

THE NATION'S JAILS

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THE NATION'S JAILS

**A report on the census of jails
from the 1972 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails**

May 1975

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service**

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PREFACE

This report on the Nation's jails presents information on jail facilities, services, and programs derived from an institutional census of jails conducted in the summer of 1972 for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration by the U.S. Bureau of the Census as part of the Survey of Inmates of Local Jails. A second report, based on the inmate survey, will treat the socioeconomic characteristics of the country's jail population.

As defined for this study, a jail is a locally administered institution that has authority to retain adults for 48 hours or longer. The "intake point for the entire criminal justice system," the local jail is used both as a detention center for persons facing criminal charges and, along with prisons, as a correctional facility for those serving sentences.

The description of jails in this report is based entirely on information from the tables in Appendix I.

CONTENTS

	Page
I. Preface.....	iii
II. General Findings.....	1
Location and size.....	1
Physical facilities.....	4
Separation of inmates.....	5
Meal services.....	6
Medical and recreational facilities.....	7
Employees.....	8
Social and rehabilitative programs.....	12
III. Methodology.....	17
IV. Glossary of Terms.....	19
Appendix I. Data Tables.....	21
Appendix II. Form SIJ-22. Survey of Inmates of Local Jails: Institutional Questionnaire.....	49

TABLES

Text

A. Number of jails and jail inmates, by geographic region.....	1
B. Number of jails, by geographic region and size of jail.....	2
C. Percent of jails with radios, television sets, and record players, by size of jail.....	8
D. Number of jail employees, by geographic region.....	9
E. Number and percent of jails having work-release and weekend sentence programs, by size of jail.....	15
F. Number and percent of jails having work-release and weekend sentence programs, by geographic region.....	15

Appendix I

1. Number of jails, by State and size of jail.....	22
2. Number of jail inmates and jail employees, by State.....	23
3. Number of jails, by type of physical facility and size of jail.....	25
4. Number of jails with selected types of inmate quarters, by size of jail.....	26
5. Number of jails, by type of drunk tank amenity and size of jail.....	27
6. Number of jails with special detention arrangements for selected types of inmates, by type of arrangement and size of jail.....	28
7. Number of jails, by meal services and size of jail.....	29
8. Number of jails, by type of medical facility and size of jail.....	30

	Page
9. Number of jails with medical facilities, by State and size of jail.....	31
10. Number of jails, by type of recreational facility and size of jail.....	32
11. Number of jails with recreational facilities, by State and size of jail.....	33
12. Number of jail employees, by type of employee and size of jail.....	34
13. Number of jails, by type of custodial officer and number of full-time employees.....	35
14. Number of jails, by type of custodial officer and State.....	36
15. Number of jails with selected types of professional employees, by size of jail.....	37
16. Number of professional employees of local jails, by type of employee and State.....	38
17. Number of jails providing federally funded rehabilitative programs or services for inmates during incarceration, by type of program or service and size of jail.....	39
18. Number of jails referring inmates to federally funded rehabilitative programs or services at release, by type of program or service and size of jail.....	40
19. Number of jails with other rehabilitative programs or services, by type of program or service and size of jail.....	41
20. Number of jails with other rehabilitative programs or services operated from outside, by type of program or service and size of jail.....	42
21. Number of jails operating their own rehabilitative programs or services, by type of program or service and size of jail.....	43
22. Number of jails with other rehabilitative programs or services, by type of program or service, type of personnel utilized, and size of jail.....	44
23. Number of jails with non-federally sponsored vocational training programs, by type of program and size of jail.....	46
24. Number of jails with work-release programs, by State and size of jail.....	47
25. Number of jails with weekend sentence programs, by State and size of jail.....	48

GENERAL FINDINGS

Local units of government throughout the United States operated 3,921 jails at midyear 1972, a decrease of 116, or 3 percent, in the number recorded in the National Jail Census of March 15, 1970. These jails housed 141,588 inmates, an average of about 36 per facility, compared with approximately 40 per facility in 1970. Of the total number of jails in operation in 1972, 2,901, or roughly three out of every four, were small institutions, accommodating 20 or fewer inmates. Medium-sized facilities, i.e., those with inmate populations between 21 and 249, numbered 907. The remaining 113 jails, accounting for 3 percent of the total, were large facilities, holding 250 or more inmates.

LOCATION AND SIZE

The largest number of jails was in the South, the smallest number in the Northeast. In fact, jails in the 16 southern States and the District of Columbia, which at midyear 1972 collectively held 39 percent of the Nation's jail population, constituted 48 percent of all jails in the United States. Jails in the Northeast, while accommodating 19 percent of all jail inmates, accounted for only 6 percent of the total. The North Central Region held 17 percent of the Nation's jail inmate population in 29 percent of the country's jails; the corresponding proportions for the West were 25 percent and 17 percent (Table A).

Table A. Number of jails and jail inmates, by geographic region

Region	Number of jails	Number of inmates	Number of inmates per 100,000 population
Total	3,921	141,588	68
Northeast	231	27,362	55
North Central	1,153	23,516	41
South	1,865	55,461	85
West	672	35,249	98

These region-to-region contrasts in the number of jails and in the size of the inmate population result in large measure from factors not

assessed in the 1972 canvass. Among these factors are the differential patterns in historical development of State political subdivisions, variation in State laws, and disparate practices in the sentencing of convicted offenders. It is apparent, however, that the region-to-region differences correlate to a considerable degree with the size of jail predominant in a given region. Thus, in the Northeast, where the total number of jails was relatively small compared with the total jail population, the majority of all jails were medium-sized, whereas in all other regions the vast majority were small facilities (Table B). In the West, where, as in the Northeast, the proportion of the total number of

Table B. Number of jails, by geographic region and size of jail

Region	Jails with fewer than 21 inmates	Jails with 21-249 inmates	Jails with 250 or more inmates
Total	2,901	907	113
Northeast	91	117	23
North Central	970	167	16
South	1,356	475	34
West	484	148	40

the Nation's jails was smaller than the percentage share of the total jail population, the number of large jails was greater than in any other region. Proportionate to the total number of jails in each region, however, the Northeast had the most institutions accommodating 250 or more inmates.

On a jail-by-jail basis, the Northeast averaged 118 inmates per local facility, compared with 52 in the West, 30 in the South, and 20 in the North Central Region.

Among the individual States, the five with the most jails—Texas (318), Georgia (239), Florida (164), Ohio (161), and California (152)—accounted for 26 percent of all jails in the United States. With the exception of Ohio, these States, along with New York and Pennsylvania, had 6,000 or more jail inmates each, and together accounted for roughly half of the total jail population at midyear 1972. California's jails

held the largest number of inmates (25,348), or about one out of every six in the country, followed by those in New York, with 15,190. Connecticut, Delaware, and Rhode Island had no locally operated jails; Hawaii and Vermont had but four each.¹

Of the five States identified above as having the largest number of jails, three ranked among the first five in the number of inmates per capita. Excluding the District of Columbia, which, as a wholly metropolitan area, is not comparable with the States, Georgia ranked first, with 132 jail inmates per 100,000 population, followed by California (124), Nevada (123), Florida (110), and South Carolina (90). At the other extreme, Vermont had but one inmate per 100,000 population; Hawaii and Iowa had 15 and 19, respectively.

Small jails constituted at least a majority of total facilities in all but five jurisdictions—California, the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York. Of a total of 16 jails in Massachusetts, only 1 was a small facility. By contrast, only 1 of North Dakota's 47 jails was other than a small institution. As would have been expected, facilities accommodating 250 or more inmates were concentrated in States with one or more large metropolitan centers. California had the largest number of such facilities (30), followed by New York, with 13. Twenty-five other States and the District of Columbia had at least one jail classified as large.

Jails in New York had an average of 200 inmates per facility, the highest figure in the Nation except for the District of Columbia (703). Other States in which the average number of inmates per local jail exceeded 100 were California (167), Massachusetts (115), New Jersey (107), and Maryland (101). In contrast, Vermont had four inmates in four jails, an average of one per institution. Jails in North Dakota housed an average of three inmates each; those in Montana held an average of four.

¹Vermont's four jails are operated by municipalities. Jails formerly operated by other local entities in Vermont became part of the State correctional system before 1972.

PHYSICAL FACILITIES

About three-fifths of all local jails occupied buildings that also served as the county courthouse, the sheriff's office, or the local police station. Another one-third were located in separate structures, and the remainder were housed in a variety of other types of quarters or failed to report on the location of their facilities. As would have been expected, the larger the size of the facility, the more likely it was to have been housed in a separate structure. Approximately 58 percent of all large jails had their own separate building or buildings, compared with 39 percent of medium-sized jails and 31 percent of small jails.

Local jails confined their inmates in a variety of accommodations: one-inmate cells, two-inmate cells, three- or four-inmate cells, and dormitories.² Of the 3,683 jails that reported on accommodations, 47 percent had at least some one-inmate cells, 57 percent had some two-inmate cells, 50 percent had some three- or four-inmate cells, and 52 percent had at least one dormitory. As is obvious, a sizable number of jails had more than one type of accommodation; some undoubtedly provided all four types. The larger the jail, the more likely it contained at least some one-inmate cells. Thus, 73 percent of the larger jails had such accommodations, compared with 58 percent of the medium-sized facilities and 42 percent of the small institutions. Large jails were also most apt to have at least one dormitory; medium-sized facilities were more likely than small jails to have a dormitory. Relatively fewer large institutions had three- and four-inmate cells than either small or medium-sized jails.

