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A SURVEY OF
SOUTH DAKOTA LAW
ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES
AND JAILS



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SOUTH DAKOTA
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

A
✓ SURVEY
OF
✓ SOUTH DAKOTA
LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES
AND
JAILS

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STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

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SUMMARY

This report is based on information obtained from questionnaires completed by officials in South Dakota police departments and sheriff offices as part of a Statewide Data Survey Project. The project, initiated in November, 1975, was designed to fulfill two functions: (1) to document the extent of the generally assumed lack of consistent record-keeping among criminal justice agencies in South Dakota, (2) to provide information for the fiscal year 1977 Comprehensive Plan for Criminal Justice in South Dakota. Copies of the survey forms are available from the Statistical Analysis Center.

Response rate was good. Seventy-six percent (120) of 157 police departments responded. A response was received from ninety-five percent of the sheriff offices (61 out of 64). Usable returns were received from 49 county and 19 city jails.

Several conclusions can be drawn from the information provided by the surveys:

- (1) For the first time, the lack of accurate and consistent records on crime in South Dakota is firmly documented. The majority of police departments and sheriff offices surveyed reported not being able to provide information for a given year on the number of complaints, the number of investigations initiated and closed, the number of arrests, and the number of court actions.

The Office of the Attorney General of South Dakota is currently taking steps to change this situation through the implementation of a state crime reporting system. Law enforcement agencies will submit a monthly

report to the Attorney General's office based upon the Uniform Crime Report of the FBI. This program should produce a dramatic change in the record-keeping capability of law enforcement agencies in South Dakota.

- (2) Most sheriffs and police feel they are well trained and well qualified to perform their duties. The majority also perceive no problem with their status in the community.
- (3) Though most report a low staff turnover, the majority of sheriffs and police departments view their workload and their salary level as a problem. Where there is high staff turnover, it is generally attributed to poor working conditions and poor wages.
- (4) Interagency cooperation is not perceived as a problem by most sheriff and police departments.
- (5) Views concerning adequacy of budget varied across districts. Generally, 35% of the police departments and 29% of the sheriff offices felt budget adequacy was a major problem.
- (6) For both police departments and sheriff offices, adequacy of facilities was generally not considered a problem. A substantial number (23) of the police departments reported equipment adequacy to be a major problem. This was not so for the sheriffs.
- (7) Regional consolidation of jails received support from a majority of police departments, sheriff offices, and respondents to the jail questionnaire. Police departments reported less support for other forms of regional consolidation, though there was wide variation among districts. The majority of sheriff offices were opposed to these other forms of consolidation (equipment and vehicles, facilities and offices, manpower, and finances or budget).

- (8) The majority of South Dakota jails are over 30 years old with most reporting no past renovation nor expectations for future renovation.
- (9) The majority of city jails were reported as in poor condition. County jails ranged from about a third rated as in poor condition to about a third in excellent condition. Most of the county jails in excellent condition were in Districts I, II, and III; poor in Districts IV, V, VI.
- (10) Only 40% of the sampled jails reported having ever been inspected.
- (11) Though most jail inmates were arrested for alcohol related offenses, a large percentage of jails reported having no referral services for alcohol problems.
- (12) Wide individual differences exist among jails in reports of the percent of inmates who are repeat offenders. Some jails report less than 5 percent repeaters while others report more than 50 percent repeaters.
- (13) Wide individual differences also exist among jails in reports of the percent of inmates who are juveniles. Some report housing no juveniles while others report that above 50% of their inmates are juveniles.
- (14) Respondents to the jail questionnaire expressed a need for better physical facilities, more training for existing personnel, and more personnel.

POLICE DEPARTMENT SURVEY

The police department survey data is based on 120 (76.4%) of an estimated total of 157 police departments in the state. As shown in Table 1 the response rate by district ranged from 53.6% (District I) to 100% (Districts IV and VI).

Since patrolmen in the city of Highmore are under the authority of the sheriff of Hyde County, the data from these combined offices were treated as a response from a sheriff's office.

Most of the 120 police departments filling out the questionnaire did not answer every question. Unless otherwise specified the numbers and percentages listed in each table are based only on those police departments answering that particular question.

