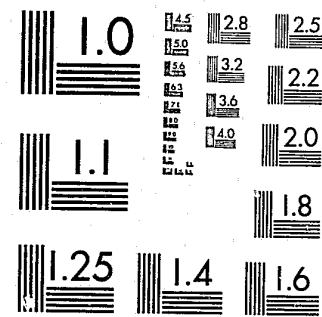


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STATE OF ALABAMA  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION CENTER

R.W. BLAYLOCK  
Director

## INTRODUCTION

The Managerial and Administrative Statistics Report (MAS) incorporates manpower data, resource allocations and caseload data to provide a composite picture of the criminal justice system in the State of Alabama.

The information in this report was obtained by questionnaires, telephone inquiries, and/or agency status reports. The Law Enforcement and Jails information was obtained entirely from questionnaires with 99% of the agencies responding.

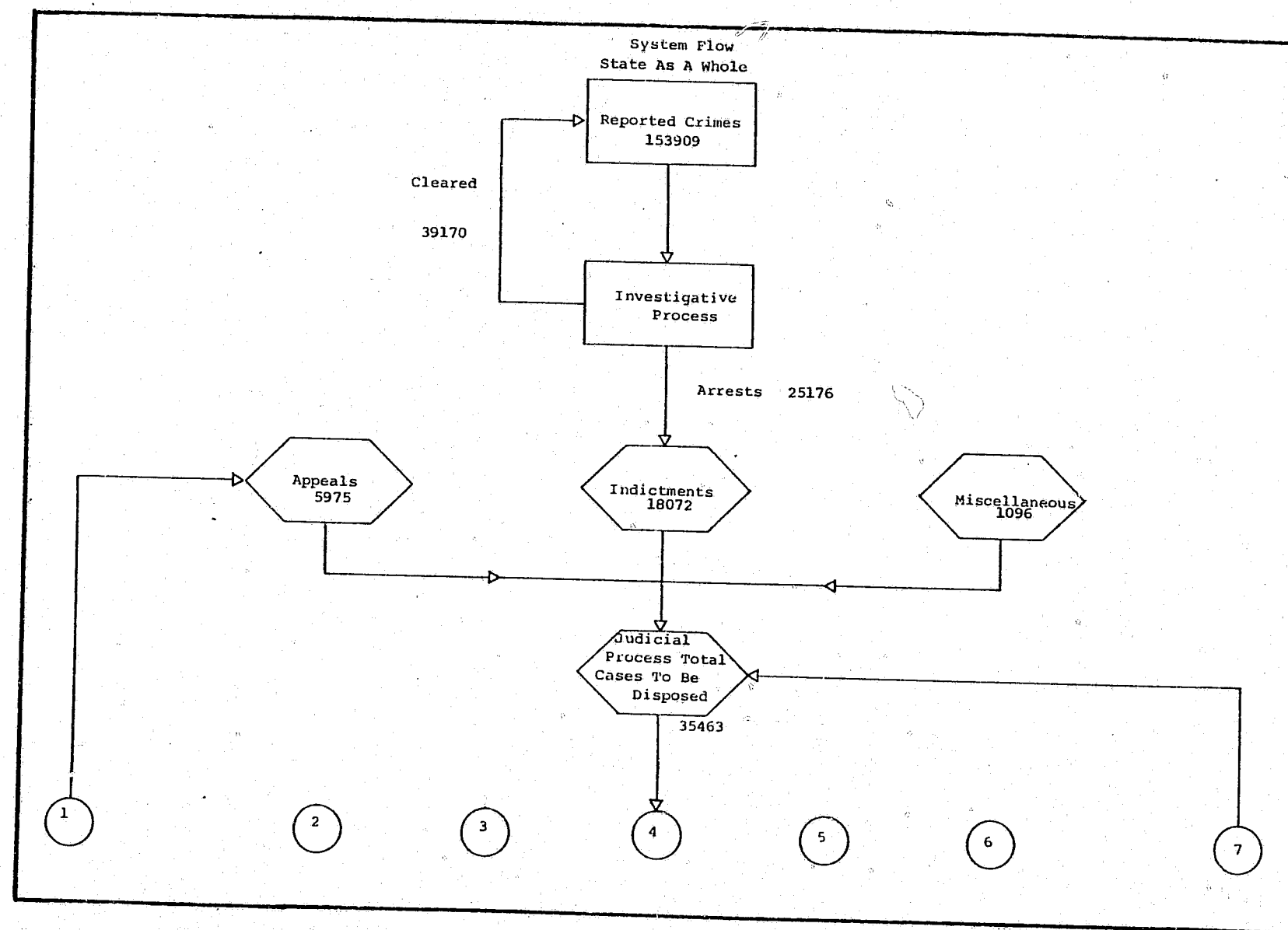
Of the District Attorneys, 47% returned questionnaires. By updating 1975 information and combining it with the 1976 data, a more complete picture of District Attorney's activities was made possible.

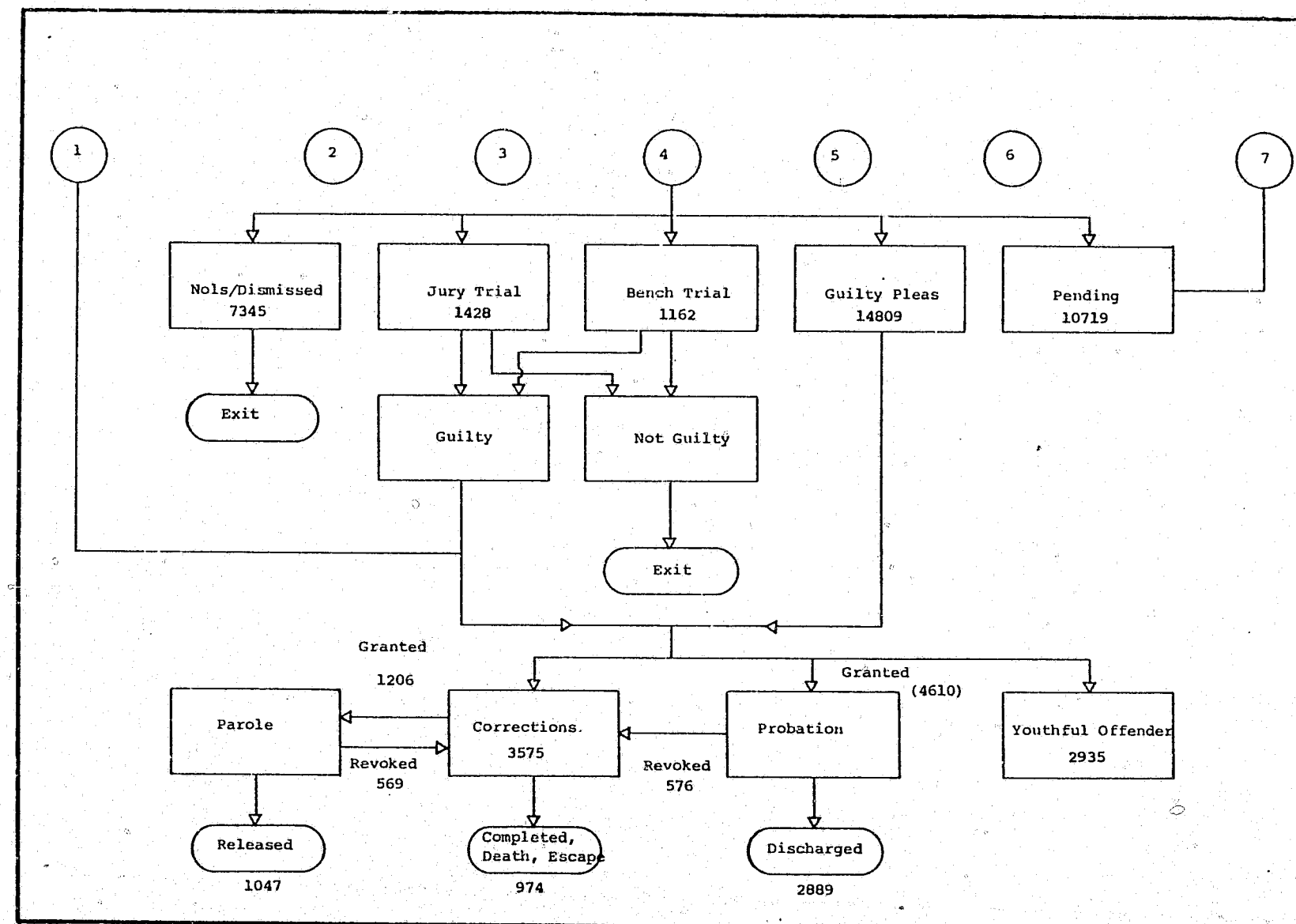
Fifty-eight per cent of the circuits responded to the Indigent Defense Questionnaire and due to the type of information requested in the survey, no effort was made to estimate the remaining 42%.

The Corrections and Pardon and Parole data was obtained by telephone inquiries and the annual Status Report of the respective agencies.