Roughly 44 percent of all jails in the United States had at least one drunk tank, that is, a dormitory-like accommodation in which inebriated persons are confined, often for their own protection, to sober up. The proportion for small jails was 42 percent; it was 52 percent for medium-sized institutions and 27 percent for large jails. The relatively small

²The term "dormitory" can often apply to an area containing cells.

proportion of large jails with drunk tanks probably reflects the fact that the large facilities generally are located in the more populous communities, where other types of facilities, such as detoxification centers, are used to confine drunk persons. Although a majority of all jails with drunk tanks equipped these accommodations with such amenities as heat, light, ventilation, beds or mattresses, toilets, and drinking fountains or water taps, these amenities were not universal. In fact, none of these amenities was available in drunk tanks in 19 jails. Drunk tanks were heated and lighted in 93 percent of the 1,711 jails with such accommodations. They had toilets in 86 percent, drinking fountains or water taps in 80 percent, windows or a fan in 74 percent, beds or mattresses in 60 percent, a seating space in 50 percent, showers in 38 percent, and air conditioning in 26 percent. Drunk tanks in small jails were more likely to have had beds or mattresses than those in either medium-sized jails or large jails; drunk tanks in medium-sized facilities were most apt to have had seating space. Otherwise, the likelihood of drunk tanks having been equipped with amenities increased with the size of the jail.

SEPARATION OF INMATES

Local jails followed diverse practices in separating specific types of inmates from the general jail population. Irrespective of size, almost all jails that held juveniles usually confined them separately from adults. Only 79 customarily mixed their juvenile and adult inmates; four-fifths of these were small jails, but included among the number were three large institutions—one each in Missouri, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

About 9 out of every 10 jails that accepted mental patients awaiting commitment normally segregated them from other inmates. This practice was common among jails of all sizes. Among the 240 jails that did not separate mental patients from the general jail population were 6 large facilities—2 in Texas and 1 each in Arizona, California, Florida, and Missouri.

Jails in the United States were about equally divided between those that customarily separated drunks and traffic offenders from the general

inmate population and those that did not. Medium-sized facilities were more likely to follow a practice of separation than either small or large jails.

Of 3,408 jails that reported whether or not they separated pretrial inmates from sentenced prisoners, 41 percent usually followed a policy of segregation. The proportion was 37 percent in small jails, 51 percent in medium-sized institutions, and 66 percent in large facilities. About 26 percent of all jails also normally separated first offenders from repeat offenders; the proportion was roughly identical in jails of all sizes.

Only a minority of jails operated work-release programs (see p. 14). Of those that did, 1,311 reported on their procedures for holding participants in work-release programs. Approximately 55 percent of these confined participants apart from other inmates. The proportion was 47 percent for small jails, 71 percent for medium-sized institutions, and 76 percent for large jails.

MEAL SERVICES

In 2,753 jails, representing approximately 70 percent of all jails, meals served to inmates were prepared in the jail, whereas in 1,135 other jails the meals were prepared elsewhere and brought in. The remaining jails either failed to report where their meals were prepared or, in the case of two small jails, indicated that no meals were provided to their inmates. Only in small jails was it fairly common practice for the sheriff or chief jailer to have arranged for meals to be brought in, 37 percent of the small facilities having used this arrangement. In only 5 of the 113 large jails were meals brought in; in only 47 of the 907 medium-sized institutions was this practice followed.

Excluding the 2 jails in which no meals were served, 3,876 institutions reported on the frequency with which their inmates were fed. Of these, 2,628, or slightly more than two-thirds, served meals three or more times daily, whereas 1,241 fed their inmates twice a day. In the remaining seven jails, only one meal a day was provided; these seven were all small facilities. With but two exceptions, large jails served at least

three meals a day; 86 percent of the medium-sized institutions and 61 percent of the small jails also followed this practice.

Of 3,885 jails that reported on the type of meal served to inmates, all but 45 (38 small jails and 7 medium-sized facilities) indicated that a hot meal was served at least once a day. In the 45, no hot meals were served.

Meals were served exclusively in dining halls in 12 percent of the Nation's jails and solely in cells in another 59 percent. About 17 percent of the jails used both dining halls and cells; 10 percent had other arrangements. Information on the remaining 2 percent was not reported. Meals were served exclusively in cells in two-thirds of the small jails and in slightly more than two-fifths of the medium-sized jails. In contrast, only 17 percent of the large jails followed this practice. Large institutions were more apt to have a dining hall than either small or medium-sized jails.

MEDICAL AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

One out of every eight jails had some sort of in-house medical facility, although in relative terms such facilities were commonplace only in large institutions. Fewer than 5 percent of the small jails and about 30 percent of medium-sized jails possessed in-house medical facilities. About 86 percent of the large jails had infirmaries, compared with 27 percent of the medium-sized jails and 2 percent of the small jails. Three out of every five large jails had infirmaries with beds.

Slightly more than three-fifths of all jails provided their inmates with some form of recreational opportunity or entertainment, but such diversion was quite restricted except in large institutions and was totally lacking in 1,308 small jails and 187 medium-sized jails. It was also lacking in three large jails, one each in Georgia, Indiana, and Ohio.

Almost three-fourths of all large jails had an exercise yard. The proportions for small and medium-sized jails were 10 percent and 30 percent, respectively. Sports equipment was available in 70 percent of the large jails, but in only 26 percent of the medium-sized institutions and in but 3 percent of the small jails. The percent of jails with radios,

television sets, and record players is shown in Table C. Facilities for showing motion pictures were available in half of all large jails, in one-tenth of medium-sized institutions, and in less than 1 percent of all small jails.

Table C. Percent of jails with radios, television sets, and record players, by size of jail

Item	All jails	Jails with fewer than 21 inmates	Jails with 21-249 inmates	Jails with 250 or more inmates
Radio	50	44	66	79
Television set	25	15	51	88
Record player	7	4	13	19

EMPLOYEES

Locally operated jails in the United States employed 44,298 persons at midyear 1972. Of these, 39,627, or 89 percent, were full-time employees and the remainder worked part time. For all jails, the average number of employees, both full-time and part-time, was 11. It was 4 in small jails, 17 in medium-sized facilities, and 145 in large institutions. Small jails were more likely to have employed part-time workers than either medium-sized or large facilities. At midyear 1972, about 21 percent of all employees of small jails worked part time only; proportions for medium-sized and large jails were 10 percent and 3 percent, respectively.

As would have been expected, the South, with the most jails, also had the largest number of persons employed in local jails. It was followed, in order, by the Northeast, the North Central Region, and the West (Table D). The average number of employees per jail, however, was lower in the South than in each of the other regions. Southern jails averaged 8 employees per facility at midyear 1972, compared with 9 in the North Central Region, 13 in the West, and 47 in the Northeast. The figure for the Northeast in large measure reflected the fact that jails in that region were both fewer in number than those elsewhere and typically larger, housing more inmates per facility.

Table D. Number of jail employees, by geographic region

Region	Number of employees	Percent of total employees	Number of inmates per employee
Northeast	10,948	25	2.5
North Central	9,853	22	2.4
South	14,916	34	3.7
West	8,581	19	4.1

Among the 50 States, New York had the largest number of local jail employees (5,468), followed by California, with 4,815. Other States with 2,000 or more persons employed in local jails were Florida, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Vermont, with 21 employees in 4 municipal jails, had the fewest, followed by Alaska, with 53. Hawaii, Maine, New Hampshire, Utah, and Wyoming were other States with fewer than 200 local jail employees. An average of 72 employees per jail was recorded for New York; New Jersey had an average of 62 and Massachusetts had 61. At the other extreme, local jails in Arkansas, Kentucky, Montana, Nebraska, and South Dakota averaged four employees per facility.

Nationally, the ratio of inmates to jail employees, both full-time and part-time, was 3.2 to 1. There were 2.4 inmates per employee in jails in the North Central Region, 2.5 in the Northeast, 3.7 in the South, and 4.1 in the West. Among the States, the ratio of inmates to employees fluctuated widely. In both North Dakota and Vermont, the number of local jail employees at midyear 1972 exceeded the number of inmates in local jails. On the other hand, the ratio of inmates to employees was at least 5 to 1 in Arizona and California jails.

Of the total number of persons employed by local jails throughout the United States, 46 percent were custodial personnel, i.e., guards and jailers; 27 percent were administrative staff; and 17 percent were engaged in clerical or maintenance functions. The remainder were mainly specialized personnel, such as medical doctors. Only 7 percent of the custodial, administrative, and clerical or maintenance employees, considered as a group, were part-time workers, whereas 40 percent of the specialized staff worked less than full time.

Local jails followed diverse practices with regard to whether or not their custodial personnel were sworn police officers. Of 3,383 jails that supplied information concerning sworn personnel on their custodial staff, 46 percent had no sworn officers, and 11 percent had some. In the remaining jails, all custodial personnel were sworn law enforcement officials. Jails with fewer than 5 full-time employees and those with 80 or more were about equally divided between those with at least some sworn personnel and those with none. Jails with between 5 and 79 full-time staff members were more likely to have had some sworn personnel among their custodial staff than to have had none.³

Relatively few jails employed such specialized staff members as medical doctors, nurses, psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, and teachers. As would have been expected, the size of the jail, measured by the number of confined inmates, was a significant factor in whether or not such personnel were employed. For example, 84 percent of all large jails employed a medical doctor, full-time or part-time, compared with 38 percent of all medium-sized jails and 10 percent of all small jails.

Medical doctors were the most commonly employed of the specialized personnel. Nonetheless, only 744 of the Nation's 3,921 jails, or 19 percent of the total, had a medical doctor on their staff. Furthermore, of the 1,063 physicians so employed by these jails, only 34 percent served on a full-time basis. Even in large jails, medical doctors were likely to be part-time personnel. New York had the largest number of medical doctors working in local jails (178), followed by California (74).