Not all of the questions on the 10 page survey yielded useful data. Much of the information that described characteristics of department personnel was of low quality and has not been included in this report. The low quality was due to a combination of question design and a number of missing responses.

Some questions obtained information which overlaps with more recent and complete data available from other sources such as the FBI. The questions on crime trend, expenditures, and Uniform Crime Reports data fall into this category. This kind of information has not been reported here but is available from the Statistical Analysis Center.

Where feasible, the results of the survey have been reported for each Planning District and for the state as a whole. This format permits an evaluation of districts in relation to each other as well as giving an overview of the state.

Personnel and Offices

A total of 761 personnel are employed by the departments responding to the survey (Table 2). Of these 78 (10.2%) are Indian and 5 (0.7%) are non-Indian and non-White.

Table 1
POLICE DEPARTMENTS RESPONDING TO THE STATEWIDE DATA SURVEY

		DISTRICT I			
Big Stone City	Castlewood	Henry	Volga		
Brookings	Clark	Madison	Watertown		
Bruce	De Smet	Milbank	Winfred		
Bryant	Hayti	Oldham			
		DISTRICT II			
Alcester	Dell Rapids	Hartford	Sioux Falls		
Beresford	Elk Point	Lennox	Valley Springs		
Canton	Garretson	Parker	Vermillion		
		DISTRICT III			
Alexandria	Emery	Parkston	Tyndall		
Armour	Freeman	Plankinton	Wagner		
Avon	Geddes	Platte	Wessington Springs		
Bonesteel	Gregory	Pukwana	Woonsocket		
Burke	Kimball	Scotland	Yankton		
Chamberlain	Letcher	Springfield	Yankton Sioux		
Corsica	Menno	Tabor	Reservation Police		
Delmont	Mitchell	Tripp			
		DISTRICT IV			
Aberdeen	Huron	Northville	Sisseton Tribal Police		
Bowdle	Ipswich	Peever	Summit		
Bristol	Iroquois	Redfield	Tulare		
Conde	Leola	Roscoe	Turton		
Eureka	Long Lake	Rosholt	Waubay		
Groton	Miller	Roslyn	Webster		
Hosmer	New Effington	Sisseton	Wilmot		
		DISTRICT V			
Bison	Isabel	McIntosh	Pierre		
Colome	Java	McLaughlin	Presho		
Eagle Butte	Kennebec	Mobridge	Timber Lake		
Ft. Pierre	Lemmon	Onida	White River		
		DISTRICT VI			
Belle Fourche	Hill City	New Underwood	Spearfish		
Box Elder	Hot Springs	Nisland	Sturgis		
Deadwood	Keystone	Pine Ridge	Vale		
Edgemont	Lead	Tribal Police	Wall		
Faith	Newell	Rapid City	Whitewood		

	DISTRICT						STATE TOTAL
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
TOTAL RETURNED	15	12	30	28	16	19	120
TOTAL POSSIBLE	28	22	34	28	26	19	157
RETURN RATE	53.6%	54.5%	88.2%	100%	61.5%	100%	76.4%

Table 2 also describes the percentage of police department personnel in each district that have had DCI training. Most of the supervisors (chiefs, shift commanders, sergeants, etc.) and patrolmen in the state have been trained by the DCI, however, only 22.4% of the patrolmen in District III and 31.6% of those in District V have received such training. Districts I and II have the largest percentage of supervisors and patrolmen with DCI training.