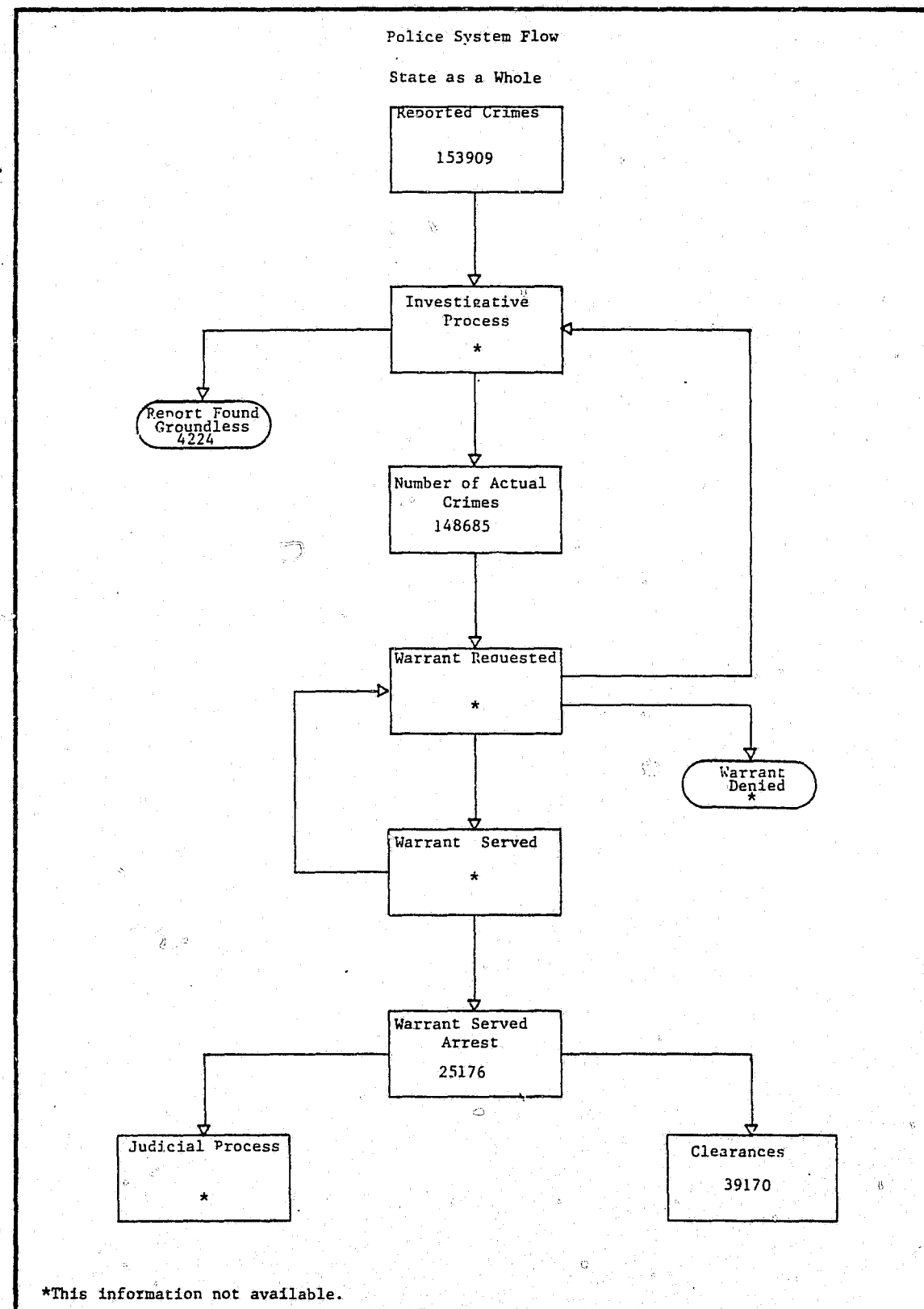
Juvenile data was obtained from questionnaires with 78% of the Juvenile Probation Officers responding and 42% of the Youth Facilities. The information received from these agencies was used as a base to prorate juvenile data for the whole state.

The time frame covered by this report is January 1, 1976, to December 31, 1976, unless otherwise stated in the text. By and large, the information contained in this report is as accurate and up-to-date as can be expected.









## LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

The State of Alabama encompasses 50,708 square miles; and, 1970 Census figures showed Alabama with a population of 3,444,165 or 67.9 people per square mile. Projections for 1976 showed an estimated population increase of 3,508,017 or 69.2 people per square mile.

Alabama's crime rate, which is far below the national average,<sup>1</sup> is apparently the result of being a predominantly rural state. In Alabama, there are only four cities with populations of 100,000 and over and only three areas where the population exceeds 250,000.<sup>2</sup> The three high crime areas, Birmingham, Jefferson County, and Mobile County, were projected to contribute 46.52% of the state's total crime index in 1976. At the same time, these three high crime areas employed 30% of the law enforcement officers in the state providing for one officer for every 198 people as compared to one officer for every 176 people for the rest of the state.

In 1976, the 358 sheriff/police departments in Alabama employed 7,921 full-time and 443 part-time individuals. The following tables will provide a detailed breakdown of manpower information for these law enforcement employees.

<sup>1</sup> Crime rates are based on crimes per 100,000 population and 1976 estimates showed a crime rate of 4480.3 for Alabama and 7051.4 for the U. S.

<sup>2</sup> Areas of 250,000 population and over are designated as high crime areas.

TABLE 1  
Law Enforcement Employees by Sex/Race

Total Employees	White Male	White Female	Black Male	Black Female
Sheriff/Chief	338	0	13	0
Deputy/Assistant Chief	166	0	6	1
Major	27	0	3	0
Captain	180	0	6	0
Lieutenant	298	20	19	0
Sergeant	708	3	38	0
Corporal	123	3	9	1
Patrolman	3,653	130	443	43
Detective/Investigator	308	4	8	1
Evidence Technician	20	2	0	0
Identification Technician	30	17	2	2
Communication Specialist	449	240	30	49
Data Processing	14	12	0	15
Clerical Personnel	125	684	15	106
TOTAL	6,439	1,115	592	218

TABLE 2  
Law Enforcement Employees by Age

Total Employees	20-24 yrs	25-39 yrs	40-64 yrs	65 & Over
Sheriff/Chief	8	106	232	5
Deputy/Assistant Chief	2	65	106	0
Major	0	6	24	0
Captain	0	31	155	0
Lieutenant	4	127	203	3
Sergeant	21	348	377	3
Corporal	11	60	57	8
Patrolman	472	2,276	1,485	36
Detective/Investigator	18	187	105	11
Evidence Technician	1	17	4	0
Identification Technician	6	24	20	1
Communication Specialist	185	283	271	29
Data Processing	19	16	6	0
Clerical Personnel	234	388	298	10
TOTAL	981	3,934	3,343	106

TABLE 3

## Law Enforcement Employees by Educational Level

Total Employees	Below 12th Grade	High School	College	Graduate Degree
Sheriff/Chief	46	172	127	6
Deputy/Assistant Chief	21	99	53	0
Major	2	14	12	2
Captain	17	92	75	2
Lieutenant	19	164	153	1
Sergeant	72	378	299	0
Corporal	8	76	50	2
Patrolman	293	2,418	1,540	18
Detective/Investigator	5	163	149	4
Evidence Technician	0	4	16	2
Identification Technician	0	25	26	0
Communication Specialist	100	533	134	1
Data Processing	0	14	27	0
Clerical Personnel	53	608	269	0
TOTAL	636	4,760	2,930	38

TABLE 4

## Law Enforcement Employees by Training

Total Employees	Basic Police Training	Advanced In-Service Training Courses	In-Service Seminars (40 hrs or less)	None
Sheriff/Chief	191	168	165	37
Deputy/Assistant Chief	92	84	74	21
Major	18	22	23	0
Captain	111	94	102	8
Lieutenant	184	188	191	24
Sergeant	448	484	452	71
Corporal	100	43	43	4
Patrolman	2,861	1,500	1,557	458
Detective/Investigator	138	194	145	12
Evidence Technician	11	26	16	14
Identification Technician	0	0	0	0
Communication Specialist	29	37	168	324
Data Processing	0	3	3	10
Clerical Personnel	9	32	159	326
TOTAL	4,192	2,875	3,098	1,309



TABLE 5  
Law Enforcement Employees' Salaries

Total Employees	Annual Salary	
	Minimum	Maximum
Sheriff/Chief	\$ 5,200	\$36,063
Deputy/Assistant Chief	\$ 4,800	\$26,907
Major	\$ 7,800	\$18,684
Captain	\$ 8,126	\$23,296
Lieutenant	\$ 7,469	\$19,178
Sergeant	\$ 5,080	\$16,557
Corporal	\$ 5,000	\$ 8,690
Patrolman	\$ 5,020	\$14,310
Detective/Investigator	\$ 6,820	\$11,820
Evidence Technician	\$ 7,280	\$11,370
Identification Technician	\$ 7,425	\$13,098
Communication Specialist	\$ 3,500	\$12,355
Data Processing	\$ 4,220	\$11,028
Clerical Personnel	\$ 3,960	\$10,171

TABLE 6  
Law Enforcement Positions by Shifts

Total Positions	2400 to 0800	0800 to 1600	1600 to 2400
Administrative	90	551	115
Patrol	1,391	1,550	1,636
Criminal Investigation	52	414	156
Traffic	12	285	94
Juvenile	0	87	13
Vice	8	50	51
Intelligence	2	15	7
Internal Affairs	0	22	2
Community Relations	1	18	2
Communications	251	301	306
Identification	10	54	19
Planning and Crime Analysis	0	21	0
Records	51	135	60
Data Processing	10	21	10
Clerical	15	361	15
Process Service	2	86	6
Court Security	0	6	0
TOTAL	1,895	3,977	2,492

## RECRUITMENT PRACTICES

Recruitment practices for law enforcement employees in Alabama vary from 10% Civil Service, 43% city personnel to 47% local agency with only 10% of the law enforcement agencies conducting formal recruitment programs.

For the most part, recruitment programs occur as follows:

continuous basis	5%
once a year	6%
twice a year	1%
as vacancies occur	88%

Methods used for recruiting sworn officers in the state showed:

Criteria	% Yes	% No
personal contact	93	7
local newspaper	18	82
professional journals	1	99
radio commercials	5	95
television commercials	2	98
brochures	7	93
career day in high schools and colleges	11	89
employment agencies	17	83
military personnel separation centers	2	98
recruiting posters	3	97
word of mouth	91	9

Factors used in determining promotions for law enforcement employees in Alabama follows:

Criteria	% Yes	% No
written skill exam	18	82
law enforcement experience	81	19
oral interview	96	4
college education	24	76
physical ability tests	24	76
Medical examination	62	38
psychiatric examination	3	97
psychological examination	5	95
background investigation	91	9
armed services veteran	21	79

Factors used in determining promotions for law enforcement employees in Alabama showed:

Criteria	% Yes	% No
performance rating	50	50
experience	59	41
seniority	50	50
written examination	19	81
oral interview	52	48
police schooling	52	48

### Facility Information

Of the 67 Sheriffs' Offices and the 292 local police departments across the state in 1976, 79% were located in buildings serving more than one state or local agency while the remaining 21% were housed in separate facilities. In Alabama, 26% of the buildings used to house law enforcement agencies were designed specifically as police departments. Throughout the state, the average age of these facilities is 25 years.

