



# Jail Inmates in 2022 – Statistical Tables

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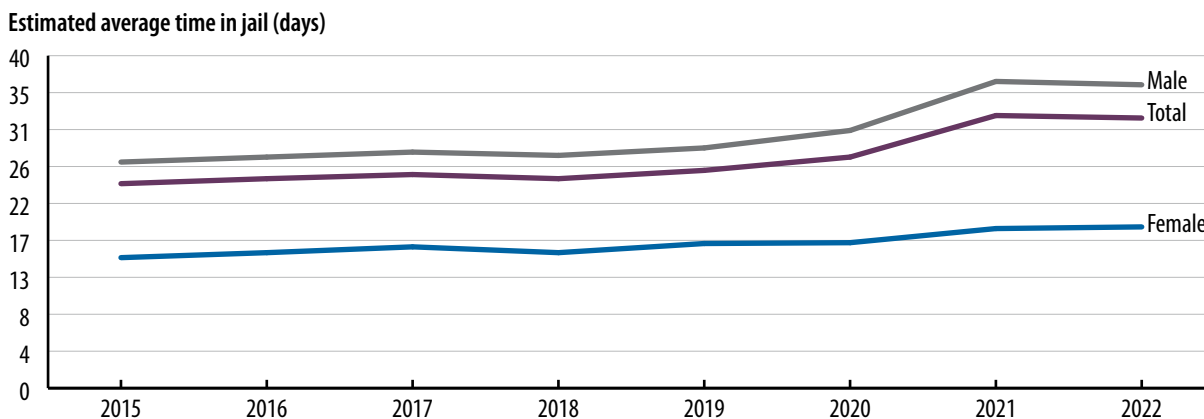
At midyear 2022, local jails held 663,100 persons in custody, 4% more than the year before (**table 1**). The number of persons in jail custody saw a 25% decline from 2019 to 2020 as local authorities reduced admissions in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The jail population has increased since, returning to 90% of its prepandemic (midyear 2019) size by midyear 2022. Jails reported 7.3 million admissions from July 2021 to June 2022. While this represented a 6.6% increase from the 6.9 million admissions the year before, annual admissions remained 29% lower than the last full year before the pandemic (10.3 million from July 2018 to June 2019) and 37% lower than 10 years ago (11.6 million).

From July 2021 to June 2022, people admitted to local jails spent an average of 32 days in custody

before release (**figure 1**). Males were incarcerated 36 days and females 19 days on average during that time. This was similar to the year ending June 2021 but up from the year ending June 2020, when the average jail time was 31 days for males and 18 days for females.

Findings in this report are based on the 2012–2018 and 2020–2022 Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ) and the 2019 Census of Jails (COJ). The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) periodically conducts the COJ, a complete enumeration of local jail facilities. In the years when the COJ is not conducted, BJS conducts the ASJ, a national survey administered to a sample of approximately 900 jail jurisdictions, to provide national statistics on the number and characteristics of local jails. See *Methodology* for information about the ASJ sample design.

**FIGURE 1**  
Estimated average time in jail, by sex, 2015–2022



Note: Estimated average time in jail is calculated as the sum of the confined population each day for a 12-month period, divided by the number of admissions during the period. The 2015 and 2016 jail times were calculated for the calendar year ending on December 31. The 2017–2022 jail times were for the 12-month period ending on June 30. See appendix table 2 for estimates and standard errors. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2015–2018 and 2020–2022; and Census of Jails, 2019.



In September 2023, BJS released preliminary estimates of the 2022 jail population data (<https://bjs.ojp.gov/library/publications/jails-report-series-preliminary->

data-release). The data in this report update these preliminary data.

**TABLE 1**  
**Inmates confined at midyear, average daily population, annual admissions, and incarceration rates, 2012–2022**

Year	Confined inmates <sup>a</sup>	Average daily population <sup>b</sup>	Annual admissions <sup>c</sup>	Jail incarceration rate per 100,000 U.S. residents <sup>d</sup>
2012	744,500 †	737,400 †	11,600,000 †	237 †
2013	731,200 †	731,400 †	11,700,000 †	231 †
2014	744,600 †	739,000 †	11,400,000 †	234 †
2015	727,400 †	719,500 †	10,700,000 †	227 †
2016	740,700 †	731,300 †	10,600,000 †	229 †
2017	745,200 †	745,600 †	10,600,000 †	229 †
2018	738,400 †	737,900 †	10,700,000 †	226 †
2019	734,500 †	741,900 †	10,300,000 †	224 †
2020	549,100 †	658,200	8,700,000 †	166 †
2021	636,300 †	618,600 †	6,900,000 †	192 †
2022*	663,100	652,500	7,300,000	199
<b>Average annual percent change</b>				
2012–2022	-1.2%	-1.2%	-4.6%	-1.8%
<b>Percent change</b>				
2021–2022	4.2%	5.5%	6.6%	3.8%

Note: Data are rounded to the nearest 100 for confined inmates and for average daily population (ADP) and to the nearest 100,000 for annual admissions. Results may differ from previous reports in the series due to data updates from jail authorities. See appendix table 1 for standard errors.

\*Comparison year.

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

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

<sup>b</sup>The ADP is the sum of all inmates in jail each day for 1 year, divided by the number of days in the year. The ADP for 2015 and 2016 was calculated for the calendar year ending on December 31. The ADP for all other years was calculated for the 12-month period ending on June 30.

<sup>c</sup>The 2012–2014 annual admissions were estimated based on admissions during a 1-week period in June. The 2015 and 2016 annual admissions were for the calendar year ending on December 31. The 2017–2022 annual admissions were for the 12-month period ending on June 30.

<sup>d</sup>Number of confined inmates in local jails at midyear per 100,000 U.S. residents.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2012–2018 and 2020–2022, and Census of Jails, 2019; and U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States: January 1, 2012 to January 1, 2023.

## Key findings

### Demographic characteristics of persons in local jails

- Local jails held 92,900 females at midyear 2022, accounting for 14% of the jail inmate population. From 2021 to 2022, the number of females in jail increased 9%, while the number of males increased 3% (table 2).
- From 2012 to 2022, the number of persons age 17 or younger in jail decreased from 5,400 to 1,900, averaging a 10% decline per year (table 2).
- The total number of adults in jail increased 4%, from 634,400 in 2021 to 661,100 in 2022. The growth was concentrated among older adults, with approximately an 8% increase for those ages 35–64 and an 18% increase for those age 65 or older; the numbers of persons ages 18–24 and 25–34 did not change from 2021 to 2022 (table 2).
- The number of persons in jail who were black increased 6% (up 13,700 inmates) from 2021 to 2022, accounting for more than 50% of the jail population increase (up 26,800 inmates) during this period. In comparison, whites accounted for 26% of the increase in inmate population (table 2).
- The racial and ethnic composition of the jail population remained stable from 2021 to 2022. At midyear 2022, about 48% of all persons held in jail were white, 35% were black, and 14% were Hispanic. American Indian or Alaska Native persons, Asian persons, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander persons, and persons of two or more races together accounted for 3% of the total jail population (table 3).

### Jail incarceration rate

- At midyear 2022, there were 199 jail inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents, compared to 237 inmates per 100,000 at midyear 2012 (table 4).
- The jail incarceration rate for males (345 per 100,000 male U.S. residents) was more than 6 times the rate for females (55 per 100,000 female U.S. residents) at midyear 2022 (table 4).
- In 2022, U.S. residents ages 25–34 had the highest jail incarceration rate (496 per 100,000), which was about 26 times the rate for U.S. residents age 65 or older (19 per 100,000) (table 4).

- The jail incarceration rate for black U.S. residents (558 per 100,000) was 3.4 times the rate for white U.S. residents (162 per 100,000) at midyear 2022 (table 4).
- From midyear 2012 to midyear 2022, the jail incarceration rate for Hispanic persons decreased at an average annual rate of 3.7%. The rate decreased, on average, 2.4% a year for black persons and 0.7% a year for white persons (table 4).

### Conviction status and offense severity of local jail inmates

- At midyear 2022, 30% (197,000) of the jail population was convicted, either serving a sentence or awaiting sentencing on a conviction, while 70% (466,100) was unconvicted, awaiting court action on a current charge or held in jail for other reasons (tables 5 and 6).
- From midyear 2012 to midyear 2022, the number of convicted persons in jail decreased 33%, while the number of unconvicted persons increased 3% (table 5).
- An estimated 76% (505,700) of the jail population was held for a felony offense at midyear 2022, up from 69% at midyear 2017 (tables 5 and 6).
- A total of 122,800 persons were held in jail for a misdemeanor at midyear 2022, down from 194,700 at midyear 2017 (table 5).
- The number of persons in jail for probation violations fell from 97,500 at midyear 2019 to 91,600 at midyear 2022. During this period, the number held for violating the conditions of their parole rose from 28,900 to 32,200 (table 7).

### Persons held in jails for federal, state, or tribal authorities

- At midyear 2022, local jails held 42,300 persons for federal authorities, 55,900 for state authorities, and 900 for tribal governments (table 8).
- In total, 15% of all jail inmates were held for federal, state, or tribal authorities in 2022 (table 8).
- The number of persons held in jail for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement averaged a 12% decrease per year from 2012 (22,900 inmates) to 2022 (6,900 inmates) (table 8).