Table 2
PERSONNEL WITH DCI TRAINING IN POLICE DEPARTMENTS RESPONDING TO THE SURVEY

PERSONNEL	DISTRICT						STATE TOTALS
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
Supervisors*							
Total Number	24	48	37	50	23	53	235
Number Trained	22	41	24	36	13	31	167
% Trained	91.7%	85.4%	64.9%	72.0%	56.5%	58.5%	71.1%
Patrolmen							
Total Number	51	85	49	64	19	105	373
Number Trained	37	75	11	37	6	72	238
% Trained	72.5%	88.2%	22.4%	57.8%	31.6%	68.6%	63.8%
Dispatchers							
Total Number	1	9	3	11	12	23	59
Number Trained	0	8	0	0	1	0	9
% Trained	0.0%	88.9%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	15.3%
Clerks							
Total Number	4	11	7	5	2	9	38
Number Trained	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
% Trained	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%
Jailors & Matrons							
Total Number	0	0	0	0	2	5	7
Number Trained	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
% Trained	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Detectives							
Total Number	2	17	1	2	2	11	35
Number Trained	2	17	0	2	0	8	29
% Trained	100%	100%	0.0%	100%	0.0%	72.7%	82.9%
Other							
Total Number	4	0	2	1	5	2	14
Number Trained	1	-	0	0	0	0	1
% Trained	25.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%
Total Employees	86	170	99	133	65	208	761

*Supervisors include personnel with a rank from sergeant to chief.

The data in Table 3 provide a brief description of the offices of police departments responding to the questionnaire. 76.5% of police departments

Table 3
DESCRIPTION OF POLICE DEPARTMENT OFFICES

	DISTRICTS						STATE AVERAGE
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
% With Office	84.6%	91.7%	76.7%	51.9%	71.4%	100%	76.5%
% With Office in Residence	18.2%	0	8.7%	14.3%	10.0%	11.8%	10.5%
Average Office Age (Years)	17	29	18	15	32	32	24
% Relocating in 5 Years	7.7%	25.0%	11.5%	12.5%	20.0%	16.7%	14.8%

reported having an office, however, 10.5% of these were located in a personal residence. Departments in Districts V and VI have, on the average, offices 6 years older than the average office age of 24 years.

Rank Order of Duties Consuming Police Department Time

Each police department was asked to rank 12 activities according to the amount of time spent on each activity. Table 4 is an ordered listing of these activities, starting with the most time consuming, based on the mean rank given to each. Police departments in South Dakota report more time spent on prevention and deterrence than any other activity listed. The second ranked activity was traffic control and regulation. Filling out of forms or reports was ranked third. It is interesting to note that police departments reported spending more time filling out forms and reports than on investigation or apprehension of offenders. The ranking of activities remained relatively stable across districts.

Table 4
RANK ORDER OF DUTIES CONSUMING POLICE DEPARTMENT TIME

MEAN RANK	DUTIES
1.84	Prevention and Deterrence (routine patrol, etc.)
3.22	Traffic Control and Regulation
5.19	Filling Out Forms or Reports
5.27	Investigation
5.72	Apprehension of Offenders
6.34	Community Services (serious illness, broken waterpipes, etc.)
6.46	Family Dispute Intervention
6.88	Filing and Maintaining Records
7.27	Dispatch Services
8.00	Court Liaison
8.60	Jail Related Tasks
9.49	Other

Records Data

Lack of accurate records is a major problem in determining crime trends and crime correlates in South Dakota. This problem will be alleviated somewhat by the implementation of the state UCR system. The questionnaire attempted to determine the type and availability of records presently maintained by police departments in South Dakota.

Type of Records

Police departments were requested to indicate whether or not they maintained each of the following records: complaint reports, radio log, investigation reports, arrest reports, jail logbook, state ASAP forms, UCR records, field unit (officer activity) log, employee time sheets, monthly activity summaries, and fingerprint cards. As can be seen in Table 5, many departments indicated that they do keep some of the types of records. However, they failed to respond to questions concerning other types. In order to provide an accurate estimate of record keeping the data are reported in two different ways. The first percentage (A) in Table 6 is based only on those departments answering the question about that particular record. The second percentage (B) is adjusted to include all departments responding to the survey and assumes that departments not answering a question do not keep that record.

More departments (75.8%) reported keeping arrest records than any other type of record. The second and third most often kept records were investigation reports and complaint reports. These records were maintained by 65.0% and 64.2% of departments respectively. Although it may not be useful for a department to maintain all types of records (a department without a jail does not need to keep a jail logbook), certain records are essential to maintaining a crime analysis capability. Arrest records definitely fall into this category. Only 30.8% of the departments reported that they maintained fingerprint cards and 23.3% reported that they maintained UCR monthly reports. In some cases these tasks may be performed by the sheriffs department for local police departments.