Although a majority of the 747 nurses employed by local jails in the United States worked full time, only 229 jails, or about 6 percent of the total, employed such personnel. The proportion was 2 percent for small

³Many jails, especially the smaller ones, operate with sworn police officers serving the jail on a rotating basis. Some of these officers may have been reported as full-time employees even though they worked only part time in the jail.

jails, 11 percent for medium-sized institutions, and 68 percent for large facilities. Jails in California employed a total of 177 nurses; those in New York, 145. None of the jails in Alaska, Arkansas, Maine, West Virginia, or Wyoming employed nurses.

Other than medical doctors and nurses there was no other type of specialized professional person employed in as many as 5 percent of the country's jails. Even the large jails were much less likely than not to have psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, or teachers on their staff.

Psychiatrists served as staff members in 114 jails, or in approximately 3 percent of all jails in the United States. They were employed, either full time or part time, in 1 of every 90 small jails, in 1 of every 17 medium-sized institutions, and in 1 of every 4 large facilities. The 114 jails employed a total of 166 psychiatrists, of whom about three-fourths worked on a part-time basis only. New York jails employed 45 of the 166; New Jersey jails, 20. Jails in no other State accounted for as many as 10, and there were no psychiatrists on the staff of any jail in Alaska, Indiana, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming.

A total of 95 jails had a psychologist on their staff. All together, these jails employed 137 psychologists, of whom roughly one-half worked full time. Although only 30 of the 113 large jails included psychologists on their staff, these 30 collectively employed 64 of the 137. In contrast, the 21 small jails having a psychologist employed 22, and the 43 medium-sized facilities employed 51. Taken as a whole, jails in New York had the largest single number of psychologists (27), followed by those in the District of Columbia (15) and Illinois (11). None of the jails in 16 States employed psychologists.

Social workers were found in 56 small jails, 79 medium-sized institutions, and 47 large facilities. Together, these 182 jails employed a total of 487 social workers, about two-thirds of whom were full-time employees. Almost half of all social workers employed by U.S. jails (and more than half of the full-time employees) worked in those jails accommodating 250 or more inmates. Collectively, jails in the District of

Columbia employed more social workers (47) than those in any other jurisdiction. Jails in New York employed a total of 43, as did those in Pennsylvania; those in Missouri employed 41. No social workers were reported among employees of jails in Alaska, Idaho, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Vermont.

One hundred thirty-six local jails employed academic teachers. This number represented 3 percent of all jails. The proportion was 35 percent for large jails, 9 percent for medium-sized facilities, and less than 1 percent for small jails. Collectively, the 136 jails employed a total of 367 academic teachers, of whom 48 percent were full-time employees. Pennsylvania's jails reported a total of 73 academic teachers; New York's, a total of 50. There were no academic teachers employed in any jail in 21 States. Vocational teachers were reported in but 78 jails throughout the country. All together, these 78 jails employed 209 vocational teachers, of whom about 7 out of every 10 worked full time. California had the largest number (21) of vocational teachers working in local jails. It was followed by Mississippi and New Jersey, each with 17. In 22 States, not a single jail reported vocational teachers on their staff.

SOCIAL AND REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMS

Social and rehabilitative programs or services, some funded by the Federal Government and some sponsored by a variety of other entities, were provided in various combinations in the Nation's jails. However, such programs and services, except for religious worship, were offered in only a small proportion of jails. Consequently, only a fraction of the total jail population had access to them.

All together, 16 specific activities, and other activities of a miscellaneous nature, were identified as funded by the Federal Government; most were in the field of manpower training and support. A total of 475 jails, or 12 percent of the total, offered one or more of these activities, with the likelihood of jails providing them rising as the size of the institution increased. Thus, 51 percent of the Nation's large jails conducted at least one program funded by the Federal Government, compared with 26 percent of the medium-sized facilities and 6 percent of the small

institutions. Of the 16 specific programs, adult basic education was the most commonly offered, although provided in only 215 jails, or 5 percent of the total. Vocational training, conducted in 135, was the second most commonly provided of the federally financed programs.

A total of 635 jails, presumably including many of those that offered federally funded programs for inmates, at release referred their previously incarcerated prisoners to comparable federally financed programs outside the jail setting. Again, the larger the jail, the more likely it was to follow a practice of referral.

Programs or services sponsored by entities other than the Federal Government were offered in 2,646 jails, or approximately two-thirds of the total. Religious services were provided in almost three-fifths of all jails, but no other single type of program was found in as many as half of all jails, and many were conducted in only a relative handful. Except in the field of vocational training, the Nation's jails relied heavily on extramural local entities, such as churches, civic groups, schools, and service organizations, to operate these programs or services.

Religious services were conducted in 49 percent of all small jails, in 85 percent of the medium-sized facilities, and in 89 percent of all large institutions. In about one-fourth of the jails providing for religious worship, the service was sponsored by the jails themselves; in the remainder it was supplied by a group or groups outside the institution. Small jails depended most heavily on this outside support for their religious services, only 13 percent sponsoring their own worship observances. In contrast, roughly three of every five large institutions provided for their own religious services.

Alcoholic treatment programs were found in 35 percent of all jails. The proportion in small jails was 30 percent; it was 49 percent in medium-sized facilities and 66 percent in large institutions. Thirteen percent of the jails with an alcoholic treatment program conducted their own programs; in the remainder it was operated by entities outside the jail. Even among large institutions, a majority relied on outside sponsorship or assistance.

Slightly more than one-fourth of all jails operated some sort of drug addiction program. Such programs were provided in 20 percent of the small jails, 40 percent of the medium-sized facilities, and 68 percent of the large institutions. The pattern of sponsorship for drug addiction treatment programs essentially was the same as that for alcoholic treatment programs.

A total of 678 jails offered group counseling programs, 542 provided vocational training, 491 supplied job development and placement services, 419 furnished remedial education programs, 348 offered assessments of vocational potentials, and 226 provided prevocational training. None of these programs or services was found in as many as one-fifth of the Nation's jails. Except for programs of group counseling and remedial education, they were not provided even in a majority of the large jails.

Community volunteers were the mainstays of social and rehabilitative programs or services, predominating in jails of all sizes. Nearly two-thirds of the jails that reported on the types of persons used in conducting these programs or services indicated that they relied solely on volunteers. About 4 percent reported that ex-offenders were used exclusively in such activities; in the remainder, both community volunteers and ex-offenders were utilized. However, about one-fourth of all jails providing social and rehabilitative programs or services failed to report on the type of person used in conducting these programs or services.

As indicated earlier, 542 jails provided some sort of a vocational training program. Ten percent of the small jails offered such training, compared with 23 percent of the medium-sized facilities and 43 percent of the large institutions. Slightly more than one-half of all jails conducting vocational training operated their own programs. Irrespective of the size of the jail, the most commonly offered vocational training was that preparing inmates for jobs as craftsmen.

In addition to conducting institution-based social and rehabilitative programs, some jails allowed selected sentenced inmates to spend part of their time working in the community. Slightly more than two-fifths of all jails sponsored such work-release programs (Table E), which are designed to enable sentenced inmates to hold outside jobs while spending

nonworking hours in confinement. The practice serves not only as a means of facilitating the inmates' eventual reintegration into the community, but also enables family breadwinners to continue to provide support for their dependents. Size of jail was not an especially significant factor in whether or not a particular facility operated a work-release program.

Table E. Number and percent of jails having work-release and weekend sentence programs, by size of jail

Size of jail	Work-release program		Weekend sentence program	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All jails	1,665	42	1,821	46
Fewer than 21 inmates	1,182	41	1,256	43
21-249 inmates	434	48	498	55
250 or more inmates	49	43	67	59

A related practice, namely allowing some sentenced inmates to serve their time on weekends, was permitted by 46 percent of the Nation's jails. Medium-sized and large jails were more likely than small institutions to follow this practice. In relative terms, more jails in the West and the Northeast had work-release programs than those in the South. Jails in the West were the most likely of all to have adopted a weekend sentence program (Table F).

Table F. Number and percent of jails having work-release and weekend sentence programs, by geographic region

Region	Work-release program		Weekend sentence program	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Northeast	127	55	91	39
North Central	559	48	634	55
South	603	32	676	36
West	376	56	420	63

All jails in Alaska and New Hampshire had work-release programs; such programs also were operated in at least four out of every five jails in Arizona, Maine, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. At the other extreme, only 19

percent of South Carolina's jails had work-release programs, and the proportion in New York was 22 percent. Allowing selected sentenced inmates to serve their time on weekends was a practice followed in all of Alaska's jails and in four out of every five jails in Idaho, New Hampshire, and Washington. Jails in the District of Columbia and Vermont did not follow this practice; only 18 percent of those in Mississippi did.

METHODOLOGY

For inquiry into the status of the Nation's jails, the Survey of Inmates of Local Jails employed an institutional questionnaire (SIJ-22) designed to elicit directly from the authorities of each jail specific data on physical facilities, staff personnel, and programs conducted for inmates.

The institutional questionnaire was sent to all locally operated jails that had been identified in the 1970 National Jail Census as authorized to confine inmates for 48 hours or more. Excluded, as in 1970, were Federal and State correctional institutions; facilities used exclusively for juveniles; drunk tanks, lockups, and other accommodations that retain persons for less than 2 full days; and State-operated jails, such as those in Alaska and Connecticut. Hospitals for the criminally insane were also omitted. An individual facility, such as a jail farm or annex that was administratively dependent upon a parent institution, was considered a separate jail only if it was located at a separate geographic site and held inmates for 48 hours or more.

