



American Indian and Alaska Natives in Local Jails, 1999-2014

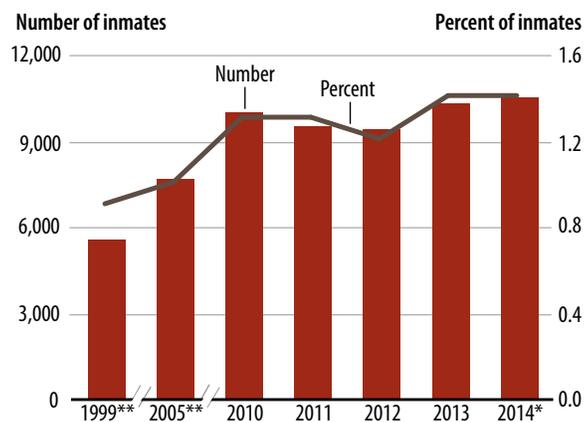
Todd D. Minton, *BJS Statistician*
Susan Brumbaugh and Harley Rohloff, *RTI International*

An estimated 10,400 American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) inmates were held in local jails at midyear 2014, up from an estimated 5,500 at midyear 1999 (figure 1, table 1).¹ At midyear 2014, AIAN inmates accounted for 1.4% of all (744,600) local jail inmates (figure 2). The percentage of AIAN inmates held in local jails remained stable from 2006 to 2014.

Data in this report are from the Census of Jails (1999 and 2013), Census of Jail Inmates (2005), and Annual Survey of Jails (2000-2014). The report also uses data from the National Inmate Survey (2011-12) to examine the characteristics of adult AIAN inmates held in local jails. The report provides state and national level estimates and examines jail inmates by race and Hispanic origin.

¹Based on a single race and excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin. See *Reporting of race and Hispanic origin data* text box on page 8.

FIGURE 1
American Indian and Alaska Natives in local jails, 1999, 2005, and 2010-2014



*Comparison year.

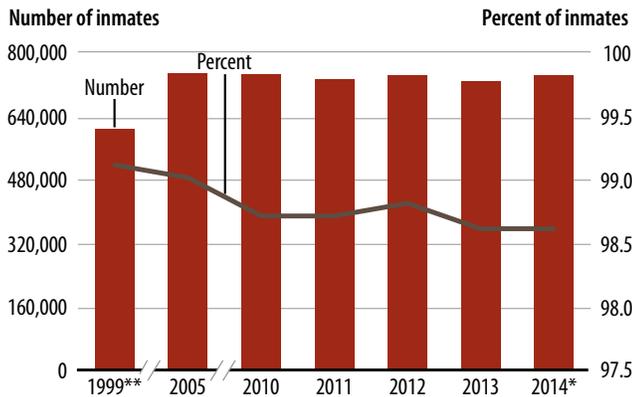
**Difference with comparison year in the number of inmates is significant at the 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2010-2014; Census of Jails, midyear 1999; and Census of Jail Inmates, midyear 2005.

HIGHLIGHTS

- At midyear 2014, an estimated 10,400 American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) inmates were held in local jails, nearly double the number held in 1999 (5,500).
- From 1999 to 2014, the number of AIAN jail inmates increased by an average of 4.3% per year, compared to an increase of 1.4% per year for all other races combined.
- Between 1999 and 2013, the AIAN jail incarceration rate increased from 288 to 398 AIAN inmates per 100,000 AIAN U.S. residents.
- An estimated 71% of adult AIAN jail inmates were age 39 or younger.
- Nearly a quarter (24%) of AIAN jail inmates were held for a violent offense.
- AIAN jail inmates were equally as likely as adult inmates of other races and Hispanic origin to be held for a violent sexual offense (about 5% each).
- About 12% of the adult AIAN jail population were drug offenders, which was significantly lower than adult jail inmates of other races and Hispanic origin (24%).

FIGURE 2
Inmates of races and Hispanic origin other than American Indians and Alaska Natives in local jails, 1999, 2005, and 2010-2014



*Comparison year.

**Difference with comparison year in the number of inmates is significant at the 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2010–2014; Census of Jails, midyear 1999; and Census of Jail Inmates, midyear 2005.

Local jail facilities include confinement facilities administered by local or regional law enforcement agencies and private facilities operated under contract to such agencies. They exclude jails administered by federal, state prison, or tribal authorities. This analysis includes 15 locally operated jails in Alaska, but excludes the combined jails and prison systems in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. In addition to the 10,400 AIAN inmates held in local jails, 21,600 were held in state and federal prisons in 2014. (See the text box *More than 34,000 American Indian and Alaska Natives were held in local jails and in state and federal prisons in 2014.*)

The number of AIANs held in local jails nearly doubled from 1999 to 2014

While AIAN inmates made up a small proportion of the jail population, the number of AIAN inmates held in county and city jails increased nearly 90% from 1999 to 2014. Non-Hispanic white inmates accounted for 47% of the jail population in 2014, up from 41% in 1999.² In comparison, the percentage of non-Hispanic black inmates held in local jails declined from 42% in 1999 to 35% in 2014. Hispanics accounted for 15% of the jail population, which was unchanged from 1999 to 2014.

²See *Jail Inmates in 2015*, NCJ 250394, BJS web, December 2016.

TABLE 1
Estimated number and percent of inmates in local jails, by race and Hispanic origin, 1999–2000 and 2005–2014

Year	Total		American Indian and Alaska Native ^a		All other races and Hispanic origin	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1999	605,900**	100%	5,500**	0.9%	600,400**	99.1%
2000	621,100**	100%	5,500**	0.9	615,600**	99.1
2005	747,500	100%	7,600**	1.0	739,900	99.0
2006	765,800**	100%	8,400	1.1	757,400**	98.9
2007	780,200**	100%	8,600	1.1	771,500**	98.9
2008	785,500**	100%	9,000	1.1	776,600**	98.9
2009	767,400**	100%	9,400	1.2	758,100**	98.8
2010	748,700	100%	9,900	1.3	738,800	98.7
2011	735,600	100%	9,400	1.3	726,200	98.7
2012	744,500	100%	9,300	1.2	735,300	98.8
2013	731,200	100%	10,200	1.4	721,000	98.6
2013 ^b	731,600	100%	8,800	1.2	722,800	98.7
2014*	744,600	100%	10,400	1.4	734,200	98.6
Average annual change ^c						
1999–2005		3.6%**		5.5%**		3.5%**
2005–2010		0.0		5.4**		0.0
2010–2014		-0.1		1.2		-0.2
1999–2014		1.4**		4.3**		1.4**

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Excludes jails in Indian country, jails under 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. Unless noted, data are based on the number of inmates held on the last weekday in June. See appendix table 1 for reported data, appendix table 2 for standard errors, and appendix table 3 for confidence intervals.

*Comparison year.

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

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^bData are based on the number of inmates held on December 31, 2013.

^cComparisons for significance tests were based on each year group.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2000 and midyear 2006–2014; Census of Jails, midyear 1999; Census of Jail Inmates, midyear 2005; and Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, Annual Summary on Inmates Under Jail Jurisdiction, yearend 2013.

From midyear 1999 to midyear 2014, the number of AIAN inmates held in local jails grew by an average of 4.3% each year, compared to an increase of 1.4% per year for all other races and Hispanic origin combined. The average annual growth of AIAN inmates from 1999 to 2005 was 5.5% and 5.4% from 2005 to 2010. In comparison, the number of jail inmates of all other races and Hispanic origin grew an average of 3.5% each year from 1999 to 2005, and remained stable from midyear 2005 to midyear 2014.

