There are a staggering 1.8 million people behind bars in the United States, a number so big it can make mass incarceration seem abstract. But mass incarceration is a local problem, driven by more than 3,000 county-run jails and local justice systems and nearly 18,000 police departments.

This fact sheet will help you understand who is locked up in your county jail and how this impacts your community.

Use it to:
- Explore trends
- Talk about their impact
- Change the system

Jails are primarily funded by county-level taxpayer dollars and used to lock up people who are awaiting trial but have not been convicted of the charges they are facing. The vast majority of people in jail are simply too poor to pay bail. Some jails also hold people serving shorter prison sentences, and many jails rent beds to the state prison system or federal authorities—like U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). Most jails are run by elected sheriffs or jailers.

Prisons are primarily funded by state and federal tax dollars and hold people serving sentences of more than a year. Prisons are run by state departments of corrections and are managed by wardens. Fewer than 9 percent of incarcerated people are held in private prisons.

Just a few days behind bars is enough to:
- Lose housing
- Cause strain on a family
- Lose employment

517 people were in the Williamson County jail on a typical day in 2020.

1,086 people from Williamson County were in state prison at the end of 2019.
Public health

Jails have revolving doors, often churning the same people in and out. Even before COVID-19, jail stays led to worse physical and mental health outcomes.⁴

Cost

In 2003, Williamson County spent $60 million in taxpayer dollars to expand the jail. Jail costs continue to make up a sizable portion of the budget. Every dollar spent is one that could have gone to critical community needs.

Increase in state prison admissions

The number of people sent to state prison from Williamson County has risen 35 percent since 1990.

Note: Prison admissions reflect current sentencing practices more clearly than does the prison population. This is because the prison population, which includes people serving long sentences, changes more slowly in response to reforms.
Different agencies using the county jail (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Agency Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19%</td>
<td>People held for Williamson County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>People held for the state prison system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>People held for other counties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4%</td>
<td>People held for federal authorities (ICE and U.S. Marshals)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cashing in on incarceration

On a typical day, 19 percent of people being held in the county jail fill beds “rented” to other agencies. The county gets paid a per diem to incarcerate or detain them.

Most counties charge fines and fees for court costs and jail stays. This further traps people in cycles of poverty.

Criminalization of immigrants

In 2020, 45 people were being held for ICE. Renting beds to ICE ties a county’s financial interests to the criminalization of immigrants.⁵

Racial disparities in criminalization (2020)

Latinx and Black people are 34% of the county population... but 56% of the county jail population.

- Black 8%
- Latinx 26%
- Black 21%
- Latinx 35%

Black people are treated more harshly at every stage of the criminal legal system.

Understanding disparities

Racial disparities begin with who gets stopped by the police and multiply throughout the legal system. When charged with similar offenses as white people, Black people are more likely to be detained pretrial, convicted, and given harsher sentences.⁶ Seemingly “color-blind” policies may still disproportionately impact communities of color.⁷

People of every race and ethnicity are incarcerated at higher rates than they were in 1970.

Latinx people are also overrepresented in the nation’s jails, yet common misclassification of ethnicity leads to distorted, lower estimates of Latinx incarceration.⁸

Women in the county jail

Rising incarceration of women

In Williamson County, the rate of women’s incarceration is growing much more rapidly than men’s.

2 in 3 Two-thirds of women in jail across the country are mothers of young children.⁹

1 in 2 More than half of all people who are in jail because they couldn’t make bail are parents to young children.¹⁰

1 in 2 Nearly half of adults in the United States have had an immediate family member in jail or prison.¹¹

Locking up loved ones
Each of these officials makes decisions that lead to criminalization and incarceration in your community:

**Police and the sheriff**
- Decide who gets stopped, who gets arrested, what they're charged with, and whether or not they're booked into jail.

**Prosecutors**
- Decide who gets diverted and who gets prosecuted and on which charges. They also make bail recommendations, control most of the evidence in a case, offer plea bargains, and make sentencing recommendations.

**Probation and parole officers**
- Decide supervision rules and requirements, what costs people under supervision must shoulder, and whether to reincarcerate someone for inability to meet those requirements.

**Judges**
- Decide who gets released or detained pretrial and who must pay a money bond to secure freedom. A judge or jury determines whether someone is found guilty and selects the terms of a sentence.

**City, county, and state legislators**
- Decide spending priorities for the community, control the purse strings that fund each of these systems, and enact local policies. State legislators write the criminal code, determining what constitutes an offense.

As a community member, **YOU** have influence over decision-making in Williamson County. You can get involved with or start local efforts to shift power into the community and end mass incarceration in Williamson County.

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**Citations**

10. Ibid.

**Data**

This fact sheet uses data from four U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) data series and is supplemented, when available, with data obtained directly from the Texas Commission on Jail Standards, the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, and the Williamson County Sheriff’s Office for the more recent years for which BJS data is not yet available. The Census of Jails provides data through 2013; the Annual Survey of Jails provides data through 2018; the National Corrections Reporting Program provides data through 2016; and the National Prisoner Statistics program provides data through 2017. A complete dataset and documentation are available on Vera’s GitHub at https://github.com/vera-institute/incarceration-trends. Information about jail expansion is obtained from publicly available news sources. Version: Data current as of March 09, 2021.

**Acknowledgments**

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**Credits**

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**For more information**

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