Mailed early in June 1972, the institutional questionnaire contained items relating to the number of inmates held, types of accommodations, the procedures for segregating certain types of inmates, the number of different types of staff personnel, and selected facilities, services, and programs. Followup requests to nonresponding institutions were mailed late in June and again in July. In October, half of those jails with fewer than 250 inmates still not responding were selected for telephone contact, and those few institutions with 250 or more inmates that had not replied were visited by field interviewers. After completing these procedures, replies were still lacking from 334 institutions, all of them jails with fewer than 250 inmates. These institutions represented 8.5 percent of all jails in operation in the summer of 1972. The data file was weighted with a noninterview adjustment to account for these jails.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Administrative personnel: Includes the Chief Jailer (or Sheriff or Chief of Police) and any of his deputies or assistants.

Clerical and maintenance personnel: Includes typists, secretaries, janitors, cooks, groundskeepers, etc.

Custodial officers: Includes guards and jailers.

Jail: Any individual facility operated by a unit of local government (that is, a municipality or township with a 1970 population of 1,000 or more persons, or a county) for the detention or correction of adults suspected or convicted of a crime. Hospitals for the criminally insane are not included. Detention authority is defined as a minimum of 48-hours duration.

A lower limit of 1,000 population for cities and townships was set because few smaller places have jails that hold persons for 48 hours or more. In the course of the 1970 National Jail Census, no townships of any size were identified that had jails meeting this 48-hour criterion.

Large jail: An institution accommodating 250 or more inmates.

Medium-sized jail: An institution accommodating 21-249 inmates.

Part-time jail employees: Persons who spend part of their time on other duties, such as police duties, or on other work not connected with the jail.

Regions: The Northeast consists of the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The North Central Region is made up of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

The South consists of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

The West includes Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Small jail: An institution accommodating 20 or fewer inmates.

Sworn officers: Employees with full or limited powers of arrest.

Selected U.S. Government-funded programs

Community Action Program (CAP): Conducts antipoverty developmental programs.

Concentrated Employment Program (CEP): Refers the unemployed to jobs and maintains supportive services.

Job Corps: Offers vocational training and employment on special projects for unemployed youths.

Job Opportunity in the Business Sector (JOBS): Provides job opportunities and vocational training for the unemployed.

Manpower Development Training Act (MDTA): Establishes classes in occupational training, remedial education, and supportive services for the unemployed.

Public Service Careers: Provides employment in Federal, State and local government agencies for disadvantaged persons.

Operation Mainstream: Offers vocational training and work experience for unemployed adults in towns and rural areas.

Special Impact: Operates development projects in low-income communities.

Work Incentive (WIN): Trains and employs members of families receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

**APPENDIX I
DATA TABLES**

Table 1. Number of jails, by State and size of jail

State	All jails	Jails with fewer than 21 inmates	Jails with 21-249 inmates	Jails with 250 or more inmates
Total	3,921	2,901	907	113
Alabama	107	70	36	1
Alaska	7	6	1	0
Arizona	38	21	14	3
Arkansas	104	92	12	0
California	152	59	63	30
Colorado	70	65	10	1
Connecticut*	...	...	...	...
Delaware*	...	0	2	4
District of Columbia	6	97	59	8
Florida	164	164	72	3
Georgia	239	3	1	0
Hawaii	4	51	8	0
Idaho	59	83	18	2
Illinois	103	72	17	0
Indiana	90	82	8	0
Iowa	90	110	13	0
Kansas	123	117	19	1
Kentucky	137	63	33	2
Louisiana	98	9	5	0
Maine	14	11	10	1
Maryland	22	1	13	2
Massachusetts	16	59	27	3
Michigan	89	67	9	0
Minnesota	76	81	17	0
Mississippi	98	126	12	3
Missouri	141	63	3	0
Montana	66	95	5	0
Nebraska	100	20	4	0
Nevada	24	7	4	3
New Hampshire	11	6	24	0
New Jersey	33	27	12	0
New Mexico	39	23	40	13
New York	76	63	34	1
North Carolina	98	46	1	5
North Dakota	47	114	42	1
Ohio	161	89	17	1
Oklahoma	107	52	12	5
Oregon	65	41	31	...
Pennsylvania	77	...	...	0
Rhode Island*	...	59	38	0
South Carolina	97	55	2	0
South Dakota	57	82	30	3
Tennessee	115	259	52	7
Texas	318	30	2	1
Utah	33	4	0	0
Vermont	4	64	30	2
Virginia	96	56	16	4
Washington	76	45	14	0
West Virginia	59	61	13	0
Wisconsin	76	31	2	0
Wyoming	33			

*No locally operated jails.

Table 2. Number of jail inmates and jail employees, by State

State	Number of inmates	Inmates per 100,000 population	Number of employees		Ratio of inmates to employees	
			Total	Part-time	Total employees	Full-time employees
Total	141,588	68.0	44,298	39,627	3.2	3.6
Alabama	2,972	84.4	770	676	3.9	4.4
Alaska	87	26.8	53	42	1.6	2.1
Arizona	1,754	89.4	351	300	5.0	5.9
Arkansas	941	46.9	407	326	2.3	2.9
California	25,348	124.2	4,815	4,505	5.3	5.6
Colorado	1,427	60.4	532	479	2.7	3.0
Connecticut*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware*	...	...	...	...	...	...
District of Columbia	4,215	560.5	1,131	1,122	3.7	3.8
Florida	8,104	110.3	2,202	2,028	4.0	4.0
Georgia	6,243	131.9	1,643	1,446	3.8	4.3
Hawaii	124	15.2	88	73	1.4	1.7
Idaho	411	54.4	271	202	1.5	2.0
Illinois	4,894	43.5	1,772	1,598	2.8	3.1
Indiana	2,017	38.2	647	599	3.1	3.4
Iowa	537	18.6	416	334	1.3	1.6
Kansas	870	38.4	587	454	1.5	1.9
Kentucky	1,896	57.4	589	488	3.2	3.9
Louisiana	3,340	89.4	839	778	4.0	4.3
Maine	247	24.1	110	92	2.2	2.7
Maryland	2,218	54.8	714	667	3.1	3.3
Massachusetts	1,847	31.9	977	926	1.9	2.0
Michigan	4,148	46.0	1,296	1,159	3.2	3.6
Minnesota	1,071	27.6	586	489	1.8	2.2
Mississippi	1,498	66.4	504	448	3.0	3.3
Missouri	2,246	47.3	1,010	82	2.1	2.2
Montana	281	39.2	1,231	191	2.2	1.5

Table 2. Number of jail inmates and jail employees, by State—continued

State	Number of inmates	Inmates per 100,000 population	Number of employees			Ratio of inmates to employees	
			Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total employees	Full-time employees
Nebraska	742	48.6	443	351	92	1.7	2.1
Nevada	656	123.1	272	223	49	2.4	2.9
New Hampshire	283	36.6	160	126	34	1.8	2.3
New Jersey	3,517	47.9	2,043	1,914	129	1.7	1.8
New Mexico	899	83.6	279	255	24	3.2	3.5
New York	15,190	82.7	5,468	5,092	376	2.8	3.0
North Carolina	2,455	47.0	667	603	63	3.7	4.1
North Dakota	125	19.7	213	189	24	0.6	0.7
Ohio	4,804	44.8	1,898	1,592	306	2.5	3.0
Oklahoma	1,808	68.7	625	547	78	2.9	3.3
Oregon	1,185	54.2	486	398	88	2.4	3.0
Pennsylvania	6,274	52.7	2,169	1,922	236	2.9	3.2
Rhode Island*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	2,424	90.2	706	608	97	3.4	4.0
South Dakota	295	43.4	206	168	38	1.4	1.8
Tennessee	3,372	82.8	787	720	67	4.3	4.7
Texas	9,802	84.5	2,112	1,807	305	4.6	5.4
Utah	475	42.1	178	134	44	2.7	3.5
Vermont	4	0.9	21	5	16	0.2	0.8
Virginia	3,119	65.5	949	872	77	3.3	3.6
Washington	2,410	70.5	834	736	98	2.9	3.3
West Virginia	1,054	58.7	271	239	32	3.9	4.4
Wisconsin	1,767	39.0	697	532	165	2.5	3.3
Wyoming	192	55.5	193	150	43	1.0	1.3

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Ratio of inmates to population based on Bureau of the Census population estimates as of July 1, 1972.

*No locally operated jails.

Table 3. Number of jails, by type of physical facility and size of jail

Type of physical facility	All jails	Jails with fewer than 21 inmates	Jails with 21-249 inmates	Jails with 250 or more inmates
Total	3,921	2,901	907	113
In police station, sheriff's office, or courthouse	2,385	1,863	486	36
In separate structure	1,317	902	351	65
Other	113	65	41	7
Not available	106	71	30	5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Table 4. Number of jails with selected types of inmate quarters, by size of jail

Type of inmate quarters	All jails	Jails with fewer than 21 inmates	Jails with 21-249 inmates	Jails with 250 or more inmates
One-inmate cells	1,717	1,153	489	76
Two-inmate cells	2,097	1,630	417	49
Three- or four-inmate cells	1,857	1,393	433	30
Dormitories*	1,924	1,190	646	88

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. The aggregate number of jails with specific types of inmate quarters exceeds the total number of jails because a jail may have more than one type of inmate quarters.
*The term "dormitory" can often apply to an area containing cells.

Table 5. Number of jails, by type of drunk tank amenity and size of jail

Type of amenity	All jails	Jails with fewer than 21 inmates	Jails with 21-249 inmates	Jails with 250 or more inmates
Total	3,921	2,901	907	113
Jails with a drunk tank	1,711	1,207	472	31
Beds or mattresses	1,027	767	248	12
Seating space (other than beds or mattresses)	861	558	287	16
Operating toilet(s)	1,466	1,004	431	30
Operating shower(s)	642	457	177	8
Drinking water always available	1,369	939	400	30
Heat	1,585	1,116	438	31
Light(s)	1,594	1,115	447	31
Air conditioning	438	294	127	17
Ventilation—windows and/or fan	1,265	883	357	24
None of the above	19	13	6	0
Not available	15	13	2	0
Jails without a drunk tank	2,210	1,693	435	82

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. The aggregate number of jails with specific drunk tank amenities exceeds the total number of jails having a drunk tank because a jail may have more than one type of amenity.