### Equipment

Tables used in this section provide an accurate description of equipment owned and/or needed by Alabama's law enforcement agencies as well as vehicles owned or leased and the condition of these vehicles as of December 31, 1976.

TABLE A  
NUMBER OF VEHICLES OWNED OR LEASED

Vehicles	Total	Properly Equipped % Yes	Properly Equipped % No
Marked Cars	2,237	86	14
Unmarked Cars	1,108	91	9
Boats	168	98	2
Aircraft	15	73	27
TOTAL	3,528	Ave. 87%	Ave. 13%

TABLE B  
ITEMS OWNED BY AGENCY

AGENCY ITEMS	OWNED	NEEDED
Sidearms	3,020	2,449
Rifles	700	775
Shotguns	2,500	1,016
Latent Finger Print Kits	715	463
Finger Print Camera	59	281
Movie Projector	90	193
Movie Camera	23	173
General Purpose Camera	598	422
Video Tape Recorders	45	157
Dictation Equipment	112	199
Copy Equipment	168	201
Tape Recorders	487	571
Mug Shot Camera	100	222
Photo-Electric Intoximeter	228	95
Binoculars	322	666
Night Scope	28	284
Electric Tracking Equipment	18	137
TOTAL	9,213	8,304

Budget

The combined budget for law enforcement agencies throughout Alabama is \$140,553,623. This total is broken down into the following categories:

Personnel (includes training costs)	\$ 92,327,440
Operating Expense (includes non-capital equipment items)	18,531,152
Capital Outlay (includes permanent facilities)	24,836,240
Other	4,858,791
Total	\$140,553,623

## STATE JAILS

In Alabama, in 1976, a total of 615 full-time and 73 part-time individuals were employed in the state's local jails.<sup>3</sup>

The chief jailer, or administrator, has the responsibility for the safety and well-being of the inmates as well as supervising and evaluating other jail employees. Custodial officers, or jailers, work in conjunction with the chief jailer to insure effective and efficient operation of the jail.

In August of 1975, Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson issued a court order prohibiting the admission of new inmates to Alabama's prison system. As a result of this decree, persons convicted of crimes have been placed in local jails. The 1976 average daily inmate population for the state's local jails totaled 4,923. This figure represents 68% of the total capacity available in the local jails. The actual number of adults admitted to the state's jails in 1976 totaled 204,277, 14% of which were sentenced at the time of admission. The average daily jailer/inmate ratio in 1976 was 1:27.

The following tables will facilitate a breakdown of jail personnel data and the budget section will provide monetary information.

<sup>3</sup> Facilities listed as jails in this report include only those agencies which house inmates forty-eight hours or more.

TABLE 7  
Jail Employees by Sex/Race

Total Employees	White Male	White Female	Black Male	Black Female
Chief Jailer	75	2	6	0
Custodial Officer	361	37	54	14
Clerical	2	30	2	1
Cooks	6	9	6	26
Teachers	1	0	0	0
Recreational Specialists	0	0	0	0
Medical	7	7	1	1
Counselors	3	0	0	0
Classification Specialist	12	1	0	1
Other	19	2	2	0
TOTAL	486	88	71	43

TABLE 8  
Jail Employees by Age

Total Employees	20-24 yrs	25-39 yrs	40-64 yrs	65 & Over
Chief Jailer	6	29	47	1
Custodial Officer	49	193	211	13
Clerical	9	14	11	1
Cooks	1	8	37	1
Teachers	1	0	0	0
Recreational Specialists	0	0	0	0
Medical	1	7	8	0
Counselors	0	2	1	0
Classification Specialist	0	9	5	0
Other	1	10	12	0
TOTAL	68	272	332	16

TABLE 9  
Jail Employees by Educational Level

Total Employees	Below 12th Grade	High School	College	Graduate Degree
Chief Jailer	12	45	26	0
Custodial Officer	71	286	106	3
Clerical	1	22	11	1
Cooks	27	16	4	0
Teachers	0	0	1	0
Recreational Specialists	0	0	0	0
Medical	3	1	7	5
Counselors	0	0	3	0
Classification Specialist	0	3	9	2
Other	4	14	3	2
TOTAL	118	387	170	13



TABLE 10  
Jail Employees by Length of Service

Total Employees	<1 Year	1-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	16 & Over
Chief Jailer	10	33	24	16
Custodial Officer	128	230	97	11
Clerical	12	19	4	0
Cooks	11	22	13	1
Teachers	1	0	0	0
Recreational Specialists	0	0	0	0
Medical	7	4	3	2
Counselors	0	2	1	0
Classification Specialist	1	3	9	1
Other	3	12	6	2
TOTAL	173	325	157	33

TABLE 11  
Jail Employees by Type of Training

Total Employees	Basic Cor- rectional Officer Training	In-Service Training for Corrections	In-Service Training for Police	None
Chief Jailer	13	24	34	30
Custodial Officer	65	114	164	177
Clerical	2	6	8	21
Cooks	0	2	3	42
Teachers	0	0	0	1
Recreational Specialists	0	0	0	0
Medical	0	0	5	11
Counselors	0	2	0	1
Classification Specialist	2	2	13	0
Other	12	3	11	8
TOTAL	94	153	238	291

TABLE 12  
Jail Employees' Salaries

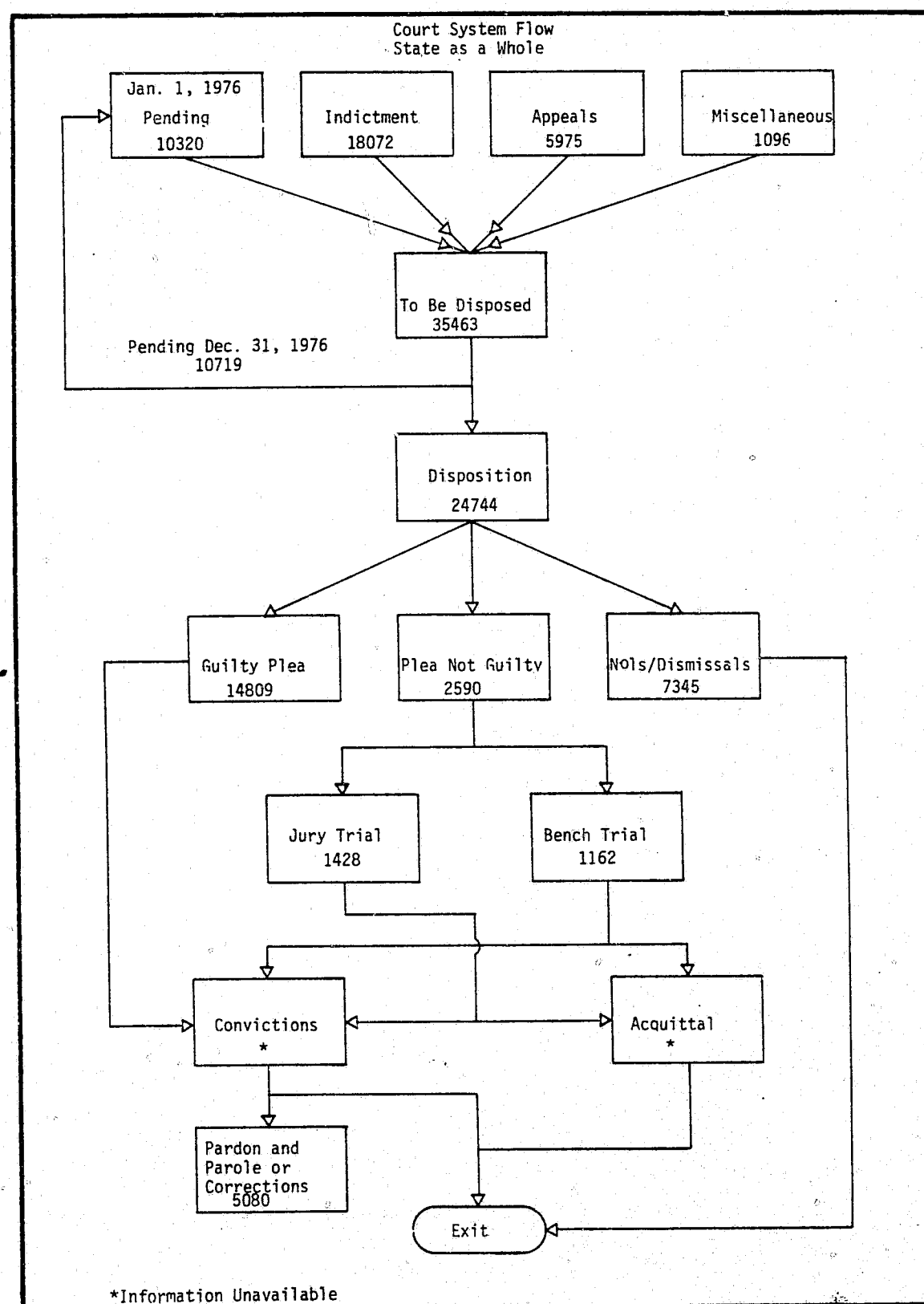
Total Employees	Annual Salary	
	Minimum	Maximum
Chief Jailer	\$ 5,630	\$23,296
Custodial Officer	\$ 5,184	\$19,178
Clerical	\$ 4,966	\$ 7,800
Cooks	\$ 2,312	\$12,979
Teachers	\$ 6,500	\$ 8,000
Recreational Specialists	\$ 8,500	\$11,652
Medical	\$ 1,200	\$14,312
Counselors	\$ 5,600	\$14,082
Classification Specialist	\$ 5,980	\$17,971
Other	\$ 2,300	\$12,979

Budget\*

The total budget for local jails in Alabama for 1976 was \$6,179,708.  
This figure is further broken down into the following categories:

Personnel (includes training costs)	\$3,114,379
Operating Expense (includes non-capital equipment items)	2,948,252
Capital Outlay (includes permanent facilities)	117,077
Total	\$6,179,708

\* This budget does not reflect the actual dollar amounts spent in the operation of local jails in Alabama due to the fact that the jail budget, for the most part, was included in the sheriff/police department budget.



## DISTRICT ATTORNEY

The State of Alabama is comprised of 38 judicial circuits varying from one to five counties. Each circuit acts as a home base for the district attorney who is responsible for gathering and assembling evidence, prosecuting cases for the jurisdiction in which he has authority or in which he has been temporarily assigned, and making sentence recommendations based on previous criminal history.

