Foodborne diseases are of major concern worldwide and its prevention is the goal of all societies. *Campylobacter* spp. infection in humans has been increasing over the past 30 years, exceeding the number of cases of *Salmonella* infection. Consumption of chicken meats and by-products had been associated with human campylobacteriosis and serious diseases such as Guillain-Barré syndrome and neuropathy. Poultry are recognized as the major reservoirs of *Campylobacter*. The aim of this study was to enumerate *Campylobacter jejuni* in chicken carcasses slaughtered in Minas Gerais – Brazil. In this study, we evaluated 75 samples collected during January and February 2012 from 15 different slaughterhouses. All samples were analysed by the most probable number method (MPN) with Preston enrichment broth, followed by plating in *Campylobacter Agar Base* supplemented with selective agents. Samples were incubated at 42°C for 24 h under microaerobic conditions and suspected colonies were confirmed for biochemical tests. MPN values were obtained from MPN tables (95% confidence interval). We observed that 20 chicken carcasses (26.67%) from 7 different slaughterhouses (46.67%) were contaminated with *Campylobacter jejuni*, and the counts in the samples ranged from 3 to 4,600 MPN.g⁻¹. Most samples contaminated with *Campylobacter jejuni* yielded low counts. Furthermore, we observed that the selective agents added to the culture media do not completely inhibit the growth of contaminants. Our data demonstrate that *Campylobacter jejuni* is present in chicken carcass slaughtered in Minas Gerais and these results may be useful for risk assessment studies. Financial support Fundação Araucária and Fapemig.