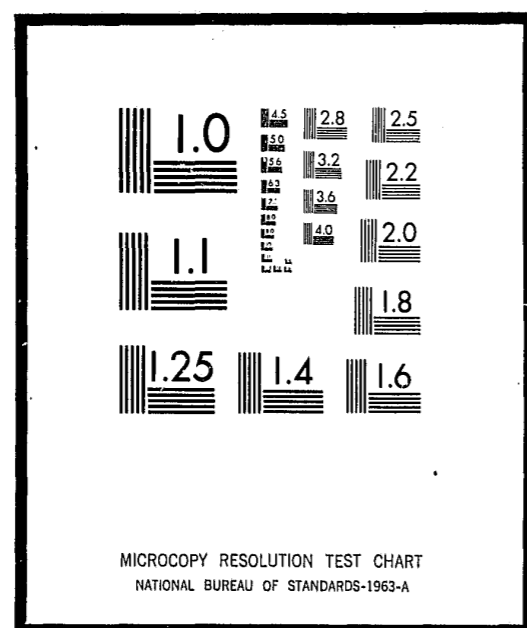


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ANNOTATION:
 THE PRIMARY EMPHASIS OF THE JAIL CENSUS WAS TO OBTAIN BASIC FACTS ON THE STATE OF THE NATION'S JAILS AND THEIR INMATES.

ABSTRACT:
 SUCH FUNDAMENTAL QUESTIONS AS THE NUMBER OF JAILS, THE NUMBER AND TYPE OF INMATES, THE NUMBER OF JAIL EMPLOYEES, THE OPERATING COSTS, AND THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF SELECTED FACILITIES WERE THE SUBJECT OF INQUIRY SINCE THESE PARAMETERS WERE HERETOFORE UNKNOWN. OTHER VALUABLE INFORMATION, DISCUSSED IN THE BODY OF THE REPORT, WAS ALSO OBTAINED. A FOLLOW-UP SURVEY, TO BE CONDUCTED ON A SAMPLE OF THE JAILS IDENTIFIED IN THE JAIL CENSUS, IS IN THE PLANNING STAGE. NEGOTIATIONS ARE UNDERWAY WITH THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS FOR THE CONDUCT OF THE SURVEY, WHICH WILL FOCUS LESS ON THE PHYSICAL ASPECTS OF THE INSTITUTIONS AND MORE ON THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INMATES. STATISTICS GATHERED WILL INCLUDE BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC DATA, REASON FOR INCARCERATION, TIME ALREADY SERVED, TIME REMAINING TO BE SERVED, AND BAIL STATUS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

00045

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

1970
NATIONAL
JAIL CENSUS



NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AND STATISTICS SERVICE —
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LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service, Series SC- No. 1



NATIONAL
JAIL CENSUS
1970

A REPORT ON THE NATION'S
LOCAL JAILS AND TYPE OF
INMATES

Issued February 1971
Washington, D.C.



**LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE
ADMINISTRATION**

**Richard W. Velde
Clarence M. Coster**
Associate Administrators

National Criminal Justice
Information and Statistics
Service

Statistics Center,
George E. Hall, Director

PROGRAMS DIVISION
Anthony G. Turner, Director

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COOPERATION OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS: Under LEAA design specifications, the Bureau of the Census conducted the jail census, edited the questionnaires, and produced the basic tabulations. Primary responsibility for this work was in the Governments Division—David McNelis, Chief, and Kenneth Anderson, Assistant Chief. Project Director was John Coleman, assisted principally by Janis Bacon and James Ennis.

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FOREWORD

Under Title I of Public Law 90-351, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration is authorized "to collect, evaluate, publish, and disseminate statistics and other information on the condition and progress of law enforcement in the several States." In partial response to this authorization, LEAA's National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service entered into an inter-agency agreement with the U.S. Bureau of the Census for a National Jail Census to be conducted in the Spring of 1970.

The primary emphasis of the Jail Census was to obtain basic facts on the state of the nation's jails and their inmates. Such fundamental questions as the number of jails, the number and type of inmates, the number of jail employees, the operating costs, and the presence or absence of selected facilities were the subject of inquiry since these parameters were heretofore unknown. Other valuable information, discussed in the body of the report, was also obtained.

A follow-up survey, to be conducted on a sample of the jails identified in the Jail Census, is in the planning stage. Negotiations are underway with the Bureau of the Census for the conduct of the survey, which will focus less on the physical aspects of the institutions and more on the characteristics of the inmates. Statistics gathered will include basic demographic data, reason for incarceration, time already served, time remaining to be served, and bail status.

In the area of Federal and state corrections statistics, the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service assumed responsibility of *National Prisoner Statistics* from the Bureau of Prisons at the beginning of 1971. Plans are now being formulated for the timely publication of this series with a number of changes anticipated.

This report presents the results of the National Jail Census. The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration wishes to commend both the Bureau of the Census for the overall excellence in the quality of the data gathered and the several thousand local law enforcement and corrections officials around the nation whose cooperation in supplying data resulted in a rate of response for major survey items of 100 percent.

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INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

The national jail census of 1970 revealed that there are 4,037 locally administered jails in the United States which have the authority to retain adult persons for 48 hours or longer. Not included in this number are Federal and State prisons or other correctional institutions; institutions used exclusively for juveniles; the State-operated jails of Connecticut, Delaware and Rhode Island; nor drunk tanks, lock-ups and other facilities which retain persons for less than two full days.

As of March 15, 1970, these local jails held a total of 160,863 persons, including 153,063 adults and 7,800 juveniles. One in every twenty of the adults held on that date was a female. Those incarcerated included 83,079 (52%) who were pre-trial detainees or otherwise not convicted; two-thirds of the juveniles were in this category. Another 5% of the adults (8,688) had been convicted but were awaiting further legal action such as sentencing or appeal; the remaining 43% (69,096) were serving sentences of varying lengths.

Of the 4,037 adult jails, about 70% also receive juveniles. There are 765 institutions which have the authority to retain juveniles serving sentences of a year or less; a total of 67 jails hold juveniles serving sentences of longer than one year.

In March 1970, 205, or 5%, of the jails in the United States contained more inmates than they

were designed to hold. Of these, 17 jails designed to hold 100 or more persons exceeded their capacity by 100-299 persons, and an additional 14 institutions intended for 300 or more inmates were overcrowded in excess of 300 inmates. For those jails which are designed to hold 300 or more persons, nearly 30% are overcrowded.

There are 3,319 jails in the United States which are either county level or located in municipalities of 25,000 or greater population. Eighty-six percent of these institutions provide no facilities for exercise or other recreation for their inmates. Nearly 90% have no educational facilities. Only half provide medical facilities; one in four has no visiting facility; and there are 47 institutions (about 1.4%) which are without an operating flush toilet. These 3,319 county and urban institutions contain nearly 100,000 cells. One in every four of these cells has been in use for longer than 50 years, including more than 5,000 cells that are over 100 years old.

The nation's jails employed 28,911 full-time equivalent persons on March 15, 1970, for an average of about 5 1/2 inmates per jail employee. The fiscal year 1969 operating costs amounted to \$324 million, with planned construction expenditures for fiscal year 1970 anticipated at \$171 million. The March 1970 payroll was \$18 million for average of \$617 per full-time employee.

DETAILED FINDINGS

General

Jails in the United States confined 160,863 inmates on March 15, 1970—an average of about 40 inmates each in the 4,037 local jails with 48-hour retention authority. The overwhelming majority of the inmates were adult males—9 out of 10. Others included juveniles as well as adult females—each accounting for about one in 20 of the inmate population. The State of California contained the largest inmate population with

27,672, or 17% of the total. The only other States with more than 10,000 inmates were New York and Texas with 17,399 and 10,720, respectively.