In Alabama, a total of 275 people, 245 full-time and 30 part-time, are employed in the various district attorney's office. The following tables provide a more specific breakdown of available manpower data.

District Attorney Employees by Sex/Race

Total Employees	White Male	White Female	Black Male	Black Female
District Attorney	38	0	0	0
Assistant District Attorney	97	2	2	0
Investigator	36	0	0	0
Clerical	2	86	0	2
Other	10	0	0	0
TOTAL	183	88	2	2

TABLE 14  
District Attorney Employees by Age

Total Employees	20-24 yrs	25-39 yrs	40-64 yrs	65 & Over
District Attorney	0	16	22	0
Assistant District Attorney	1	85	15	0
Investigator	1	20	15	0
Clerical	25	46	19	0
Other	5	4	1	0
TOTAL	32	171	72	0

District Attorney Employees by Educational Level

Total Employees	Below 12th Grade	High School	College	Graduate Degree
District Attorney	0	0	0	38
Assistant District Attorney	0	0	3	98
Investigator	0	8	27	1
Clerical	0	47	43	0
Other	0	2	4	4
TOTAL	0	57	77	141

TABLE 16  
District Attorney Employees by Method of Employment

Total Employees	Election	Appoint-ment	Civil Service	Other
District Attorney	38	0	0	0
Assistant District Attorney	9	92	0	0
Investigator	0	27	9	0
Clerical	0	63	18	9
Other	0	7	3	0
TOTAL	47	189	30	9

TABLE 17

## District Attorney Employees by Length of Service

Total Employees	<1 Year	1-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	16 & Over
District Attorney	2	10	18	8
Assistant District Attorney	20	64	15	2
Investigator	11	21	3	1
Clerical	25	47	15	3
Other	4	5	0	1
TOTAL	62	147	51	15

TABLE 18

## District Attorney Employees' Salaries

Total Employees	Annual Salary	
	Minimum	Maximum
District Attorney	\$24,000	\$40,000
Assistant District Attorney	\$14,500	\$32,500
Investigator	\$10,680	\$16,000
Clerical	\$ 5,782	\$ 9,475
Other	\$ 7,030	\$12,000

Previous Experience

Ninety-five per cent of Alabama's district attorneys were appointed to their positions filling unexpired terms; they were then, in turn, elected. The remaining five per cent were originally elected to their positions.

The following table lists a monthly average of related experience, prior to employment, for the various employees in the district attorney's offices.

District Attorney	113.25 mos.
Assistant 1	81.53 mos.
Assistant 2	48.64 mos.
Assistant 3	19.17 mos.
Assistant 4	98.25 mos.
Assistant 5	22.00 mos.
Investigator 1	88.52 mos.
Investigator 2	146.83 mos.
Investigator 3	36.00 mos.
Clerk 1	87.65 mos.
Clerk 2	36.90 mos.
Clerk 3	15.67 mos.
Clerk 4	15.67 mos.
Clerk 5	3.00 mos.

### Caseload Data

In Alabama in 1976, there were a total of 24,744 cases to be disposed through the judiciary process. Of this 24,744, 14,809 were convicted on a guilty plea; 2,590, on a non-guilty or lesser charge; and, 7,345 were nol/dismissed.

In 1976, 13,548 cases were brought before the grand jury with 10,712 (79%) true bills returned and 2,836 (21%) no bills.

Throughout Alabama, the average number of courts served by the district attorney's office was 5.77. The average number of judges served was 5.69.

### Equipment

Equipment used by the district attorney's offices throughout the state include the following:

Typewriter	81
Copy Machine	17
Dictaphone	67
Steno Machine	11
Adding Machine	2
Tape Recorder	22
Radios	8
Cars	11
Camera	5
Calculators	7
Desks	59
Chairs	67
Filing Cabinets	25
Fire Arms	5
Bookcases	7
Other *	34

\* Other includes walkie-talkies, grand jury recorders, microfilm camera and reader, paper shredder, projector and screen, etc.



Budget

Total	\$3,646,184	\$133,288
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January 1, 1975 - December 31, 1975

Local	\$1,524,592	\$ 54,450
State	926,656	35,641
Federal	638,145	22,791

Total	\$3,089,393	\$112,882
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January 1, 1974 - December 31, 1974

Local	\$1,022,958	\$ 39,345
State	736,018	31,792
Federal	503,886	20,995

Total	\$2,262,862	\$ 92,132
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The total budget for the state's district attorneys in 1976 was \$3,646,184. This figure was broken down into the following categories:

Personnel	\$2,497,911
Operating Expenses	1,017,243
Capital Outlay	91,712
Other	39,318

INDIGENT DEFENSE

A total of 18 circuits returned the Indigent Defense Questionnaire which represented 47.4% of the circuits and 67.3% of Alabama's total population.<sup>4</sup> The purpose of this questionnaire was to identify statewide problems, needs and objectives in the area of indigent defense.

The following list delineates problems encountered in the indigent defense system in Alabama and includes the average rating of each problem.

Table 1

<u>Statement of Problem</u>	<u>Rating</u>
Waiver of counsel is too frequently used	.888
Counsel is often inexperienced	1.944
Counsel does not enter case early enough	1.833
Standards of indigency are vague, indefinite and unclear	2.500
Indigent cases do not receive the speedy and "just" handling of other cases in the same category	1.555
Other	1.833

The following tables give a more complete breakdown of the problems which were stated in Table 1 and provide alternatives to these problems.

<sup>4</sup> The population figures were obtained from the 1970 census data.

Table 1<sub>1</sub>

## A. "Waiver of Counsel" is too frequently used

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>No Answer</u>
Minimum requirement before "Waiver of Counsel" is permitted	50.0%	33.3%	16.7%
Statutory requirement before "Waiver of Counsel" is permitted	5.5%	77.8%	16.7%
Procedural requirement before "Waiver of Counsel" is permitted	38.9%	44.4%	16.7%

Table 1<sub>2</sub>

## B. Counsel is often inexperienced

Minimum requirement	44.4%	50.0%	5.6%
Experience requirements	27.8%	50.0%	22.2%
Other requirements	22.2%	44.5%	33.3%

Table 1<sub>3</sub>

## C. Counsel does not enter case early enough

Counsel should be made available at the time of arrest	11.1%	22.2%	66.7%
Counsel should be made available at the time of indictment	16.7%	33.3%	50.0%
Other	27.8%	50.0%	22.2%

Table 1<sub>4</sub>

## D. Standards of indigency are vague, indefinite and unclear

The Judicial Article defines indigency adequately	50.0%	44.4%	5.6%
The Judicial Article defines indigency inadequately	33.3%	61.1%	5.6%

Table 1<sub>5</sub>

## E. Indigent cases do not receive the speedy and just handling

## of other cases in the same category

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>No Answer</u>
Indigent cases should be handled with the same dispatch as other cases in the same category and a <u>separate</u> docket be utilized in the scheduling of cases for trial	0.0%	88.9%	11.1%
Indigent cases should be handled with the same dispatch as other cases in the same category and <u>same</u> docket should be utilized in the scheduling of cases for trial	94.4%	0.0%	5.6%
Indigent cases should <u>not</u> be handled with the same dispatch as other cases in the same category and a separate docket should be utilized in the scheduling of cases for trial	0.0%	88.9%	11.1%
Indigent cases <u>should not</u> be handled with the same dispatch of other cases in the same category and <u>same</u> docket should be utilized in the <u>scheduling</u> of cases for trial	6.6%	13.4%	80.0%

The most mentioned suggestions for "Other" category included:

- (a) appointment of counsel at Preliminary Hearing
- (b) transcript of Preliminary Hearing for indigents be furnished
- (c) adequate funding
- (d) revise payment schedule
- (e) prompt payment
- (f) adequate court facilities

Of the circuits which responded to the Indigent Defense survey, 94.4% had no public defender system while 5.6% did not reply to the question. At the same time, 94.4% of the circuits appoint or assign counsel as needed; 5.6% did not respond to the question.

In the circuits which responded to the questionnaires, 16.7% had indigent defense systems prior to the Judicial Article Implementation Act of 1975; 77.8% established an indigent defense system as a result of Article 9 of the Judicial Article Implementation Act of 1975.

A list of Problems in the area of indigent defense were drawn up and include:

1. lack of criterion for determining indigency;
2. inadequate court facilities;
3. lack of funds to adequately pay attorneys;
4. comparison of Public Defender and assigned counsel systems on a circuit by circuit basis; and,
5. lack of organization.

A prioritized list of needs for the Indigent Defense Commission include:

1. drafting of legislation to accomplish the above mentioned needs;
2. reorganization of the system;
3. providing proper representation to indigents;
4. establishing criteria for determining indigency; and,
5. establishing procedures to select attorneys.