### Jail size distribution

- The average daily population (ADP) measures the average number of persons that jails hold over a period. During the 12 months ending on June 30, 2022, local jails had a median ADP of 85 inmates and a mean ADP of 235 (table 9).
- About a third of all jail jurisdictions had an ADP of fewer than 50 inmates from July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022. These small jurisdictions held 3% of the total jail population (table 9).
- Jail jurisdictions holding 1,000 or more inmates accounted for 4% of all jail jurisdictions and held 37% of the total ADP from July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022 (table 9).

### Capacity and occupancy rate of local jails

- At midyear 2022, there were a total of 915,900 jail beds in the United States and 72% of the beds were occupied (table 10).
- From 2012 to 2022, the total number of jail beds increased 4%, while the occupancy rate decreased from 85% to 72% (table 10).
- The percentage of jail jurisdictions operating above their rated capacity decreased from 15% in 2019 to 7% in 2020, and then increased to 16% by midyear 2022 (table 10).
- About 5 in 10 beds in jail jurisdictions with an ADP of fewer than 50 persons were occupied at midyear 2022, compared to more than 7 in 10 beds in jail jurisdictions with an ADP of 50 or more persons (table 11).
- About 20% of jail jurisdictions holding 2,500 or more persons were over capacity at midyear 2022 (table 11).

### Turnover rate and average time in jail

- The ADP in local jails from July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022 was 652,500, which was 5% higher than the year before (618,600) (table 12).
- The weekly inmate turnover rate in jails nationwide was 43% from July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022, down from 60% 10 years before (table 12).
- From July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022, persons admitted to jails spent an average of 32 days in custody before release, 9 days longer than the average 10 years before (23 days) (table 12).

- Jail jurisdictions with an ADP of fewer than 50 persons experienced a weekly inmate turnover rate (104%) that was more than three times the rate for jail jurisdictions holding 2,500 or more persons (31%) (table 13).
- On average, persons admitted to jail jurisdictions with an ADP of 2,500 or more inmates were held for 46 days, longer than those admitted to jurisdictions with an ADP of 2,499 or fewer inmates (30 days) (table 13).

### Unconfined persons under jail supervision and those serving weekend sentences

- In addition to supervising inmates in custody, local jails operate various programs such as electronic monitoring, home detention, day reporting, community service, alcohol or drug treatment programs, and other pretrial supervision and work programs outside of a jail facility. At midyear 2022, local jails supervised 56,300 persons in such programs outside of jail (table 14).
- From 2021 to 2022, the number of persons supervised in programs outside a jail facility increased 11%, compared to a 4% increase of persons in jail custody (table 14).
- About 1,300 persons served weekend-only sentences on the weekend before the last weekday in June 2022, down from 10,400 in 2012 (table 15).

### Correctional staff employed in local jails

- After decreasing 5% from midyear 2020 to midyear 2021, the number of staff employed at local jails decreased an additional 4% by midyear 2022, to 212,300 (table 16).
- At midyear 2022, there were 4.0 inmates for every correctional officer in local jails, up from 3.6 at midyear 2021 and 3.0 at midyear 2020 (table 16).
- At midyear 2022, local jails employed 165,200 correctional officers and 47,100 other jail staff, including administrators, clerical and maintenance staff, educational staff, and professional and technical staff. Each year from 2017 to 2022, about 8 in 10 staff employed in local jails were correctional officers (table 17).
- At midyear 2022, males accounted for 66% of correctional officers, compared to 44% of other jail staff (table 16).

## Terms and definitions

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

**Average annual percent change**—The natural log of the ratio of current year population to base year population, divided by elapsed time in years and multiplied by 100.

**Average daily population (ADP)**—The total number of inmates in jail each day for a year, divided by the number of days in the year.

**Estimated average time in jail**—Calculated by dividing the ADP by the number of annual admissions, then multiplying the product by the number of days in a year.

**In custody**—In the physical custody of local jails, regardless of conviction status or which authority has jurisdiction over the inmate.

**Jail**—A confinement facility generally operated under the authority of a sheriff, police chief, or county or city administrator; a small number are privately operated. Regional jails include two or more jail jurisdictions with a formal agreement to operate a jail facility. Facilities include jails, detention centers, county or city correctional centers, special jail facilities (such as medical or treatment centers and prerelease centers), and temporary holding or lockup facilities that are part of the jail's combined function. Jails are intended for adults but can hold juveniles before or after their cases are adjudicated.

Jails—

- hold inmates who are sentenced to jail facilities and usually have a sentence of 1 year or less
- receive individuals pending arraignment and hold them as they await trial, conviction, or sentencing
- readmit probation, parole, and bail bond violators and absconders
- detain juveniles pending their transfer to juvenile authorities
- hold mentally ill persons pending their movement to appropriate mental health facilities
- hold individuals for the military, for protective custody, as witnesses for courts, and for contempt of court
- release convicted inmates to the community on completion of sentence
- transfer inmates to federal, state, or other authorities

- house inmates for federal, state, or other authorities due to crowding of their facilities
- operate community-based programs as alternatives to incarceration.

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

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

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

**Occupancy rate**—The rated capacity divided by the number of jail inmates in custody.

**Percent of capacity occupied at midyear**—Calculated by dividing the jail population at midyear by the rated capacity.

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

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

**Releases**—Persons released after a period of confinement (e.g., sentence completions, bail or bond releases, other pretrial releases, transfers to other jurisdictions, and deaths). Releases include persons who have completed their weekend program and who are leaving the facility for the last time. They exclude temporary discharges, such as work releases, medical appointments, stays in treatment centers, court appearances, furloughs, day reporting, and transfers to other facilities within the jail jurisdiction.

**Weekly inmate turnover rate**—The sum of weekly admissions and releases, divided by the ADP. The turnover rate takes into account admissions into and releases from jails and gives an indication of the fluctuation of the jail population. Higher turnover rates mean larger numbers of admissions and releases relative to the ADP.

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

## List of tables

**TABLE 1.** Inmates confined at midyear, average daily population, annual admissions, and incarceration rates, 2012–2022

**TABLE 2.** Number of confined inmates in local jails, by demographic characteristics, 2012 and 2017–2022

**TABLE 3.** Percent of confined inmates in local jails, by demographic characteristics, 2012 and 2017–2022

**TABLE 4.** Jail incarceration rates, by demographic characteristics, 2012 and 2017–2022

**TABLE 5.** Number of confined inmates in local jails, by conviction status and offense severity, 2012 and 2017–2022

**TABLE 6.** Percent of confined inmates in local jails, by conviction status and offense severity, 2012 and 2017–2022

**TABLE 7.** Confined inmates in local jails, by probation or parole violation status, midyears 2019–2022

**TABLE 8.** Confined inmates held in local jails for federal correctional authorities, state prison authorities, and American Indian and Alaska Native tribal governments, 2012 and 2017–2022

**TABLE 9.** Average daily jail population, by size of jurisdiction, 2022

**TABLE 10.** Midyear population, jail capacity, and percent of capacity occupied in local jails, 2012–2022

**TABLE 11.** Percent of jail capacity occupied at midyear, by size of jurisdiction, 2022

**TABLE 12.** Inmate turnover rate and estimated average time in jail, 2012–2022

**TABLE 13.** Inmate turnover rate and estimated average time in jail, by size of jurisdiction, 2022

**TABLE 14.** Persons under jail supervision, by confinement status, midyears 2012–2022

**TABLE 15.** Number of persons serving weekend-only sentences, 2012–2022

**TABLE 16.** Number of staff employed in local jails, by job function and sex, 2017–2022

**TABLE 17.** Percent of staff employed in local jails, by job function and sex, 2017–2022

## List of figures

**FIGURE 1.** Estimated average time in jail, by sex, 2015–2022

## List of appendix tables

**APPENDIX TABLE 1.** Standard errors for table 1: Inmates confined at midyear, average daily population, annual admissions, and incarceration rates, 2012–2022

**APPENDIX TABLE 2.** Estimates and standard errors for figure 1: Estimated average time in jail, by sex, 2015–2022

**APPENDIX TABLE 3.** Standard errors for table 2: Number of confined inmates in local jails, by demographic characteristics, 2012 and 2017–2022

*Continued on next page*



## List of appendix tables (continued)

**APPENDIX TABLE 4.** Standard errors for table 3: Percent of confined inmates in local jails, by demographic characteristics, 2012 and 2017–2022

**APPENDIX TABLE 5.** Standard errors for table 4: Jail incarceration rates, by demographic characteristics, 2012 and 2017–2022

**APPENDIX TABLE 6.** Standard errors for table 5: Number of confined inmates in local jails, by conviction status and offense severity, 2012 and 2017–2022

**APPENDIX TABLE 7.** Standard errors for table 6: Percent of confined inmates in local jails, by conviction status and offense severity, 2012 and 2017–2022

**APPENDIX TABLE 8.** Standard errors for table 7: Confined inmates in local jails, by probation or parole violation status, midyears 2019–2022

**APPENDIX TABLE 9.** Standard errors for table 8: Confined inmates held in local jails for federal correctional authorities, state prison authorities, and American Indian and Alaska Native tribal governments, 2012 and 2017–2022