Police departments were also requested to indicate the length of time the 11 different types of records were retained. Over 50% of the departments keeping a particular record indicated that they retained that record either indefinitely or permanently. Radio logs were the only exception to this case with only 43.3% of police departments retaining a radio log indefinitely. More

departments (90.9%) kept fingerprint records indefinitely or permanently then any other record.

Table 5

		PERCENT OF POLICE DEPARTMENTS KEEPING CERTAIN RECORDS						
A. % Keeping Records		DISTRICTS						STATE
B.* Adjusted %		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
CRIME DATA (DAILY)								
Complaint Reports								
A.	75.0%	100%	87.0%	68.4%	58.3%	84.2%	79.4%	
B.	60.0%	100%	66.7%	46.4%	43.8%	84.2%	64.2%	
Radio Log								
A.	63.6%	36.4%	38.1%	44.4%	36.4%	42.1%	42.9%	
B.	46.7%	33.3%	26.7%	28.6%	25.0%	42.1%	32.5%	
Investigation Report								
A.	90.9%	90.9%	95.8%	63.2%	66.7%	78.9%	81.3%	
B.	66.7%	83.3%	76.7%	42.9%	50.0%	78.9%	65.0%	
Arrest Reports								
A.	90.9%	100%	100%	76.0%	71.4%	84.2%	86.7%	
B.	66.7%	100%	80.0%	67.9%	62.5%	84.2%	75.8%	
Fingerprint Cards								
A.	50.0%	50.0%	45.0%	26.3%	40.0%	50.0%	42.5%	
B.	33.3%	41.7%	30.0%	17.9%	25.0%	47.4%	30.8%	
CRIME DATA (SUMMARY)								
UCR Records								
A.	36.4%	30.0%	30.0%	20.0%	12.5%	62.5%	32.9%	
B.	26.7%	25.0%	20.0%	14.3%	6.25%	52.6%	23.3%	
Monthly Summaries								
A.	55.6%	36.4%	26.3%	31.6%	30.0%	61.1%	39.5%	
B.	33.3%	33.3%	16.7%	21.4%	18.8%	57.9%	28.3%	
OTHER RECORDS								
Jail Logbook								
A.	54.5%	36.4%	52.4%	35.3%	50.0%	57.9%	48.3%	
B.	40.0%	16.7%	36.7%	21.4%	31.2%	57.9%	35.8%	
State ASAP Forms								
A.	58.3%	27.3%	11.1%	26.3%	41.7%	41.2%	32.6%	
B.	46.7%	25.0%	6.7%	17.9%	31.2%	36.8%	24.2%	
Field Unit Activity Log								
A.	50.0%	72.7%	10.5%	38.9%	40.0%	37.5%	38.1%	
B.	33.3%	66.7%	6.7%	25.0%	25.0%	31.6%	26.7%	
Employee Time Sheets								
A.	72.7%	63.6%	31.6%	52.6%	36.4%	72.2%	53.9%	
B.	53.3%	58.3%	20.0%	35.7%	25.0%	68.4%	40.0%	

*The percentage in the B. category is based on the assumption that records were not kept by departments which completed the questionnaire but did not answer the question.

Availability of Data

These questions were originally designed to supply quantitative data on police department activities in 1972, 1973, and 1974. Since most of the departments responded with either NRA (not readily available) or NA (not available) these

questions could be meaningfully analyzed only in terms of availability of data.

The availability of data on police department activities for 1974 in the areas of complaints (Table 6), investigations initiated (Table 7), investigations closed (Table 8), arrests (Table 9), and number of court actions (Table 10) are reported. As indicated in the summary table (Table 11), only 34 departments in the state reported any data. A total of 40 departments responding to these questions (41.2%) reported no data available in all five areas surveyed. This number may be even higher because no more than 93 out of 120 departments answered any of the five questions. The survey indicated that data was least available from Planning District III, V, and VI. Of the five areas surveyed, data on the number of complaints and arrests were the most readily available.