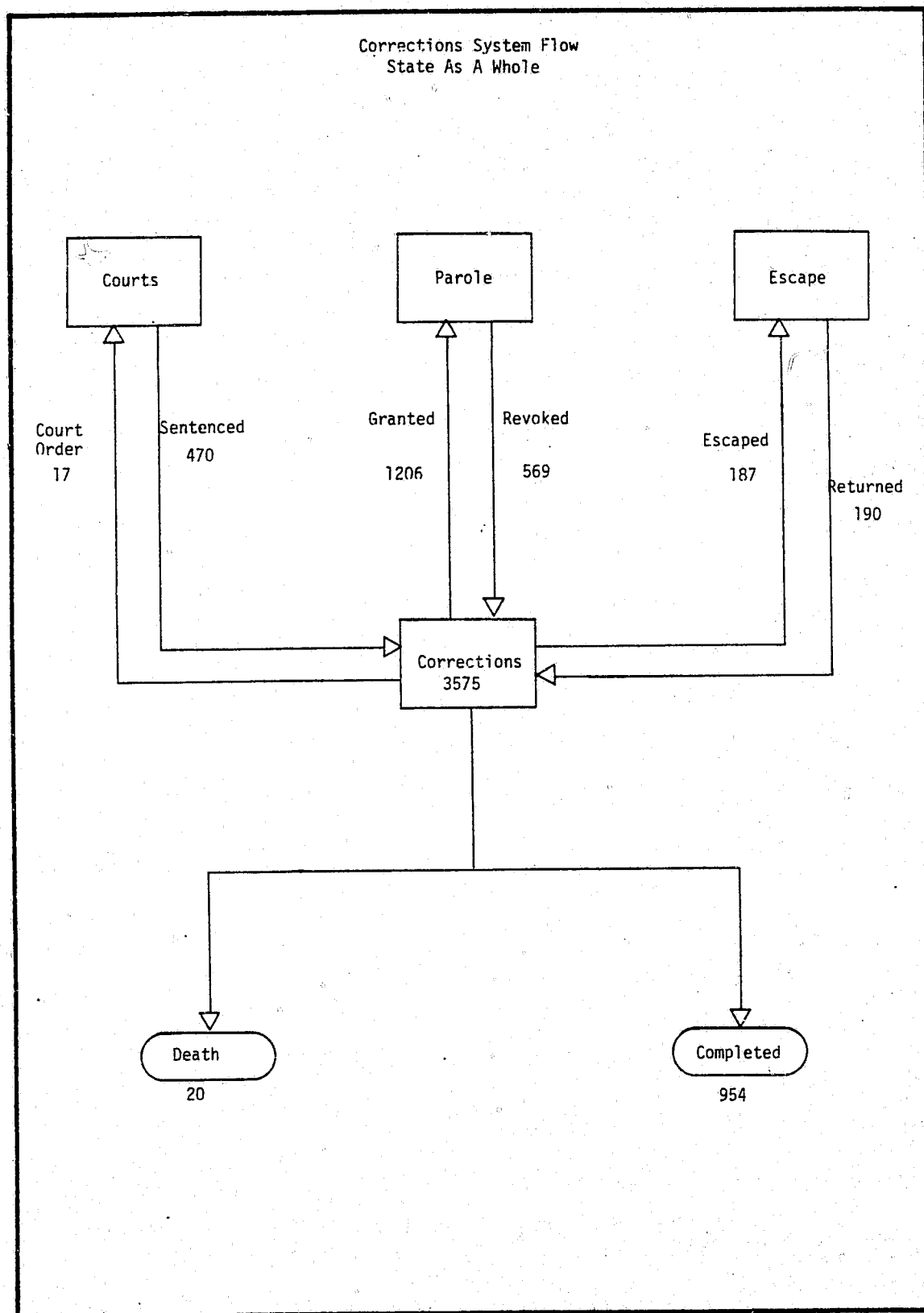
### Budget

The cost of the indigent defense system, to achieve the goals and objectives of the 1977 year, was estimated at \$1,811,346.<sup>5</sup> The Capital Outlay costs were estimated to reach \$570,000 in 1977.

The average percentage increase in the indigent defense system over 1976 is projected to reach 14%. Using a five-year base period, the average yearly amount spent by the thirty-eight circuits on indigent defense was \$76,000 (local money) and \$6,042,000 (state money).

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<sup>5</sup>This figure was projected to show the cost for the thirty-eight judicial circuits.



## STATE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM

The penal institutions in Alabama have been under scrutiny for the past few years as a result of over-crowding. Presently, they are under a court order which prohibits the admission of additional inmates.<sup>6</sup> The Board of Corrections as well as the Pardon and Parole Board and local law enforcement officials have been doing their utmost to alleviate the over-crowding problem.

The State Correctional system provides various types of facilities for the detention of convicted felons. These facilities include:

1. Work Release Centers - which enable inmates to work, with full pay, within the community.
2. Road Camps - in which prison labor maintains, repairs, and builds county and state funded roads.
3. Youth Center - to which young, first-offenders are assigned and provided training.
4. State Cattle Ranch and Pig Parlor - raises and sells livestock.
5. Hospital - evaluates and treats prison inmates.
6. Women's Prison - the institution for the holding of convicted female inmates.
7. Pre-Release Centers - which provide an opportunity for inmates, prior to their departure, to get acclimated to the outside world.

Correctional Centers in Alabama are maintained, in part, by revenues produced by the center itself.<sup>7</sup> Total revenues for farming showed a net profit of \$1,370,836. This total includes:

<sup>6</sup> In August, 1975, Judge Frank M. Johnson issued a court order prohibiting new admissions to state prisons.

<sup>7</sup> Prisons are the only state agencies which must generate part of their own income.

Fountain	\$ 675,306
Draper	300,405
Tutwiler	2,079
Frank Lee Youth Center	85 *
Cattle Ranch	161,952
Kilby	840
Red Eagle Honor Farm	230,169
Total	\$1,370,836

Industrial operations lost money in 1976 and finished the year with a net loss of \$82,981. This category includes:

Kilby Print Shop	+ \$ 301
Holman Tag Plant	- 80,984
Fountain Lumber Mill	+ 349
Draper Mattress Factory	+ 1,080
Tutwiler Canning Plant	- 10,019
Tutwiler Clothing Factory	+ 6,292
	- \$ 82,981

The direct cost of prisoner maintenance for 1976 is shown in the following table:

\* This figure is rounded up from \$84.44 to \$85.00.

Prison	Average Daily Inmate Pop.	Total Prisoner Maintenance	Average Cost Per Prisoner Per Year
Holman	772	2,794,687	3,620
Tutwiler	178	696,094	3,911
Draper Correctional Center	822	2,223,471	2,705
Fountain Correctional Center	963	2,943,612	3,067
Frank Lee Youth Center	134	474,433	3,541
Kilby Correctional Facility	524	2,463,958	4,702
Mobile Work Release	48	175,562	3,658
Atmore Work Release	42	172,523	4,108
Draper Work Release	25	111,495	4,460
Birmingham Work Release	54	191,682	3,550
Childersburg Work Release	49	200,642	4,095
Alex City Work Release	45	204,278	4,540
Wetumpka Work Release	27	122,705	4,545
Cattle Ranch Work Release	6	5,877	979
Montgomery Work Release	74	223,076	3,015
Fountain Trustee Barracks	105	155,361	1,480
Cattle Ranch	33	109,549	3,320
Red Eagle Honor Farm	98	305,446	3,117
Camden Community Center	33	81,197	2,461
Elba Community Center	35	67,136	1,918
Hamilton Community Center	49	20,960	428
Grove Hill Community Center	20	4,299	215
TOTALS	4,136	13,748,043	ave. 3,324

A total of 951 employees worked in the correctional facilities in 1976. A breakdown of employee data follows.

TABLE 19  
Corrections Employees by Sex/Race

Total Employees	White Male	White Female	Black Male	Black Female
Warden	4	1	0	0
Assistant Warden	4	3	0	0
Pre-Release Director	7	0	0	0
Pre-Release Assistant	5	0	0	0
Youth Center Director	1	0	0	0
Youth Center Assistant	1	0	0	0
Classification Officer	4	2	3	0
Correctional Officer	129	50	12	8
Correctional Counselor	197	76	19	12
Middle Management*	46	17	4	3
Youth Development Officer	3	1	0	2
Office	9	4	2	1
Clerical	7	42	1	1
Other	192	50	18	10
TOTAL	609	246	59	37

\*Middle Management includes Correctional Sergeants through Captain.

TABLE 20  
Corrections Employees by Age

Total Employees	20-24 yrs	25-39 yrs	40-64 yrs	65 & Over
Warden	0	0	5	0
Assistant Warden	0	1	6	0
Pre-Release Director	0	4	3	0
Pre-Release Assistant	0	3	2	0
Youth Center Director	0	0	1	0
Youth Center Assistant	0	1	0	0
Classification Officer	0	3	6	0
Correctional Officer	2	74	108	15
Correctional Counselor	16	97	179	12
Middle Management*	1	24	39	6
Youth Development Officer	0	4	2	0
Office	1	8	7	0
Clerical	12	23	16	0
Other	2	89	167	12
TOTAL	34	331	541	45

\*Middle Management includes Correctional Sergeants through Captain.



TABLE 21  
Corrections Employees by Educational Level

Total Employees	Below 12th Grade	High School	College	Graduate Degree
Warden	0	0	5	0
Assistant Warden	0	0	7	0
Pre-Release Director	0	0	7	0
Pre-Release Assistant	0	0	5	0
Youth Center Director	0	0	1	0
Youth Center Assistant	0	0	1	0
Classification Officer	0	0	8	1
Correctional Officer	29	116	54	0
Correctional Counselor	3	175	126	0
Middle Management*	2	61	7	0
Youth Development Officer	0	0	6	0
Office	0	0	16	0
Clerical	0	43	8	0
Other	77	114	45	34
TOTAL	111	509	296	35

\*Middle Management includes Correctional Sergeants through Captain.

TABLE 22  
Corrections Employees' Salaries

Total Employees	Annual Salaries	
	Minimum	Maximum
Warden	\$15,678	\$18,538
Assistant Warden	\$12,012	\$13,382
Pre-Release Director	\$13,286	\$NA
Pre-Release Assistant	\$11,802	\$NA
Youth Center Director	\$17,043	\$NA
Youth Center Assistant	\$13,382	\$NA
Classification Officer	\$ 7,397	\$12,017
Correctional Officer	\$ 7,397	\$11,648
Correctional Counselor	\$ 7,111	\$10,957
Middle Management*	\$ 8,749	\$10,957
Youth Development Officer	\$10,190	\$12,376
Office	\$ 7,460	\$13,832
Clerical	\$ 5,421	\$ 9,841
Other	\$ 5,967	\$20,995

\*Middle Management includes Correctional Sergeants through Captain.

## CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

### Correctional Centers

The term "prison," connoting a dismal lockup facility, is slowly being eased out by the term "correctional center" which brings to mind a rehabilitative-oriented facility. In Alabama, there are presently four of these correctional centers: Draper, Fountain, Holman, and Tutwiler.<sup>8</sup>

Draper and Fountain have Pre-Release Centers located on the grounds of the correctional center. The function of the Pre-Release Center is to enable the inmate, prior to his departure from the Correctional Center, to contact people from employment agencies, utility companies, apartment complexes, etc. These Pre-Release Centers have no locks on the premises and are designed to acclimate the inmate to the outside world. Inmates assigned to these Pre-Release Centers are usually serving out the last month of their sentence.

### Work Release Centers

The Work Release program is designed to be a bridge between correctional institutions and the outside world. It allows prison inmates to get a job within the community at full pay. Room and board is deducted from their pay. They are allowed to keep a set amount of petty cash while the rest of their salary is placed in a savings account where upon release, the lump sum is given to them.