Table 6. Number of jails with special detention arrangements for selected types of inmates, by type of arrangement and size of jail

Type of arrangement (by selected types of inmates)	All jails	Jails with fewer than 21 inmates	Jails with 21-249 inmates	Jails with 250 or more inmates
Total	3,921	2,901	907	113
Pretrial inmates from sentenced inmates				
Detained separately	1,408	940	396	65
Not detained separately	2,088	1,598	376	34
Not available or not applicable	513	363	135	14
Bank traffic offenders from all other inmates				
Detained separately	1,801	1,315	442	43
Not detained separately	1,812	1,392	371	49
Not available or not applicable	308	194	94	21
Mental patients from all other inmates				
Detained separately	2,878	2,132	662	85
Not detained separately	240	191	43	2
Not available or not applicable	209	588	199	22
Work-release inmates from all other inmates				
Detained separately	715	430	249	29
Not detained separately	322	483	104	9
Not available or not applicable	2,810	1,282	554	75
First offenders from repeat offenders				
Detained separately	819	629	302	27
Not detained separately	2,612	1,912	629	77
Not available or not applicable	322	294	85	9
Juveniles from all other inmates				
Detained separately	1,229	1,092	672	66
Not detained separately	79	64	12	3
Not available or not applicable	613	345	223	44

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Table 7. Number of jails, by meal services and size of jail

Meal services	All jails	Jails with fewer than 21 inmates	Jails with 21-249 inmates	Jails with 250 or more inmates
Total	3,921	2,901	907	113
Where prepared				
Prepared at jail	2,753	1,794	653	106
Brought in	1,135	1,083	47	5
No meals served	2	2	0	0
Not available	30	21	7	2
Frequency of service				
Once daily	7	7	0	0
Twice daily	1,241	1,113	126	2
Three or more times daily	2,628	1,747	772	107
No meals served	2	2	0	0
Not available	42	31	9	2
Type of meal served				
Hot meal at least once a day	2,840	2,036	693	111
No hot meals	45	38	7	0
None	2	2	0	0
Not available	34	25	7	2
Place of service				
In dining room	480	233	207	39
In cells	2,317	1,798	390	19
Both dining room and cells	660	453	172	35
Other arrangement	375	239	119	16
No meals served	2	2	0	0
Not available	67	66	13	3

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Table 8. Number of jails, by type of medical facility and size of jail

Type of medical facility	All jails	Jails with fewer than 21 inmates	Jails with 21-249 inmates	Jails with 250 or more inmates
Total	3,921	2,901	907	113
With medical facility	480	111	270	99
Infirmery with beds	222	33	119	70
Infirmery without beds	175	22	126	27
Other	84	56	26	2
Without medical facility	3,380	2,750	620	10
Not available	61	40	17	4

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Table 9. Number of jails with medical facilities, by State and size of jail

State	All jails	Jails with fewer than 21 inmates	Jails with 21-249 inmates	Jails with 250 or more inmates
Total	480	111	270	99
Alabama	9	3	5	1
Alaska	0	0	0	X
Arizona	3	2	0	1
Arkansas	3	3	0	X
California	54	3	25	26
Colorado	3	0	2	1
Connecticut*	...	...	...	...
Delaware*	...	...	...	...
District of Columbia	6	X	2	4
Florida	30	7	15	8
Georgia	36	12	24	1
Hawaii	1	0	1	X
Idaho	1	0	1	X
Illinois	9	2	5	2
Indiana	8	0	7	1
Iowa	2	0	2	X
Kansas	3	1	2	X
Kentucky	18	11	6	1
Louisiana	12	6	4	2
Maine	2	0	2	X
Maryland	8	0	7	1
Massachusetts	9	0	7	2
Michigan	14	1	10	3
Minnesota	9	3	6	X
Mississippi	2	2	0	X
Missouri	10	3	4	3
Montana	0	0	0	X
Nebraska	2	1	1	X
Nevada	6	2	4	X
New Hampshire	3	1	2	X
New Jersey	21	0	18	3
New Mexico	1	1	0	X
New York	28	3	15	10
North Carolina	24	9	14	1
North Dakota	2	1	1	X
Ohio	18	1	14	3
Oklahoma	6	1	4	1
Oregon	10	5	4	1
Pennsylvania	24	1	18	5
Rhode Island	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	7	1	6	X
South Dakota	0	0	0	X
Tennessee	10	1	6	3
Texas	19	5	9	5
Utah	5	3	1	1
Vermont	0	0	X	X
Virginia	11	3	6	2
Washington	10	2	4	4
West Virginia	1	0	1	X
Wisconsin	16	9	5	2
Wyoming	1	1	0	X

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

*No locally operated jails.

X Not applicable.

Table 10. Number of jails, by type of recreational facility and size of jail

Type of recreational facility	All jails	Jails with fewer than 21 inmates	Jails with 21-249 inmates	Jails with 250 or more inmates
Total	3,921	2,901	907	113
Jails with recreational facilities	2,422	1,592	720	110
Record player	265	125	118	22
Radio	1,960	1,275	596	89
Motion pictures	170	23	91	57
Television set	990	424	467	100
Sports equipment	396	78	239	79
Exercise yard	643	289	272	82
Other	615	396	179	40
Jails without recreational facilities	1,499	1,308	187	3

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. The aggregate number of jails with specific recreational facilities exceeds the total number of jails with recreational amenities because a jail may have more than one type of facility.

Table 11. Number of jails with recreational facilities, by State and size of jail

State	All jails	Jails with fewer than 21 inmates	Jails with 21-249 inmates	Jails with 250 or more inmates
Total	2,422	1,592	720	110
Alabama	44	27	15	1
Alaska	7	6	1	X
Arizona	18	10	5	3
Arkansas	36	29	6	X
California	120	31	59	29
Colorado	44	36	7	1
Connecticut*	...	...	...	...
Delaware*	...	...	...	...
District of Columbia	6	X	2	4
Florida	105	48	49	8
Georgia	137	74	61	2
Hawaii	3	2	1	X
Idaho	35	28	7	X
Illinois	75	57	16	2
Indiana	53	38	15	0
Iowa	69	62	7	X
Kansas	82	69	13	X
Kentucky	82	71	9	1
Louisiana	56	31	23	2
Maine	13	8	5	X
Maryland	18	7	10	1
Massachusetts	16	1	13	2
Michigan	51	32	16	3
Minnesota	58	50	8	X
Mississippi	49	36	13	X
Missouri	93	80	11	3
Montana	47	44	3	X
Nebraska	76	72	4	X
Nevada	18	14	4	X
New Hampshire	11	7	4	X
New Jersey	30	4	23	3
New Mexico	21	13	8	X
New York	72	20	39	13
North Carolina	56	29	25	1
North Dakota	35	34	1	X
Ohio	76	38	34	4
Oklahoma	51	39	11	1
Oregon	40	28	11	1
Pennsylvania	69	33	31	5
Rhode Island*	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	65	35	30	X
South Dakota	39	37	2	X
Tennessee	58	36	20	3
Texas	142	102	33	7
Utah	18	15	2	1
Vermont	3	3	X	X
Virginia	67	40	25	2
Washington	53	33	16	4
West Virginia	25	17	8	X
Wisconsin	62	47	13	2
Wyoming	15	14	1	X

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

*No locally operated jails.

X Not applicable.

Table 12. Number of jail employees, by type of employee and size of jail

Type of employee	All jails	Jails with fewer than 21 inmates	Jails with 21-249 inmates	Jails with 250 or more inmates
Total employees	44,298	12,127	15,837	16,334
Full-time	39,627	9,570	14,218	15,839
Part-time	4,671	2,558	1,619	494
Administrative	12,107	5,512	4,057	2,539
Full-time	11,188	4,811	3,842	2,536
Part-time	919	701	215	3
Custodial	20,338	2,425	7,976	9,937
Full-time	19,127	1,681	7,598	9,848
Part-time	1,210	744	377	89
Clerical/maintenance	7,439	3,058	2,105	2,276
Full-time	6,673	2,465	1,953	2,254
Part-time	766	592	151	22
Academic teacher	367	20	181	166
Full-time	177	9	45	123
Part-time	190	11	136	43
Vocational teacher	209	36	93	80
Full-time	144	18	55	71
Part-time	65	18	38	9
Social worker	487	88	169	229
Full-time	321	45	91	185
Part-time	166	43	78	44
Psychologist	137	22	51	64
Full-time	69	5	18	45
Part-time	68	17	32	18
Psychiatrist	166	39	77	50
Full-time	45	13	20	12
Part-time	121	26	57	38
Medical doctor	1,063	354	417	293
Full-time	366	109	140	117
Part-time	697	245	276	176
Nurse	747	86	213	448
Full-time	592	41	129	422
Part-time	155	44	84	26
Other	1,239	487	500	252
Full-time	925	372	326	227
Part-time	315	115	174	25

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Table 13. Number of jails, by type of custodial officer and number of full-time employees

Number of full-time employees	Jails for which information was not available			
	All jails	Jails with all sworn police officers	Jails with some sworn police officers	Jails with no sworn police officers
Total	3,921	1,458	379	1,546
0-4	1,431	449	141	592
5-19	1,867	743	166	715
20-39	358	151	36	136
40-59	120	60	12	44
60-79	48	22	7	13
80-99	22	9	3	10
100 or more	76	22	14	37

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Table 14. Number of jails, by type of custodial officer and State