Altogether, however, six States—the three already named plus Florida, Pennsylvania, and Georgia—accounted for 78,829 inmates or about half the total number confined in the United States. These same 6 States, on the other hand, contain about one-fourth of the U.S. population

according to preliminary figures from the 1970 Decennial Census. Vermont, by contrast, had only 22 inmates in its jails on the survey date.

By region, the South had by far the largest number of inmates on March 15—a total of 61,655 (See Text Table A). By comparison, the Northeast and North Central each had only about half as many inmates, 31,458 and 29,209, respectively. There were 38,541 in the West.

Juveniles in Adult Institutions

Every State, except Connecticut, Delaware, and Rhode Island which do not have locally administered jails, contained some adult jails which have the authority to incarcerate juveniles for varying types of retention. On the census date, March 15, there were 7,800 juveniles confined in the 4,037 jails. Over 4,500 juveniles were reported in the State of New York. A large number (3,943) of these, however, were confined in the New York City Reformatory and the New York City Adolescent Remand Shelter. While these inmates are 16-21 years old and, therefore, legally adults according to New York State law, they are regarded by New York officials as "youthful offenders." For survey purposes they were classified as juveniles.

Including New York, only 12 states had as many as 100 juveniles confined in their adult jails on March 15. Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio were the only other states with more than 200 juvenile inmates.

Inmates by Type of Retention—Adults and Juveniles

There are four basic categories of retention—sentenced prisoners, convicted persons under appeal or awaiting sentencing, pre-trial detainees, and persons either not yet arraigned or being held for other authorities. The last two groups make up a "not convicted inmate" category, which accounted for just over half (52%) the total inmates in jail. For adult females this percentage was slightly higher at 55%. For juveniles the proportion was much higher. Two out of three young people in adult jails were pre-trial detainees or were otherwise not convicted.

Table A shows regional differences in the proportion of adult and juvenile inmates who had not been convicted of a crime.

There is very little variation by region in the proportion of adult inmates who were not convicted. Only the West region was under half, however, with 46.9%. As for juvenile inmates, however, differences vary widely by region and except for the Northeast region the proportion of juvenile inmates not convicted is dramatically higher than the corresponding adult figure. Overall, 66% of the juveniles are in the "not convicted" category. For the Northeast, this proportion drops to 54%, which is comparable to the 52% adult figure for that region. A sharp departure from the Northeast pattern is evident in the other 3 regions. In the North Central, five

Table A.—Number and Percent of Jail Inmate Population Not Convicted, by Age (Adult or Juvenile) and by Region - March 1970

Region	Total	Adult inmates			Juvenile inmates		
		Total	Not convicted ¹	Percent not convicted	Total	Not convicted ¹	Percent not convicted
Total, U.S.....	160,863	153,063	77,921	50.9	7,800	5,158	66.1
Northeast.....	31,458	26,526	13,648	51.5	4,932	2,684	54.4
North Central.....	29,209	28,226	14,654	51.9	983	816	83.0
South.....	61,655	60,330	31,797	52.7	1,325	1,152	86.9
West.....	38,541	37,981	17,822	46.9	560	506	90.4

¹ Not convicted inmates include persons held for other authorities, those not yet arraigned, and those arraigned and awaiting trial.

out of six juvenile inmates are detained in jail without a conviction; in the South the proportion is about seven out of eight; and in the West it is nine of every ten.

Among the many states, the District of Columbia has the lowest percentage (29%) of its inmates in the "not convicted" category. This is partly due to the Federal Bail Reform Act of 1966 which is binding on the District of Columbia. This act curtails considerably the use of pre-trial detention and especially money bail.

Of the 27,460 persons being held for other authorities or not yet arraigned, eight states—California, Texas, Florida, Illinois, Ohio, New York, Georgia, and Pennsylvania—account for 15,132, or 55%. These same states contain 46% of the United States population.

Pre-trial detainees were concentrated largely in just 6 states. California, New York, Texas, Pennsylvania, Florida, and Michigan accounted for over half the total U.S. inmates in this category—29,829 out of 55,619. Likewise, the 5 States of New York, Texas, Florida, California, and Virginia contained about half—4,461 out of 8,688—the convicted inmates who were awaiting further legal action. New York has more than 2 1/2 times as many persons in this category as the second highest state—Texas.

Of those inmates who are serving sentences, 15% are jailed for longer than a year. Altogether, 69,096 persons are serving sentences of varying lengths in the nation's local jails. California has the largest number of sentenced prisoners in its local jails serving one year or less—14,076. Next is New York with 5,309, followed by Florida with 3,821. Those 3 States, together with Michigan, Georgia, and Ohio contribute 30,007—or 51%—of the 58,600 prisoners serving sentences of a year or less. Although the District of Columbia, Georgia, Pennsylvania, New York, or South Carolina contain only 2 out of 10 of the nation's citizens, they contain seven out of ten of the local-jail prisoners serving sentences of more than one year.

Facilities Available and Age of Cells

For those jails located either in cities of 25,000 or greater population or in counties, information

was obtained in the census relating to the presence of various facilities, as well as the ages of the cells in the institutions. There are 3,319 jails which are either county-operated or are located in municipalities of 25,000 or more people. For the U.S., 86% of these jails were found to be without facilities for exercise or other recreation. Many states have 95-100% of their local jails lacking in recreational facilities. There are some exceptions to this widespread absence. The District of Columbia has only one of its 5 jails without some recreational facilities. Fourteen of 18 jails in Massachusetts do provide recreation facilities; forty-four of New York's 74 jails have facilities of this type, as do 35 of Pennsylvania's 73 jails, 6 of New Hampshire's 11, and 71 of California's 134. Hawaii has only 4 local jails, two of which have recreation facilities.

Educational facilities are even rarer than recreation facilities; nearly nine in every ten jails is without any kind of educational facility. The most notable exception in this instance is Massachusetts, which has 13 of its 18 local jails providing educational facilities of some kind. About half the jails in New Jersey and New York provide educational facilities.

Medical facilities exist in slightly more than half the nation's jails. The states with the highest proportion of jails providing medical facilities are New York and Maine (86% each), New Hampshire (82%), New Jersey (81%), California (79%), Massachusetts (78%) and Virginia (74%). All 5 District of Columbia jails and the two urban jails of Alaska reported the presence of medical facilities.

The states with the smallest proportion of jails containing medical facilities are Vermont (20%), Hawaii (25%), Tennessee (27%), Kentucky and Arkansas (27% each), Alabama (28%), and Mississippi (29%). It should be noted that Vermont and Hawaii also had the smallest inmate populations of all the states—22 and 97 respectively. Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Alabama, and Mississippi, however, all had sizable numbers of jail inmates—ranging from about 1,200 in Arkansas to about 3,600 in Tennessee.

Visiting facilities in a jail are more likely to be present than the other types of facilities discussed thus far. Three-fourths of the U.S. jails

contain visiting facilities. Only 5 states have fewer than 60% of their jails providing facilities for visiting. They are Idaho (43%), Nevada (47%), Missouri (50%), Kentucky (52%) and Mississippi (53%). There are 47 jails throughout the nation which do not have toilet facilities. These institutions are scattered over 21 states.

Table B displays differences in the lack of selected facilities by region.

Table B.—Percent of Jails Without Selected Facilities in Cities Over 25,000 population and in Counties, by Region - March 1970

Region	No. of institutions	Percent without recreational facilities	Percent without educational facilities	Percent without medical facilities
Total, U.S.	3,319	86.4	89.2	49.0
Northeast	226	49.6	57.1	22.6
North Central	1,028	91.3	91.9	46.3
South	1,574	90.5	92.7	57.3
West	491	80.0	87.2	40.3

On a regional basis, the Northeast has the fewest local jails (226) but the highest proportion of such institutions providing recreational, educational, or medical facilities. Whereas the U.S. as a whole has 86% of its jails lacking in recreational facilities, about 50% of the Northeast jails are without these facilities. Educational facilities are to be found in only 11% of the U.S. jails, but they are present in 43% of the jails of the Northeast region. Medical facilities vary somewhat more by region, again with the Northeast having the lowest proportion of jails totally lacking such facilities. Twenty-three percent of the Northeast jails have no medical facilities, compared with 40% in the West, 46% in the North Central, and 57% in the South.