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<sup>8</sup> Tutwiler is the only woman's correctional facility in the state.

### Other Correctional Centers

In Alabama's correctional system, there are correctional institutions which do not fall into the categories of Correctional Centers and/or Work Release projects. The other facilities include the Frank Lee Youth Center and New Kilby<sup>9</sup> and programs such as the State Cattle Ranch and the Pig Parlor. These facilities provide specific services and are an essential part of the Correctional System in this state.

The Frank Lee Youth Center is designed to house the young, first-time offender. Inmates assigned to the Youth Center must not be serving a sentence longer than ten years. It must be stressed, however, that this institution is solely for first offenders. All of the inmates of the Frank Lee Youth Center are required to attend some form of schooling and/or training every day; these sessions last six hours a day. The Frank Lee Youth Center is designed to rehabilitate youthful offenders and provide them with educational opportunities which they might otherwise be unable, or unwilling, to receive.

New Kilby is the site of the correctional infirmary. This hospital serves the state's prison population as well as being the receiving, classification and evaluation center for all inmates coming into the correctional system.<sup>10</sup>

The State Cattle Ranch raises and sells cattle. By selling the premium grade to commercial establishments and slaughtering the lesser grades of beef for consumption at the Ranch, the Cattle Ranch is allowed some profit. The same procedure is true of the Pig Parlor.

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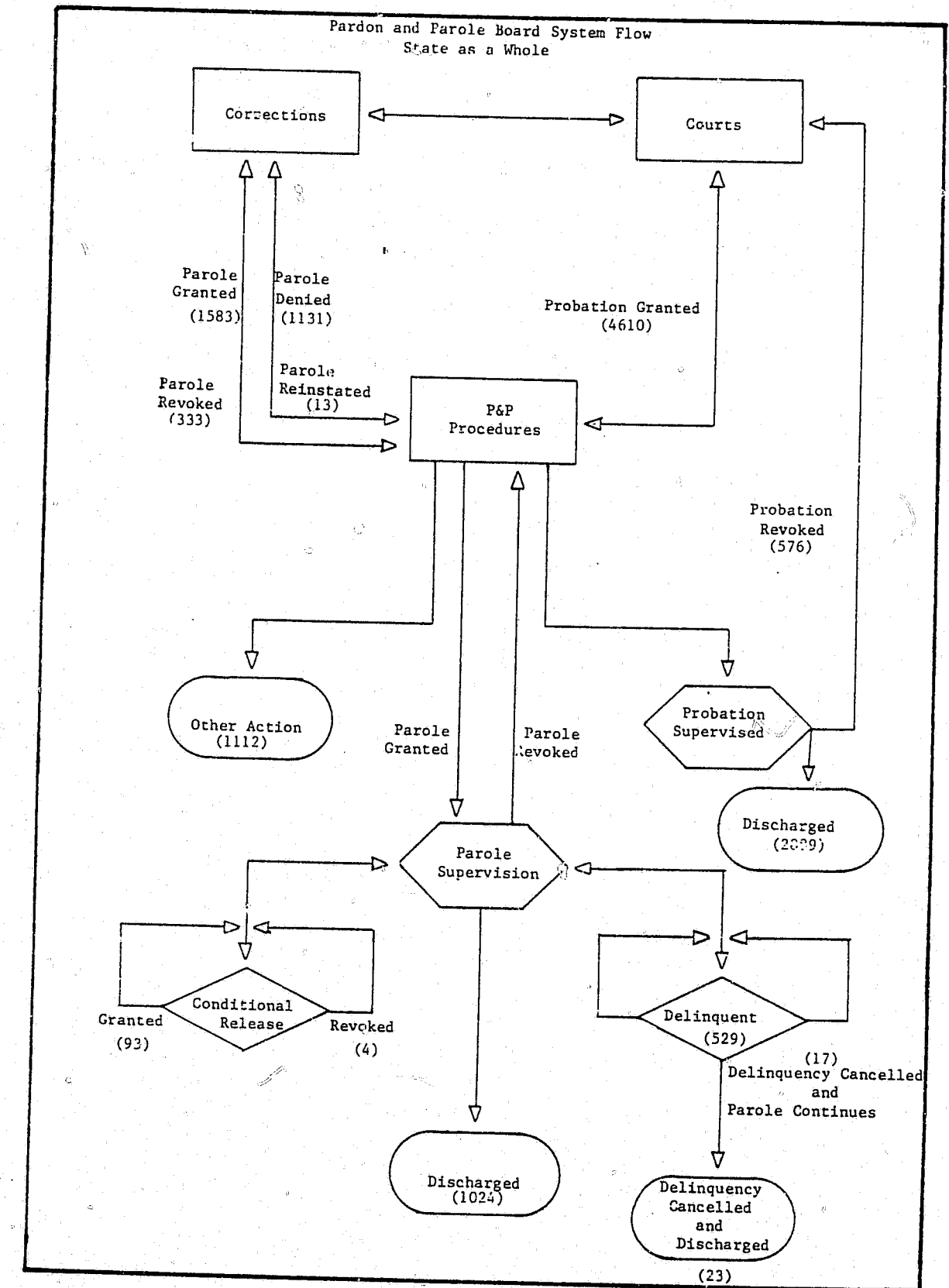
<sup>9</sup> New Kilby is also known as Mt. Meigs Medical and Diagnostic Center (M & D Center).

<sup>10</sup> The receiving and evaluation is carried on at Quarantine located on the Kilby grounds.

# Budget

Monies allocated for prisoner maintenance in Alabama's correctional institutions for 1976 are as follows:

Overhead, Repairs, & Maintenance	\$ 5,478,971
Custodial Expense	4,727,528
Food Service Expense	1,766,450
Medical Expense	1,201,838
Clothing Expense	205,081
Welfare Expense	219,438
Education & Rehabilitation Expense	148,735
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$13,748,041</b>



## PARDON AND PAROLE

### General Information

The Alabama Pardon and Parole Board, located in Montgomery, is presided over by three members who are appointed for a six-year period, with each term of office being staggered.

The Board has the full and final authority over pardons, paroles, and reinstatement of political and civil rights. In 1976, the Board's activities concluded with the following statistics:

#### Parole

Considered	2,693
Denied	1,131
Granted	1,562
Declared Delinquent	594
Revoked	567
Reinstated	22

#### Probation

Granted	4,615
Revoked	576

#### Pardons

Restoration of political & civil rights considered	114
Restoration of political & civil rights denied	36
Restoration of political & civil rights granted	78

The Alabama Pardon and Parole Board works under the auspices of the Interstate Compact which is an agreement between the fifty states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. This agreement provides for interstate supervision of persons on parole and probation\*. This compact, also, facilitates extradition proceedings.

As of September 30, 1976, the Alabama Pardon and Parole Board has provided:

Supervision for Other States	927
Parole Supervision	2,501
Probation Supervision	9,940
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TOTAL	13,368

In the area of interstate relations, the Board has also provided the following services:

Cases Investigated for Other States	1,391
Cases Investigated by Other States	1,188
Parolees and Probationers Received for Supervision from Other States	728
Alabama Probationers and Parolees Accepted for Supervision by Other States	618

The Pardon and Parole Board also has the responsibility of appointing field supervisors, who must meet State Merit personnel policy requirements. These field supervisors serve both the court system and the Pardon and Parole Board in probation and parole, respectively.

\* NOTE: In out-of-state cases, the parolee is under the control of the paroling state, but, at the same time, the parolee is subject to the rules and regulations of the state from which he was paroled.

At present, there are 113 field supervisors<sup>11</sup> throughout the state. These field supervisors are responsible for specialized case work involving:

1. the preparation of pre-parole investigations;
2. the preparation of pre-sentence investigations; and,
3. the supervision of adult parolees and probationers in an assigned district.

In 1976, a total of 244 people were employed by the Pardon and Parole Board. This figure includes the Board members, the Central Office employees as well as area supervisors. A more complete manpower breakdown follows.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>11</sup> This 113 includes 104 Probation & Parole Supervisors, 2 institutional parole supervisors, and 7 area probation and parole supervisors.

<sup>12</sup> The tabular breakdown excludes the 3 board members the director and the assistant director.

TABLE 23  
Pardon and Parole Employees by Sex/Race

Total Employees	White Male	White Female	Black Male	Black Female
Area P & P Supervisor	5	1	1	0
Instit. Parole Supervisor	2	0	0	0
P & P Supervisor	88	13	3	0
Investigator	5	5	1	0
Supervisor - Main Office	1	0	0	0
Clerical Personnel	0	68	0	18
Accountant	1	1	0	0
Account Clerk	0	1	0	0
Statistician	1	0	0	0
Group Home Parent	5	1	6	3
Other	6	2	1	0
TOTAL	114	92	12	21

TABLE 24

## Pardon and Parole Employees by Age

Total Employees	20-24 yrs	25-39 yrs	40-64 yrs	65 & Over
Area P & P Supervisor	0	4	3	0
Instit. Parole Supervisor	0	0	2	0
P & P Supervisor	2	51	46	5
Investigator	0	9	2	0
Supervisor - Main Office	0	1	0	0
Clerical Personnel	33	36	17	0
Accountant	0	2	0	0
Account Clerk	0	1	0	0
Statistician	0	1	0	0
Group Home Parent	4	10	1	0
Other	3	5	0	1
TOTAL	42	120	71	6

TABLE 25

## Pardon and Parole Employees by Educational Level

Total Employees	Below 12th Grade	High School	College	Graduate Degree
Area P & P Supervisor	0	0	5	2
Instit. Parole Supervisor	0	0	2	0
P & P Supervisor	0	0	98	6
Investigator	0	0	11	0
Supervisor - Main Office	0	0	1	0
Clerical Personnel	0	70	16	0
Accountant	0	0	2	0
Account Clerk	0	1	0	0
Statistician	0	0	1	0
Group Home Parent	0	0	15	0
Other	0	3	6	0
TOTAL	0	74	157	8



TABLE 26

## Pardon and Parole Employees by Length of Service

Total Employees	Length of Service			
	<1 Year	1-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	16 & Over
Area P & P Supervisor	0	5	2	0
Instit. Parole Supervisor	0	0	2	0
P & P Supervisor	4	50	34	16
Investigator	2	6	3	0
Supervisor - Main Office	0	0	1	0
Clerical Personnel	12	35	29	10
Accountant	0	1	1	0
Account Clerk	0	0	1	0
Statistician	0	1	0	0
Group Home Parent	2	13	0	0
Other	1	2	4	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>28</b>

TABLE 27

## Pardon and Parole Employees' Salaries

Total Employees	Annual Salaries	
	Minimum	Maximum
Area P & P Supervisor	\$10,504	\$13,286
Instit. Parole Supervisor	\$ 9,841	\$11,050
P & P Supervisor	\$ 9,841	\$15,054
Investigator	\$ 9,828	\$11,050
Supervisor - Main Office	\$11,603	\$15,054
Clerical Personnel	\$ 5,967	\$ 9,841
Accountant	\$ 9,841	\$11,648
Account Clerk	\$ 5,967	\$ 9,841
Statistician	\$10,504	\$12,766
Group Home Parent	\$ 5,722	\$NA
Other	\$ 4,608	\$11,652

### Facility Information

The State of Alabama maintains three residential facilities, located in Birmingham, Mobile, and Montgomery. The purpose of the residential facilities is to house parolees until they are able to secure a job and establish themselves in society. This program is specifically aimed at parolees who have no family or friends.