State	All jails	Jails with all sworn police officers	Jails with some sworn police officers	Jails with no sworn police officers	Jails for which information was not available
Total	3,921	1,458	379	1,546	538
Alabama	107	41	5	49	11
Alaska	7	3	1	3	0
Arizona	38	19	2	13	4
Arkansas	104	36	9	40	19
California	152	81	22	45	4
Colorado	76	43	8	17	8
Connecticut*	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware*	...	...	...	...	...
District of Columbia	6	0	0	4	2
Florida	164	56	38	59	12
Georgia	239	60	12	99	67
Hawaii	4	1	2	1	0
Idaho	59	34	1	17	7
Illinois	103	40	14	38	10
Indiana	90	34	6	39	11
Iowa	90	21	8	46	16
Kansas	123	37	8	54	24
Kentucky	137	17	14	72	33
Louisiana	98	50	9	27	12
Maine	14	10	1	3	0
Maryland	22	12	2	8	0
Massachusetts	16	2	0	11	2
Michigan	89	47	11	28	3
Minnesota	76	31	6	26	12
Mississippi	98	28	4	49	16
Missouri	141	53	9	61	19
Montana	66	27	4	24	10
Nebraska	100	18	13	51	17
Nevada	24	12	1	5	6
New Hampshire	11	1	4	5	1
New Jersey	33	11	1	20	0
New Mexico	39	10	10	14	5
New York	76	35	3	35	3
North Carolina	98	57	9	18	13
North Dakota	47	16	2	26	3
Ohio	161	67	17	56	20
Oklahoma	107	48	7	40	12
Oregon	65	32	12	13	7
Pennsylvania	77	15	11	44	6
Rhode Island*	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	97	20	8	61	8
South Dakota	57	12	6	28	11
Tennessee	115	32	11	49	23
Texas	318	112	21	131	54
Utah	33	8	2	17	5
Vermont	4	1	1	0	2
Virginia	96	57	12	23	4
Washington	76	32	11	23	10
West Virginia	59	12	8	28	11
Wisconsin	76	49	9	13	4
Wyoming	33	14	2	11	6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
*No locally operated jails.

Table 15. Number of jails with selected types of professional employees, by size of jail

Type of professional employee	All jails	Jails with fewer than 21 inmates	Jails with 21-249 inmates	Jails with 250 or more inmates
Medical doctor	744	302	347	95
Nurse	229	51	101	77
Psychiatrist	114	32	52	30
Psychologist	95	21	43	30
Social worker	182	56	79	47
Teacher (academic)	136	14	82	40
Teacher (vocational)	78	11	40	26

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Table 16. Number of professional employees of local jails, by type of employee and State

State	Medical doctor	Nurse	Psychiatrist	Psychologist	Social worker	Teacher	
						Academic	Vocational
Alabama	27	8	2	2	5	2	1
Alaska	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	7	7	2	6	6	1	1
Arkansas	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
California	74	177	9	7	38	42	21
Colorado	6	4	4	2	5	0	0
Connecticut*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District of Columbia	12	12	2	15	47	29	15
Florida	33	32	4	6	12	23	10
Georgia	56	10	3	1	15	0	8
Hawaii	2	1	1	1	1	0	0
Idaho	11	2	2	0	0	0	16
Illinois	48	50	7	11	28	24	0
Indiana	18	1	0	0	2	0	0
Iowa	12	1	1	1	3	0	0
Kansas	24	14	2	2	11	3	1
Kentucky	22	10	3	3	11	0	0
Louisiana	22	1	0	3	0	1	0
Maine	5	0	1	0	1	5	2
Maryland	12	18	1	1	10	24	8
Massachusetts	13	7	3	6	24	12	11
Michigan	18	8	3	1	10	3	0
Minnesota	11	4	2	1	2	0	17
Mississippi	7	1	0	0	41	3	2
Missouri	15	10	4	7	7	1	0
Montana	6	1	1	0	3	0	0
Nebraska	12	4	1	0	0	0	0
Nevada	6	15	0	0	5	3	2
New Hampshire	6	14	0	1	14	11	17
New Jersey	40	25	20	3	14	11	17
New Mexico	7	4	2	0	0	0	0
New York	178	145	45	27	43	50	10
North Carolina	18	1	1	0	2	0	0
North Dakota	7	1	0	0	3	0	0
Ohio	35	18	4	5	19	3	13
Oklahoma	25	11	6	0	0	1	2
Oregon	7	3	1	3	1	1	0
Pennsylvania	59	18	8	9	43	73	13
Rhode Island*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	28	40	0	0	0	0	5
South Dakota	6	3	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	18	10	1	2	6	9	6
Texas	55	31	6	1	23	11	5
Utah	6	6	2	1	3	0	0
Vermont	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Virginia	44	3	5	2	1	1	2
Washington	12	5	2	2	12	3	0
West Virginia	6	0	2	1	3	0	0
Wisconsin	12	7	2	1	21	4	14
Wyoming	4	0	0	0	1	0	0

NOTE: Totals for all 51 jurisdictions may not agree with those shown in Table 3 because of rounding.

*No locally operated jails.

Table 17. Number of jails providing federally funded rehabilitative programs or services for inmates during incarceration, by type of program or service and size of jail

Type of program or service	All jails	Jails with fewer than 21 inmates	Jails with 21-249 inmates	Jails with 250 or more inmates
Total	3,921	2,901	907	113
Jails with programs	475	184	233	58
Adult Basic Education (ABE)	215	43	133	39
Apprenticeship training	83	17	59	7
Community Action (CAP)	51	16	32	3
Concentrated Employment (CEP)	44	12	30	2
Employment assistance for Indians	32	16	15	1
State employment services	101	38	54	9
Job Corps	34	22	9	2
Job Opportunity in the Business Sector (JOBS)	21	8	13	0
MDTA institutional training	24	4	15	5
Public Service Careers	17	5	10	2
Operation Mainstream	16	9	6	1
Special Impact	4	0	2	2
Vocational training	135	36	79	20
Social rehabilitation	129	43	70	15
Work Incentive (WIN)	59	20	33	6
Pretrial intervention	69	33	24	12
Other	76	29	35	11
Jails without programs	3,446	2,717	674	55

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. The aggregate number of jails offering specific programs exceeds the total number of jails with programs because a jail may offer more than one type of program.

Table 18. Number of jails referring inmates to federally funded rehabilitative programs or services at release, by type of program or service and size of jail

Type of program or service	All jails	Jails with fewer than 21 inmates	Jails with 21-249 inmates	Jails with 250 or more inmates
Total	3,821	2,891	897	143
Jails with program referrals	635	384	181	50
Adult Basic Education (ABE)	112	53	46	13
Apprenticeship training	88	43	38	13
Community Action (CAF)	128	70	42	16
Concentrated Employment (CAF)	92	43	31	18
Employment assistance for Indians	50	55	16	8
State employment services	153	214	138	36
Job Corps	227	182	60	11
Job Opportunity in the Business Sector (JOBS)	60	33	17	10
MOA institutional training	63	22	24	17
Public Service Careers	17	20	13	11
Operation Mainstream	32	53	18	3
Special Impact	22	13	7	2
Vocational training	418	118	80	17
Social rehabilitation	243	147	81	20
Work Incentive (WII)	75	48	21	11
Pretrial intervention	10	7	2	1
Other	58	20	12	1
Jails without program referrals	3,286	2,507	716	93

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. The aggregate number of jails offering referrals to specific programs exceeds the total number of jails, because a given jail may provide referrals to more than one type of rehabilitative program or service.

Table 19. Number of jails with other rehabilitative programs or services, by type of program or service and size of jail

Type of program or service	All jails	Jails with fewer than 21 inmates	Jails with 21-249 inmates	Jails with 250 or more inmates
Total	3,921	2,581	907	113
Jails with programs	2,646	1,722	816	168
Group counseling	678	313	295	70
Assessment of vocational potentials	318	118	156	44
Remedial education	143	136	207	75
Vocational training	512	288	206	118
Prevocational training	262	101	127	34
Job development and placement	181	234	205	52
Alcoholic treatment	1,385	861	444	75
Drug addiction treatment	1,028	565	366	77
Religious services	2,291	1,420	713	158
Other	101	10	44	47
Jails without programs	1,275	1,179	91	5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. The aggregate number of jails offering specific locally sponsored programs exceeds the total number of jails with programs because a jail may offer more than one type of program.

Table 20. Number of jails with other rehabilitative programs or services operated from outside, by type of program or service and size of jail

Type of program or service	All jails	Jails with fewer than 21 inmates	Jails with 21-249 inmates	Jails with 250 or more inmates
Total	3,921	2,901	907	113
Jails with programs	2,365	1,580	703	82
Group counseling	500	263	199	38
Assessment of vocational potentials	248	136	95	17
Remedial education	251	119	107	25
Vocational training	266	167	87	11
Prevocational training	139	76	52	10
Job development and placement	327	179	123	25
Alcoholic treatment	1,207	806	354	47
Drug addiction treatment	901	547	304	50
Religious services	1,797	1,231	526	40
Other	65	34	27	5
Jails without programs	1,556	1,321	204	31

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. The aggregate number of jails offering specific locally sponsored programs exceeds the number of jails with programs because a jail may offer more than one type of program.

Table 21. Number of jails operating their own rehabilitative programs or services, by type of program or service and size of jail

Type of program or service	All jails	Jails with fewer than 21 inmates	Jails with 21-249 inmates	Jails with 250 or more inmates
Total	3,921	2,901	907	113
Jails with programs	825	379	359	88
Group counseling	179	51	97	31
Assessment of vocational potentials	100	12	61	27
Remedial education	167	16	102	49
Vocational training	276	120	117	38
Prevocational training	128	24	75	28
Job development and placement	164	55	82	27
Alcoholic treatment	178	59	92	27
Drug addiction treatment	127	39	62	26
Religious services	497	189	247	61
Other	35	6	17	12
Jails without programs	3,096	2,522	548	25

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. The aggregate number of jails offering their own specific programs exceeds the total number of jails with programs because a jail may offer more than one type of program.

