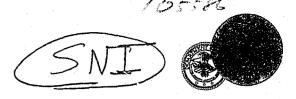
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Jail Inmates, 1985

July 1987, NCJ-105586

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U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics

Steven R. Schlesinger Director

Acknowledgments. This report was written by Phyllis Jo Baunach and Susan Kline. Marilyn Marbrook, BJS publications unit chief, administered production, assisted by Betty Sherman, Jeanne Harris, and Arlene James. Sophie Bowen verified the tables. Statistical assistance was provided by Tom Hester and John Fundis. Data collection and processing were conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census under the direction of Diana Cull. Betty Ford of the U.S. Bureau of the Census provided drafts of the tables.

The Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs, coordinates the criminal and juvenile justice activities of the following program Offices and Bureaus: the Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Institute of Justice. Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office of Victims of Crime.

Preface

The 1985 Annual Survey of Jails was the third such survey in a series sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The first was conducted in 1982. Complete enumerations of the Nation's jails are conducted every 5 years. Annual surveys, which collect data on all jails in jurisdictions with 100 or more jail inmates and on a sample of all other jails, are done in each of the 4 years between full censuses. The reference date for the 1985 survey was June 30, 1985. Full censuses were done on February 15, 1978, and June 30, 1983.

Major survey findings

- o On June 30, 1985, an estimated 256,615 inmates were held in local jails throughout the United States (table 1). This population represented an estimated increase of 9% over the 234,500 inmates held on the same date in 1984, and a 15% increase since 1983.
- o Of the total population, an estimated 99% were adults and 1% (1,629) were juveniles.
- o The average daily population for the year ending June 30, 1985, was 265,010, up an estimated 15% from 230,641 the preceding year. The average daily population for juveniles was 1,467, down an estimated 14% from a year earlier.
- As in 1984, about half of the adult inmates were estimated to be unconvicted, that is, on trial or awaiting arraignment or trial (table 2). The convicted population increased 15% since 1983, while the unconvicted population grew 11% since 1983.
- o In midyear 1985, males constituted an estimated 92% of the population (table 3).
- o In 1985, whites accounted for an estimated 59%; blacks, 40%; and other races (native Americans, Aleuts, Asians, and Pacific Islanders), approximately 1% of the jail population. Hispanics, regardless of race, were 14%.
- During the year ending June 30, 1985, there were an estimated 16.6 million admissions to and releases from local jails, about equally divided between the two categories (table 4).
- o The estimated volume of both admissions and releases increased by about 7% since 1984.

- e Adults comprised 99% of all admissions and releases in each year since 1983. Adult males made up 89% of admissions and releases in the year ending June 30, 1985.
- The overall rated capacity of local jails in 1985 was estimated to be 272,830, roughly a 4% increase over 1984 (table 5). The percent of rated capacity occupied in 1985 was 94%.

Characteristics of jails in jurisdictions with large jail populations

- o Nearly three-fourths of the Nation's jail population in 1985 were housed in the jails of 362 jurisdictions, each with an average daily population of at least 100 inmates (table 6). Together they accounted for 614 jails, 7 less than in 1984. They held 190,221 inmates on June 30, 1985, a 10% increase over the 173,155 inmates held a year earlier.
- o About 22% of these jails held inmates for State, Federal, or other local authorities because of crowding elsewhere, compared to 24% in 1984 and 21% in 1983.
- o Of those jails in 1985 that were holding inmates because of crowding elsewhere, 22% were holding inmates for Federal authorities, 42% for local authorities, and 73% for State authorities.
- o The number of inmates held because of crowding elsewhere dropped about 1% between 1984 and 1985.
- o Between 1984 and 1985 the rated capacity of jails in jurisdictions with large jail populations increased by 6% to 179,729 (table 7).