The parolees remain at the residential facility until they have a job with at least two paychecks to insure some independence. This process takes, on the average, about ninety days.

Each residential facility is managed by a field supervisor with at least one assistant supervisor. The supervisors maintain intensive, daily contact with the parolees in both individual and group counseling sessions.

Each of the residential facilities have three sets of house parents. They work in three shifts of eight hours each, providing twenty-four hour supervision. The house parents do the cooking as well as general housework. The majority of the house parents are students working towards their college degree.

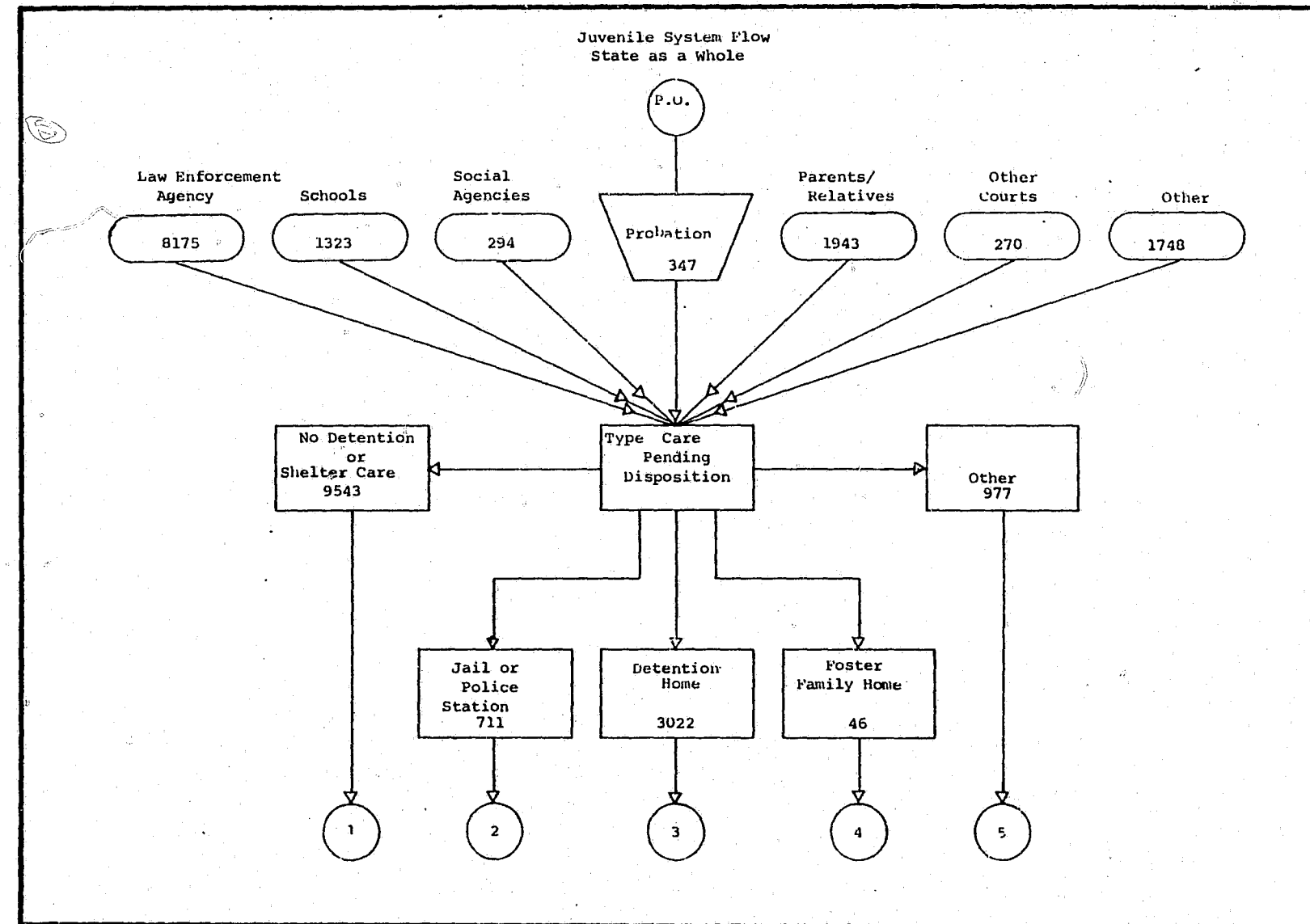
The Criminal Justice Academy, located on Gunter A.F.B, is used as a training ground for the Field Supervisors for Pardons and Paroles, the Department of Youth Services, and the Board of Corrections. The Academy houses one director, four instructors, two clerical employees, one equipment operator and one maintenance man.

### Budget \*

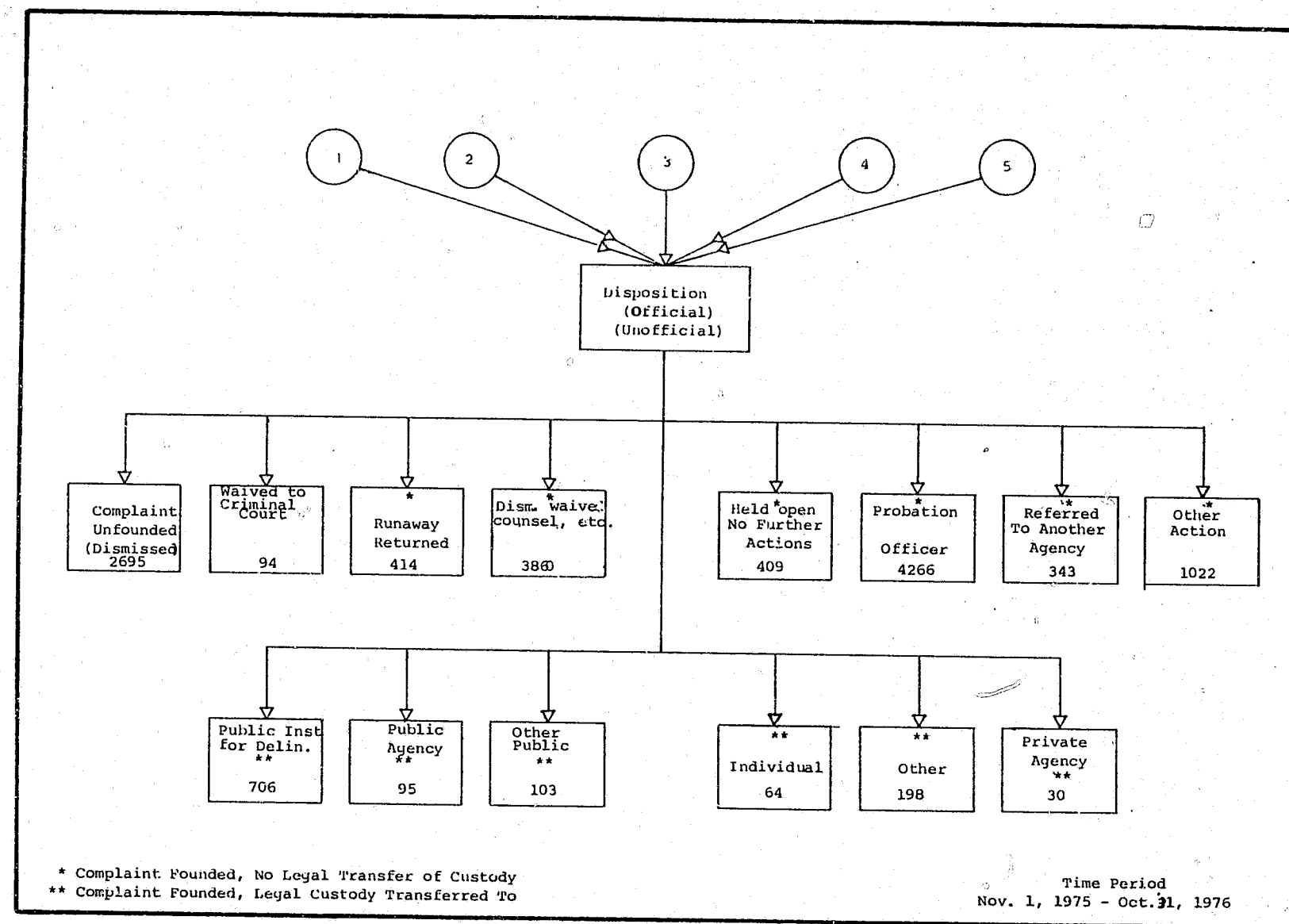
In 1976, the total cost of operation of the Pardon and Parole Field Offices and the Pardon and Parole Board was \$2,763,279. This budget was comprised of the following categories:

Personnel (Includes Salaries of Board Members)	\$ 1,490,318
Operating Expenses	90,778
Capital Outlay	7,577
Interfund Expenditures (Includes \$50,000 Federal Match Money)	113,816
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,702,489
Total	\$ 1,702,489
Federally Funded Expenditures	1,060,790
	<hr/>
GRAND TOTAL	\$ 2,763,279

\* Budget figures were obtained from the Pardon and Parole Status Report.