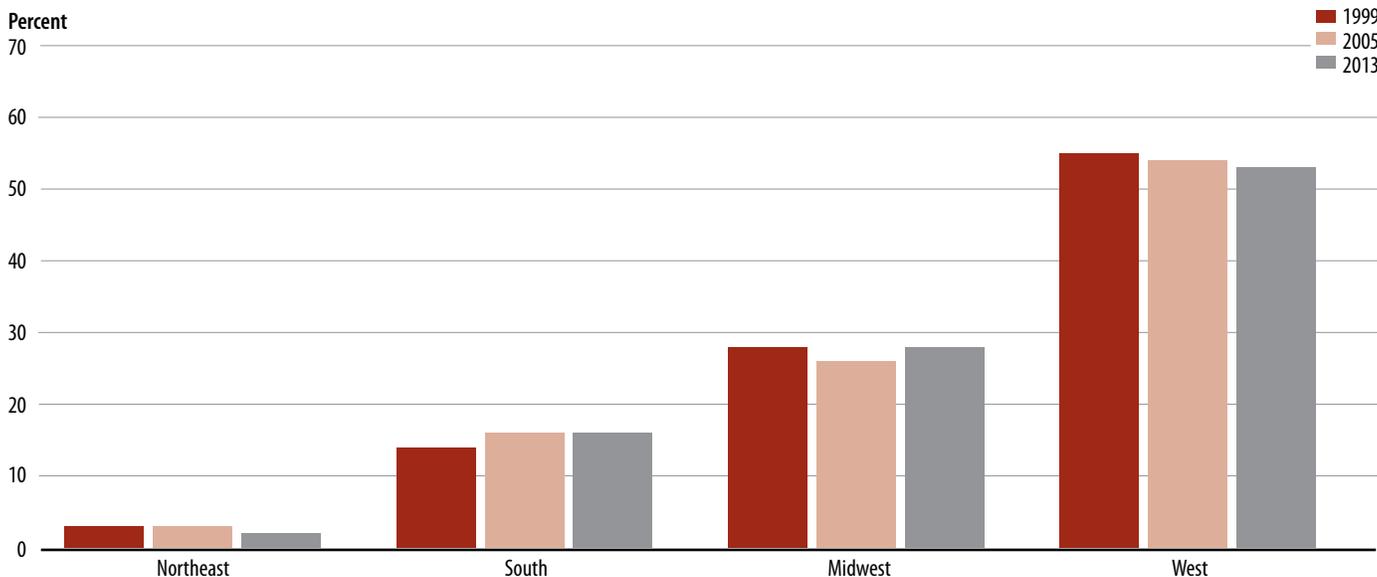
The majority of AIAN jail inmates were held in the Midwest and West

AIAN inmates made up 0.2% of all inmates in the Northeast, 0.4% in the South, 2.1% in the Midwest, and 3.0% in the West on December 31, 2013 (the latest year for which state-level data were available) (not shown). AIAN inmates were held in local jails in nearly every state on December 31, 2013. About 80% of these inmates were held in jurisdictions located in the Midwest and West in 1999, 2005, and 2013 (figure 3, table 2).

From 1999 to 2013, jails in Arizona reported the largest increase in the percentage of AIANs held in local jails, from 8% of the Arizona jail population in 1999 to 11% by yearend 2013. In comparison, jails in California reported the largest decline in percentages, from 9% in 1999 to 6% by yearend 2013.

Based on the absolute jail population at yearend 2013, New Mexico jails held the greatest number of AIAN inmates (1,180), followed by jails in seven states that held at least 500 AIAN inmates: Arizona (970), Oklahoma (850), South Dakota (670), Washington (620), California (550), Wisconsin (540), and Minnesota (500). Eight states held fewer than 10 AIAN inmates at yearend 2013: Massachusetts (9), Mississippi (9), Ohio (7), New Hampshire (6), Georgia (6), West Virginia (3), and Alabama (1). The District of Columbia reported holding no AIAN inmates at yearend 2013.

FIGURE 3
American Indian and Alaska Natives in local jails, by region, 1999, 2005, and 2013



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Jails, midyear 1999; Census of Jail Inmates, midyear 2005; and Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, Annual Summary on Inmates Under Jail Jurisdiction, yearend 2013.

TABLE 2
American Indian and Alaska Natives in local jails, by jurisdiction, 1999, 2005, and 2013

Region and jurisdiction	Number			Percent		
	1999 ^a	2005 ^a	2013 ^b	1999 ^a	2005 ^a	2013 ^b
U.S. total	5,500	7,600	8,800	100%	100%	100%
Northeast	160	240	200	2.9%	3.2%	2.3%
Maine	20	10	20	0.4	0.1	0.2
Massachusetts	20	20	9	0.4	0.3	0.1
New Hampshire	6	3	6	0.1	0.0	0.1
New Jersey	20	100	20	0.4	1.3	0.2
New York	90	60	100	1.6	0.8	1.1
Pennsylvania	10	40	50	0.2	0.5	0.6
Midwest	1,530	1,980	2,480	27.8%	26.1%	28.2%
Illinois	20	5	30	0.4	0.1	0.3
Indiana	10	10	20	0.2	0.1	0.2
Iowa	30	30	50	0.5	0.4	0.6
Kansas	40	70	60	0.7	0.9	0.7
Michigan	70	80	100	1.3	1.1	1.1
Minnesota	380	470	500	6.9	6.2	5.7
Missouri	3	10	10	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nebraska	90	160	150	1.6	2.1	1.7
North Dakota	180	230	340	3.3	3.0	3.9
Ohio	10	6	7	0.2	0.1	0.1
South Dakota	310	430	670	5.6	5.7	7.6
Wisconsin	380	470	540	6.9	6.2	6.1
South	760	1,230	1,420	13.8%	16.2%	16.1%
Alabama	20	20	1	0.4	0.3	0.0
Arkansas	9	5	10	0.2	0.1	0.1
District of Columbia	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Florida	8	20	30	0.1	0.3	0.3
Georgia	6	6	6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kentucky	3	10	10	0.1	0.1	0.1
Louisiana	3	7	40	0.1	0.1	0.5
Maryland	4	9	10	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mississippi	20	70	9	0.4	0.9	0.1
North Carolina	170	240	340	3.1	3.2	3.9
Oklahoma	430	740	850	7.8	9.7	9.7
South Carolina	20	20	10	0.4	0.3	0.1
Tennessee	10	10	10	0.2	0.1	0.1
Texas	50	80	30	0.9	1.1	0.3
Virginia	10	10	30	0.2	0.1	0.3
West Virginia	0	1	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
West	3,050	4,120	4,680	55.5%	54.2%	53.2%
Alaska	30	30	30	0.5	0.4	0.3
Arizona	450	820	970	8.2	10.8	11.0
California	490	590	550	8.9	7.8	6.3
Colorado	110	120	90	2.0	1.6	1.0
Idaho	110	120	140	2.0	1.6	1.6
Montana	300	530	460	5.5	7.0	5.2
Nevada	70	100	120	1.3	1.3	1.4
New Mexico	660	810	1,180	12.0	10.7	13.4
Oregon	80	100	100	1.5	1.3	1.1
Utah	140	200	300	2.5	2.6	3.4
Washington	530	590	620	9.6	7.8	7.0
Wyoming	80	120	130	1.5	1.6	1.5

Note: Excludes jails in Indian country, jails under 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. The number of American Indian and Alaska Natives held in local jails excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin. State data are adjusted for item nonresponse and rounded to the nearest 10, except in states with an inmate populations of less than 10. The U.S. total is rounded to the nearest 100.

^aData are based on the last weekday in June.

^bData are based on the number of inmates held on December 31, 2013.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Jails, midyear 1999; Census of Jail Inmates, midyear 2005; and Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, Annual Summary on Inmates Under Jail Jurisdiction, yearend 2013.