Table 6

AVAILABILITY OF DATA FROM POLICE DEPARTMENTS ON THE NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED IN 1974

RESPONSES	DISTRICTS						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
Data Available Departments % of Column	2 33.3%	4 44.4%	2 7.7%	7 30.4%	3 27.3%	6 33.3%	24 25.8%
Not Readily Available Departments % of Column	2 33.3%	5 55.6%	6 23.1%	9 39.1%	1 9.1%	3 16.7%	26 28.0%
Not Available Departments % of Column	2 33.3%	0 0.0%	18 69.2%	7 30.4%	7 63.6%	9 50.0%	43 46.2%
TOTAL	6	9	26	23	11	18	93

Table 7

AVAILABILITY OF DATA FROM POLICE DEPARTMENTS ON THE NUMBER OF INVESTIGATIONS INITIATED IN 1974

RESPONSES	DISTRICTS						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
Data Available Departments % of Column	2 33.3%	2 25.0%	1 4.0%	4 18.2%	3 27.3%	1 5.9%	13 14.6%
Not Readily Available Departments % of Column	2 33.3%	6 75.0%	6 24.0%	9 40.9%	1 9.1%	4 23.5%	28 31.5%
Not Available Departments % of Column	2 33.3%	0 0.0%	18 72.0%	9 40.9%	7 63.6%	12 70.6%	48 53.9%
TOTAL	6	8	25	22	11	17	89

Table 8
AVAILABILITY OF DATA FROM POLICE DEPARTMENTS ON THE NUMBER OF INVESTIGATIONS CLOSED IN 1974

RESPONSES	DISTRICTS						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
Data Available Departments % of Column	2 33.3%	1 11.1%	1 4.0%	5 21.7%	3 27.3%	0 0.0%	12 13.2%
Not Readily Available Departments % of Column	2 33.3%	7 77.8%	6 24.0%	9 39.1%	1 9.1%	5 29.4%	30 33.0%
Not Available Departments % of Column	2 33.3%	1 11.1%	18 72.0%	9 39.1%	7 63.6%	12 70.6%	49 53.8%
TOTAL	6	9	25	23	11	17	91

Table 9
AVAILABILITY OF DATA FROM POLICE DEPARTMENTS ON THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ARRESTS IN 1974

RESPONSES	DISTRICTS						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
Data Available Departments % of Column	2 33.3%	3 37.5%	1 4.0%	10 41.7%	3 27.3%	3 17.6%	22 24.2%
Not Readily Available Departments % of Column	2 33.3%	5 62.5%	6 24.0%	8 33.3%	1 9.1%	4 23.5%	26 28.6%
Not Available Departments % of Column	2 33.3%	0 0.0%	18 72.0%	6 25.0%	7 63.6%	10 58.8%	43 47.3%
TOTAL	6	8	25	24	11	17	91

Table 10
AVAILABILITY OF DATA FROM POLICE DEPARTMENTS ON THE TOTAL NUMBER OF COURT ACTIONS IN 1974

RESPONSES	DISTRICTS						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
Data Available Departments % of Column	5 55.6%	2 22.2%	1 4.0%	4 18.2%	3 27.3%	1 5.9%	16 17.2%
Not Readily Available Departments % of Column	2 22.2%	6 66.7%	6 24.0%	8 36.4%	1 9.1%	4 23.5%	27 29.0%
Not Available Departments % of Column	2 22.2%	1 11.1%	18 72.0%	10 45.5%	7 63.6%	12 70.6%	50 53.8%
TOTAL	9	9	25	22	11	17	93

Table 11
SUMMARY TABLE OF DATA RELATED TO CRIMINAL ACTIVITY* AVAILABLE FROM POLICE DEPARTMENTS

RESPONSES	DISTRICTS						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
Some Data Available Departments % of Column	6 66.7%	5 55.6%	2 7.7%	11 45.8%	3 27.3%	7 38.9%	34 35.1%
All Not Readily Available Departments % of Column	1 11.1%	4 44.4%	6 23.1%	8 33.3%	1 9.1%	3 16.7%	23 23.7%
All Not Available Departments % of Column	2 22.2%	0 0.0%	18 69.2%	5 20.8%	7 63.6%	8 44.4%	40 41.2%
TOTAL	9	9	26	24	11	18	97

*This includes complaints, investigations, arrests and court actions.