**APPENDIX TABLE 10.** Standard errors for table 9: Average daily jail population, by size of jurisdiction, 2022

**APPENDIX TABLE 11.** Standard errors for table 10: Midyear population, jail capacity, and percent of capacity occupied in local jails, 2012–2022

**APPENDIX TABLE 12.** Standard errors for table 11: Percent of jail capacity occupied at midyear, by size of jurisdiction, 2022

**APPENDIX TABLE 13.** Standard errors for table 12: Inmate turnover rate and estimated average time in jail, 2012–2022

**APPENDIX TABLE 14.** Standard errors for table 13: Inmate turnover rate and estimated average time in jail, by size of jurisdiction, 2022

**APPENDIX TABLE 15.** Standard errors for table 14: Persons under jail supervision, by confinement status, midyears 2012–2022

**APPENDIX TABLE 16.** Standard errors for table 15: Number of persons serving weekend-only sentences, 2012–2022

**APPENDIX TABLE 17.** Standard errors for table 16: Number of staff employed in local jails, by job function and sex, 2017–2022

**APPENDIX TABLE 18.** Standard errors for table 17: Percent of staff employed in local jails, by job function and sex, 2017–2022

**TABLE 2****Number of confined inmates in local jails, by demographic characteristics, 2012 and 2017–2022**

Demographic characteristic	2012	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*	Average annual percent change 2012–2022	Percent change 2021–2022
<b>Total</b>	744,500 †	745,200 †	738,400 †	734,500 †	549,100 †	636,300 †	663,100	-1.2%	4.2%
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	645,900 †	631,500 †	623,400 †	623,700 †	479,400 †	551,200 †	570,200	-1.2%	3.4%
Female	98,600 †	113,700 †	115,100 †	110,700 †	69,800 †	85,100 †	92,900	-0.6	9.1
<b>Age group</b>									
Juveniles <sup>a</sup>	5,400 †	3,600 †	3,400 †	2,900 †	2,300 †	2,000	1,900	-10.4%	-1.6%
Held as adult <sup>b</sup>	4,600 †	3,200 †	2,700 †	2,200 †	2,000 †	1,700	1,600	-10.4	-7.0
Held as juvenile	900 †	300	700 †	700 †	300	200	300	-10.3	41.1
Adults	739,100 †	741,600 †	735,000 †	731,600 †	546,900 †	634,400 †	661,100	-1.1	4.2
18–24	...	...	...	...	98,800 †	105,300	104,600	...	-0.7
25–34	...	...	...	...	193,900 †	223,500	225,400	...	0.9
35–44	...	...	...	...	142,200 †	171,500 †	184,500	...	7.6
45–54	...	...	...	...	71,400 †	84,100 †	91,300	...	8.5
55–64	...	...	...	...	33,100 †	40,700 †	44,300	...	8.9
65 or older	...	...	...	...	7,400 †	9,400 †	11,000	...	17.9
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>									
White <sup>c</sup>	341,100 †	370,100 †	368,500 †	362,900 †	262,100 †	310,100	317,100	-0.7%	2.2%
Black <sup>c</sup>	274,600 †	250,100 †	242,300	247,100 †	192,700 †	221,200 †	234,900	-1.6	6.2
Hispanic	112,700 †	108,400 †	109,300 †	106,900 †	81,900 †	90,800	93,700	-1.8	3.1
American Indian/ Alaska Native <sup>c</sup>	9,300	8,800	9,700	10,200	6,700 †	7,700	9,500	0.2	22.3
Asian <sup>c</sup>	4,700	4,800	4,800	4,700	3,700 †	3,800 †	4,800	0.4	27.7
Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander <sup>c</sup>	700 †	1,000	1,000	800 †	600 †	700 †	1,100	3.5	53.5
Two or more races <sup>c</sup>	1,500 †	2,000	2,800	1,900	1,500 †	1,900	2,000	3.1	3.9

Note: Data are based on the inmate population confined on the last weekday in June. Data are adjusted for nonresponse and rounded to the nearest 100. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See table 3 in *Jail Inmates in 2017* (NCJ 251774, BJS, April 2019) for data from 2013 to 2016. Results may differ from previous reports in the series due to data updates from jail authorities. See appendix table 3 for standard errors.

\*Comparison year.

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

... Not collected. The Annual Survey of Jails began collecting inmate counts by adult age category in 2020.

<sup>a</sup>Persons younger than age 18.

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

<sup>c</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2012, 2017, 2018, and 2020–2022; and Census of Jails, 2019.



**TABLE 3****Percent of confined inmates in local jails, by demographic characteristics, 2012 and 2017–2022**

Demographic characteristic	2012	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	86.8% †	84.7% †	84.4% †	84.9% †	87.3% †	86.6% †	86.0%
Female	13.2 †	15.3 †	15.6 †	15.1 †	12.7 †	13.4 †	14.0
<b>Age group</b>							
Juveniles <sup>a</sup>	0.7% †	0.5% †	0.5% †	0.4% †	0.4% †	0.3%	0.3%
Held as adult <sup>b</sup>	0.6 †	0.4 †	0.4 †	0.3 †	0.4 †	0.3 †	0.2
Held as juvenile	0.1 †	<0.05	0.1 †	0.1 †	0.1	<0.05	<0.05
Adults	99.3 †	99.5 †	99.5 †	99.6 †	99.6 †	99.7	99.7
18–24	...	...	...	...	18.0 †	16.6 †	15.8
25–34	...	...	...	...	35.3 †	35.1 †	34.0
35–44	...	...	...	...	25.9 †	26.9 †	27.8
45–54	...	...	...	...	13.0 †	13.2 †	13.8
55–64	...	...	...	...	6.0 †	6.4 †	6.7
65 or older	...	...	...	...	1.3 †	1.5 †	1.7
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>							
White <sup>c</sup>	45.8% †	49.7% †	49.9% †	49.4% †	47.7%	48.7%	47.8%
Black <sup>c</sup>	36.9 †	33.6 †	32.8 †	33.6 †	35.1	34.8	35.4
Hispanic	15.1 †	14.5	14.8	14.6	14.9	14.3	14.1
American Indian/ Alaska Native <sup>c</sup>	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4
Asian <sup>c</sup>	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6 †	0.7
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander <sup>c</sup>	0.1 †	0.1	0.1	0.1 †	0.1 †	0.1 †	0.2
Two or more races <sup>c</sup>	0.2 †	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

Note: Data are based on the inmate population confined on the last weekday in June. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See table 4 in *Jail Inmates in 2017* (NCJ 251774, BJS, April 2019) for data from 2013 to 2016. Results may differ from previous reports in the series due to data updates from jail authorities. See appendix table 4 for standard errors.

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<sup>a</sup>Persons younger than age 18.

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

<sup>c</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2012, 2017, 2018, and 2020–2022; and Census of Jails, 2019.

**TABLE 4****Jail incarceration rates, by demographic characteristics, 2012 and 2017–2022**

Demographic characteristic	2012	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*	Average annual percent change 2012–2022	Percent change 2021–2022
<b>Total</b>	237 †	229 †	226 †	224 †	166 †	192 †	199	-1.8%	3.8%
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	418 †	394 †	387 †	386 †	293 †	334 †	345	-1.9%	3.1%
Female	62 †	69 †	69 †	66 †	42 †	51 †	55	-1.1	8.7
<b>Adults<sup>a</sup></b>	308 †	295 †	290 †	287 †	212 †	245 †	253	-1.9	3.6
18–24	...	...	...	...	322 †	337	334	...	-1.0
25–34	...	...	...	...	424 †	492	496	...	0.8
35–44	...	...	...	...	335 †	397 †	422	...	6.5
45–54	...	...	...	...	176 †	207 †	226	...	9.0
55–64	...	...	...	...	78 †	96 †	105	...	10.0
65 or older	...	...	...	...	13 †	17 †	19	...	14.6
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>									
White <sup>b</sup>	173 †	187 †	186 †	184 †	133 †	157	162	-0.7%	2.6%
Black <sup>b</sup>	709 †	616 †	592 †	600 †	463 †	528 †	558	-2.4	5.7
Hispanic	212 †	186 †	184 †	177 †	133 †	145	147	-3.7	1.5
American Indian/ Alaska Native <sup>b</sup>	402	367	403	422	275 †	321	391	-0.3	21.8
Asian <sup>b</sup>	30 †	26	26	25	19 †	19 †	24	-2.3	25.1
Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander <sup>b</sup>	143	164	174	127 †	104 †	110 †	167	1.5	51.0
Two or more races <sup>b</sup>	25	28	40	25	19	25	25	0.3	1.5

Note: Rates are based on the number of confined inmates at midyear in local jails per 100,000 U.S. residents (for total) or per 100,000 U.S. residents of a given demographic group. Data are based on the inmate population confined on the last weekday in June and include both adults and juveniles. See table 2 in *Jail Inmates in 2017* (NCJ 251774, BJS, April 2019) for data from 2013 to 2016. Results may differ from previous reports in the series due to data updates from jail authorities. See appendix table 5 for standard errors.

\*Comparison year.

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

...Not collected. The Annual Survey of Jails began collecting inmate counts by adult age category in 2020.

<sup>a</sup>Excludes persons younger than age 18.