About 22% of jails held at least one AIAN inmate

Approximately 700 local jail facilities (22% of all local jails nationwide) held at least one AIAN inmate on December 31, 2013 (figure 4). Ten facilities held more than 100 AIAN inmates at yearend (ranging from 124 to 353 inmates). In 4 of these 10 facilities, AIAN inmates made up more than 50% of their total population. In 2 of these 10 facilities, AIAN inmates made up less than 10% of their total inmate population. Three of these 10 facilities held about 10% of all AIAN inmates held in the 700 local jail facilities: San Juan County Adult Detention Center, New Mexico (353); Maricopa County Jail System, Arizona (324); and Pennington County Jail, South Dakota (262).

Of the approximately 700 facilities holding at least one AIAN inmate on December 31, 2013, 4 facilities reported that AIANs made up all of their inmate population (each of these facilities reported holding fewer than 10 inmates), 40 facilities reported that AIANs made up at least half of their inmate population, and 64 facilities reported AIANs made up at least a third of their inmate population. In comparison, 216 facilities reported that AIAN inmates made up less than 1% of their inmate population.

A small number of inmates were held for tribal authorities

Fifty-three local jail facilities held approximately 540 inmates for tribal authorities on December 31, 2013. Of these, 25 facilities held about 325 inmates for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), and 28 facilities held about 215 inmates for AIAN tribal governments.³ The 540 inmates held on behalf of tribal authorities made up a small portion of both the 731,600 inmates held on December 31, 2013, and the estimated 109,000 inmates held in local jails for all authorities (including federal, state, and tribal authorities).

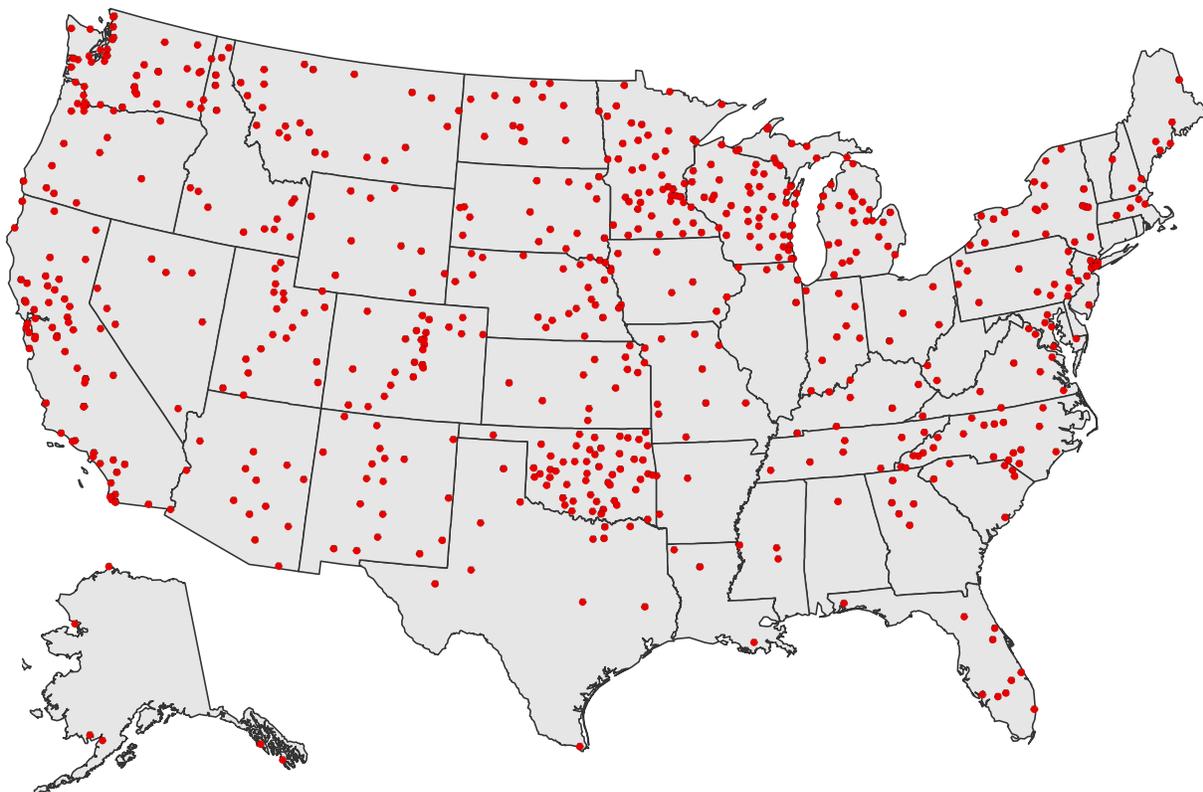
The AIAN jail incarceration rate continued to increase

At yearend 2013, local jails in the United States incarcerated 237 persons per 100,000 residents of all ages and races and Hispanic ethnicity. This was a slight increase from 1999 (228 per 100,000), but a decline from 259 persons per 100,000 residents in 2005 (table 3). For AIANs (single race, not of Hispanic or Latino origin), the jail incarceration rate in 2013 (398 per 100,000 AIAN U.S. residents) was higher than the national rate.⁴ Though the national incarceration rate decreased from 2005 to 2013, the AIAN incarceration rate increased from 359 in 2005 to 398 in 2013. While AIANs

³Inmates held for the BIA and tribal governments were typically AIAN.

⁴Based on a single race and excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

FIGURE 4
Geographic distribution of local jail facilities holding American Indian and Alaska Native inmates, December 31, 2013



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

TABLE 3**Local jail inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents, by race and Hispanic origin and jurisdiction, 1999, 2005, and 2013**

Region and jurisdiction	Total			American Indian and Alaska Native*			All other races and Hispanic origin		
	1999 ^a	2005 ^a	2013 ^b	1999 ^a	2005 ^a	2013 ^b	1999 ^a	2005 ^a	2013 ^b
U.S. total	228	259	237	288	359	398	228	258	236
Northeast	193	197	183	158	218	178	193	197	183
Maine	89	117	132	304	169	276	88	117	131
Massachusetts	174	197	154	190	199	74	174	197	155
New Hampshire	133	132	139	247	109	215	132	132	139
New Jersey	207	202	171	113	802	131	207	201	171
New York	184	153	137	165	104	168	184	154	137
Pennsylvania	225	277	287	80	220	263	225	277	287
Midwest	154	187	176	429	522	618	153	185	173
Illinois	139	157	160	85	27	145	139	157	160
Indiana	215	280	253	89	78	154	215	281	253
Iowa	104	123	130	428	414	538	104	122	129
Kansas	165	252	237	173	314	257	165	251	237
Michigan	158	179	165	135	153	170	159	179	165
Minnesota	105	137	118	693	838	866	98	129	110
Missouri	127	180	189	16	54	54	127	181	190
Nebraska	131	176	186	668	1,081	977	127	169	179
North Dakota	93	148	171	606	691	912	67	118	130
Ohio	148	173	157	49	28	33	148	173	157
South Dakota	145	185	199	521	649	944	112	141	131
Wisconsin	239	258	212	870	997	1,085	234	252	204
South	297	343	309	130	182	185	299	344	310
Alabama	261	332	322	128	71	4	262	333	324
Arkansas	189	220	291	70	29	63	190	222	293
District of Columbia	318	645	378	0	82	0	319	646	379
Florida	338	358	268	17	37	56	339	359	268
Georgia	422	496	417	37	32	25	422	497	418
Kentucky	262	402	437	59	162	126	262	402	437
Louisiana	586	704	669	18	29	139	589	708	672
Maryland	212	221	194	30	65	86	212	222	194
Mississippi	321	391	448	200	524	63	321	390	449
North Carolina	174	198	188	177	234	307	174	197	187
Oklahoma	201	270	329	169	262	271	203	271	334
South Carolina	226	287	228	163	118	77	226	288	228
Tennessee	358	406	410	107	79	73	358	407	411
Texas	289	291	250	89	98	39	290	292	251
Virginia	265	349	347	62	61	150	266	350	348
West Virginia	138	224	217	0	31	77	138	225	217
West	224	242	216	352	438	506	222	239	213
Alaska	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Arizona	216	261	210	196	309	361	217	258	204
California	233	227	214	255	312	332	233	227	214
Colorado	222	292	221	430	361	264	221	292	221
Idaho	224	265	207	803	693	793	218	260	201
Montana	172	242	282	540	901	743	148	198	252
Nevada	271	294	244	248	383	475	271	293	242
New Mexico	300	442	427	428	450	660	287	441	405
Oregon	189	180	143	204	240	225	189	179	142
Utah	189	273	247	529	718	1,079	185	268	239
Washington	183	202	174	572	641	682	177	195	167
Wyoming	210	305	251	780	1,064	1,040	197	288	235