Across the United States, in county and large urban jails there are nearly 25,000 cells being utilized which were built more than 50 years ago. This accounts for more than 25% of the 97,891 cells located in these same jails. Nearly 12,000 of these cells are over 75 years old, and 5,416 have been in use longer than a century.

On a state by state comparison, there are six states where more than 70% of the jail cells are

not over 25 years old. All 57 cells in Alaska's 2 jails are in this category. About 82% of Florida's 2,744 cells are 25 years old or younger; 77% of California's 7,858 cells are, 76% of the 1,219 cells in Maryland, 75% of the 3,054 cells in Virginia, and 71% of Wisconsin's 1,973 cells were constructed since 1945.

By contrast, there are 7 states with more than half their jail cells being over 50 years old. In New Hampshire, 88% of the cells are older than 50 years. In Massachusetts, Vermont, and Maine, the percentages are 78, 72, and 68, respectively. Sixty-one percent of Pennsylvania's cells exceed 50 years of age, as do 55% of the cells in Montana and 52% in Kentucky.

Overcrowding

Across the United States, one in 20 of the local jails are holding more inmates than they were designed to hold. Altogether, 205 institutions reported overcrowding, of which 15% are exceeding their capacity by 100 persons or more. Fourteen institutions, all located in very large metropolitan areas, reported overcrowding in excess of 300 inmates.

The figures presented on the extent of overcrowding refer only to each institution as a complete entity. Although absolute overcrowding may not occur for a given jail, it is possible for the same jail to be overcrowded in selected quarters. For example the section of a jail used for adult males may exceed its capacity but the female or juvenile sections may be under-utilized so that, overall, the facility may or may not be overcrowded.

The states with the largest proportion of their jails reporting overcrowding conditions are the District of Columbia (2 of its 5 jails or 40%), New Jersey (25%), New York (20%), and Maryland (17%). By contrast, 17 states reported either no jails or only one jail that exceeds its design capacity.

Table C shows regional comparisons of overcrowding in local jails.

Table C shows that large jails are more likely to be overcrowded than smaller ones. Considering

Table C.—Percent of Jails That are Overcrowded for Their Design Capacity, by Region - March 1970

Region	Number of institutions	% over-crowded	Design capacity					
			1-99 inmates		100-299 inmates		300+ inmates	
			Number of institutions	% over-crowded	Number of institutions	% over-crowded	Number of institutions	% over-crowded
Total U.S.	4,037	(205) 5.1	3,532	(128) 3.6	374	(39) 10.4	131	(38) 29.0
Northeast	235	(32) 13.6	151	(7) 4.6	54	(12) 22.2	30	(13) 43.3
North Central	1,178	(40) 3.4	1,092	(25) 2.3	71	(10) 14.1	15	(5) 33.3
South	1,914	(92) 4.8	1,686	(69) 4.1	178	(13) 7.3	50	(10) 20.0
West	710	(41) 5.8	603	(27) 4.5	71	(4) 5.6	36	(10) 27.8

Numbers in parentheses are the number of institutions upon which the percents are based.

all jails in the U.S., one in twenty is overcrowded. Those jails, however, which are designed to hold between 100-299 inmates are twice as likely to exceed capacity. One in ten of such jails reported overcrowding. For those jails designed to hold 300 or more inmates, nearly 3 in 10 are overcrowded.

By region, the Northeast reported the highest percentage of jails with overcrowding—about 14%. The North Central was lowest at less than 4%. In the largest jails—300 or more capacity—about four in nine of the Northeast jails are holding more inmates than design capacity permits. In the North Central this ratio is one in three. In the West, it is slightly more than one in four, and in the South one in five.

Table D shows the extent of overcrowding by the actual design capacity. Thirty-one jails which, by design, can accommodate 100 or more persons were overcrowded in excess of 100 persons on the survey date. This includes 14

institutions which were built for 300 or more inmates but which exceeded their capacity by a like amount.

Jails by Type of Retention Authority

Of the 4,037 jails in the United States, 3,807 or 94% have the authority to hold persons who have not been arraigned or who are being held for other authorities. Of these, 5 are exclusively for females and 2,785 have the authority to hold juveniles under the same conditions. A total of 3,614 (90%) of the jails have the authority to hold arraigned persons who are awaiting trial, including 8 institutions that are used exclusively for females and 2,289 that hold juveniles.

Convicted persons awaiting further legal action are held in 2,745 jails—or 68% of the total. Nine such institutions hold females only and 856 also hold juveniles. Eighty-seven percent (3,531) of all jails have the authority to hold sentenced prisoners for terms of one year or less. Sentenced prisoners serving more than a year are

Table D.—Number of Jails by Design Capacity by Overcrowding for the U.S. - March 1970

Design capacity (Number of inmates)	Number of institutions	Number at or below capacity	Institutions over capacity by				
			less than 10	10-24	25-99	100-299	300 or more
Total	4,037	3,832	92	35	47	17	14
Less than 10	594	572	21	1	--	--	--
10-24	1,327	1,273	39	14	1	--	--
25-99	1,511	1,559	26	11	15	--	--
100-299	374	335	3	8	21	7	--
300 or more	131	93	3	1	10	10	14

found in only 572, or 14% of all jails; sixty-seven of these jails also hold juveniles.

Employment, Expenditures and Planned Construction

The number of employees in the country's jails in March 1970 was 33,729, including 5,676 part-time employees. Full-time equivalent personnel amounted to 28,911. Over 30% of the full-time equivalent work force is located in only two states—New York and California with 4,477 and 4,474 employees, respectively.

The ratio of inmates to full-time equivalent employees averaged 5.56 for the United States. Variation in this number among states was considerable, however, ranging from high ratios of 11.44 in Mississippi, 10.63 in Idaho, and 10.22 in Texas to low values of 1.31 in Hawaii, 2.70 in Massachusetts, 3.27 in Maine, 3.40 in the District of Columbia, and 3.43 in New Hampshire.

The average earnings of full-time employees was \$617 for the month of March, with the overall March payroll exceeding \$18 million. Three-eighths of the March payroll was expended in California and New York, each with over \$3.3 million. The average monthly earnings of full-time employees is almost 50% higher in cities over 25,000 population and in counties than in cities under 25,000—the figures being \$620 and \$419, respectively. The highest average salaries are paid in the District of Columbia (\$849), California (\$760), New York (\$745), and Wisconsin (\$705). The lowest are found in Arkansas (\$338), South Dakota (\$350), West Virginia (\$369), Idaho and South Carolina (\$380 each), North Dakota (\$392), and Mississippi (\$397).

Fiscal year 1969 operating costs amounted to \$324 million, of which 42% was expended in California, New York, and Pennsylvania. Anticipated construction expenditures for fiscal year 1970 were \$171 million, with 48% of that total expected to be spent in New York, Washington, California, Illinois, Maryland, and New Jersey.

METHOD OF COLLECTION

In the spring of 1970, the U.S. Bureau of the Census canvassed each county in the United

States and each municipality which had a 1960 population of 1,000 or more persons to ascertain the presence of a jail. The canvassing included only those jails which are operated locally by the jurisdiction involved, that is, a county, city, or township. State-operated facilities, such as those in Connecticut, Delaware, and Rhode Island, were not included.

Jails surveyed were those which confine inmates for 48 hours or more. Drunk tanks, lock-ups and similar facilities which normally retain persons for less than 2 full days were excluded.