<sup>b</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2012, 2017, 2018, and 2020–2022; and Census of Jails, 2019.

**TABLE 5****Number of confined inmates in local jails, by conviction status and offense severity, 2012 and 2017–2022**

Demographic characteristic	2012	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*	Average annual percent change 2012–2022	Percent change 2021–2022
<b>Total</b>	744,500 †	745,200 †	738,400 †	734,500 †	549,100 †	636,300 †	663,100	-1.2%	4.2%
<b>Conviction status</b>									
Convicted <sup>a</sup>	293,100 †	263,200 †	248,500 †	253,700 †	168,400 †	185,000 †	197,000	-4.0%	6.5%
Unconvicted <sup>b</sup>	451,400	482,000 †	490,000 †	480,700	380,700 †	451,400 †	466,100	0.3	3.3
<b>Most serious type of offense</b>									
Felony	...	516,800	504,900	513,900	421,200 †	485,700 †	505,700	...	4.1%
Misdemeanor	...	194,700 †	192,000 †	170,300 †	94,000 †	114,000 †	122,800	...	7.8
Other <sup>c</sup>	...	33,600	41,600 †	50,300 †	33,800	36,600	34,500	...	-5.8

Note: Data are based on the inmate population confined on the last weekday in June. Data are adjusted for nonresponse and rounded to the nearest 100. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See table 3 in *Jail Inmates in 2017* (NCJ 251774, BJS, April 2019) for conviction status data from 2013 to 2016. Results may differ from previous reports in the series due to data updates from jail authorities. See appendix table 6 for standard errors.

\*Comparison year.

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

...Not collected. The Annual Survey of Jails began collecting inmate counts by offense severity in 2015.

<sup>a</sup>Sentenced or awaiting sentencing on a conviction.

<sup>b</sup>Awaiting court action on a current charge or held in jail for other reasons.

<sup>c</sup>Includes civil infractions and unknown offenses.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2012, 2017, 2018, and 2020–2022; and Census of Jails, 2019.

**TABLE 6****Percent of confined inmates in local jails, by conviction status and offense severity, 2012 and 2017–2022**

Conviction status and offense severity	2012	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
<b>Conviction status</b>							
Convicted <sup>a</sup>	39.4% †	35.3% †	33.6% †	34.5% †	30.7%	29.1%	29.7%
Unconvicted <sup>b</sup>	60.6 †	64.7 †	66.4 †	65.5 †	69.3	70.9	70.3
<b>Most serious type of offense</b>							
Felony	...	69.4% †	68.4% †	70.0% †	76.7%	76.3%	76.3%
Misdemeanor	...	26.1 †	26.0 †	23.2 †	17.1 †	17.9	18.5
Other <sup>c</sup>	...	4.5 †	5.6	6.8 †	6.2 †	5.8	5.2

Note: Data are based on the inmate population confined on the last weekday in June. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See table 4 in *Jail Inmates in 2017* (NCJ 251774, BJS, April 2019) for conviction status from 2013 to 2016. Results may differ from previous reports in the series due to data updates from jail authorities. See appendix table 7 for standard errors.

\*Comparison year.

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

...Not collected. The Annual Survey of Jails began collecting inmate counts by offense severity in 2015.

<sup>a</sup>Sentenced or awaiting sentencing on a conviction.

<sup>b</sup>Awaiting court action on a current charge or held in jail for other reasons.

<sup>c</sup>Includes civil infractions and unknown offenses.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2012, 2017, 2018, and 2020–2022; and Census of Jails, 2019.

**TABLE 7****Confined inmates in local jails, by probation or parole violation status, midyears 2019–2022**

Violation status	Number of inmates				Average annual percent change 2019–2022	Percent change 2021–2022
	2019	2020	2021	2022*		
Total inmate population	734,500 †	549,100 †	636,300 †	663,100	-3.4%	4.2%
Inmates who violated probation	97,500 †	72,900 †	87,300	91,600	-2.1	5.0
Inmates who violated parole	28,900 †	25,900 †	34,400	32,200	3.5	-6.5

Note: Data are based on the inmate population confined on the last weekday in June. Persons who violate probation and parole are not mutually exclusive and may have dual statuses. See appendix table 8 for standard errors.

\*Comparison year.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2020–2022; and Census of Jails, 2019.

**TABLE 8****Confined inmates held in local jails for federal correctional authorities, state prison authorities, and American Indian and Alaska Native tribal governments, 2012 and 2017–2022**

Authority for which inmates were held	2012	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*	Average annual percent change 2012–2022	Percent change 2021–2022
All federal/state/tribal authorities	114,500 †	122,500 †	122,400 †	117,100 †	107,100 †	100,400	99,100	-1.4%	-1.3%
Federal authorities <sup>a</sup>	53,300 †	38,700	44,400	53,500 †	44,000	44,900	42,300	-2.3%	-5.8%
U.S. Marshals Service	27,300	23,600 †	25,900 †	32,900	31,500	33,900	32,300	1.7	-4.9
Federal Bureau of Prisons	1,200	1,500	1,400	1,800	2,600 †	2,400	1,600	2.6	-33.9
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement	22,900 †	13,300 †	14,900 †	17,300 †	9,300 †	7,400	6,900	-12.0	-7.0
Bureau of Indian Affairs	360	110	240	230	150	80	190	-6.3	139.9
State prison authorities	61,200	83,500 †	77,600 †	63,300 †	63,000 †	55,100	55,900	-0.9%	1.4%
American Indian/Alaska Native tribal governments	...	270 †	330 †	270 †	190 †	430 †	900	...	110.2%
Total inmates in custody	744,500	745,200 †	738,400 †	734,500 †	549,100 †	636,300 †	663,100	-1.2%	4.2%

Note: Data are based on the inmate population confined on the last weekday in June. Data are rounded to the nearest 100, except for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and American Indian and Alaska Native governments, which are rounded to the nearest 10. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See table 8 in *Jail Inmates in 2020* (NCJ 303308, BJS, December 2021) for 2015 data and table 8 in *Jail Inmates in 2021* (NCJ 304888, BJS, December 2022) for 2016 data. Results may differ from previous reports in the series due to data updates from jail authorities. See appendix table 9 for standard errors.

\*Comparison year.

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

...Not collected. The Annual Survey of Jails began collecting the number of inmates held for American Indian and Alaska Native tribal governments in 2015.

<sup>a</sup>Includes a small number inmates held for unspecified federal authorities and other federal authorities in addition to the listed categories.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2012, 2017, 2018, and 2020–2022; and Census of Jails, 2019.

**TABLE 9****Average daily jail population, by size of jurisdiction, 2022**

Jail jurisdiction size (ADP)	Jail jurisdictions		Total ADP		Mean ADP	Median ADP
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Total	2,779	100%	652,500	100%	235	85
2,500 or more inmates	26	0.9	119,700	18.3	4,586	3,930
1,000–2,499	88	3.2	124,400	19.1	1,421	1,331
500–999	200	7.2	137,400	21.1	688	664
250–499	313	11.3	108,900	16.7	348	333
100–249	630	22.7	102,600	15.7	163	160
50–99	567	20.4	40,500	6.2	71	70
Fewer than 50	956	34.4	19,100	2.9	20	18

Note: The average daily population (ADP) is the sum of all inmates in jail each day for the 12-month period from July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022, divided by the number of days in the period. ADP data are rounded to the nearest 100. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 10 for standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2022.

**TABLE 10**  
**Midyear population, jail capacity, and percent of capacity occupied in local jails, 2012–2022**

Year	Midyear population <sup>a</sup>	Rated capacity <sup>b</sup>	Percent of capacity occupied <sup>c</sup>	Percent of jail jurisdictions operating at more than 100% of rated capacity
2012	744,500 †	877,400 †	84.9% †	18.5%
2013	731,200 †	872,900 †	83.8 †	15.4
2014	744,600 †	890,500	83.6 †	15.5
2015	727,400 †	901,400	80.7 †	14.5
2016	740,700 †	915,400	80.9 †	16.5
2017	745,200 †	915,100	81.4 †	20.0
2018	738,400 †	907,000	81.4 †	20.1
2019	734,500 †	907,700	80.9 †	15.0
2020	549,100 †	913,700	60.1 †	7.0 †
2021	636,300 †	916,000	69.5 †	12.5
2022*	663,100	915,900	72.4	16.2
<b>Average annual percent change</b>				
2012–2022	-1.2%	0.4%	:	:
<b>Percent change</b>				
2021–2022	4.2%	-0.014%	:	:

Note: Data are rounded to the nearest 100 for midyear population and rated capacity. Results may differ from previous reports in the series due to data updates from jail authorities. See appendix table 11 for standard errors.

\*Comparison year.

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

:Not calculated.

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

<sup>b</sup>The maximum number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to a facility, excluding separate temporary holding areas. Data are based on the rated capacity on December 31 for 2015 and 2016 and the last weekday in June for all other years.

<sup>c</sup>The midyear inmate population divided by the rated capacity.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2012–2018 and 2020–2022; and Census of Jails, 2019.