Note: Excludes jails in Indian country, jails under federal jurisdiction and combined jail and prison systems in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

:Not calculated for 15 locally operated jails in Alaska due to low population counts.

*Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin and persons of two or more races.

^aData are based on the last weekday in June.

^bData are based on the number of inmates held on December 31, 2013.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Jails, midyear 1999; Census of Jail Inmates, midyear 2005; and Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, Annual Summary on Inmates Under Jail Jurisdiction, yearend 2013. Residential populations are based on Intercensal Estimates of the Resident Population for 1999, 2005, and 2013.

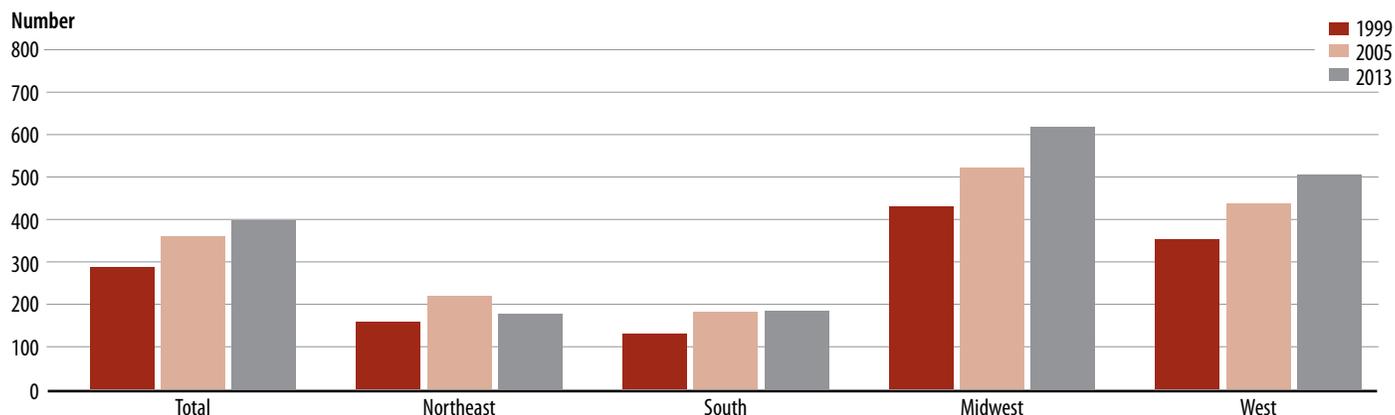
in the U.S. resident population grew 16% from 1999 to 2013. the number of AIANs held in local jails increased 60%, which resulted in the higher incarceration rate in 2013.

Wisconsin had the highest AIAN jail incarceration rate in 2013. From 1999 to 2013, its rate increased 25%, from 870 to 1,085 per 100,000 AIAN Wisconsin residents. The number of AIAN inmates held in Wisconsin jails increased 42% (160 inmates) during the same period, while its AIAN resident population increased by 15%. At yearend 2013, five other states had an AIAN jail incarceration rate of at least 900 per 100,000 residents of all ages: Utah (1,079 per 100,000), Wyoming (1,040), Nebraska, (977), South Dakota (944), and North Dakota (912). From 1999 to 2013, Utah's incarceration rate increased 104%, from 529 to 1,079. The number of AIAN inmates held in Utah jails increased 114% (up 160 inmates) during the same period, while its AIAN resident population increased by 7%. From 1999 to 2013, Wyoming's incarceration rate increased 33%, from 780 to 1,040. The number of AIAN inmates held in Wyoming jails increased 63% (up 50 inmates) during the same period, while its AIAN resident population increased by 23%. In all, 13 states had a higher AIAN incarceration rate than the national AIAN jail incarceration rate (398 per 100,000).

From 1999 to 2013, of the 31 states whose AIAN jail incarceration rate increased, 22 states also experienced an increase in the incarceration rate among inmates of Hispanic origin and all other races other than AIAN. Among the 13 states that had a decrease in the AIAN jail incarceration rate, eight experienced an increase in the jail incarceration rate among inmates of Hispanic origin and all other races other than AIAN.

At yearend 2013, jails in the Midwest (618 per 100,000 AIAN Midwest residents) and West (506) had a higher AIAN jail incarceration rate than the national AIAN jail incarceration rate (figure 5). A similar increase was observed in the Midwest from 1999 (429 AIANs per 100,000 residents) to 2005 (522) and in the West from 1999 (352) to 2005 (438). Jails in the South and Northeast both experienced increases in AIAN incarceration rates between 1999 and 2005. The incarceration rate for AIANs in Southern states was flat between 2005 and yearend 2013 (185 per 100,000 in 2013), while jails in the Northeast had lower incarceration rates in 2013 (178 per 100,000).

FIGURE 5
Incarceration rates for American Indian and Alaska Native jail inmates, by region, 1999, 2005, and 2013



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of Jails, midyear 1999; Census of Jail Inmates, midyear 2005; and Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, Annual Summary on Inmates Under Jail Jurisdiction, yearend 2013.

An estimated 71% of adult AIAN jail inmates were age 39 or younger in 2011

Males made up 80% of adult AIAN jail inmates (single race, not of Hispanic or Latino origin) in 2011, the most recent year for which detailed survey data are available (table 4). Females accounted for 20% of adult AIAN inmates. The proportions of both AIAN males and females were significantly different than the distribution of male (87%) and female (13%) inmates for all other races and Hispanic origin. An estimated 71% of adult AIAN jail inmates were age 39 or younger. Young adults (ages 18 to 24) accounted for about 20% of all adult AIAN inmates, and 5% of AIAN inmates were age 55 or older. Except for inmates ages 18 to 24, the age distribution of adult AIAN jail inmates was not significantly different from all other races and Hispanic origin combined.

In 2011, nearly a quarter (24%) of the AIAN jail inmates were held for a violent offense, including 5% for a violent sexual offense. AIAN jail inmates were equally as likely as adult jail inmates of all other races and Hispanic origin to be held for violent sexual offense. Drug offenders accounted for 12% of the adult AIAN jail population, which was significantly lower than all other inmates (24%). However, AIAN jail inmates were more likely (14%) than all other inmates (6%) to be held for a DWI/DUI of alcohol or drugs. The distribution of inmates held for an other public order offense (about 1 in 10) was the same for AIAN inmates and inmates of all other races and Hispanic origin.