An individual facility, such as a jail farm or annex, which is administratively dependent upon a parent institution was counted as a separate jail if it is located in a separate geographical area and holds inmates for 48 hours or more. Hospitals for the criminally insane and institutions designed for the exclusive use of juveniles were excluded from the jail census.

The jail census was conducted by mail using two different questionnaires. Police chiefs in municipalities of less than 25,000 population were sent questionnaires containing items relating to the composition of the inmate population by type of retention, by sex and by whether adult or juvenile; designed capacity; retention authority; age of the institution; and employment and expenditure data. County sheriffs and police chiefs in cities of 25,000 population or greater were sent questionnaires containing all the above items and in addition, questions on the age of the cells and the presence of various kinds of facilities.

Survey questionnaires were mailed in April 1970 with follow-up requests to nonrespondents mailed in May. Where necessary, a telephone callback procedure was employed to obtain missing data. For the major data items, the response rate achieved through these techniques was 100 percent.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED

Jail: Any individual facility operated by a unit of local government (that is, a municipality or township with a 1960 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.

The lower limit of 1,000 population for cities and townships was set because very few places smaller than this have jails which hold persons for 48 hours or more. In the course of the census, no townships of any size were identified which had jails meeting the 48-hour criterion.

Juvenile: The legal definitions and age limits of juveniles vary by state. The responding official completing the questionnaire in each jurisdiction was asked to apply the definitions appropriate to his State in supplying data on the number of juvenile inmates. Not only does the maximum age at which a person may have his case heard in a juvenile court vary by state, but within states it may vary by sex or by offense.

In some states there exists a third category falling between juveniles and adults—that of the "youthful offender" or "minor". Generally, this class is considered adult insofar as criminal prosecution is concerned. It should be noted in this regard that in New York, minors (offenders 16-21 years old) are housed separately by law but sometimes within institutions housing those over 21. In the jail census, some institutions in New York reported minors as juveniles and some reported them as adults. Thus the number of "juveniles" appears very large in two New York City jails which actually hold large numbers of minors.

Inmate Population: The number of persons confined in local jails on March 15, 1970.

Not Yet Arraigned: Persons in jail who had not yet been formally charged before a court.

Convicted Prisoners Awaiting Further Legal Action: Includes prisoners awaiting sentencing or under appeal.

Construction Expenditure: Capital outlay for structural additions, replacement facilities, and major alterations, including design, site improvement, and provision of facilities that are an integral part of a structure.

Number of Full-Time Equivalent Employees: The total number of employees adjusted by applying average full-time earning rates.

Operating Costs: Includes salaries, wages, purchase of supplies, utilities, and transportation, but does not include capital expenditures, such as construction and the purchase of land and equipment.

Design Capacity: The number of persons the facility was designed to hold; not included are arrangements for the accommodation of overcrowding.

Facilities Present: The availability of recreational and educational facilities and/or programs of any kind; the availability of medical facilities of any type; the availability of a visiting room, including an attorney's consultation room; and the availability of operating flush toilets.

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

The South region 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.

RELIABILITY OF DATA

The final listing of adult jails compiled which satisfied the 48-hour criterion was compared against a number of independent source materials for accuracy and completeness. It is likely that if any errors remain in the identification of 48-hour jails, it is in the direction of an overcount rather than undercount. There was some minimum ambiguity in the classification of a few lock-ups as to whether the 48-hour retention authority was in effect. Such minor misclassifications are not expected to have any significant impact on the data, especially for state totals.

The survey operation was a complete census and is therefore not subject to errors arising from sampling. Response errors were held to a minimum inasmuch as the major data items were completed on a 100% basis, either by mail questionnaire or by telephone follow-up. Missing data items were imputed using standard techniques. Respondents supplied data from their own official records, where available.

On the question of the presence of facilities, the responding officials provided self-appraisals by merely checking the appropriate box on the

questionnaire—"available" or "not available"—for each category, that is, recreational facilities or programs, educational facilities or programs, medical facilities, visiting room or attorney's consultation room, and operating flush toilets. The definitions of each of these items were left to the interpretation of the respondent.

The reader should be cautioned that state by state differences are subject to a number of factors. A key factor, of course, is the many varying statutory provisions regarding the treatment of persons arrested or convicted.

Table 1.—Number of Jails, Employees, Inmate Population and Current Operating and Planned Construction Expenditures, for the U.S. and by State

State	Number of jails	Number of jail employees (full-time equivalent)	Inmate population Mar. 15, 1970	Ratio of inmates to full-time equivalent employees	Operating costs Fiscal Year 1969 (\$000)	Planned construction expenditures Fiscal Year 1970 (\$000)
U.S. total	4,037	28,911	160,863	5.56	324,278	170,849
Cities with population of 25,000 or more, and counties	3,319	28,435	156,816	5.51	318,431	167,412
Cities with population under 25,000	718	476	4,047	8.50	5,787	3,437
Alabama	107	320	3,018	9.43	3,184	2,218
Alaska	8	40	171	4.28	477	1
Arizona	39	241	2,142	7.23	2,465	692
Arkansas	110	129	1,224	9.49	1,371	141
California	166	4,474	27,672	6.19	60,825	13,982
Colorado	78	311	1,481	4.76	2,894	1,642
Connecticut ¹	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware ¹	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Col.	5	948	3,222	3.40	14,790	1,686
Florida	167	1,393	9,412	6.76	13,781	2,850
Georgia	240	1,109	6,726	6.06	10,249	2,158
Hawaii	4	74	97	1.31	614	--
Idaho	61	41	436	10.63	468	172
Illinois	108	1,262	5,324	4.22	10,382	13,384
Indiana	97	470	2,685	5.71	4,850	7,262
Iowa	93	110	691	6.28	1,150	153
Kansas	123	133	1,100	8.27	1,449	1,222
Kentucky	148	319	2,693	8.44	2,880	3,795
Louisiana	95	522	4,039	7.74	4,417	4,500
Maine	16	74	242	3.27	624	1,277
Maryland	23	514	2,758	5.37	5,154	11,944
Massachusetts	18	788	2,126	2.70	9,221	9,074
Michigan	92	996	5,789	5.81	12,378	9,985
Minnesota	77	308	1,476	4.79	3,632	3,042
Mississippi	98	143	1,636	11.44	1,578	543
Missouri	144	489	2,958	6.05	4,598	1,109
Montana	68	51	367	7.20	554	1,134
Nebraska	99	87	823	9.46	769	339
Nevada	23	111	755	6.80	1,036	1,620
New Hampshire	11	97	333	3.43	703	42
New Jersey	32	1,210	4,436	3.67	12,308	10,569
New Mexico	44	128	961	7.51	1,147	2,067
New York	75	4,477	17,399	3.89	57,142	18,041
N. Carolina	100	330	2,580	7.82	2,795	3,205
North Dakota	50	22	158	7.18	271	198
Ohio	160	1,093	5,920	5.42	11,826	7,433
Oklahoma	112	226	2,214	9.80	2,554	1,848
Oregon	69	245	1,487	6.07	3,279	1,567
Pennsylvania	77	1,774	6,900	3.89	19,467	7,419
Rhode Island ¹	--	--	--	--	--	--
S. Carolina	111	591	3,281	5.55	4,413	459
S. Dakota	60	32	307	9.59	395	83
Tennessee	116	547	3,622	6.62	4,912	142
Texas	325	1,049	10,720	10.22	10,848	973
Utah	34	74	522	7.05	729	313
Vermont	6	--	22	--	19	--
Virginia	96	636	3,416	5.37	4,723	3,542
Washington	83	348	2,277	6.54	4,218	14,210
W. Virginia	61	140	1,094	7.81	1,290	206
Wisconsin	75	404	1,978	4.90	4,713	2,182
Wyoming	33	33	173	5.24	276	425

¹ Jails are not locally administered but rather are operated by the State government.