**TABLE 11**  
**Percent of jail capacity occupied at midyear, by size of jurisdiction, 2022**

Jail jurisdiction size (ADP)	Midyear population <sup>a</sup>	Rated capacity <sup>b</sup>	Percent of capacity occupied <sup>c</sup>	Percent of jail jurisdictions operating at more than 100% of rated capacity
Total	663,100	915,900	72.4%	16.2%
2,500 or more inmates*	119,600	156,800	76.3	20.0
1,000–2,499	128,400	172,700 †	74.3 †	14.3 †
500–999	140,600 †	192,900 †	72.9 †	19.2
250–499	111,300	150,000	74.2	16.3
100–249	103,700 †	143,000	72.5 †	20.9
50–99	40,600 †	60,300 †	67.3 †	20.3
Fewer than 50	18,900 †	40,100 †	47.1 †	10.2 †

Note: Jail jurisdiction size is based on the average daily population (ADP) for the 12-month period from July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022. Data are rounded to the nearest 100 for midyear population and rated capacity. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 12 for standard errors.

\*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

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

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

<sup>c</sup>The midyear population divided by the rated capacity.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2022.

**TABLE 12**  
**Inmate turnover rate and estimated average time in jail, 2012–2022**

Year	Total ADP <sup>a</sup>	Annual admissions <sup>b</sup>	Weekly inmate turnover rate <sup>c</sup>	Estimated average time in jail <sup>d</sup>
2012	737,400 †	11,600,000 †	60.1% †	23.2 days †
2013	731,400 †	11,700,000 †	60.2 †	22.8 †
2014	739,000 †	11,400,000 †	58.1 †	23.6 †
2015	719,500 †	10,700,000 †	56.3 †	24.6 †
2016	731,300 †	10,600,000 †	54.9 †	25.2 †
2017	745,600 †	10,600,000 †	54.0 †	25.7 †
2018	737,900 †	10,700,000 †	54.9 †	25.2 †
2019	741,900 †	10,300,000 †	53.1 †	26.2 †
2020	658,200	8,700,000 †	50.3 †	27.8 †
2021	618,600 †	6,900,000 †	42.2	32.8
2022*	652,500	7,300,000	42.6	32.5
<b>Average annual percent change</b>				
2012–2022	-1.2%	-4.6%	:	:
<b>Percent change</b>				
2021–2022	5.5%	6.6%	:	:

Note: Data are rounded to the nearest 100 for the average daily population (ADP) and to the nearest 100,000 for annual admissions. See appendix table 13 for standard errors.

\*Comparison year.

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

:Not calculated.

<sup>a</sup>The sum of all inmates in jail each day for 1 year, divided by the number of days in the year. The ADP for 2015 and 2016 was calculated for the calendar year ending on December 31. The ADP for all other years was calculated for the 12-month period ending on June 30.

<sup>b</sup>The 2012–2014 annual admissions were estimated based on admissions during a 1-week period in June. The 2015 and 2016 annual admissions were for the calendar year ending on December 31. The 2017–2022 annual admissions were for the 12-month period ending on June 30.

<sup>c</sup>The sum of weekly admissions and releases, divided by the ADP. Weekly admissions and releases are calculated using the annual admissions and releases, divided by the number of weeks in the 12-month period.

<sup>d</sup>The ADP multiplied by the number of days in the 12-month period, divided by the number of admissions during the period.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2012–2018 and 2020–2022; and Census of Jails, 2019.

**TABLE 13**  
**Inmate turnover rate and estimated average time in jail, by size of jurisdiction, 2022**

Jail jurisdiction size (ADP)	Total ADP <sup>a</sup>	Annual admissions	Weekly inmate turnover rate <sup>b</sup>	Estimated average time in jail <sup>c</sup>
Total	652,500	7,330,800	42.6%	32.5 days
2,500 or more inmates*	119,700	952,700	30.7	45.9
1,000–2,499	124,400	1,171,000 †	35.5 †	38.8 †
500–999	137,400 †	1,342,700 †	37.1 †	37.3 †
250–499	108,900	1,248,600 †	43.5 †	31.8 †
100–249	102,600 †	1,413,900 †	52.5 †	26.5 †
50–99	40,500 †	682,700 †	62.6 †	21.6 †
Fewer than 50	19,100 †	519,100 †	103.6 †	13.4 †

Note: Jail jurisdiction size is based on the average daily population (ADP) for the 12-month period from July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022. Data are rounded to the nearest 100 for the ADP and admissions. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 14 for standard errors.

\*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

<sup>a</sup>The sum of all inmates in jail each day for the 12-month period ending on June 30, divided by the number of days in the 12-month period.

<sup>b</sup>The sum of weekly admissions and releases, divided by the ADP. Weekly admissions and releases are calculated using the annual admissions and releases, divided by the number of weeks in the 12-month period.

<sup>c</sup>The ADP multiplied by the number of days in the 12-month period, divided by the number of admissions during the period.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2022.



**TABLE 14****Persons under jail supervision, by confinement status, midyears 2012–2022**

Year	Total <sup>c</sup>	Held in jail <sup>a</sup>		Supervised outside of a jail facility <sup>b</sup>	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2012	798,300 †	744,500 †	93.3% †	53,700	6.7% †
2013	779,700 †	731,200 †	93.8 †	48,500 †	6.2 †
2014	798,400 †	744,600 †	93.3 †	53,800	6.7 †
2015	774,500 †	727,400 †	93.9 †	47,100 †	6.1 †
2016	789,300 †	740,700 †	93.8 †	48,700 †	6.2 †
2017	794,200 †	745,200 †	93.8 †	49,100	6.2 †
2018	790,400 †	738,400 †	93.4 †	52,000	6.6 †
2019	773,100 †	734,500 †	95.0 †	38,700 †	5.0 †
2020	599,200 †	549,100 †	91.6	50,100	8.4
2021	687,100 †	636,300 †	92.6	50,800	7.4
2022*	719,400	663,100	92.2	56,300	7.8
<b>Average annual percent change</b>					
2012–2022	-1.0%	-1.2%	:	0.5%	:
<b>Percent change</b>					
2021–2022	4.7%	4.2%	:	10.9%	:

Note: Data are based on the number of inmates supervised on the last weekday in June, unless specified. Data are rounded to the nearest 100. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 15 for standard errors.

\*Comparison year.

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

:Not calculated.

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

<sup>b</sup>Includes unconfined persons under jail supervision in various programs such as electronic monitoring, home detention, day reporting, community service, alcohol or drug treatment programs, and other pretrial supervision and work programs. Excludes persons supervised by a probation or parole agency and persons in weekend programs. In 2015 and 2016, data on the population supervised outside of jail were collected for December 31. For all other years, data were collected for the last weekday in June.

<sup>c</sup>The total population under jail supervision differs from past reports because persons serving weekend-only sentences are listed separately in this report instead of being added to the population supervised outside of jail. See table 15 for the number of persons serving weekend-only sentences on the weekend before midyear.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2012–2018 and 2020–2022; and Census of Jails, 2019.

**TABLE 15**  
**Number of persons serving weekend-only sentences, 2012–2022**

Year	Number
2012	10,400 †
2013	11,000 †
2014	9,700 †
2015	7,800 †
2016	5,500 †
2017	6,800 †
2018	5,900 †
2019	4,500 †
2020	2,200
2021	2,100
2022*	1,300
<b>Average annual percent change</b>	
2012–2022	-21.1%
<b>Percent change</b>	
2021–2022	-39.3%

Note: Includes persons who serve their sentences of confinement on weekends only (i.e., Friday to Sunday) on the weekend before the last weekday in June. In 2015 and 2016, the number of weekenders was collected for the weekend before December 31. Data are rounded to the nearest 100. See appendix table 16 for standard errors.

\*Comparison year.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2012–2018 and 2020–2022; and Census of Jails, 2019.

**TABLE 16**  
**Number of staff employed in local jails, by job function and sex, 2017–2022**

Job function and sex	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*	Average annual percent change 2017–2022	Percent change 2021–2022
<b>Total</b>	225,700 †	221,600	237,500 †	233,200 †	220,900 †	212,300	-1.2%	-3.9%
<b>Correctional officers<sup>a</sup></b>	179,500 †	174,500 †	184,100 †	184,900 †	174,800 †	165,200	-1.7%	-5.5%
Male	123,200 †	119,900 †	127,300 †	125,800 †	117,600 †	109,600	-2.3	-6.7
Female	56,300	54,600	56,800	59,100 †	57,200	55,600	-0.3	-2.9
Inmate-to-correctional-officer ratio <sup>b</sup>	4.2	4.2 †	4.0	3.0 †	3.6 †	4.0		
<b>All other staff<sup>c</sup></b>	46,200	47,100	53,400 †	48,400	46,100	47,100	0.4%	2.2%
Male	20,300	20,600	25,400 †	20,100	20,100	20,700	0.4	3.1
Female	25,900	26,500	28,000 †	28,300 †	26,000	26,400	0.4	1.5

Note: Data are based on staff employed in local jails on the last weekday in June. Data are rounded to the nearest 100 for the number of staff. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See table 16 in *Jail Inmates in 2020* (NCJ 303308, BJS, December 2021) for counts of staff employed in 2013, 2015, and 2016. Results may differ from previous reports in the series due to data updates from jail authorities. See appendix table 17 for standard errors.

\*Comparison year.

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

<sup>a</sup>Includes deputies, monitors, and other custody staff who spend more than 50% of their time with the incarcerated population.