- o Occupancy exceeded rated capacity in jails in jurisdictions with large jail populations by 2% in 1984 and by 6% in 1985. In both years, 22% of the jails in these jurisdictions were under court order to reduce the number of inmates they housed.
- o in jurisdictions with large jail populations in 1985, 25% of the jails reported that they were under court order to improve one or more conditions of confinement (table 8).
- o Among those jails under court order to improve one or more conditions, 86% were cited for crowded living units, 58% for recreation facilities, and 54% for medical facilities/services.
- o About 1 in 5 jails in jurisdictions with large jail populations reported that they were under court order both to reduce population and to improve one or more conditions of confinement. Among these jails, 95% were cited for crowded living conditions.
- o About 27% of the jails in jurisdictions with large jail populations reported inmate deaths in 1985, up from 24% in 1984, but about the same proportion as in 1983 (table 9).
- e The most common cause of death in jails in the year preceding June 30, 1985 was natural causes. Of the 303 inmate deaths in 1985, 50% were by natural causes, another 39% were suicides, and 7% were by accidents or undetermined causes, and 4% were from injuries caused by another person.
- e Among the 25 largest jails in 1985, 9 were in California, and 5 were in New York (table 10).

Methodology

The 1985 survey included 1,142 jails in 874 jurisdictions. A jurisdiction is a county, municipality, or township that administers one or more local jails. The jails in 362 jurisdictions were automatically included in the survey because the average daily population in these jurisdictions was 100 or more in the 1983 jail census. The jurisdictions with large jail populations, referred to as certainty jurisdictions, accounted for 614 jails and 190,221 inmates, or 74% of the total estimated inmate population on June 30, 1985. The other jurisdictions surveyed constituted a stratified random sample of those jurisdictions whose average daily population was less than 100 in the 1983 jail census.

Data were obtained by mailed questionnaires. Two follow-up mailings and phone calls were used to encourage reporting. The response rate was 100% for the jails not included in the certainty jurisdictions. Jails in jurisdictions with large jail populations responded at a rate of 95%.

National estimates for the inmate population on June 30, 1985, were produced by sex, race, legal status, and conviction status; for the average daily population during the year ending June 30, 1985, by sex and legal status; and for admissions and releases during the year ending June 30, 1985, by sex and legal status. National estimates were also produced for jail design capacity and rated capacity. Administrators of jails in jurisdictions with large jail populations, who completed a longer questionnaire, provided counts of inmates held because of crowding elsewhere, inmate deaths, and jails under court order.

Except for racial and ethnic characteristics, data from the 1984 annual survey of jails were used to estimate individual items of data not available from 16 respondents in 1985. Data from the 1983 jail census were used to estimate individual items of data not available from 17 respondents in 1985.

Definitions

A <u>local jail</u> is a facility that holds inmates beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours, and is administered by local officials. Specifically excluded from the count were temporary lock-ups that house persons for less than 48 hours, Federai- or State-administered facilities, privately operated facilities, and the combined jail-prison systems of Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

State statutes and judicial practices allow juveniles to be incarcerated in adult jails and prisons under a variety of circumstances. Juveniles are persons of an age (usually under 18) specified by statute in each State, who were initially subject to juvenile court authority even if tried as adults in criminal court. The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 recommends that those juveniles held in adult jails who were not tried as adults in criminal court be separated from the adult inmate population by both sight and sound. The proportion of the juveniles in adult jails who were housed in accordance with these guidelines is not available.

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Table 1. Jail population: One-day counts and average daily population, by legal status and sex, 1983-85

	Number o	Number of jail inmates				
	National jail census	Ann surv of j	/ey	Percent c	hange from:	
	1983	1984	1985	1983-85	1984-85	
One-day counts				·····		
All inmates	223,551	234,500	256,615	15%	9%	
Adults	221,815	233,018	254,986	15	9	
Male	206,163	216,275	235,909	14	9	
Female	15,652	16,743		22	14	
Juveniles*	1,736	1,482	1,629	-6	10	
Average daily populat	ion					
All inmates	227,541	230,641	265,010	16%	15%	
Adults	225,781	228,944	263,543	17	15	
Male	210,451	212,749		16	15	
Female	15,330	16,195		23	16	
Juveniles*	1,760	1,697	1,467	-17	-14	

Note: Data for 1-day counts are for June 30 of each year.
*Juveniles are persons of an age specified by State statute (usually under 18) initially subject to juvenile court authority even

if tried as adults in criminal court. Because fewer than 1% of the jail population were juveniles, caution must be used in interpreting any changes over time.