Table 3.—Number of Jails by Type of Retention Authority, by Sex and Age (Adult or Juvenile), for the U.S. and by State

State	Total number of institutions	Type of Retention Authority							
		Number holding persons not yet arraigned or being held for other authorities				Number holding persons arraigned and awaiting trial			
		Adult				Adult			
		Male only	Female only	Male and female	Juvenile	Male only	Female only	Male and female	Juvenile
U.S. total	4,037	477	5	3,325	2,785	477	8	3,129	2,289
Cities with population of 25,000 or more, and counties	3,319	324	5	2,765	2,411	343	8	2,695	2,094
Cities with population under 25,000	718	153	--	560	374	134	--	434	195
Alabama	107	6	--	101	82	6	--	95	69
Alaska	8	1	--	6	4	1	--	6	2
Arizona	39	10	--	29	21	9	--	29	17
Arkansas	110	17	--	93	77	19	--	84	62
California	166	29	2	95	77	27	2	67	35
Colorado	78	18	--	57	55	14	--	56	51
Connecticut ¹	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	5	--	--	1	1	--	1	1	1
Florida	167	23	--	127	75	28	--	114	57
Georgia	240	36	--	160	109	39	--	150	76
Hawaii	4	--	--	4	2	--	--	4	1
Idaho	61	14	--	47	50	13	--	44	42
Illinois	108	20	--	88	86	19	--	82	75
Indiana	97	15	--	82	85	17	--	79	79
Iowa	93	12	--	81	78	12	1	77	65
Kansas	123	23	--	99	95	21	--	98	83
Kentucky	148	24	--	123	103	23	--	120	90
Louisiana	95	11	--	81	68	10	--	81	47
Maine	16	1	--	15	15	--	--	14	13
Maryland	23	2	--	21	19	2	--	21	18
Massachusetts	18	1	--	14	6	1	--	14	7
Michigan	92	9	--	81	60	7	--	78	44
Minnesota	77	7	--	67	64	5	--	64	51
Mississippi	98	4	--	90	84	4	--	88	76
Missouri	144	25	--	116	107	24	1	111	90
Montana	68	10	--	57	50	12	--	53	38
Nebraska	99	13	--	84	80	13	--	81	70
Nevada	23	--	--	22	16	--	--	22	15
New Hampshire	11	3	--	8	4	3	--	8	3
New Jersey	32	3	--	26	20	2	--	24	19
New Mexico	44	3	--	40	35	3	--	39	30
New York	75	6	2	55	39	8	2	58	38
North Carolina	100	2	--	96	76	2	--	97	74
North Dakota	50	8	--	42	28	8	--	42	25
Ohio	160	25	--	131	106	25	--	110	72
Oklahoma	112	6	--	105	75	10	--	94	63
Oregon	69	7	--	61	54	9	--	54	34
Pennsylvania	77	11	--	64	55	10	--	63	43
Rhode Island ¹	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	111	5	--	60	48	7	--	57	42
South Dakota	60	6	--	54	49	7	--	52	42
Tennessee	116	6	--	101	86	7	--	99	76
Texas	325	22	--	299	249	23	--	266	197
Utah	34	5	--	27	20	2	--	26	15
Vermont	6	1	--	5	2	1	--	3	2
Virginia	96	2	--	87	78	2	--	88	76
Washington	83	17	--	66	41	14	--	63	28
West Virginia	61	7	--	54	50	7	--	52	45
Wisconsin	75	--	1	71	69	--	1	70	63
Wyoming	33	1	--	32	32	1	--	31	28

¹ Jails are not locally administered but rather are operated by the State government.

Table 3.—Number of Jails by Type of Retention Authority, by Sex and Age (Adult or Juvenile), for the U.S. and by State—Continued

State	Type of Retention Authority											
	Number holding convicted persons awaiting further legal action				Number holding persons serving sentences of one year or less				Number holding persons serving sentences of more than one year			
	Adult				Adult				Adult			
	Male only	Female only	Male and female	Juvenile	Male only	Female only	Male and female	Juvenile	Male only	Female only	Male and female	Juvenile
U.S. total	480	9	2,256	856	842	8	2,681	765	250	5	317	67
Cities with population of 25,000 or more, and counties	424	9	2,116	822	652	8	2,337	709	242	5	312	66
Cities with population under 25,000	56	--	140	34	190	--	344	56	8	--	5	1
Alabama	10	--	69	16	9	--	91	12	3	--	17	2
Alaska	1	--	5	2	2	--	6	2	--	--	--	--
Arizona	7	--	16	4	10	--	27	7	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	15	--	51	16	17	--	62	19	1	--	3	1
California	20	2	46	13	90	2	62	14	12	--	4	1
Colorado	7	--	38	23	19	--	50	24	--	--	6	4
Connecticut ¹	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
Florida	16	--	71	24	44	--	112	23	18	--	13	2
Georgia	35	1	107	18	84	--	100	11	51	--	5	2
Hawaii	--	--	4	--	--	--	4	--	1	--	--	--
Idaho	9	--	30	20	16	--	37	26	3	--	2	2
Illinois	16	--	60	29	26	--	71	30	5	--	--	--
Indiana	24	--	52	33	29	--	56	29	--	--	--	--
Iowa	12	1	58	27	19	--	68	33	--	--	--	--
Kansas	18	--	64	36	28	--	85	35	2	--	2	1
Kentucky	17	--	76	16	25	--	92	17	3	--	3	1
Louisiana	13	--	54	11	19	--	69	12	13	--	26	3
Maine	1	--	13	6	1	--	13	4	--	--	--	--
Maryland	6	--	16	7	3	--	20	8	1	--	3	2
Massachusetts	3	--	12	2	3	--	14	2	4	--	12	--
Michigan	8	--	65	23	15	--	76	24	--	--	1	--
Minnesota	7	--	45	26	9	--	59	19	1	--	--	--
Mississippi	5	--	78	16	5	--	83	15	1	--	7	2
Missouri	26	--	85	42	35	1	96	31	2	--	4	2
Montana	10	--	36	23	14	--	48	22	--	--	2	1
Nebraska	14	--	63	36	16	--	69	31	1	--	2	--
Nevada	--	--	19	7	1	--	20	3	--	--	1	--
New Hampshire	4	--	6	--	4	--	7	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	2	--	21	11	3	--	24	4	1	--	3	--
New Mexico	3	--	27	8	6	--	36	6	--	--	1	--
New York	10	2	50	25	10	2	58	31	3	1	3	4
North Carolina	5	--	81	18	13	--	73	5	11	--	12	1
North Dakota	5	--	20	7	8	--	37	8	--	--	1	--
Ohio	16	--	75	30	31	--	100	35	2	--	8	--
Oklahoma	11	--	57	19	22	--	75	20	2	1	2	1
Oregon	7	--	36	17	11	--	51	17	2	--	1	--
Pennsylvania	18	--	49	13	17	--	57	14	15	--	34	8
Rhode Island ¹	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	9	--	34	8	52	--	39	4	56	--	15	--
South Dakota	11	--	32	21	14	--	42	14	--	--	1	1
Tennessee	9	1	82	8	15	1	89	8	8	1	15	2
Texas	25	--	207	63	26	--	219	44	13	--	96	21
Utah	2	--	19	3	8	--	22	4	2	--	2	1
Vermont	1	--	2	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	11	--	71	41	16	--	66	28	6	--	4	1
Washington	13	--	35	11	23	--	58	9	1	--	1	--
West Virginia	7	--	41	18	8	--	49	9	--	--	1	--
Wisconsin	5	1	62	43	9	1	63	35	4	--	3	--
Wyoming	3	--	15	14	4	--	24	16	--	--	--	--

¹ Jails are not locally administered but rather are operated by the State government.