<sup>b</sup>The number of inmates held on the last weekday in June per correctional officer.

<sup>c</sup>Includes administrators, clerical and maintenance staff, educational staff, professional and technical staff, and other unspecified staff who spend more than 50% of their time in the facility.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2017, 2018, and 2020–2022; and Census of Jails, 2019.

**TABLE 17****Percent of staff employed in local jails, by job function and sex, 2017–2022**

Job function and sex	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
<b>Total</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Correctional officers<sup>a</sup></b>	79.5% †	78.7%	77.5%	79.3% †	79.1% †	77.8%
Male	54.6 †	54.1 †	53.6 †	53.9 †	53.2 †	51.6
Female	25.0 †	24.6 †	23.9 †	25.3	25.9	26.2
<b>All other staff<sup>b</sup></b>	20.5% †	21.3%	22.5%	20.7% †	20.9% †	22.2%
Male	9.0 †	9.3	10.7 †	8.6 †	9.1	9.8
Female	11.5 †	12.0	11.8 †	12.1	11.8 †	12.4

Note: Data are based on staff employed in local jails on the last weekday in June. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Results may differ from previous reports in the series due to data updates from jail authorities. See appendix table 18 for standard errors.

\*Comparison year.

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

<sup>a</sup>Includes deputies, monitors, and other custody staff who spend more than 50% of their time with the incarcerated population.

<sup>b</sup>Includes administrators, clerical and maintenance staff, educational staff, professional and technical staff, and other unspecified staff who spend more than 50% of their time in the facility.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2017, 2018, and 2020–2022; and Census of Jails, 2019.

## Methodology

Findings in this report are based on the 2011–2018 and 2020–2022 Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ) and the 2019 Census of Jails (COJ). The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) periodically conducts the COJ, a complete enumeration of local jail facilities and Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) detention facilities, to collect data on inmate population and jail programs. The 2019 COJ was the eleventh collection in the series since 1970. In the years when the COJ is not administered, BJS conducts the ASJ, a survey administered to a sample of approximately a third of the nation’s jails, to provide national estimates on the number and characteristics of the jail inmate population. The COJ and ASJ collections are currently conducted through web-based surveys. About 94% of the ASJ respondents complete the web-based survey each year, while the remaining respondents submitted data by email, fax, or phone.

## The universe of the Census of Jails and the Annual Survey of Jails

The COJ and ASJ gather data from jails that hold inmates beyond arraignment usually for a period exceeding 72 hours. Jail facilities are intended to hold adults, but some also hold juveniles (persons age 17 or younger). The universe of the COJ consists of all local jail jurisdictions (including county, city, regional, and privately operated jail facilities) and BOP detention facilities that function as jails.<sup>1</sup> The ASJ includes all local jail jurisdictions but excludes BOP facilities. In this report, BOP facilities are excluded.

The universe of the COJ and ASJ excludes separate temporary holding facilities (such as drunk tanks and police lockups) that do not hold persons after they have been formally charged in court, unless the temporary holding facilities are operated as part of a local jail. Combined jail and prison systems in Alaska,

<sup>1</sup>Regional jail jurisdictions are created by two or more local governing bodies through cooperative agreements.

### Sample design and nonresponse adjustment for 2022 Annual Survey of Jails

Stratum	Weighting class by confined population <sup>a</sup>	Number of jail jurisdictions in census	Active sampled jurisdictions	Active sampled reporting units	Design weight	Nonresponse adjustment factor	Final weight
1 Large jails <sup>b</sup> (certainty stratum)	1000 or more	142	142	165	1	1.044	1.044
	500-999	116	116	124	1	1.064	1.064
Jails holding at least one juvenile on June 28, 2019 and a confined population of—							
2	264-499	73	29	29	2.517	1.036	2.607
3	141-263	69	17	17	4.059	1.133	4.600
4	69-140	60	10	10	6	1	6
5	0-68	48	4	4	12	1	12
Jails holding adults only on June 28, 2019 and a confined population of—							
6	227-749	359	275	286	1.306	1.083	1.413
7	103-226	452	100	100	4.520	1.111	5.022
8	40-102	579	63	63	9.047	1.125	10.178
9	0-39	882	68	68	12.082	1.063	12.837
10 Regional jails <sup>c</sup> (certainty stratum)	1,000 or more	5	5	5	1	1	1
	500-999	14	14	14	1	1	1
	250-499	25	25	25	1	1.000	1.000
	100-249	16	16	16	1	1.067	1.067
	50-99	6	6	7	1	1.000	1.000
	0-49	2	2	2	1	2	2
Total		2,848	892	935	~	~	~

~Not applicable.

<sup>a</sup>Within certainty strata, weighing classes are created based on jurisdiction size (i.e., confined population as of June 28, 2019).

<sup>b</sup>Large jails that held at least one juvenile inmate and 500 or more inmates, or 750 or more adult inmates, on June 28, 2019 were put in a certainty stratum where jails were sampled with a probability of 1.

<sup>c</sup>Regional jail jurisdictions are created by two or more local governing bodies through cooperative agreements. Like large jails, regional jails were also sampled with a probability of 1.

Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont are also excluded. These combined systems are operated by state departments of corrections and are included in BJS's National Prisoner Statistics program. However, 15 independently operated jails in Alaska are included in the universe of the COJ and ASJ.

### Jail jurisdictions and reporting units

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. Most jail jurisdictions consist of a single facility, but some have multiple facilities, or multiple facility operators, called reporting units. For example, three reporting units in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, represent a single jail jurisdiction.

### Sampling design of the Annual Survey of Jails

The ASJ uses a stratified probability sampling design based on jail population data collected through the most recent COJ. Jails in the ASJ sample are surveyed annually until the next sample is drawn. The ASJ sample is drawn at the jail jurisdiction level. When a jail jurisdiction with multiple jail operators or facilities is sampled, data are collected from all reporting units within that jail jurisdiction.

The ASJ sample is refreshed every 5-6 years. The most recent sample refresh occurred in 2020, when a sample of 899 jail jurisdictions was selected to represent the 2,848 jail jurisdictions nationwide.<sup>2</sup> In selecting jails, all jurisdictions were grouped into 10 strata based on their inmate population and the presence of juveniles at midyear 2019. In 8 of the 10 strata, a random sample of jail jurisdictions was selected. The remaining two strata were designated as certainty strata in which all jail jurisdictions were selected. One certainty stratum consisted of all jails that were operated jointly by two or more jurisdictions. The other certainty stratum consisted of large jail jurisdictions that on June 28, 2019 held either—

- at least one juvenile inmate and a total of 500 or more inmates
- 750 or more adult inmates.

<sup>2</sup>Seven of the 899 sampled jail jurisdictions were either permanently or temporarily closed at midyear 2022.

### Response rate and nonresponse adjustment

The 2022 ASJ sample consisted of 892 active jail jurisdictions, represented by 935 reporting units. The survey achieved a response rate of 92%. Nonresponse weighting was implemented to account for unit nonresponse. The nonresponse weighting adjustment factor was calculated for jails in each weighting class  $h$  as:

$$W_h = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} P_{hi} \times A_{hi}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} P_{hi} \times R_{hi}}$$

where—

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

$P_{hi}$  = sampling weight for jurisdiction  $i$  in weighting class  $h$

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

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

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

### Item nonresponse imputation

Item response rates ranged from 93% to 100% for items in the 2022 ASJ. For responding jail jurisdictions that were unable to provide requested items, missing data were imputed (except for weekender programs, where offenders serve their sentences of confinement only on weekends). This imputation was done in two steps: first, a last observation carried forward (LOCF) procedure was used to replace the missing values with recent data from the same jails; next, for cases with no available recent data from the same jails, a weighted sequential hot deck (WSHD) procedure was implemented to impute the remaining missing data by borrowing values reported by similar jails in the current year.

Using the LOCF as the first step of imputation increases imputation accuracy because jail population counts and characteristics typically remain relatively stable from year to year. This is especially helpful when imputing missing data for the largest jails that have no comparable-size donor jails. In the LOCF procedure, donor data consisted of reported data from the same jails in the 2021 ASJ, 2020 ASJ, or 2019 COJ, adjusted for average year-to-year changes. The adjustment factor was calculated as the ratio of the average of current-year to prior-year values in each weighting class. Only data from jails that provided data in both years were included in the calculation. By applying the average year-to-year adjustment factor, it was assumed that jails with missing items experienced the average year-to-year percentage change as other jails in the same weighting class. Missing data for inmate subpopulations (e.g., female adults) were imputed based on prior-year population distribution and current-year reported or imputed inmate population for the same jails.

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

### **Adjusting for seasonal variation in the jail population**

Prior to 2015, the ASJ asked jails to report total and detailed inmate counts on the last weekday in June (the midyear reference date). In 2015 and 2016, the ASJ collected the total confined population at midyear, but detailed inmate counts by demographic and criminal justice characteristic (i.e., sex, race or Hispanic origin, age category, conviction status, and most serious type of offense) on December 31 (the yearend reference date). Starting with the 2017 collection, the ASJ reverted to the midyear reference. Comparisons of yearend data with midyear data need to consider seasonal variations, as jails typically hold fewer inmates at yearend than at midyear. In 2015 and 2016, for example, the yearend population was 5% less than the midyear population. To adjust for seasonal variation, yearend inmate counts by demographic and criminal justice characteristics in 2015 and 2016 were multiplied by the ratio of the midyear total population to the yearend total population of the corresponding year. The standard errors for the 2015 and 2016 counts were similarly adjusted. Seasonal adjustment was also applied in the calculation of the 2015 and 2016 jail incarceration rates by demographic characteristics and the standard errors.