63



# MANPOWER - JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICER

Alabama's Juvenile Probation Officers (JPO), have the responsibility of testing, evaluating and counseling delinquent youths placed under their supervision. In 1976, a ratio of 1 JPO to 72 youths was the average around the state with an average of 44 contacts per client. On a monthly basis, the average number of miles traveled by a JPO in client-related activities was 1,416.

A total of 390 people are employed in the various field offices throughout the state. A more complete manpower breakdown follows:

TABLE 28

## Juvenile Probation Employees by Sex/Race

Total Employees	White Male	White Female	Black Male	Black Female
Administrative	25	16	3	0
Clerical Personnel	1	74	0	13
JPO/Intake Officer	74	44	38	21
Other	16	20	24	21
TOTAL	116	154	65	55

TABLE 29

## Juvenile Probation Employees by Age

Total Employees	20-24 yrs	25-39 yrs	40-64 yrs	65 & Over
Administrative	0	28	16	0
Clerical Personnel	30	43	15	0
JPO/Intake Officer	32	126	19	0
Other	4	44	33	0
TOTAL	66	241	83	0

TABLE 30

## Juvenile Probation Employees by Educational Level

Total Employees	Below 12th Grade	High School	College	Graduate Degree
Administrative	0	4	18	22
Clerical Personnel	0	82	6	0
JPO/Intake Officer	0	3	129	45
Other	0	65	9	7
TOTAL	0	154	162	74

TABLE 31

## Juvenile Probation Employees by Length of Service

Total Employees	<1 Year	1-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	16 & Over
Administrative	5	17	18	4
Clerical Personnel	16	58	14	0
JPO/Intake Officer	39	113	24	1
Other	13	29	33	6
TOTAL	73	217	89	11

## Juvenile Probation Employees by Training

Total Employees	Recruit-ment Training	# of Hours in Recruit-ment Training	In-Service Training	# of Hours in In-Service Training
Administrative	22	366	48	1,391
Clerical Personnel	35	34	12	218
JPO/Intake Officer	102	1,928	175	5,863
Other	72	220	6	98
TOTAL	231	2,548	241	7,570

TABLE 33

## Juvenile Probation Employees' Salaries

Total Employees	Annual Salary	
	Minimum	Maximum
Administrative	\$12,562	\$15,479
Clerical Personnel	\$ 5,676	\$ 6,726
JPO/Intake Officer	\$11,345	\$12,949
Other	\$ 6,724	\$11,840
TOTAL		

### Programs And/Or Services

The following is a list of services and/or programs offered by the JPO offices throughout Alabama:

Program	% Yes	% No
Counseling	97	3
Employment Placement	64	36
Educational	39	61
Vocational	18	82
Physical Education	14	86
Drug Program	24	76
Alcohol Program	19	81
Sports	34	66
Recreation	29	71
Entertainment	26	74
Social Activities	24	76
Diagnosis and Classification	37	63
Medical Services	29	71
Psychological	37	63
Volunteer Services	54	46
Religious Services	16	84
Other	50	50

### Budget

The total budgetary figure for the juvenile probation offices in Alabama reached \$1,105,431 in 1976.

The following list breaks down the source categories for the JPO budget.

Local Funds	\$ 151,560
State Funds	510,864
LEAA/LEPA Funds	222,406
Other Federal	55,761
Other	164,840
	<hr/>
	\$1,105,431

Another breakdown of JPO expenditures for 1976 follows:

Personnel	\$ 383,271
Operating Expenses	368,942
Capital Outlay	133,023
Other	220,195
	<hr/>
	\$1,105,431

## YOUTH FACILITIES

### General Information

In Alabama, Youth Facilities are categorized as Attention, Detention, Shelter and Group Homes with each designed to provide special programs and counseling techniques suited to the needs of troubled children.

Attention Homes are short term dwellings (usually about two to four weeks) in which a youth is placed for evaluation, testing and counseling while awaiting final court action. Attention homes are physically unrestricting as compared to Detention Homes which are holding facilities in which delinquent youths serve short term sentences.

Shelter Homes are usually on the grounds, or part of, the Attention Home. They provide a transition period for youths in which to adjust or modify their behavior enabling them to return to the community and their home environment.

A Group Home maintains, on the average, about ten youths and provides a family-type environment. The Group Home is located within the community and allows the children to attend schools within the community as well as attending other functions provided by the community. These Group Homes are often an alternative to Foster Homes and can provide better programs and services than the conventional Foster Home. Even so, Group Homes are not designed to meet the needs of all children, and as such, some children must be confined to an institution or placed in a Foster Home. Therefore, Group Homes are not meant to abolish conventional institutions or Foster Homes but to provide still another method of treatment for troubled youths.

All youth facilities in Alabama are licensed by the Department of Youth Services (DYS) while eleven youth facilities are operated solely by DYS. These eleven agencies serve the whole state rather than specific areas. The eleven include the Chalkville Campus, Roebuck, Mt. Meigs, Mt. Meigs Diagnostic and Evaluation Center, Mobile Group Home, Hartselle Turning Point Group Home, Birmingham Girls Group Home, Birmingham Boys Group Home, Bell Road Group Home, Gadsden Group Home, and DYS City Program - Jefferson County.

A total of 1,844 employees are working in Alabama's Youth Facilities. Of this 1,844, 1,140 are full-time employees and the remaining 704 are part-time. The following tables give a more complete breakdown of youth facility manpower data.



TABLE 34

Youth Facility Employees by Sex/Race

Total Employees	White Male	White Female	Black Male	Black Female
Administrative	63	1	5	0
Custodial Officer	146	88	65	47
Clerical Personnel	2	106	2	9
Cooks/Food Service	2	50	5	31
Teachers	20	67	16	20
Recreation Specialist	5	9	2	2
Volunteers	185	288	38	47
Medical	16	14	4	2
Counselors	49	47	16	38
Classification Specialist	9	4	0	0
Other	119	124	43	38
TOTAL	616	798	196	234

TABLE 35

Youth Facility Employees by Age

Total Employees	20-24 yrs	25-39 yrs	40-64 yrs	65 & Over
Administrative	5	33	31	0
Custodial Officer	99	158	88	0
Clerical Personnel	27	50	41	2
Cooks/Food Service	7	23	53	5
Teachers	25	63	30	5
Recreation Specialist	4	10	4	0
Volunteers	228	194	104	32
Medical	2	18	16	0
Counselors	32	95	23	0
Classification Specialist	2	7	4	0
Other	22	178	124	0
TOTAL	453	829	518	44

TABLE 36

## Youth Facility Employees by Educational Level

Total Employees	Below 12th Grade	High School	College	Graduate Degree
Administrative	0	13	24	32
Custodial Officer	27	225	83	11
Clerical Personnel	4	104	11	0
Cooks/Food Service	25	59	2	2
Teachers	0	16	78	29
Recreation Specialist	0	9	5	4
Volunteers	14	371	99	74
Medical	0	11	12	13
Counselors	0	43	65	42
Classification Specialist	0	0	0	13
Other	23	236	45	20
TOTAL	93	1,087	424	240

TABLE 38

## Youth Facility Employees by Length of Service

Total Employees	<1 Year	1-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	16 & Over
Administrative	10	37	17	5
Custodial Officer	153	164	25	4
Clerical Personnel	34	67	11	7
Cooks/Food Service	22	40	22	4
Teachers	41	52	25	5
Recreation Specialist	4	12	0	2
Volunteers	268	250	40	0
Medical	11	21	4	0
Counselors	40	94	14	2
Classification Specialist	11	2	0	0
Other	68	108	123	25
TOTAL	662	847	281	54

TABLE 39  
Youth Facility Employees by Training

Total Employees	Recruit- ment Training	# of Hours of Recruit- ment Training	In-Service Training	# of Hours of In-Service Training
Administrative	22	3,096	52	8,302
Custodial Officer	76	425	169	1,814
Clerical Personnel	16	65	25	367
Cooks/Food Service	14	126	25	310
Teachers	0	0	47	1,314
Recreation Specialist	2	3	2	7
Volunteers	171	173	396	778
Medical	11	11	14	202
Counselors	8	29	81	3,019
Classification Specialist	0	0	0	0
Other	178	14,742	203	6,122
TOTAL	498	18,670	1,014	22,235

TABLE 40  
Youth Facility Employees' Salary

Total Employees	Annual Salary	
	Minimum	Maximum
Administrative	\$12,654	\$15,396
Custodial Officer	\$ 5,729	\$ 8,700
Clerical Personnel	\$ 5,568	\$ 7,936
Cooks/Food Service	\$ 4,416	\$ 8,086
Teachers	\$ 9,109	\$11,548
Recreation Specialist	\$ 7,083	\$ 8,972
Volunteers	-0-	-0-
Medical	\$ 7,956	\$14,365
Counselors	\$ 7,151	\$ 8,767
Classification Specialist	\$ 9,322	\$14,749
Other	\$ 6,582	\$10,678

### Caseload Data

The total number of juveniles admitted to the state's youth facilities in 1976 reached 8,051. Of this total, 51% were status offenders; 30%, misdemeanants; 19%, felonies.

Juveniles admitted to youth facilities in 1976 were referred by the following agencies.

<u>Agency</u>	<u>% of Youths</u>
Law Enforcement	16
School	4
Social Agency	8
Probation Officer	27
Parents or Relatives	2
Other Courts	10
Other	33

The average cost per child per year in 1976 was \$6,388.

### Facility Data

In Alabama's Youth Facilities, the average area per facility is 11,587 square feet.

Within each facility, various programs were provided which aimed at a well-balanced curriculum. These programs included:

<u>Program</u>	<u>% Yes</u>	<u>% No</u>
Counseling	100	-
Employment Placement	23	77
Educational	57	43
Vocational/Technical Training	10	90
Physical Education	40	60
Drug Program	30	70
Alcohol Program	37	63
Sports	67	33
Recreation-Exercise	87	13
Entertainment	90	10
Social Activities	76	24
Diagnostics & Classification	62	38
Medical Services	52	48
Psychological Services	69	31
Volunteer Services	71	29
Religious Services	59	41
Other	48	52

**END**