Table 4.—Jail Employment and Payroll, for the U.S. and by State - March 1970

State	Number of employees			March Payroll			Average earnings of full-time Employees
	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	
U.S. total	33,729	28,053	5,676	\$18,094,578	\$17,304,828	\$789,750	\$617
Cities with population of 25,000 or more, and counties	32,288	27,613	4,675	17,788,270	17,120,630	667,640	620
Cities with population under 25,000	1,441	440	1,001	306,308	184,198	122,110	419
Alabama	449	300	149	147,774	131,870	15,904	440
Alaska	43	37	6	24,672	22,474	2,198	607
Arizona	286	232	54	132,371	125,738	6,633	542
Arkansas	229	118	111	52,001	39,902	12,099	338
California	4,623	4,399	224	3,412,541	3,341,719	70,822	760
Colorado	405	302	103	196,490	183,761	12,729	608
Connecticut ¹	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware ¹	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	953	941	12	804,890	799,034	5,856	849
Florida	1,517	1,368	149	707,001	685,916	21,085	501
Georgia	1,366	1,059	307	507,419	466,873	40,546	441
Hawaii	74	74	--	42,408	42,408	--	573
Idaho	110	38	72	22,413	14,438	7,975	380
Illinois	1,410	1,231	179	808,589	783,558	25,031	637
Indiana	561	446	115	239,125	224,885	14,240	504
Iowa	213	101	112	60,938	49,083	11,855	486
Kansas	271	123	148	71,258	57,458	13,800	467
Kentucky	488	296	192	139,792	118,448	21,344	400
Louisiana	603	504	99	218,270	205,973	12,297	409
Maine	107	67	40	35,790	31,266	4,524	467
Maryland	529	507	22	310,255	306,259	3,996	604
Massachusetts	868	755	113	515,689	493,266	22,423	653
Michigan	1,122	965	157	646,742	619,346	27,396	642
Minnesota	417	294	123	217,293	196,593	20,700	669
Mississippi	299	121	178	67,342	48,084	19,258	397
Missouri	644	478	166	254,318	235,287	19,031	492
Montana	122	47	75	30,178	20,706	9,472	441
Nebraska	183	82	101	46,442	35,528	10,914	433
Nevada	127	109	18	60,838	58,688	2,150	538
New Hampshire	113	90	23	41,346	38,317	3,029	426
New Jersey	1,296	1,183	113	826,824	807,256	19,568	682
New Mexico	171	122	49	57,528	50,651	6,877	415
New York	4,698	4,394	304	3,322,731	3,272,167	50,564	745
North Carolina	413	319	94	141,163	129,640	11,523	406
North Dakota	74	18	56	13,224	7,050	6,174	392
Ohio	1,312	1,061	251	610,450	574,943	35,507	542
Oklahoma	349	209	140	111,193	94,070	17,123	450
Oregon	350	234	116	173,863	158,819	15,044	679
Pennsylvania	1,883	1,720	163	1,034,325	1,008,982	25,343	587
Rhode Island ¹	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	679	571	108	229,104	217,125	11,979	380
South Dakota	88	30	58	16,949	10,513	6,436	350
Tennessee	733	527	206	266,288	247,606	18,682	470
Texas	1,463	1,010	453	533,155	476,908	56,247	472
Utah	127	72	55	45,019	38,300	6,719	532
Vermont	7	--	7	960	--	960	--
Virginia	699	618	81	291,521	281,744	9,777	456
Washington	469	334	135	237,017	216,581	20,436	648
West Virginia	200	132	68	56,900	48,719	8,181	369
Wisconsin	514	385	129	291,235	271,340	19,895	705
Wyoming	72	30	42	20,944	15,536	5,408	518

¹ Jails are not locally administered but rather are operated by the State government.

Table 5.—Number of Adult Jails Holding Juveniles by Type of Retention, for the United States and by State

State	Total number of institutions receiving juveniles	Number holding juveniles not yet arraigned or for other authorities	Number holding juveniles arraigned and awaiting trial	Number holding convicted juveniles awaiting further legal action	Number holding juveniles serving sentences of one year or less	Number holding juveniles serving sentences of more than one year
U.S. total	2,822	2,785	2,289	856	767	67
Cities with population of 25,000 or more, and counties	2,446	2,411	2,094	822	711	66
Cities with population under 25,000	376	374	195	34	56	1
Alabama	82	82	69	16	12	2
Alaska	4	4	2	2	2	--
Arizona	22	21	17	4	7	--
Arkansas	78	77	62	16	19	1
California	79	77	35	13	15	1
Colorado	58	55	51	23	25	4
Connecticut ¹	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware ¹	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	77	75	57	24	23	2
Georgia	111	109	76	18	11	2
Hawaii	2	2	1	--	--	--
Idaho	50	50	42	20	26	2
Illinois	87	86	75	29	30	--
Indiana	87	85	79	33	29	--
Iowa	78	78	65	27	33	--
Kansas	97	95	83	36	35	1
Kentucky	107	103	90	16	17	1
Louisiana	68	68	47	11	12	3
Maine	15	15	13	6	4	--
Maryland	19	19	18	7	8	2
Massachusetts	7	6	7	2	2	--
Michigan	61	60	44	23	24	--
Minnesota	66	64	51	26	19	--
Mississippi	85	84	76	16	15	2
Missouri	107	107	90	42	31	2
Montana	50	50	38	23	22	1
Nebraska	80	80	70	36	31	--
Nevada	16	16	15	7	3	--
New Hampshire	4	4	3	--	--	--
New Jersey	20	20	19	11	4	--
New Mexico	36	35	30	8	6	--
New York	44	39	38	25	31	4
North Carolina	77	76	74	18	5	1
North Dakota	28	28	25	7	8	--
Ohio	106	106	72	30	35	--
Oklahoma	75	75	63	19	20	1
Oregon	54	54	34	17	17	--
Pennsylvania	55	55	43	13	14	8
Rhode Island ¹	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	48	48	42	8	4	--
South Dakota	49	49	42	21	14	1
Tennessee	87	86	76	8	8	2
Texas	250	249	197	63	44	21
Utah	20	20	15	3	4	1
Vermont	2	2	2	1	--	--
Virginia	81	78	76	41	28	1
Washington	41	41	28	11	9	--
West Virginia	50	50	45	18	9	--
Wisconsin	69	69	63	43	35	--
Wyoming	32	32	28	14	16	--

¹ Jails are not locally administered but rather are operated by the State government.

Table 6.—Number of Jails by Extent of Overcrowding of Inmates, for the United States and by State - March 1970

State	Total number of institutions	Number with more inmates than design capacity	Percent over capacity	Number of jails exceeding capacity by—					
				Less than 5 persons	5-9 persons	10-24 persons	25-99 persons	100-299 persons	300 or more persons
U.S. total	4,037	205	5.1	57	35	35	47	17	14
Alabama	107	1	0.9	--	--	1	--	--	--
Alaska	8	1	12.5	--	1	--	--	--	--
Arizona	39	4	10.3	1	2	--	1	--	--
Arkansas	110	5	4.6	2	--	2	1	--	--
California	166	21	12.7	5	3	3	5	4	1
Colorado	78	1	1.3	1	--	--	--	--	--
Connecticut ¹	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware ¹	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	5	2	40.0	--	--	--	1	--	1
Florida	167	10	6.0	3	--	2	3	2	--
Georgia	240	7	2.9	1	3	1	2	--	--
Hawaii	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	61	2	3.3	2	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	108	4	3.7	2	--	1	--	--	1
Indiana	97	6	6.2	2	2	--	2	--	--
Iowa	93	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	123	2	1.6	--	--	2	--	--	--
Kentucky	148	11	7.4	9	2	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	95	9	9.5	2	1	3	2	--	1
Maine	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	23	4	17.4	--	1	--	3	--	--
Massachusetts	18	2	11.1	--	1	--	1	--	--
Michigan	92	7	7.6	--	4	--	1	2	--
Minnesota	77	1	1.3	1	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	98	2	2.0	--	1	1	--	--	--
Missouri	144	5	3.5	1	1	2	1	--	--
Montana	68	1	1.5	1	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	99	3	3.0	2	--	--	1	--	--
Nevada	23	2	8.7	--	2	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	32	8	25.0	--	--	1	3	4	--
New Mexico	44	3	6.8	1	1	1	--	--	--
New York	75	15	20.0	2	--	1	4	1	7
North Carolina	100	4	4.0	--	1	2	1	--	--
North Dakota	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	160	10	6.3	3	2	2	2	1	--
Oklahoma	112	5	4.5	1	2	1	1	--	--
Oregon	69	4	5.8	2	1	1	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	77	7	9.1	--	1	1	3	1	1
Rhode Island ¹	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	111	4	3.6	1	1	1	1	--	--
South Dakota	60	1	1.7	1	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	116	5	4.3	2	1	--	1	1	--
Texas	325	17	5.2	5	--	6	3	1	2
Utah	34	1	2.9	1	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	96	5	5.2	2	--	--	3	--	--
Washington	83	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	61	1	1.6	--	1	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	75	1	1.3	--	--	--	1	--	--
Wyoming	33	1	3.0	1	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Jails are not locally administered but rather are operated by the State government.