Table 22. Number of jails with other rehabilitative programs or services, by type of program or service, type of personnel utilized and size of jail

Type of program or service	All jails					Jails with fewer than 21 inmates				
	Total	Utilizing community volunteers	Utilizing ex-offenders	Utilizing both	Not available	Total	Utilizing community volunteers	Utilizing ex-offenders	Utilizing both	Not available
Total	3,921					2,901				
Jails with programs	2,646	1,265	81	620	680	1,722	847	59	308	507
Group counseling	678	257	25	281	115	313	132	15	85	82
Assessment of vocational potentials	348	93	14	170	70	148	36	6	51	54
Remedial education	419	138	17	201	64	136	39	6	50	40
Vocational training	542	155	30	245	111	288	86	19	100	82
Prevocational training	266	75	10	134	47	101	32	3	34	31
Job development and placement	491	166	20	215	90	234	79	11	71	73
Alcoholic treatment	1,385	509	65	477	334	864	319	48	238	259
Drug addiction treatment	1,028	354	46	371	258	585	203	30	155	198
Religious services	2,294	1,199	53	535	508	1,420	790	35	241	353
Other	101	32	2	47	19	40	14	2	9	14
Jails without programs	1,276					1,179				

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals shown because of rounding. The aggregate number of jails offering specific programs exceeds the total number of jails with programs because a jail may offer more than one type of program.

Table 22. Number of jails with other rehabilitative programs or services, by type of program or service, type of personnel utilized and size of jail—continued

Type of program or service	Jails with 21-249 inmates					Jails with 250 or more inmates				
	Total	Utilizing community volunteers	Utilizing ex-offenders	Utilizing both	Not available	Total	Utilizing community volunteers	Utilizing ex-offenders	Utilizing both	Not available
Total	907					113				
Jails with programs	816	391	17	253	156	108	27	5	59	17
Group counseling	295	111	7	148	29	70	14	3	48	4
Assessment of vocational potentials	156	49	7	87	12	44	8	1	31	4
Remedial education	209	81	9	105	15	75	18	2	46	8
Vocational training	205	61	9	113	22	49	8	2	32	7
Prevocational training	127	37	6	73	11	38	6	1	26	5
Job development and placement	205	78	7	107	13	52	9	2	37	4
Alcoholic treatment	446	172	14	192	68	75	18	3	46	7
Drug addiction treatment	366	136	12	167	52	77	15	4	49	8
Religious services	773	381	14	239	140	101	27	4	54	15
Other	44	13	0	25	5	17	4	0	13	0
Jails without programs	91					5				

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals shown because of rounding. The aggregate number of jails offering specific programs exceeds the total number of jails with programs because a jail may offer more than one type of program.

Table 23. Number of jails with non-federally sponsored vocational training programs, by type of program and size of jail

Type of program	All jails	Jails with fewer than 21 inmates	Jails with 21-249 inmates	Jails with 250 or more inmates
Total	3,921	2,901	907	113
Jails with programs	542	288	205	49
Professional	16	2	7	7
Managerial administrative	3	0	3	0
Sales	2	1	1	0
Clerical	11	0	9	2
Crafts	158	45	76	37
Operatives' functions	68	16	37	14
Labor	6	2	4	0
Farm labor	13	4	5	4
Service work	52	4	30	18
Other	359	237	112	10
Jails without programs	3,379	2,613	702	64

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. The aggregate number of jails offering specific programs exceeds the total number of jails with programs because a jail may offer more than one type of program.

Table 24. Number of jails with work-release programs, by State and size of jail

State	All jails	Jails with fewer than 21 inmates	Jails with 21-249 inmates	Jails with 250 or more inmates
Total	1,665	1,182	434	49
Alabama	42	26	15	0
Alaska	7	6	1	X
Arizona	31	18	11	2
Arkansas	35	32	3	X
California	71	21	39	11
Colorado	34	31	3	0
Connecticut*	...	...	...	...
Delaware*	...	...	...	...
District of Columbia	4	X	2	2
Florida	59	30	23	6
Georgia	70	41	28	1
Hawaii	1	0	1	X
Idaho	36	28	8	X
Illinois	54	41	12	1
Indiana	32	26	6	0
Iowa	58	52	6	X
Kansas	48	42	6	X
Kentucky	34	30	4	0
Louisiana	33	22	9	1
Maine	12	7	5	X
Maryland	17	9	8	0
Massachusetts	10	0	8	2
Michigan	49	30	17	2
Minnesota	65	58	7	X
Mississippi	22	17	5	X
Missouri	39	32	6	1
Montana	38	35	3	X
Nebraska	50	47	3	X
Nevada	10	8	2	X
New Hampshire	11	7	4	X
New Jersey	19	4	14	1
New Mexico	16	9	7	X
New York	17	6	9	2
North Carolina	31	22	9	0
North Dakota	22	21	1	X
Ohio	46	32	12	2
Oklahoma	33	25	8	0
Oregon	38	28	10	0
Pennsylvania	57	26	28	3
Rhode Island*	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	18	14	4	X
South Dakota	30	29	1	X
Tennessee	51	36	13	2
Texas	101	79	20	2
Utah	18	15	2	1
Vermont	1	1	X	X
Virginia	35	18	16	1
Washington	46	31	11	4
West Virginia	18	13	5	X
Wisconsin	66	52	13	1
Wyoming	20	19	1	X

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

*No locally operated jails.

X Not applicable.

Table 25. Number of jails with weekend sentence programs, by State and size of jail

State	All jails	Jails with fewer than 21 inmates	Jails with 21-149 inmates	Jails with 250 or more inmates
Total	1,821	1,256	498	67
Alabama	30	14	16	1
Alaska	7	6	1	X
Arizona	27	15	10	2
Arkansas	45	37	8	X
California	96	33	42	20
Colorado	38	30	7	1
Connecticut*	...	...	...	...
Delaware*	...	...	...	...
District of Columbia	0	X	0	0
Florida	73	39	28	6
Georgia	60	43	16	1
Hawaii	2	1	1	X
Idaho	49	41	8	X
Illinois	73	55	16	2
Indiana	60	45	14	1
Iowa	49	43	6	X
Kansas	49	39	10	X
Kentucky	46	40	4	1
Louisiana	43	25	18	1
Maine	4	3	1	X
Maryland	16	9	7	0
Massachusetts	8	0	6	2
Michigan	69	40	26	3
Minnesota	45	40	5	X
Mississippi	18	15	3	X
Missouri	52	46	5	1
Montana	29	26	3	X
Nebraska	44	40	4	X
Nevada	9	7	2	X
New Hampshire	10	7	3	X
New Jersey	12	0	11	1
New Mexico	22	12	10	X
New York	24	11	11	1
North Carolina	50	31	18	0
North Dakota	18	17	1	X
Ohio	101	67	32	3
Oklahoma	50	39	11	0
Oregon	51	38	12	1
Pennsylvania	33	10	20	3
Rhode Island*	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	22	12	10	X
South Dakota	22	21	1	X
Tennessee	53	34	17	3
Texas	87	65	17	5
Utah	15	12	2	1
Vermont	0	0	X	X
Virginia	62	35	25	2
Washington	61	43	14	4
West Virginia	21	16	5	X
Wisconsin	52	41	10	1
Wyoming	10	10	0	X

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

*No locally operated jails.

X Not applicable.

APPENDIX II

FORM SIJ-22 (5-8-72)		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION BUREAU OF THE CENSUS		NOTICE - Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). It may be seen only by sworn Census employees, and may be used only for statistical purposes.	
SURVEY OF INMATES OF LOCAL JAILS INSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE		(Please correct any error in name and address including ZIP code)			
		Name _____ Title _____		Return to: Bureau of the Census 1201 East 10th Street Jeffersonville, Indiana 47130	
Data supplied by:	Area code	Number	Extension		
Telephone	SPECIAL INSTRUCTION If your institution has more than one facility, and you receive a form for each one, please enter the information for each facility on the form addressed to it. Do not total the information onto one form. If you receive only one form, enter all information for your institution on that form.				
GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS					
1. Please read each question completely before answering.					
2. Answer all questions, except when instructed to SKIP. Please do not leave any part blank - enter "0" or mark "Not applicable (N.A.)" if you have no personnel such as those asked for, or if a question does not apply to your institution (jail).					
3. Enter actual numbers when asked for; do not use percents. Enter "X's" or checks in boxes.					
4. Use the following instructions when answering question 4 on page 2:					
a. Part-time jail or institutional employees includes persons who spend part of their time on other duties, such as police duties, or other work not connected with the jail or institution.					
b. If your jail has no "Chief Jailer" (See question 4) because the Sheriff or Chief of Police assumes the duties of that position, complete the questionnaire for the Sheriff or Chief of Police.					

1. Does your institution (jail) have the authority to hold persons for periods of more than 48 hours?

001 No - Skip to 2
 Yes - How often do you hold persons for more than 48 hours?
 3 Never
 4 Weekends and holidays only
 5 Almost never
 6 Sometimes
 7 Almost always
 8 Always

2. How many inmates are now in your jail? 002 _____ Number

Section A - STAFFING

3. Are all of the authorized (available) full-time staff positions filled?
 003 Yes
 No - How many are vacant? →
 004 _____ Number

4. How many salaried employees, full-time and part-time, do you have in each of the positions listed below?
 Full time equals 35 hours or more per week. See instructions on cover regarding Chief Jailer, Sheriff, or Chief of Police, and Part-time employees.