	Numbe	r of jail inmates	
	National	Annual	-
	jail	survey	
	census	of jails	
	1983	1984 1985	
Total number of adults with known conviction status	221,644	229,822 250,46	8
Convicted	107,660	113,491 123,40	9
Male	100,557	105,529 114,13	1
Female	7,103	7,962 9,27	8
Unconvicted	113,984	116,331 127,05	9
Male	105,459	107,901 117,56	0 :
Female	8,525	8,430 9,49	

	Percent of jail inmates				
Characteristic	1984	1985			
Sex					
Male	93%	92%			
Female	· 7	. 8			
Race					
White	59%	59%			
Male	55	55			
Female	4	4			
Black	40%	40%			
Male	37	37			
Female	3	3			
Other*	1%	1%			
Male	1	1			
Female		—			
Ethnicity					
Hispanic	13%	14%			
Male	12	13			
Female	1	1			

Note: Data are for June 30 of each year. Sex was reported for all inmates in both years. Race and ethnicity were reported for 88% of the inmates in 1984 and for 80% in 1985. Percentages may not add to total because of rounding.

—Less than 0.5%.

87%

81

86%

80

Native Americans, Aleuts, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

Table 4.	Annual jail	admissions and	releases, by	legal status	and sex.	1983-85
T 00010 YE	TAXABLE SALE	GOUTHOUTON CITIC	rereases, by	regai status	and sta	TACOL

Non-Hispanic

Female

Male

	Number o	of admissions/rele	ases	
	National jail census	Ann surv of ja	ey	
	1983	1984	1985	
Admissions, total	8,084,344	7,838,521	8,364,533	
Adults Male Female	7,978,978 7,270,663 708,315	7,742,941 7,007,292 735,649	8,252,427 7,430,148 822,279	
Juveniles* Male Female	105,366 86,850 18,516	95,580 79,617 15,963	112,106 94,579 17,527	
Releases, total	7,941,236	7,716,067	8,279,054	
Adults Male Female	7,837,156 7,145,818 691,338	7,622,366 6,904,343 718,023	8,169,461 7,359,076 810,385	
Juveniles* Male Female	104,080 85,564 18,516	93,701 77,564 16,137	109,593 92,235 17,358	

Note: Data are for the year ending June 30. *Juveniles are persons of an age specified by State statute (usually under 18) initially

subject to juvenile court authority even if tried as adults in criminal court.

	National jail census	Ann surv of ja	ey	
	1983	1984	1985	
Number of inmates	223,551	234,500	256,615	
Rated capacity of jails	261,556	261,432	272,830	
Percent of rated capacity occupied	85%	90%	94%	

		Num	ber of jails/inn	nates	
		1983	1984	1985	
All jails in jurisdictions with					
arge jail populations		618	621	614	
Jails holding inmates for oth	er				
authorities:*		130	150	137	
Federal		31	35	30	
State		84	. 112	100	
Local		44	52	57	
All inmates in jurisdictions					
with large jail populations		168,250	173,155	190,221	
Inmates being held for other					
authorities:		4,400	6,199	6,107	
Federal		306	460	534	
State		3,606	4,733	4,462	
Local		488	1,006	1,111	

Jails in jurisdictions with	of j	nber ails		acity	of j inm	ates	capa	ent of icity ipied
arge jail populations	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985
Total	621	614	169,967	179,729	173,155	190,221	102%	106%
Tails not under court order to reduce population	487	477	121,098	126,965	124,567	134,967	103	106
fails under court order to reduce population*	134	137	48,869	52,764	48,588	55,254	99	105

Table 8. Jails in jurisdictions with large jail populations: Number of jails under court order to reduce population or to improve conditions of confinement, 1985