Table 7.—Number and Percent of Cells in City (Over 25,000 Population) and County Jails, by Age of Cell, for the United States and by State - March 1970

State	Total number of institutions	Total number of cells	Cells 1 day to 25 yrs. old		Cells 26-50 yrs. old		Cells 51-75 yrs. old		Cells 76-100 yrs. old		Cells Over 100 yrs. old	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
			Total	3,319	97,891	42,883	43.8	30,390	31.0	12,706	13.0	6,496
Alabama	80	2,616	1,527	58.4	943	36.0	51	1.9	15	0.6	80	3.1
Alaska	2	57	57	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona	17	436	219	50.2	140	32.1	77	17.7	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	81	912	217	23.8	563	61.7	122	13.4	10	1.1	--	--
California	134	7,858	6,030	76.7	1,692	21.5	125	1.6	11	0.1	--	--
Colorado	61	1,189	773	65.0	233	19.6	82	6.9	101	8.5	--	--
Connecticut ¹	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware ¹	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	5	1,150	345	30.0	531	46.2	--	--	274	23.8	--	--
Florida	101	2,744	2,242	81.7	350	12.8	79	2.9	73	2.7	--	--
Georgia	205	3,506	1,621	46.2	1,081	30.8	509	14.5	116	3.3	179	5.1
Hawaii	4	90	44	48.9	28	31.1	18	20.0	--	--	--	--
Idaho	44	387	77	19.9	245	63.3	60	15.5	5	1.3	--	--
Illinois	103	3,974	728	18.3	1,599	40.2	1,146	28.8	378	9.5	123	3.1
Indiana	94	2,358	1,027	43.6	253	10.7	228	9.7	694	29.4	156	6.6
Iowa	89	1,005	229	22.8	353	35.1	300	29.9	88	8.8	35	3.5
Kansas	108	1,304	683	52.4	400	30.7	178	13.7	43	3.3	--	--
Kentucky	122	1,996	499	25.0	459	23.0	421	21.1	285	14.3	332	16.6
Louisiana	72	2,097	1,235	58.9	725	34.6	123	5.9	14	0.7	--	--
Maine	14	381	71	18.6	50	13.1	38	10.0	51	13.4	171	44.9
Maryland	23	1,219	920	75.5	54	4.4	86	7.1	111	9.1	48	3.9
Massachusetts	18	2,861	245	8.6	384	13.4	716	25.0	435	15.2	1,081	37.8
Michigan	90	2,458	1,415	57.6	892	36.3	48	2.0	103	4.2	--	--
Minnesota	70	1,793	528	29.4	659	36.8	469	26.2	137	7.6	--	--
Mississippi	91	1,362	659	48.4	443	32.5	160	11.7	68	5.0	32	2.3
Missouri	113	2,411	942	39.1	897	37.2	470	19.5	57	2.4	45	1.9
Montana	54	617	89	14.4	187	30.3	233	37.8	108	17.5	--	--
Nebraska	82	736	221	30.0	212	28.8	266	36.1	35	4.8	2	0.3
Nevada	19	372	253	68.0	20	5.4	82	22.0	17	4.6	--	--
New Hampshire	11	286	18	6.3	16	5.6	138	48.3	72	25.2	42	14.7
New Jersey	31	3,092	467	15.1	1,382	44.7	644	20.8	274	8.9	325	10.5
New Mexico	32	669	224	33.5	374	55.9	71	10.6	--	--	--	--
New York	74	13,119	5,504	42.0	6,050	46.1	1,214	9.3	271	2.1	80	0.6
North Carolina	96	2,466	1,091	44.2	864	35.0	436	17.7	51	2.1	24	1.0
North Dakota	45	380	110	28.9	98	25.8	172	45.3	--	--	--	--
Ohio	112	4,206	1,360	32.3	778	18.5	428	10.2	657	15.6	983	23.4
Oklahoma	82	1,235	362	29.3	597	48.3	259	21.0	8	0.6	9	0.7
Oregon	35	615	232	37.7	256	41.6	121	19.7	6	1.0	--	--
Pennsylvania	73	6,569	1,034	15.7	1,545	23.5	1,206	18.4	1,261	19.2	1,523	23.2
Rhode Island ¹	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	101	1,637	895	54.7	449	27.4	239	14.6	34	2.1	20	1.2
South Dakota	47	324	104	32.1	100	30.9	99	30.6	21	6.5	--	--
Tennessee	104	1,751	761	43.5	653	37.3	147	8.4	152	8.7	38	2.2
Texas	265	5,690	3,117	54.8	1,794	31.5	568	10.0	211	3.7	--	--
Utah	26	316	207	65.5	94	29.7	15	4.7	--	--	--	--
Vermont	5	57	--	--	16	28.1	19	33.3	10	17.5	12	21.1
Virginia	89	3,054	2,286	74.9	454	14.9	198	6.5	41	1.3	75	2.5
Washington	42	1,026	456	44.4	454	44.2	116	11.3	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	57	1,267	275	21.7	547	43.2	295	23.3	149	11.8	1	0.1
Wisconsin	75	1,973	1,394	70.7	372	18.9	158	8.0	49	2.5	--	--
Wyoming	21	270	90	33.3	104	38.5	76	28.1	--	--	--	--

¹ Jails are not locally administered but rather are operated by the State government.

Table 8.—Number and Percent of City (Over 25,000 Population) and County Jails With and Without Selected Facilities, for the United States and by State