Reporting of race and Hispanic origin data

For this report, the inmate count of American Indian and Alaska Natives (AIAN) was based on race and Hispanic origin and not on tribal membership. Except for table 5, the AIAN jail population was based on a single race and excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin. Table 5 compares selected characteristics of AIAN jail inmates based on the following four race and Hispanic origin categories in the 2011-12 National Inmate Survey (NIS-3):⁵

- AIAN, single race, not Hispanic or Latino origin
- AIAN, two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino origin
- AIAN, single race, Hispanic or Latino origin
- All AIAN jail inmates, including Hispanic and non-Hispanic AIANs and single or multiple race AIANs.

⁵Excluded AIANs of two or more races who were of Hispanic or Latino origin. These persons were not randomly selected for the NIS-3.

TABLE 4
Characteristics of adult inmates in local jails, by race and Hispanic origin, 2011

Characteristic	Total	American Indian and Alaska Native ^a	All other races and Hispanic origin [*]
Sex			
Male	87.3%	80.1%**	87.3%
Female	12.7	19.9**	12.7
Age			
18-19	5.6%	3.8%**	5.6%
20-24	20.2	16.5**	20.3
25-29	18.8	20.9	18.8
30-34	16.0	15.8	16.1
35-39	11.2	14.2	11.2
40-44	9.7	9.3	9.7
45-54	14.2	14.5	14.2
55 or older	4.2	5.0	4.1
Most serious offense			
Violent sexual ^b	5.1%	4.7%	5.2%
Other violent ^c	16.8	18.8	16.8
Property ^d	25.3	23.1	25.4
Drug ^e	23.5	11.9**	23.7
DWI/DUI ^f	5.6	13.6**	5.5
Other public order offense	8.7	9.6	8.6
Other	14.9	18.2	14.8
Sentence length			
Unsentenced	53.3%	47.0%**	53.2%
29 days or fewer	2.7	5.9	2.7
30 days to 6 months	10.4	16.0**	10.3
6 months to 1 year	10.2	10.8	10.2
1 to 5 years	14.4	14.0	14.4
5 years or more	9.1	6.3**	9.2
Prior incarceration as adult or juvenile			
Yes	71.3%	79.3%**	71.3%
No	28.7	20.7**	28.7
Time in current facility since admission			
29 days or fewer	31.4%	40.5%**	31.4%
30 days to 6 months	47.3	45.4	47.3
6 months to 1 year	13.0	8.9**	13.0
1 year or more	8.4	5.2**	8.4
Total number of inmates	720,200	12,100	708,100

Note: The NIS-3 was conducted from February 2011 to May 2012. The NIS estimates were ratio adjusted to the midyear 2011 population. See appendix table 4 for standard errors.

^aComparison group.

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

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic and Latino origin.

^bIncludes rape, statutory rape, sexual assault, child molestation, pornography, incest, and indecent exposure.

^cIncludes robbery, manslaughter, attempted murder, and murder.

^dIncludes burglary, larceny, theft, auto theft, bad checks, fraud, forgery, arson, and possession of stolen goods.

^eIncludes possessing, selling, trafficking, importing, smuggling, and manufacturing illegal drugs and drug paraphernalia.

^fIncludes driving while intoxicated and driving while under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Inmate Survey, 2011-2012.

In 2011, about 8 in 10 adult AIAN jail inmates had been previously incarcerated in jail, prison, or other correctional facilities. This was higher than all other adult inmates (7 in 10). Adult AIAN jail inmates (53%) were also more likely than all other adult inmates (47%) to be sentenced for their crime. However, AIAN jail inmates (6%) were less likely than all other adult inmates (9%) to be sentenced for 5 years or longer. More adult AIAN inmates (16%) than all other adult inmates (10%) were serving 30 days to 6 months. Nearly 4 in 10 adult AIAN inmates were held in jail for 29 days or fewer since admission, compared to about 3 in 10 inmates of all other races and Hispanic origin combined.

The number of jail inmates reporting partial AIAN race was six times greater than persons reporting sole AIAN race

In 2011, the AIAN adult jail population ranged from an estimated 12,100 inmates (single race, non-Hispanic or Latino origin) to 68,500 inmates (all AIAN jail inmates, including Hispanic and non-Hispanic AIANs and AIANs of single or multiple races) (table 5). (See *Reporting of race and Hispanic origin data* text box for race classification detail.) Of the estimated 68,500 AIAN adult jail inmates, 12,600 were Hispanic or Latino of a single race and 43,800 were non-Hispanic or Latino origin of two or more races.

TABLE 5
Characteristics of adult American Indian and Alaska Native jail inmates, 2011

Characteristic	Total	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic origin, single race
		Single race*	Two or more races	
Sex				
Male	84.4%	80.1%	85.1%	86.2%
Female	15.6	19.9	14.9	13.8
Age				
18–19	6.0%	3.8%	6.2%**	7.3%**
20–24	19.7	16.5	20.9**	18.1
25–29	18.4	20.9	17.1	20.5
30–34	15.7	15.8	15.4	16.8
35–39	11.4	14.2	11.1	9.8**
40–44	9.5	9.3	9.8	8.5
45–54	14.8	14.5	14.9	14.7
55 or older	4.5	5.0	4.4	4.4
Most serious offense				
Violent sexual offense ^a	6.8%	4.7%	7.6%**	5.8%
Other violent ^b	18.1	18.8	17.3	20.5
Property ^c	25.6	23.1	26.7	23.8
Drug ^d	19.2	11.9	21.8**	17.1**
DWI/DUI ^e	6.0	13.6	3.7**	6.9**
Other public order offense	8.8	9.6	8.5	9.6
Other	15.4	18.2	14.5	16.4
Sentence length				
Unsentenced	51.1%	47.0%	52.5%	50.4%
29 days or fewer	3.9	5.9	2.8	5.7
30 days to 6 months	11.2	16.0	10.4**	9.6**
6 months to 1 year	9.8	10.8	9.3	10.6
1 to 5 years	15.3	14.0	15.9	14.2
5 years or more	8.7	6.3	9.1	9.5
Prior incarceration as adult or juvenile				
Yes	75.2%	79.3%	75.8%	69.1%**
No	24.8	20.7	24.2	30.8**
Time in current facility since admission				
29 days or fewer	33.1%	40.5%	30.9%**	33.5%**
30 days to 6 months	47.0	45.4	48.6	43.3
6 months to 1 year	11.7	8.9	11.5	14.7**
1 year or more	8.2	5.2	9.0**	8.4
Total number of inmates	68,500	12,100	43,800	12,600

Note: The NIS-3 was conducted from February 2011 to May 2012. The NIS estimates were ratio adjusted to the midyear 2011 population. See appendix table 5 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

^aIncludes rape, statutory rape, sexual assault, child molestation, pornography, incest, and indecent exposure.

^bIncludes robbery, manslaughter, attempted murder, and murder.

^cIncludes burglary, larceny, theft, auto theft, bad checks, fraud, forgery, arson, and possession of stolen goods.

^dIncludes possessing, selling, trafficking, importing, smuggling, and manufacturing illegal drugs and drug paraphernalia.

^eIncludes driving while intoxicated and driving while under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Inmate Survey, 2011–2012.

Combined, males made up 84% of all AIAN adult jail inmates, which was similar across all the AIAN race and Hispanic origin categories. Regardless of the race and Hispanic origin of adult AIAN inmates, nearly 29% were age 40 or older. In comparison, nearly 4% of single race AIAN non-Hispanic inmates were ages 18 to 19. This was significantly smaller than non-Hispanics AIANs of two or more races (6%) and Hispanics of single race AIAN inmates (7%).

Non-Hispanic AIAN inmates of two or more races were more likely to be held for a violent sexual offense (8%) or a drug law violation (22%) than single race, non-Hispanic AIAN inmates.