**APPENDIX TABLE 1****Standard errors for table 1: Inmates confined at midyear, average daily population, annual admissions, and incarceration rates, 2012–2022**

Year	Confined inmates	Average daily population	Annual admissions	Jail incarceration rate per 100,000 U.S. residents
2012	7,684	7,769	189,063	2.4
2013	8,042	7,943	688,183	2.5
2014	8,382	8,430	205,287	2.6
2015	7,188	7,112	141,792	2.2
2016	5,943	5,788	138,605	1.8
2017	6,614	7,431	152,636	2.0
2018	7,122	6,967	155,281	2.2
2019	~	~	~	~
2020	5,116	5,945	105,523	1.5
2021	5,433	5,162	88,577	1.6
2022	5,950	5,721	93,841	1.8

~Not applicable. Data represent a complete enumeration based on the 2019 Census of Jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2012–2018 and 2020–2022, and Census of Jails, 2019; and U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States: January 1, 2012 to January 1, 2023.

**APPENDIX TABLE 2****Estimates and standard errors for figure 1: Estimated average time in jail, by sex, 2015–2022**

Year	Estimated average time in jail			Standard errors		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2015	24.6 days	27.2 days	15.7 days	0.30 days	0.33 days	0.23 days
2016	25.2	27.8	16.3	0.28	0.30	0.27
2017	25.7	28.4	17.0	0.35	0.38	0.28
2018	25.2	28.0	16.3	0.31	0.33	0.30
2019	26.2	28.9	17.4	0.15	0.18	0.10
2020	27.8	31.0	17.5	0.33	0.36	0.29
2021	32.8	36.9	19.2	0.40	0.44	0.33
2022	32.5	36.5	19.4	0.38	0.42	0.30

Note: Estimated average time in jail is calculated as the sum of the confined population each day for a 12-month period, divided by the number of admissions during the period. The 2015 and 2016 jail times were calculated for the calendar year ending on December 31. The 2017–2022 jail times were for the 12-month period ending on June 30.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2015–2018 and 2020–2022; and Census of Jails, 2019.

**APPENDIX TABLE 3****Standard errors for table 2: Number of confined inmates in local jails, by demographic characteristics, 2012 and 2017–2022**

Demographic characteristic	2012	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Total</b>	7,684	6,614	7,122	~	5,116	5,433	5,950
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	6,874	5,680	6,078	~	4,545	4,861	5,231
Female	1,424	1,351	1,457	~	999	1,173	1,229
<b>Age group</b>							
Juveniles	245	128	218	~	93	69	84
Held as adult	233	127	108	~	86	64	64
Held as juvenile	85	36	182	~	41	27	55
Adults	7,766	6,569	7,073	~	5,099	5,424	5,937
18–24	...	...	...	...	1,249	1,272	1,287
25–34	...	...	...	...	2,074	2,158	2,346
35–44	...	...	...	...	1,493	1,709	1,857
45–54	...	...	...	...	795	933	1,032
55–64	...	...	...	...	506	611	564
65 or older	...	...	...	...	188	250	275
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>							
White	4,891	4,629	5,064	~	3,004	3,349	3,786
Black	5,157	3,987	4,197	~	2,895	3,149	3,337
Hispanic	3,310	2,165	2,307	~	2,362	2,435	2,477
American Indian/Alaska Native	969	798	917	~	701	916	1,035
Asian	245	155	138	~	116	114	309
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	106	99	81	~	52	104	91
Two or more races	180	235	772	~	141	185	200

...Not collected. The Annual Survey of Jails began collecting inmate counts by adult age category in 2020.

~Not applicable. Data represent a complete enumeration based on the 2019 Census of Jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2012, 2017, 2018, and 2020–2022; and Census of Jails, 2019.

**APPENDIX TABLE 4****Standard errors for table 3: Percent of confined inmates in local jails, by demographic characteristics, 2012 and 2017–2022**

Demographic characteristic	2012	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	0.13%	0.12%	0.13%	~	0.14%	0.15%	0.14%
Female	0.13	0.12	0.13	~	0.14	0.15	0.14
<b>Age group</b>							
Juveniles	0.03%	0.02%	0.03%	~	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%
Held as adult	0.03	0.02	0.01	~	0.02	0.01	0.01
Held as juvenile	0.01	<0.005	0.02	~	0.01	<0.005	0.01
Adults	0.03	0.02	0.03	~	0.02	0.01	0.01
18–24	...	...	...	...	0.15	0.14	0.14
25–34	...	...	...	...	0.15	0.15	0.16
35–44	...	...	...	...	0.14	0.14	0.13
45–54	...	...	...	...	0.09	0.10	0.10
55–64	...	...	...	...	0.07	0.08	0.06
65 or older	...	...	...	...	0.03	0.04	0.04
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>							
White	0.52%	0.45%	0.48%	~	0.45%	0.44%	0.44%
Black	0.47	0.41	0.44	~	0.39	0.38	0.39
Hispanic	0.38	0.27	0.28	~	0.36	0.33	0.32
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.13	0.11	0.12	~	0.13	0.14	0.16
Asian	0.03	0.02	0.02	~	0.02	0.02	0.05
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0.01	0.01	0.01	~	0.01	0.02	0.01
Two or more races	0.02	0.03	0.10	~	0.02	0.03	0.03

...Not collected. The Annual Survey of Jails began collecting inmate counts by adult age category in 2020.

~Not applicable. Data represent a complete enumeration based on the 2019 Census of Jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2012, 2017, 2018, and 2020–2022; and Census of Jails, 2019.

**APPENDIX TABLE 5****Standard errors for table 4: Jail incarceration rates, by demographic characteristics, 2012 and 2017–2022**

Demographic characteristic	2012	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Total</b>	2.4	2.0	2.2	~	1.5	1.6	1.8
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	4.4	3.5	3.8	~	2.8	2.9	3.2
Female	0.9	0.8	0.9	~	0.6	0.7	0.7
<b>Adults</b>	3.2	2.6	2.8	~	2.0	2.1	2.3
18–24	...	...	...	...	4.1	4.1	4.1
25–34	...	...	...	...	4.5	4.7	5.2
35–44	...	...	...	...	3.5	4.0	4.2
45–54	...	...	...	...	2.0	2.3	2.6
55–64	...	...	...	...	1.2	1.4	1.3
65 or older	...	...	...	...	0.3	0.4	0.5
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>							
White	2.5	2.3	2.6	~	1.5	1.7	1.9
Black	13.3	9.8	10.3	~	7.0	7.5	7.9
Hispanic	6.2	3.7	3.9	~	3.8	3.9	3.9
American Indian/Alaska Native	41.9	33.3	38.0	~	29.0	38.0	42.7
Asian	1.6	0.8	0.7	~	0.6	0.6	1.5
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	20.4	17.1	13.7	~	8.4	16.6	14.3
Two or more races	3.0	3.4	10.7	~	1.9	2.4	2.5

...Not collected. The Annual Survey of Jails began collecting inmate counts by adult age category in 2020.

~Not applicable. Data represent a complete enumeration based on the 2019 Census of Jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2012, 2017, 2018, and 2020–2022; and Census of Jails, 2019.

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**APPENDIX TABLE 6****Standard errors for table 5: Number of confined inmates in local jails, by conviction status and offense severity, 2012 and 2017–2022**

Conviction status and offense severity	2012	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	7,684	6,614	7,122	~	5,116	5,433	5,950
Conviction status							
Convicted	4,418	3,568	3,888	~	2,798	3,268	3,471
Unconvicted	6,972	5,792	6,160	~	4,394	4,837	5,026
Most serious type of offense							
Felony	...	5,810	6,443	~	5,019	5,232	5,882
Misdemeanor	...	3,388	3,461	~	1,751	2,174	2,274
Other	...	1,774	1,963	~	1,613	1,425	1,299

...Not collected. The Annual Survey of Jails began collecting inmate counts by offense severity in 2015.

~Not applicable. Data represent a complete enumeration based on the 2019 Census of Jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2012, 2017, 2018, and 2020–2022; and Census of Jails, 2019.

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**APPENDIX TABLE 7****Standard errors for table 6: Percent of confined inmates in local jails, by conviction status and offense severity, 2012 and 2017–2022**

Conviction status and offense severity	2012	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Conviction status							
Convicted	0.47%	0.43%	0.46%	~	0.44%	0.45%	0.44%
Unconvicted	0.47	0.43	0.46	~	0.44	0.45	0.44
Most serious type of offense							
Felony	...	0.44%	0.47%	~	0.41%	0.39%	0.39%
Misdemeanor	...	0.41	0.44	~	0.32	0.33	0.34
Other	...	0.23	0.26	~	0.29	0.22	0.20

...Not collected. The Annual Survey of Jails began collecting inmate counts by offense severity in 2015.

~Not applicable. Data represent a complete enumeration based on the 2019 Census of Jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2012, 2017, 2018, and 2020–2022; and Census of Jails, 2019.