The data from 1972 and 1973 reported by police departments on the survey are not included here but are available from the Statistical Analysis Center. The data from these years indicated that one to eight more departments began keeping records in each of the five areas every year.

Problems in Police Departments

Two sections of the questionnaire were designed to allow police departments to report on potential problem areas. The first section requested a subjective evaluation of the departments turnover rate as either low, medium or high along with an explanation for the rate. These explanations were later grouped into one of six categories: poor working conditions, poor wages, good working conditions, good wages, small force, and other. In the second section police departments were requested to indicate with a check whether they had no problem, a minor problem, or a major problem in each of 18 areas. These 18 areas were categorized as problems with staff, resources, or interagency cooperation.

Turnover Rate

Table 12 summarizes the data on police department turnover rate. 54.8% of the departments responding reported that they had a low turnover rate. The remaining departments were evenly divided between a medium and high rate. Although there were not large differences between Planning Districts in the report of turnover rate, District III had the largest percentage of departments reporting a low

Table 12
SUBJECTIVE REPORT OF TURNOVER RATE IN POLICE DEPARTMENTS

RESPONSES	DISTRICTS						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
Low Departments % of Column	7 53.8%	5 41.7%	19 67.9%	13 46.4%	8 53.3%	11 57.9%	63 54.8%
Medium Departments % of Column	3 23.1%	4 33.3%	3 10.7%	7 25.0%	4 26.7%	5 26.3%	26 22.6%
High Departments % of Column	3 23.1%	3 25.0%	6 21.4%	8 28.6%	3 20.0%	3 15.8%	26 22.6%
TOTAL	13	12	28	28	15	19	115

turnover rate (67.9%) and District IV had the largest percentage reporting a high rate (28.6%).

Reasons Given for Turnover Rate

The reasons given for turnover were classified into one of the six categories presented in Table 13. 20 departments (34.5%) gave poor wages and 10 departments (17.2%) gave poor working conditions as reasons for high or medium turnover. These were the two most common reasons given for turnover in police departments. Only 3 departments in the state (5.2%) reported that their low turnover was due to good wages. Poor wages in Planning District I and poor working conditions in District V are the major reasons given for turnover in those districts.

Table 13

REASONS	REASONS GIVEN FOR TURNOVER RATE IN POLICE DEPARTMENTS						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	DISTRICT						
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
HIGH AND MEDIUM TURNOVER							
Poor Working Conditions Departments % of Column	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	4 40.0%	4 57.1%	2 13.3%	10 17.2%
Poor Wages Departments % of Column	5 71.4%	4 40.0%	3 33.3%	3 30.0%	1 14.3%	4 26.7%	20 34.5%
LOW TURNOVER							
Good Working Conditions Departments % of Column	1 14.3%	0 0.0%	3 33.3%	1 10.0%	0 0.0%	2 13.3%	7 12.1%
Good Wages Departments % of Column	1 14.3%	0 0.0%	1 11.1%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 6.7%	3 5.2%
Small Force Departments % of Column	0 0.0%	2 20.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 14.3%	4 26.7%	7 12.1%
ALL OTHER REASONS							
Departments % of Column	0 0.0%	4 40.0%	2 22.2%	2 20.0%	1 14.3%	2 13.3%	11 19.0%
TOTAL	7	10	9	10	7	15	58

Number and Degree of Problems

The questions on problems with staff covered five areas: workload (Table 14), training (Table 15), qualifications (Table 16), salaries (Table 17), and status

in community (Table 18). 78 departments (72.2%) reported problems with salaries and 65 departments (60.2%) had staff workload problems. Status in the community appeared to be a negligible problem.

