails had their weight adjusted via post-stratification to allow

their responses to represent jails that did not respond. Control totals for the 2013 confined population were estimated at the state level as follows:

- The year-to-year change in confined population among respondents to both the 2012 Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP) and the 2013 Census of Jails was computed within the state.
- Plausible 2012 confined population values were imputed for jails that did not report to the DCRP in 2012 and did not report 2013 Census data using the hot-deck procedure described in the *Imputation* section.
- Estimated 2013 values were calculated by multiplying the yearly change rate and the 2012 DCRP estimate of confined population for jails not responding to the 2013 Census the sum of reported, item-imputed, and DCRP-estimated values for the 2013 confined population for each state served as the control totals for the post-stratification procedure.

The post-stratification weight adjustment factor was identical for all jails within a state and was computed as the ratio of the control total for state *i* to the sum of the reported and item-imputed 2013 Census of Jails confined population values for state *i*:

The final analysis weight is the product of the design weight and the post-stratification adjustment factor. Because the design weight was 1 for all jails, the analysis weight is equal to the adjustment factor.

$$PSAdj_i = \frac{Control\ total_i}{\sum_{j=1}^{ni} Reported\ Confined_j + Item\ imputed\ Confined_j}$$

Methodology for 2011

The response rate for the 2011 yearend population was 96.8%. The 2011 jail population in table 12 was estimated for 93 reporting units that did not respond to the data collection efforts of 2011 Deaths in Custody Program (DCRP)—Annual Summary on Inmates Under Jail Jurisdiction. Estimates for the 2011 yearend population were derived from data covering 2009, 2010, and 2012. Reporting units that responded to both the 2012 DCRP and at least one of the 2009 or 2010 DCRP collections (70 of the 93 nonrespondents) had their 2011 data estimated by linear interpolation. When linear interpolation was not possible (23 of the 93 nonrespondents), the most recent yearend count available was used to estimate the 2011 yearend count.



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.

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Lynne McConnell and Jill Thomas edited the report, and Barbara Quinn and Tina Dorsey produced the report.

December 2015, NCJ 248627



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