State	Total number of institutions	Recreational facilities				Educational facilities			
		Without		With		Without		With	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3,319	2,869	86.4	450	13.6	2,961	89.2	358	10.8
Alabama	80	76	95.0	4	5.0	78	97.5	2	2.5
Alaska	2	--	--	2	100.0	2	100.0	--	--
Arizona	17	17	100.0	--	--	15	88.2	2	11.8
Arkansas	81	77	95.1	4	4.9	78	96.3	3	3.7
California	134	63	47.0	71	53.0	95	70.9	39	29.1
Colorado	61	53	86.9	8	13.1	56	91.8	5	8.2
Connecticut ¹	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware ¹	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	5	1	20.0	4	80.0	--	--	5	100.0
Florida	101	76	75.2	25	24.8	89	88.1	12	11.9
Georgia	205	163	79.5	42	20.5	170	82.9	35	17.1
Hawaii	4	2	50.0	2	50.0	3	75.0	1	25.0
Idaho	44	43	97.7	1	2.3	44	100.0	--	--
Illinois	103	97	94.2	6	5.8	97	94.2	6	5.8
Indiana	94	87	92.6	7	74.4	90	95.7	4	4.3
Iowa	89	79	88.8	10	11.2	80	89.9	9	10.1
Kansas	108	104	96.3	4	3.7	102	94.4	6	5.6
Kentucky	122	116	95.1	6	4.9	118	96.7	4	3.3
Louisiana	72	61	84.7	11	15.3	63	87.5	9	12.5
Maine	14	9	64.3	5	35.7	13	92.9	1	7.1
Maryland	23	18	78.3	5	21.7	17	73.9	6	26.1
Massachusetts	18	4	22.2	14	77.8	5	27.8	13	72.2
Michigan	90	81	90.0	9	10.0	76	84.4	14	15.6
Minnesota	70	60	85.7	10	14.3	60	85.7	10	14.3
Mississippi	91	90	98.9	1	1.1	90	98.9	1	1.1
Missouri	113	105	92.9	8	7.1	103	91.2	10	8.8
Montana	54	53	98.1	1	1.9	54	100.0	--	--
Nebraska	82	72	87.8	10	12.2	78	95.1	4	4.9
Nevada	19	18	94.7	1	5.3	19	100.0	--	--
New Hampshire	11	5	45.5	6	54.5	7	63.6	4	36.4
New Jersey	31	21	67.7	10	32.3	15	48.4	16	51.6
New Mexico	32	30	93.8	2	6.2	30	93.8	2	6.2
New York	74	30	40.5	44	59.5	35	47.3	39	52.7
North Carolina	96	91	94.8	5	5.2	90	93.7	6	6.3
North Dakota	45	42	93.3	3	6.7	41	91.1	4	8.9
Ohio	112	103	92.0	9	8.0	109	97.3	3	2.7
Oklahoma	82	77	93.9	5	6.1	80	97.6	2	2.4
Oregon	35	32	91.4	3	8.6	30	85.7	5	14.3
Pennsylvania	73	38	52.1	35	47.9	49	67.1	24	32.9
Rhode Island ¹	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	101	86	85.1	15	14.9	91	90.1	10	9.9
South Dakota	47	43	91.5	4	8.5	43	91.5	4	8.5
Tennessee	104	98	94.2	6	5.8	99	95.2	5	4.8
Texas	265	258	97.4	7	2.6	257	97.0	8	3.0
Utah	26	24	92.3	2	7.7	24	92.3	2	7.7
Vermont	5	5	100.0	--	--	5	100.0	--	--
Virginia	89	82	92.1	7	7.9	83	93.3	6	6.7
Washington	42	38	90.5	4	9.5	36	85.7	6	14.3
West Virginia	57	55	96.5	2	3.5	56	98.2	1	1.8
Wisconsin	75	66	88.0	9	12.0	66	88.0	9	12.0
Wyoming	21	20	95.2	1	4.8	20	95.2	1	4.8

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Table 8.—Number and Percent of City (Over 25,000 Population) and County Jails With and Without Selected Facilities, for the United States and by State—Continued

State	Medical facilities				Visiting facilities				Toilet facilities			
	Without		With		Without		With		Without		With	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,627	49.0	1,692	51.0	864	26.0	2,455	74.0	47	1.4	3,272	98.6
Alabama	58	72.5	22	27.5	17	21.3	63	78.7	--	--	80	100.0
Alaska	--	--	2	100.0	--	--	2	100.0	--	--	2	100.0
Arizona	6	35.3	11	64.7	4	23.5	13	76.5	1	5.9	16	94.1
Arkansas	59	72.8	22	27.2	20	24.7	61	75.3	3	3.7	78	96.3
California	28	20.9	106	79.1	5	3.7	129	96.3	--	--	134	100.0
Colorado	30	49.2	31	50.8	16	26.2	45	73.8	2	3.3	59	96.7
Connecticut ¹	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware ¹	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	5	100.0	--	--	5	100.0	--	--	5	100.0
Florida	36	35.6	65	64.4	10	9.9	91	90.1	--	--	101	100.0
Georgia	117	57.1	88	42.9	46	22.4	159	77.6	6	2.9	199	97.1
Hawaii	3	75.0	1	25.0	--	--	4	100.0	--	--	4	100.0
Idaho	23	52.3	21	47.7	25	56.8	19	43.2	--	--	44	100.0
Illinois	53	51.5	50	48.5	29	28.2	74	71.8	5	4.9	98	95.1
Indiana	43	45.7	51	54.3	23	24.5	71	75.5	1	1.1	93	98.9
Iowa	35	39.3	54	60.7	23	25.8	66	74.2	2	2.2	87	97.8
Kansas	59	54.6	49	45.4	27	25.0	81	75.0	--	--	108	100.0
Kentucky	89	73.0	33	27.0	59	48.4	63	51.6	2	1.6	120	98.4
Louisiana	33	45.8	39	54.2	16	22.2	56	77.8	--	--	72	100.0
Maine	2	14.3	12	85.7	1	7.1	13	92.9	--	--	14	100.0
Maryland	6	26.1	17	73.9	3	13.0	20	87.0	--	--	23	100.0
Massachusetts	4	22.2	14	77.8	2	11.1	16	88.9	2	11.1	16	88.9
Michigan	48	53.3	42	46.7	10	11.1	80	88.9	--	--	90	100.0
Minnesota	21	30.0	49	70.0	17	24.3	53	75.7	1	1.4	69	98.6
Mississippi	65	71.4	26	28.6	43	47.3	48	52.7	2	2.2	89	97.8
Missouri	50	44.2	63	55.8	57	50.4	56	49.6	2	1.8	111	98.2
Montana	28	51.9	26	48.1	20	37.0	34	63.0	1	1.9	53	98.1
Nebraska	32	39.0	50	61.0	30	36.6	52	63.4	1	1.2	81	98.8
Nevada	6	31.6	13	68.4	10	52.6	9	47.4	--	--	19	100.0
New Hampshire	2	18.2	9	81.8	--	--	11	100.0	--	--	11	100.0
New Jersey	6	19.4	25	80.6	5	16.1	26	83.9	--	--	31	100.0
New Mexico	21	65.6	11	34.4	5	15.6	27	84.4	--	--	32	100.0
New York	10	13.5	64	86.5	3	4.1	71	95.9	--	--	74	100.0
North Carolina	34	35.4	62	64.6	24	25.0	72	75.0	1	1.0	95	99.0
North Dakota	20	44.4	25	55.6	15	33.3	30	66.7	--	--	45	100.0
Ohio	48	42.9	64	57.1	32	28.6	80	71.4	3	2.7	109	97.3
Oklahoma	46	56.1	36	43.9	14	17.1	68	82.9	--	--	82	100.0
Oregon	11	31.4	24	68.6	11	31.4	24	68.6	--	--	35	100.0
Pennsylvania	23	31.5	50	68.5	15	20.5	58	79.5	--	--	73	100.0
Rhode Island ¹	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	62	61.4	39	38.6	29	28.7	72	71.3	--	--	101	100.0
South Dakota	29	61.7	18	38.3	17	36.2	30	63.8	2	4.3	45	95.7
Tennessee	76	73.1	28	26.9	19	18.3	85	81.7	--	--	104	100.0
Texas	165	62.3	100	37.7	84	31.7	181	68.3	7	2.6	258	97.4
Utah	15	57.7	11	42.3	8	30.8	18	69.2	--	--	26	100.0
Vermont	4	80.0	1	20.0	1	20.0	4	80.0	--	--	5	100.0
Virginia	23	25.8	66	74.2	25	28.1	64	71.9	1	1.1	88	98.9
Washington	17	40.5	25	59.5	10	23.8	32	76.2	1	2.4	41	97.6
West Virginia	33	57.9	24	42.1	16	28.1	41	71.9	--	--	57	100.0
Wisconsin	38	50.7	37	49.3	14	18.7	61	81.3	1	1.3	74	98.7
Wyoming	10	47.6	11	52.4	4	19.0	17	81.0	--	--	21	100.0

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