Similarly, Hispanic single race AIAN inmates were more likely to be held for a drug law violation (17%). Combined, 9% of all AIAN adult jail inmates were held for a public order offense, 18% were held for a violent offense other than sexual violence, and 26% were held in jail for a property crime.

About half (51%) of all AIAN inmates were unsentenced, 4% were serving less than 30 days, and 34% were serving 6 months or more. Non-Hispanic AIAN inmates of a single race were more likely to serve 30 days to 6 months (16%) than non-Hispanic AIAN inmates of two or more races and Hispanic AIAN inmates of a single race (10% each).

More than 34,000 American Indian and Alaska Natives were held in local jails and in state and federal prisons in 2014

The number of American Indian and Alaska Natives (AIAN) (single race, not of Hispanic or Latino origin) incarcerated in jail or prison reached an estimated 34,400 in 2014, up 72% from 20,000 in 1999 (table 6). In 2014, nearly two-thirds (21,600) were held in state (17,900) and federal (3,700) prison. The remaining 12,780 AIANs were held in local jails (10,400) and Indian country jails (2,380). Some AIAN inmates held in local jails may have been adjudicated by a tribal criminal justice system and housed in jails under contracts with tribal, city, or county governments.

From 1999 to 2014, the number of AIAN inmates held in jails and prisons nationwide grew by an annual average of about 3.7%. The largest average annual growth was observed in federal prisons (up 5.2%), followed by local jails (up 4.3%), state prisons (up 3.2%), and Indian country jails (up 2.6%). The AIAN population in federal prison more than doubled (up 113%) from 1,740 in 1999 to about 3,700 in 2014. The number of AIAN inmates held in local jails increased nearly 90% from 1999 to 2014, compared to state prisons (up 61%) and Indian country jails (up 47%).

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, more than 2.3 million non-Hispanic AIANs lived in the United States in 2014, up from 2 million in 1999.⁶ The AIAN population accounted for less than 1% of the U.S. resident population. The number of AIANs held in U.S. jails or prisons accounted for 1% of all inmates held in jail or prison in 1999 and 1.6% in 2014.

The incarceration rate for AIANs was higher than the overall national incarceration rate. In 2014, federal, state, local, and tribal correctional facilities held about 1,460 AIAN inmates per 100,000 AIAN U.S. residents, up 50% from a rate of about 980 per 100,000 AIAN in 1999 (not shown). The incarceration rate among inmates of Hispanic origin and all other races other than AIAN remained relatively stable from 1999 (690) to 2014 (680). While the general population increased at similar rates (16% for AIAN and 17% for all other races and Hispanic origin), the number of AIANs incarcerated in jail and prison increased 72% from 1999 to 2014, compared to 15% among inmates of Hispanic origin and all other races combined.

⁶Includes race alone and excludes Hispanic or Latino origin.

TABLE 6
American Indian and Alaska Natives in jail and prison, 1999, 2005, and 2014

Type of facility	Number			Percent of American Indian and Alaska Native inmates			Percent change in number of American Indian and Alaska Native inmates			Average annual change, 1999–2014
	1999	2005	2014*	1999	2005	2014	1999–2005	2005–2014	1999–2014	
Total	20,000	27,300	34,400	100%	100%	100%	36.5%	26.0%	72.0%	3.7%
Local jails ^a	5,500**	7,600**	10,400	27.5%	27.8%	30.2%	38.2%	36.8%	89.1%	4.3%
Jails in Indian country ^a	1,620	1,810	2,380	8.1	6.6	6.9	11.7	31.5	46.9	2.6
State prisons ^b	11,100	14,700	17,900	55.5	53.8	52.0	32.4	21.8	61.3	3.2
Federal prisons ^b	1,740	3,200	3,700	8.7	11.7	10.8	83.9	15.6	112.6	5.2

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Local jail data are based on a sample survey and are subject to sampling error. The 2005 Indian country jail population was estimated based on the average annual population change for jails reporting in both 2004 and 2007. Excludes 64 AIAN inmates held in Federal Bureau of Prison detention centers at yearend 2013.

*Comparison year on local jails.

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

^aData are based on the number of inmates held on the last weekday in June.

^bState and federal prison data are based on the number of inmates held on December 31.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2014; Census of Jails, midyear 1999; Census of Jail Inmates, midyear 2005; Survey of Jails in Indian Country, midyear 1999 and 2014; and the National Prisoners Statistics program, yearend 1999, 2005, and 2014.

Methodology

Census of Jails

The Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) Census of Jails is part of a series of data collections that describes the nation's local jail inmates and facility characteristics and is a complete enumeration of the more than 3,100 local jails in the United States. Because the census is a complete enumeration, the results are not subject to sampling error. The census supplies the sampling frame for BJS's Annual Survey of Jails, the Survey of Inmates in Local Jails, and the National Inmate Survey.

Data from Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) facilities that function as jails are included in the census. Locally operated jails in Alaska, which hold inmates beyond arraignment and are staffed by municipal or county employees, are included in the census. Local jails are intended for adults but sometimes hold juveniles. The census excludes temporary holding facilities, such as drunk tanks and police lockups, that do not hold persons after they are formally charged in court (usually within 72 hours of arrest). The census also excludes state-operated facilities in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont, which have combined jail-prison systems, and are counted in BJS's prison collections.

The Census of Jails collects facility-level information on the—

- number of confined inmates and persons under the supervision of jail authorities but not confined in jail
- 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
- staff by occupational category and race or Hispanic origin.

2013 Census of Jails

The 2013 census included all locally administered confinement facilities (3,163) under the authority of 2,872 local jurisdictions. However, the results were affected by unit and item nonresponse. The unit-level response rate for the census was 92.4%. Missing item-level response was 1% for the

inmate population and 5% for inmate race or Hispanic origin. Detailed information on the 2013 Census of Jails methodology, survey nonresponse, imputation, and weighting procedures is available in *Census of Jails: Population Changes, 1999–2013* (NCJ 248627, BJS web, December 2015). For this report, BJS re-estimated the race data for 18 facilities that imputation procedures erroneously inflated the American Indian and Alaska Native inmate population. For these 18 facilities, BJS applied the racial distribution reported in the most recent Annual Survey of Jails or Census of Jails closest to the 2013 census to the total confined inmate population reported in the 2013 Census of Jails.

2005 Census of Jail Inmates

The 2005 Census of Jail Inmates included all locally administered confinement facilities under the authority of 2,853 local jurisdictions, 42 privately operated jails under contract for local governments, and 65 multi-jurisdiction jails administered by two or more local governments. Thirteen facilities maintained by the BOP and functioning as jails were included in the census but excluded from the report. All jail jurisdictions responded to the census, resulting in a 100% response rate. Missing item-level response for inmate race or Hispanic origin was 5%. For this report, to provide national and state estimates of race, BJS estimated race data for 139 facilities that reported their total confined inmate population, but not race data. For 40 facilities, BJS applied the racial distribution reported in the most recent Annual Survey of Jails or Census of Jails closest to the 2005 census to the total confined inmate population reported in the 2005 Census of Jail Inmates. For 99 facilities that did not report race breakout in a recent data collection, BJS summed the reported and estimated (40 facilities) item values and then multiplied them by a nonresponse adjustment factor (NAF). The NAF was calculated as a ratio of the total number of inmates in all jails by state to the number of inmates in jails by state reported and estimated race data. For additional methodology information, see *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2005* (NCJ 213133, BJS web, May 2006).