	Number of jails in jurisdictions with large jail populations					
	Total	Ordered to limit population	Not ordered to limit population			
Total	614	137	477			
Jails under court orders citing specific conditions of confinement	153	120	33			
Subject of court order:						
Crowded living units	132	114	18			
Recreational facilities	88	68	20			
Medical facilities or services	83	65	18			
Visitation practices or policies	51	51	0			
Disciplinary procedures or policies	62	48	14			
Food service (quantity or quality) Administrative segregation	49	38	11			
procedures or policies	57	45	12			
Staffing patterns	59	45	14			
Grievance procedures or policies	60	46	14			
Education or training programs	48	33	15			
Fire hazards	51	41	10			
Counseling programs	38	29	9			
Other	29	18	11			

Note: Data are for June 30, 1985, and cover all jails in jurisdictions with an average daily inmate population of 100 or more in the 1983 jail census. Some jails were under court order for more than one reason.

Table 9. Jails in jurisdictions with large jail populations: Inmate deaths during 1983-85

	Jails r	eporting de	aths ^a	I.	nmate death	ıs
	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985
Total	169	150	163	276	278	303
Cause of death:						
Natural causes	87	83	84	129	136	151
Suicide	99	96	89	130	126	119
Injury by another person	5	5	9	5	6	- 11
Other	11	10	16	12	10	22

Note: Data are for the year ending June 30 and cover all jails in jurisdictions with an average daily inmate population of 100 or more in the 1983 jail census.

 $^{\mathbf{a}}$ Detail adds to more than total because some jails reported more than one type of death.
Includes accidents and cases with undetermined cause of death.

City and Juil	Average daily population, 1985*	One-day count, June 30, 1985
Los Angeles, Calif. Men's Central Jail Chicago, Ill Department of Corrections County Jail Houston, Tex County Downtown Central Jail Washington, D.C D.C. Detention Facility Queens, N.Y NYC Correctional Institute for Men	7,066 4,652 3,312 2,365 2,112	7,455 4,643 3,447 2,635 2,017
Queens, R.Y Anna M. Kross Center Santa Ana, Calif Orange County Jail Pleasanton, Calif County Jail Santa Rita Baltimore, Md Baltimore City Jail Los Angeles, Calif Sybil Brand Institute	2,100 2,080 1,935 1,696 1,646	2,100 1,900 1,963 1,771 1,728
Saugus, Calif Pitchess Honor Rancho - maximum security Los Angeles, Calif Hall of Justice Jail Saugus, Calif Pitchess Honor Rancho - minimum security Miami, Fla Dade County Pre-Trial Detention Center Queens, N.Y NYC Adolescent Detention Center	1,589 1,581 1,568 1,500 1,280	1,688 1,700 1,465 1,532 1,280
Philadelphia, Penna Holmesburg Prison Ft. Lauderdale, Fla County Jail Los Angeles, Calif Biscailuz Center Seattle, Wash King County Jail Facilities Philadelphia, Penna House of Correction	1,278 1,250 1,190 1,144 1,129	1,233 1,248 1,224 1,225 1,127
East Elmhurst, N.Y NYC House of Detention for Men East Elmhurst, N.Y NYC Correctional Institute for Women San Bernardino, Calif County Jail Memphis, Tenn County Justice Center Fort Worth, Tex Tarrant County Jail	1,127 1,103 1,020 1,008 995	1,125 1,115 960 996 1,280

Crime and Older Americans Information Package

- Are older Americans more likely to be victims of crime than younger age groups?
- Are the elderly being arrested for certain crimes more frequently than in the past?
- Are offenders in crimes against the elderly more likely to be strangers or nonstrangers compared to other age groups?

A new information package available from the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse answers these and other questions about crime and the elderly. Drawing from national sources for crime statistics—including the BJS National Crime Survey, the FBI Uniform Crime Reports, and the BJS National Corrections Reporting Program—the 34-page package discusses the types of crimes in which older Americans are most likely to be victims and offenders, and the types of crime prevention they use.

As the elderly population has grown, so has concern about the effects of crime on this age group.

Population statistics indicate that older Americans are fast becoming a large segment of the total U.S. population. In 1985, Americans 60 years and older totaled 39.5 million—a 21-percent increase over the past 10 years.

This package also includes the names and addresses of associations and organizations that are sources of information about crime and older Americans and a list of further readings.

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