	Enter actual number of employees	
	Full-time	Part-time
a. Administration: Chief Jailer (or Sheriff or Chief of Police), Deputies, and assistants	005	006
b. Custodial officers (guards, jailers, etc.)	007	008
c. Clerical and maintenance personnel (typists, secretaries, janitors, cooks, grounds keepers, etc.)	009	010
d. Academic teachers	011	012
e. Vocational teachers	013	014
f. Social workers	015	016
g. Psychologists	017	018
h. Psychiatrists	019	020
i. Medical doctors	021	022
j. Nurses	023	024
k. Other - Specify _____	025	026

5. Please enter the number of employees who have completed the level of education indicated.

	Enter actual number of employees					
	None or some elementary	Some high school	High school diploma	Some college	College degree	Graduate degree
a. Chief Jailer (or Sheriff or Chief of Police)	027	028	029	030	031	032
b. Deputies or assistants	033	034	035	036	037	038
c. Custodial officers	039	040	041	042	043	044

6. Please enter the number of employees in each race category.

	Enter actual number of employees		
	White	Negro or Black	Other
a. Chief Jailer (or Sheriff or Chief of Police)	045	046	047
b. Deputies or assistants	048	049	050
c. Custodial officers	051	052	053

Section A - STAFFING - Continued

7. Please enter the number of employees in each age group listed.

	Enter actual number of employees			
	Age 20-24	Age 25-39	Age 40-64	Age 65 or over
a. Chief Jailer (or Sheriff or Chief of Police)	054	055	056	057
b. Deputies or assistants	058	059	060	061
c. Custodial officers	062	063	064	065

8. Are the following positions filled by election, appointment, Civil Service, or in some other way?

	Election	Appointment	Civil Service	Other	Not applicable (NA)
a. Chief Jailer (or Sheriff or Chief of Police) 066	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Deputies or assistants 067	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Custodial officers 068	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

9. What is the starting annual salary for each position listed?

	Annual starting salary						
	Less than \$2,499	\$2,500 to 4,999	\$5,000 to 7,499	\$7,500 to 9,999	\$10,000 to 14,999	\$15,000 or more	Not applicable (NA)
a. Chief Jailer (or Sheriff or Chief of Police) 069	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Deputies or assistants 070	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Custodial officers 071	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Treatment personnel							
(1) Academic teachers 072	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(2) Vocational teachers 073	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(3) Social workers 074	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(4) Psychologists 075	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(5) Psychiatrists 076	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(6) Medical doctors 077	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(7) Nurses 078	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other - Specify →							
(8) _____ 079	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(9) _____ 080	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

10. What is the minimum educational requirement for each position listed?

	Educational requirements						
	None	Some high school	High school diploma	Some college	College degree	Graduate degree	Not applicable (NA)
a. Chief Jailer (or Sheriff or Chief of Police) 081	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Deputies or assistants 082	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Custodial officers 083	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Section A - STAFFING - Continued

11. How many custodial officers are sworn police officers?

(084) 1 None - Skip to 14
 2 All
 3 Some - How many? →

(085) _____ Number

12. Do they work all year round on jail duties or do they spend part of their time working on police duties?

(086) 1 Jail duties only - Skip to 14
 2 Police duties part of the year

13. How much time in a year do they spend working on police duties? (Enter only for one of the following)

(087) _____ Days
 (088) _____ Weeks
 (089) _____ Months

If the amount of time is irregular or varies between individuals, please explain below how time is divided between jail and police duties.

Section B - FACILITIES

14. Is the jail -

(090) 1 Part of a police station or sheriff's office or in a court house?
 2 A separate structure?
 3 Other - Specify →

15. Does your institution have a "drunk tank"?

(091) 1 No - Skip to 17
 2 Yes

16. How many persons can it hold?

(092) _____ Number

17. Which of the following are available to inmates being held in the drunk tank? Mark all that apply

(093) 1 Beds or mattresses
 (094) 2 Seating space (other than beds or mattresses)
 (095) 3 Operating toilet(s)
 (096) 4 Drinking water always available
 (097) 5 Operating shower(s)
 (098) 6 Heat
 (099) 7 Light(s)
 (100) 8 Air conditioning
 (101) 9 Ventilation-windows, fan
 (102) 0 None of these

Section B - FACILITIES - Continued

18. How many of each of the following size cells are there in this jail? (Enter number)

a. One-man cells (103)
 b. Two-man cells (104)
 c. Three-to-four man cells (105)
 d. Dormitories or cells for more than four persons. (106)
 How many persons can each dormitory hold? (107)
 (If dormitories are of varying sizes, give average)

19. Are meals prepared at the jail or brought in?

(108) 1 Prepared at jail
 2 Brought in
 3 No meals given

20. Is a hot meal usually served at least once a day to inmates?

(109) 1 No
 2 Yes

21. How many meals is an inmate usually served in a day?

(110) 1 One
 2 Two
 3 Three or more

22. Where do the inmates usually eat?

(111) 1 Dining room
 2 Cells
 3 Both cells and dining room
 4 Other - Specify _____

23. What medical facilities are available IN THE JAIL? (Do not include any facilities available outside)

(112) 1 None
 2 Infirmary - without beds for overnight stays
 3 Infirmary - with beds for overnight stays
 4 Other - Specify _____

24. Which of the following are available for inmates' use? Mark all that apply

(113) 1 Record players
 (114) 2 Radios
 (115) 3 Motion pictures
 (116) 4 TV's
 (117) 5 Sports equipment
 (118) 6 Exercise yard
 (119) 7 Other - Specify _____
 (120) 8 None

Section B - FACILITIES - Continued

25. Are sentenced prisoners usually kept apart from prisoners awaiting trial? (121)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable
26. Are drunk and/or traffic offenders usually kept apart from other inmates? (122)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable
27. Are mental patients awaiting commitment usually kept apart from other inmates? (123)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable
28. Are work-release prisoners usually kept apart from other inmates? (124)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable
29. Are first offenders usually kept apart from repeat offenders? (125)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable
30. Are juvenile offenders usually kept apart from other inmates? (126)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable

Section C - PROGRAMS

31. Following is a list of Federally funded manpower training and support programs which may be operating in your State. In some States, inmates in institutions can participate in these programs while they are still incarcerated or they may be referred to a program by a social worker or probation-parole officer upon their release.

Please mark the boxes of all the programs in which your inmates can participate while incarcerated and the boxes of all programs to which you know inmates are referred when released.

	Participate in during incarceration	Referred to at release	Don't know or Not applicable (NA)
a. Adult Basic Education (ABE) (127)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Apprenticeship Training (128)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Community Action Program (CAP) (129)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Concentrated Employment Program (CEP) (130)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Employment Assistance for Indians (131)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. State Employment Service (132)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Job Corps (133)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Job Opportunity in the Business Sector (JOBS) (134)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. MDTA Institutional Training (135)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Public Service Careers (formerly New Careers) (136)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Operation Mainstream (137)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. Special Impact (138)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. Vocational Education (139)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
n. Social Rehabilitation (formerly Vocational Rehabilitation) (140)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
o. Work Incentive (WIN) (141)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
p. Pre-trial intervention (142)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
q. Other - Specify (1) (143)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(2) (144)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Section C - PROGRAMS - Continued

32. Please mark on the right whether the following services or programs for inmates are provided by your institution, are provided from outside your institution, or are not available.	Mark appropriate box		
	Operated by your institution	Operated from outside your institution	Not applicable
1. Group counseling (145)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Assessment of vocational potentials through testing, work sampling, etc. (146)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Remedial education (including GED) (147)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Vocational training (148)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Religious services (149)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Pre-vocational training (work habits, how to get along with others, etc.) (150)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Job development and placement (151)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Alcoholic treatment program (152)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Drug addiction treatment program (153)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other - Specify →			
10. (154)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. (155)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. (156)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

NOTE: If you have marked any boxes in question 32, answer questions 33, 34, and 35. If no boxes are marked in 32, skip to question 36.

33a. Are community volunteers used in any of the services or programs for inmates listed in question 32? (157) 1 Yes - Answer 33b
2 No - Skip to 34a

b. Enter the item number(s) of the services or programs checked in question 32 which use community volunteers. (158) _____ Item number
(159) _____ Item number
(160) _____ Item number
(161) _____ Item number

34a. Are ex-offenders used in any of the services or programs for inmates listed in question 32? (162) 1 Yes - Answer 34b
2 No - Skip to 35

b. Enter the item number(s) of the services or programs checked in question 32 which use ex-offenders. (163) _____ Item number
(164) _____ Item number
(165) _____ Item number
(166) _____ Item number

35. If you have any vocational training programs (item 4, in question 32), for what types of jobs do they train inmates?
(167) (1) _____
(168) (2) _____
(169) (3) _____
(170) (4) _____

Section C - PROGRAMS - Continued

36. Do you have a State or local employment representative stationed in, or regularly visiting your institution?	(171) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
37. Does your institution have a work-release program?	(172) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - Skip to 40 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Answer 38 and 39
38. How many inmates are now participating in the work-release program?	(173) _____ Number
39. How long have you had the work-release program?	(174) _____ Months (175) _____ Years
40. Does your institution have a weekend sentence program?	(176) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - Skip to 42 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Answer 41
41. In one weekend, how many persons are usually serving a weekend sentence?	(177) _____ Number
42. Does your institution have a pre-trial intervention program?	(178) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No - End of questionnaire 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Answer 43
43. How many inmates are now participating in that program?	(179) _____ Number

Please check the questionnaire to insure that you have not overlooked any of the questions and return in the enclosed preaddressed, postpaid envelope.

Thank you for your cooperation in this important study.

(180)
(181)
(182)
(183)
(184)
(185)
(186)

END