1999 Census of Jails

The 1999 Census of Jails included all locally administered confinement facilities under the authority of 3,084 local jurisdictions. Of these jurisdictions in the final universe, 251 provided information on critical data items only. Data from six jurisdictions that did not respond to any items on the questionnaire were imputed based on previous survey and census reports. Missing item-level response for inmate race or Hispanic origin was 14%. For this report, to provide national and state total estimates of race, BJS estimated race data for 370 facilities that reported their total confined inmate population, but not race data. For 306 facilities, BJS applied the racial distribution reported in the most recent Annual Survey of Jails or Census of Jails closest to the 1999 census to the total confined inmate population reported in the 1999 Census of Jail Inmates. For 64 facilities that did not report race breakout in a recent data collection, BJS summed the reported and estimated

(306 facilities) item values and then multiplied them by a NAF. The NAF was calculated as a ratio of the total number of inmates in all jails by state to the number of inmates in jails by state reported and estimated race data. For additional methodology information, see *Census of Jails, 1999* (NCJ 186633, BJS web, August 2001).

Annual Survey of Jails

The ASJ is a sample survey that provides an annual source of aggregate data on local jails and jail inmates. The survey estimates characteristics of the nation's jails and inmates housed in these jails. Data are collected on admissions and releases, number and percentage changes of jail jurisdictions, rated capacities and levels of occupancy, population supervised in the community, methods of community supervision, and crowding issues. The ASJ captures aggregated counts by race and sex, but not race by sex of inmate. The number of American Indians and Alaska Natives held in local jails excludes persons of Hispanic origin. Detailed information on the 2007 through 2014 ASJ methodology, including the survey nonresponse, imputation, and weighting procedures is available in the *Jail Inmates at Midyear* series. For 2000 and 2006 information, see *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2000* (NCJ 185989, BJS web, March 2001) and *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2006* (NCJ 217675, BJS web, June 2007).

National Inmate Survey

The report uses data from the 2011-12 National Inmate Survey (NIS-3) to examine the characteristics of adult AIAN inmates held in local jails. The NIS-3 is part of BJS's National Prison Rape Statistics Program, which collects reports of sexual victimization from administrative records and allegations of sexual victimization directly from victims through surveys of inmates in prisons and jails. BJS implemented this program to meet the requirements of the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-79). The inmate surveys contain a wide range of data beyond measures of sexual victimization, including items useful for describing inmates held in the state and federal prisons and local jails and their confinement experiences.

BJS conducted NIS-3 in 233 state and federal prisons, 358 jails, and 15 special facilities (military, Indian country, and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)) between February 2011 and May 2012. The NIS-3 comprised two questionnaires—a survey of sexual victimization and a survey of mental and physical health, past drug and alcohol use, and treatment for substance abuse. Inmates were randomly assigned to receive one of the questionnaires, and the content of the survey remained unknown to facility staff and the interviewers at the time of the interview.

A total of 106,532 inmates participated in NIS-3. Combined, the victimization survey and the randomly assigned companion survey included 43,721 inmates in state and federal prisons, 61,351 inmates in jails, 605 inmates in military facilities, 192 inmates in Indian country jails, and 663 inmates in facilities operated by ICE.

Selection of jail facilities

In designing NIS-3, BJS selected a sample of 393 jails to represent the 2,957 jail facilities identified in the Census of Jail Inmates, 2005, and supplemented the sample with information obtained during the NIS-1 and NIS-2. The 2005 census was a complete enumeration of all jail jurisdictions, including all publicly operated and privately operated facilities under contract to jail authorities. The NIS-3 was restricted to jails that had six or more inmates on June 30, 2005. Jails identified as closed or ineligible during the NIS-1 and NIS-2 were removed from the NIS-3 frame. Based on estimates from the 2011 ASJ, jails in the NIS-3 held an estimated 720,171 inmates age 18 or older and 5,700 inmates ages 16 to 17 on June 30, 2011.

Selection of inmates within jails

For NIS-3, BJS obtained a roster of inmates immediately prior to the start of data collection at each facility. Inmates age 15 or younger and inmates who had not been arraigned were removed from the roster. Eligible inmates within a facility were placed into one of two stratum based on their age. Inmates who were ages 16 to 17 (juveniles) were placed in one stratum and inmates age 18 or older (adults) were placed in the other. Inmates age 15 or younger were considered ineligible for the NIS-3.

Selection of adult inmates within jails

The number of adult inmates sampled in each facility varied based on six criteria:

- an expected 3% sexual victimization prevalence rate
- a desired level of precision based on a standard error of 1.4%
- a projected 65% response rate among selected inmates
- a 10% chance among participating inmates of not receiving the sexual victimization questionnaire
- an adjustment factor of 1.9 to account for the complex survey design
- a pre-arraignment adjustment factor equal to 1 in facilities where the status was known for all inmates and less than 1 in facilities where only the overall proportion of inmates who were pre-arraigned was known.

Each eligible adult inmate was assigned a random number and sorted in ascending order. Inmates were selected from the list up to the expected number of inmates determined by the sampling criteria. Due to the dynamic nature of jail populations, a second roster of inmates was obtained on the first day of data collection. Eligible adult inmates who appeared on the second roster but who had not appeared on the initial roster were identified. These inmates had been arraigned since the initial roster was created or were newly admitted to the facility and arraigned. A random sample of the new inmates was chosen using the same probability of selection used to sample from the first roster.

Methods for adjusting for survey nonresponse and coverage error are described in detail in *Sexual Victimization in Prisons and Jails as Reported by Inmates, 2011–12* (NCJ 241399, BJS web, May 2013).

Survey of Jails in Indian Country

The annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country (SJIC) provides a source of data on Indian country jails and jail inmates, including counts, movements, facility operations, and staff. In selected years (1998, 2004, 2007, and 2011), additional information was collected on facility programs and services, such as medical assessments and mental health screening procedures, inmate work assignments, counseling, and educational programs.

The enumeration includes all Indian country correctional facilities operated by tribal authorities or the Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior, to describe adult and juvenile jail facilities and detention centers in Indian country. For this report, Indian country included reservations, pueblos, rancherias, and other appropriate areas (18 U.S.C. § 1151). The number of Indian country jail facilities increased from 68 at midyear 1999 to 79 facilities at midyear 2014. Detailed information on the 1999-2014 SJIC methodology, survey nonresponse, and procedures is available in the *Jails in Indian Country* series on the BJS website.

National Prisoner Statistics program

The National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program collects annual data on prisoners at yearend. Prior to 2011, the NPS gathered custody population by race at midyear. BJS depends entirely on voluntary participation of state departments of corrections and BOP for NPS data.

The NPS distinguishes between inmates in custody and prisoners under jurisdiction. To have custody of a prisoner, a state or the BOP must hold that inmate in one of its facilities.

To have jurisdiction over a prisoner, the state or BOP must have legal authority over that prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is incarcerated or supervised. Some states were unable to provide counts that distinguish between custody and jurisdiction.

The NPS jurisdiction counts include persons held in prisons, penitentiaries, correctional facilities, halfway houses, boot camps, farms, training or treatment centers, and hospitals. Counts also include prisoners who were temporarily absent (less than 30 days), in court, or on work release; housed in privately operated facilities, local jails, or other state or federal facilities; and serving concurrent sentences for more than one correctional authority.

For table 6, the 1999 and 2005 state and federal prison data are based on the custody population at midyear, and the 2014 data are based on the yearend custody population. For this report, the state and federal custody prison population for 2014 is estimated based on the ratio of the custody count to the jurisdiction count from the 2010 NPS, and applied to the 2014 jurisdiction population by race. Detailed information on the 1999-2014 NPS methodology, the survey nonresponse, and procedures is available in the *Prisoners* series and *Prison and Jail Inmates* series, which are both on the BJS website.