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**APPENDIX TABLE 8****Standard errors for table 7: Confined inmates in local jails, by probation or parole violation status, midyears 2019–2022**

Violation status	Number of inmates			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total inmate population	~	5,116	5,433	5,950
Inmates who violated probation	~	1,660	2,090	2,328
Inmates who violated parole	~	791	945	1,145

~Not applicable. Data represent a complete enumeration based on the 2019 Census of Jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2020–2022; and Census of Jails, 2019.

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**APPENDIX TABLE 9****Standard errors for table 8: Confined inmates held in local jails for federal correctional authorities, state prison authorities, and American Indian and Alaska Native tribal governments, 2012 and 2017–2022**

Authority for which inmates were held	2012	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
All federal/state/tribal authorities	3,935	3,640	3,894	~	2,661	2,625	2,940
Federal authorities	3,294	1,583	1,824	~	1,566	1,785	1,698
U.S. Marshals Service	2,016	1,321	1,490	~	1,420	1,534	1,517
Federal Bureau of Prisons	96	139	117	~	313	538	208
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement	1,670	842	1,012	~	515	659	570
Bureau of Indian Affairs	105	40	53	~	50	31	76
State prison authorities	2,131	3,300	3,293	~	2,132	1,905	2,318
American Indian/Alaska Native tribal governments	...	98	92	~	45	129	177
Total inmates in custody	7,684	6,614	7,122	~	5,116	5,433	5,950

...Not collected. The Annual Survey of Jails began collecting the number of inmates held for American Indian and Alaska Native tribal governments in 2015.

~Not applicable. Data represent a complete enumeration based on the 2019 Census of Jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2012, 2017, 2018, and 2020–2022; and Census of Jails, 2019.

**APPENDIX TABLE 10****Standard errors for table 9: Average daily jail population, by size of jurisdiction, 2022**

Jail jurisdiction size (ADP)	Jail jurisdictions		Total ADP		Mean ADP	Median ADP
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Total	~	:	5,721	:	2.1	:
2,500 or more inmates	1	0.04%	5,127	0.68%	96.7	:
1,000–2,499	1	0.05	1,982	0.37	7.2	:
500–999	5	0.19	3,151	0.49	3.9	:
250–499	10	0.36	3,334	0.51	3.5	:
100–249	30	1.07	4,447	0.66	2.9	:
50–99	48	1.72	3,399	0.52	1.7	:
Fewer than 50	43	1.54	1,730	0.27	1.3	:

:Not calculated.

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2022.

**APPENDIX TABLE 11****Standard errors for table 10: Midyear population, jail capacity, and percent of capacity occupied in local jails, 2012–2022**

Year	Midyear population	Rated capacity	Percent of capacity occupied	Percent of jail jurisdictions operating at more than 100% of rated capacity
2012	7,684	10,217	0.48%	1.64%
2013	8,042	10,723	0.49	1.43
2014	8,382	11,082	0.43	1.50
2015	7,188	9,204	0.40	1.58
2016	5,943	8,467	0.46	1.58
2017	6,614	9,217	0.48	2.04
2018	7,122	9,622	0.50	1.88
2019	~	~	~	~
2020	5,116	9,207	0.43	1.11
2021	5,433	8,586	0.49	1.34
2022	5,950	9,165	0.48	1.75

~Not applicable. Data represent a complete enumeration based on the 2019 Census of Jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2012–2018 and 2020–2022; and Census of Jails, 2019.



**APPENDIX TABLE 12****Standard errors for table 11: Percent of jail capacity occupied at midyear, by size of jurisdiction, 2022**

Jail jurisdiction size (ADP)	Midyear population	Rated capacity	Percent of capacity occupied	Percent of jail jurisdictions operating at more than 100% of rated capacity
Total	5,950	9,165	0.48%	1.75%
2,500 or more inmates	5,164	7,079	0.68	1.65
1,000–2,499	2,101	2,984	0.50	0.76
500–999	3,235	4,541	0.61	1.29
250–499	3,387	4,833	0.96	1.78
100–249	4,493	6,705	1.79	3.18
50–99	3,593	5,671	3.01	5.25
Fewer than 50	1,780	3,798	3.37	3.31

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2022.

**APPENDIX TABLE 13****Standard errors for table 12: Inmate turnover rate and estimated average time in jail, 2012–2022**

Year	Total ADP	Annual admissions	Weekly inmate turnover rate	Estimated average time in jail
2012	7,769	189,063	0.87%	0.35 days
2013	7,943	688,183	3.59	1.34
2014	8,430	205,287	0.93	0.40
2015	7,112	141,792	0.69	0.30
2016	5,788	138,605	0.60	0.28
2017	7,431	152,636	0.73	0.35
2018	6,967	155,281	0.67	0.31
2019	~	~	~	~
2020	5,945	105,523	0.58	0.33
2021	5,162	88,577	0.51	0.40
2022	5,721	93,841	0.50	0.38

~Not applicable. Data represent a complete enumeration based on the 2019 Census of Jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2012–2018 and 2020–2022; and Census of Jails, 2019.

**APPENDIX TABLE 14****Standard errors for table 13: Inmate turnover rate and estimated average time in jail, by size of jurisdiction, 2022**

Jail jurisdiction size (ADP)	Total ADP	Annual admissions	Weekly inmate turnover rate	Estimated average time in jail
Total	5,721	93,841	0.50%	0.38 days
2,500 or more inmates	5,127	40,581	0.61	0.94
1,000–2,499	1,982	21,524	0.30	0.33
500–999	3,151	32,515	0.43	0.42
250–499	3,334	47,127	0.96	0.70
100–249	4,447	78,027	1.83	0.91
50–99	3,399	70,101	3.71	1.33
Fewer than 50	1,730	50,386	8.64	1.11

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2022.

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**APPENDIX TABLE 15****Standard errors for table 14: Persons under jail supervision, by confinement status, midyears 2012–2022**

Year	Total	Held in jail		Supervised outside of a jail facility	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2012	8,360	7,684	0.28%	2,405	0.28%
2013	8,628	8,042	0.28	2,296	0.28
2014	9,163	8,382	0.31	2,675	0.31
2015	7,455	7,188	0.18	1,487	0.18
2016	6,510	5,943	0.22	1,849	0.22
2017	7,195	6,614	0.25	2,165	0.25
2018	8,023	7,122	0.33	2,835	0.33
2019	~	~	~	~	~
2020	5,823	5,116	0.35	2,263	0.35
2021	6,105	5,433	0.29	2,167	0.29
2022	6,945	5,950	0.38	3,014	0.38

~Not applicable. Data represent a complete enumeration based on the 2019 Census of Jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2012–2018 and 2020–2022; and Census of Jails, 2019.

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**APPENDIX TABLE 16****Standard errors for table 15: Number of persons serving weekend-only sentences, 2012–2022**

Year	Number
2012	369
2013	508
2014	399
2015	417
2016	272
2017	328
2018	318
2019	~
2020	481
2021	151
2022	548

~Not applicable. Data represent a complete enumeration based on the 2019 Census of Jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2012–2018 and 2020–2022; and Census of Jails, 2019.

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**APPENDIX TABLE 17****Standard errors for table 16: Number of staff employed in local jails, by job function and sex, 2017–2022**

Job function and sex	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Total</b>	3,903	4,172	~	3,679	3,135	2,989
<b>Correctional officers</b>	3,408	3,629	~	3,084	2,559	2,461
Male	2,142	2,225	~	2,121	1,849	1,789
Female	1,445	1,558	~	1,238	1,033	986
Inmate-to-correctional-officer ratio	0.06	0.07	~	0.04	0.05	0.05
<b>All other staff</b>	915	883	~	981	1,119	1,009
Male	534	506	~	552	665	715
Female	498	504	~	547	598	444

~Not applicable. Data represent a complete enumeration based on the 2019 Census of Jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2017, 2018, and 2020–2022; and Census of Jails, 2019.

**APPENDIX TABLE 18****Standard errors for table 17: Percent of staff employed in local jails, by job function and sex, 2017–2022**

Job function and sex	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Total</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Correctional officers</b>	0.33%	0.32%	~	0.31%	0.39%	0.36%
Male	0.29	0.28	~	0.31	0.35	0.36
Female	0.32	0.33	~	0.31	0.33	0.32
<b>All other staff</b>	0.33%	0.32%	~	0.31%	0.39%	0.36%
Male	0.19	0.17	~	0.19	0.25	0.29
Female	0.21	0.22	~	0.19	0.22	0.18

:Not calculated for percentage totals.

~Not applicable. Data represent a complete enumeration based on the 2019 Census of Jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2017, 2018, and 2020–2022; and Census of Jails, 2019.

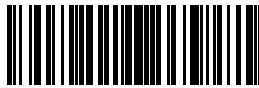


The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels. BJS collects, analyzes, and disseminates reliable statistics on crime and justice systems in the United States, supports improvements to state and local criminal justice information systems, and participates with national and international organizations to develop and recommend national standards for justice statistics. Kevin M. Scott, PhD, is the acting director.

This report was written by Zhen Zeng, PhD. E. Ann Carson and Laura Maruschak verified the report.

David Fialkoff edited the report. Jeffrey Link produced the report.

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