Additional notes for figures

Data for figures 1-5 exclude jails in Indian country; the federal jurisdiction; and combined jail and prison systems in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Figures include 15 locally operated jails in Alaska. Data are adjusted for survey and item nonresponse. The number of American Indians and Alaska Natives held in local jails excludes persons of Hispanic origin. Unless noted for a specific year, data are based on the number of inmates held on the last weekday in June.

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Reported data for table 1: Estimated number and percent of inmates in local jails, by race and Hispanic origin, 1999–2000 and 2005–2014

Year	American Indian and Alaska Native	All other races and Hispanic origin
1999	4,519	570,241
2000	4,974	559,963
2005	7,270	705,369
2006	8,052	728,023
2007	8,347	747,916
2008	8,638	745,738
2009	8,328	672,590
2010	8,223	612,428
2011	8,527	658,360
2012	8,292	656,966
2013	8,793	622,433
2013	7,521	578,975
2014	9,285	655,290

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2000 and midyear 2006–2014; Census of Jails, midyear 1999; Census of Jail Inmates, midyear 2005; and Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, Annual Summary on Inmates Under Jail Jurisdiction, yearend 2013.

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Standard errors for table 1: Estimated number and percent of inmates in local jails, by race and Hispanic origin, 1999–2000 and 2005–2014

Year	Total	American Indian and Alaska Native	All other races and Hispanic origin
1999	~	~	~
2000	2,504	363	3,146
2005	~	~	~
2006	3,552	651	3,817
2007	3,720	700	3,938
2008	4,016	730	4,127
2009	4,231	756	4,847
2010	5,430	1,031	5,750
2011	6,009	933	6,326
2012	7,684	866	7,965
2013	8,042	932	8,359
2013	~	~	~
2014	8,382	926	8,403

~Not applicable. Data represent a complete enumeration based on a jail census. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2000 and midyear 2006–2014; Census of Jails, midyear 1999; Census of Jail Inmates, midyear 2005; and Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, Annual Summary on Inmates Under Jail Jurisdiction, yearend 2013.

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Confidence intervals for table 1: Estimated number and percent of inmates in local jails, by race and Hispanic origin, 1999–2000 and 2005–2014

Year	Total		American Indian and Alaska Native		All other races and Hispanic origin	
	Lower bound	Upper bound	Lower bound	Upper bound	Lower bound	Upper bound
1999	~	~	~	~	~	~
2000	616,242	626,058	4,789	6,211	609,434	621,766
2005	~	~	~	~	~	~
2006	758,858	772,782	7,123	9,677	749,919	764,881
2007	772,879	787,461	7,228	9,972	763,781	779,219
2008	777,659	793,401	7,569	10,431	768,511	784,689
2009	759,137	775,723	7,918	10,882	748,601	767,599
2010	738,087	759,373	7,879	11,921	727,530	750,070
2011	723,822	747,378	7,571	11,229	713,801	738,599
2012	729,459	759,581	7,603	10,997	719,689	750,911
2013	715,438	746,962	8,373	12,027	704,616	737,384
2013	~	~	~	~	~	~
2014	728,172	761,028	8,585	12,215	717,730	750,670

Note: Confidence interval indicates that if different samples were drawn, values would fall between the lower and upper bound estimates 95 out of 100 times.

~Not applicable. Data represent a complete enumeration based on a jail census.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, midyear 2000 and midyear 2006–2014; Census of Jails, midyear 1999; Census of Jail Inmates, midyear 2005; and Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, Annual Summary on Inmates Under Jail Jurisdiction, yearend 2013.

APPENDIX TABLE 4**Standard errors for table 4: Characteristics of adult inmates in local jails, by race and Hispanic origin, 2011–2012**

Characteristic	Total	American Indian and Alaska Native	All other races and Hispanic origin
Sex			
Male	0.74%	2.40%	0.74%
Female	0.74	2.40	0.74
Age			
18–19	0.20%	0.84%	0.20%
20–24	0.30	1.82	0.30
25–29	0.28	2.08	0.28
30–34	0.26	1.86	0.26
35–39	0.20	1.82	0.20
40–44	0.19	1.49	0.19
45–54	0.34	1.52	0.34
55 or older	0.16	0.88	0.16
Most serious offense			
Violent sexual	0.21%	0.83%	0.21%
Other violent	0.55	1.88	0.55
Property	0.41	2.42	0.41
Drug	0.58	1.57	0.58
DWI/DUI	0.26	2.66	0.26
Other public order offense	0.29	1.50	0.29
Other	0.42	2.09	0.42
Sentence length			
Unsentenced	0.92%	2.95%	0.93%
29 days or fewer	0.17	1.73	0.17
30 days to 6 months	0.40	1.92	0.40
6 months to 1 year	0.36	1.17	0.36
1 to 5 years	0.48	1.58	0.48
5 years or more	0.46	1.30	0.46
Prior incarceration as adult or juvenile			
Yes	0.41%	2.91%	0.41%
No	0.41	2.91	0.41
Time in current facility since admission			
29 days or fewer	0.72%	2.54%	0.72%
30 days to 6 months	0.52	2.49	0.52
6 months to 1 year	0.40	1.42	0.40
1 year or more	0.45	1.03	0.45

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Inmate Survey, 2011–2012.

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Standard errors for table 5: Characteristics of adult American Indian and Alaska Native jail inmates, 2011–2012

Characteristic	Total	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic origin, single race
		Single race	Two or more races	
Sex				
Male	1.10%	2.40%	1.70%	2.17%
Female	1.10	2.40	1.70	2.17
Age				
18–19	0.52%	0.84%	0.66%	1.37%
20–24	0.79	1.82	0.97	1.95
25–29	0.82	2.08	1.04	1.75
30–34	0.69	1.86	0.90	1.82
35–39	0.61	1.82	0.69	1.31
40–44	0.57	1.49	0.72	1.16
45–54	0.78	1.52	0.90	2.10
55 or older	0.43	0.88	0.51	1.33
Most serious offense				
Violent sexual	0.52%	0.83%	0.70%	1.20%
Other violent	0.86	1.88	1.01	2.08
Property	1.03	2.42	1.31	1.94
Drug	0.94	1.57	1.17	1.90
DWI/DUI	0.72	2.66	0.46	1.34
Other public order offense	0.69	1.50	0.71	1.79
Other	0.94	2.09	1.08	2.57
Sentence length				
Unsentenced	1.27%	2.95%	1.44%	2.89%
29 days or fewer	0.56	1.73	0.40	1.41
30 days to 6 months	0.78	1.92	0.82	1.50
6 months to 1 year	0.64	1.17	0.83	1.42
1 to 5 years	0.99	1.58	1.24	1.68
5 years or more	0.63	1.30	0.74	1.32
Prior incarceration as adult or juvenile				
Yes	0.89%	2.91%	1.11%	2.34%
No	0.89	2.91	1.11	2.34
Time in current facility since admission				
29 days or fewer	1.27%	2.54%	1.44%	2.01%
30 days to 6 months	1.16	2.49	1.41	2.25
6 months to 1 year	0.73	1.42	0.89	2.04
1 year or more	0.69	1.03	0.93	1.32

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Inmate Survey, 2011–2012.



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. Jeri M. Mulrow is acting director.

This report was written by Todd D. Minton of BJS and Susan Brumbaugh and Harley Rohloff of RTI International. Zhen Zeng and Jennifer Bronson verified the report.

Brigitte Coulton and Jill Thomas edited the report. Tina Dorsey produced the report.

September 2017, NCJ 250652



NCJ250652

Office of Justice Programs
Building Solutions • Supporting Communities • Advancing Justice
www.ojp.usdoj.gov