Table 14

RESPONSES	POLICE DEPARTMENTS REPORTING A STAFF WORKLOAD PROBLEM						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	DISTRICTS						
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
No Problem Departments % of Column	5 41.7%	2 18.2%	14 46.7%	13 59.1%	4 26.7%	5 27.8%	43 39.8%
Minor Problem Departments % of Column	5 41.7%	6 54.5%	5 16.7%	4 18.2%	7 46.7%	6 33.3%	33 30.6%
Major Problem Departments % of Column	2 16.7%	3 27.3%	11 36.7%	5 22.7%	4 26.7%	7 38.9%	32 29.6%
TOTAL	12	11	30	22	15	18	108

Table 15

RESPONSES	POLICE DEPARTMENTS REPORTING A STAFF TRAINING PROBLEM						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	DISTRICTS						
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
No Problem Departments % of Column	6 50.0%	5 45.5%	16 55.2%	15 65.2%	7 46.7%	8 44.4%	57 52.8%
Minor Problem Departments % of Column	4 33.3%	3 27.3%	9 31.0%	6 26.1%	3 20.0%	7 38.9%	32 29.6%
Major Problem Departments % of Column	2 16.7%	3 27.3%	4 13.8%	2 8.7%	5 33.3%	3 16.7%	19 17.6%
TOTAL	12	11	29	23	15	18	108

Table 16

RESPONSES	POLICE DEPARTMENTS REPORTING A STAFF QUALIFICATIONS PROBLEM						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	DISTRICTS						
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
No Problem Departments % of Column	7 58.3%	9 81.8%	18 62.1%	17 77.3%	7 46.7%	12 66.7%	70 65.4%
Minor Problem Departments % of Column	4 33.3%	2 18.2%	8 27.6%	3 13.6%	5 33.3%	4 22.2%	26 24.3%
Major Problem Departments % of Column	1 8.3%	0 0.0%	3 10.3%	2 9.1%	3 20.0%	2 11.1%	11 10.3%
TOTAL	12	11	29	22	15	18	107

Table 17

RESPONSES	POLICE DEPARTMENTS REPORTING A STAFF SALARIES PROBLEM						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	DISTRICTS						
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
No Problem Departments % of Column	1 8.3%	2 18.2%	12 41.4%	8 34.8%	4 26.7%	3 16.7%	30 27.8%
Minor Problem Departments % of Column	7 58.3%	6 54.5%	8 27.6%	6 26.1%	6 40.0%	4 22.2%	37 34.3%
Major Problem Departments % of Column	4 33.3%	3 27.3%	9 31.0%	9 39.1%	5 33.3%	11 61.1%	41 38.0%
TOTAL	12	11	29	23	15	18	108

Table 18

RESPONSES	POLICE DEPARTMENTS REPORTING A STATUS IN COMMUNITY PROBLEM						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	DISTRICTS						
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
No Problem Departments % of Column	10 83.3%	6 54.5%	24 82.8%	19 86.4%	10 66.7%	11 61.1%	80 74.8%
Minor Problem Departments % of Column	1 8.3%	4 36.4%	3 10.3%	2 9.1%	3 20.0%	4 22.2%	17 15.9%
Major Problem Departments % of Column	1 8.3%	1 9.1%	2 6.9%	1 4.5%	2 13.3%	3 16.7%	10 9.3%
TOTAL	12	11	29	22	15	18	107

Resource problems were composed of budget (Table 19), facility (Table 20), and equipment (Table 21) problems. An adequate budget problem was the most common type of resource difficulty (68 police departments; 62.4%). At least 20% of the departments in each district reported having a major budget problem. 50 (46.3%) of the departments reported a facility problem with 28 (25.9%) reported as major. An equipment problem was reported by 57 (52.8%) departments with 75.0% of the departments in District V reporting either a minor or major problem. District IV apparently has the best resource situation since, on the basis of percentage, they report fewer budget, facility, and equipment problems than any other district.

Table 19

RESPONSES	POLICE DEPARTMENTS REPORTING AN ADEQUATE BUDGET PROBLEM						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	DISTRICTS						
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
No Problem Departments % of Column	4 33.3%	3 27.3%	14 48.3%	14 60.9%	3 18.8%	3 16.7%	41 37.6%
Minor Problem Departments % of Column	3 25.0%	5 45.5%	9 31.0%	3 13.0%	4 25.0%	6 33.3%	30 27.5%
Major Problem Departments % of Column	5 41.7%	3 27.3%	6 20.7%	6 26.1%	9 56.3%	9 50.0%	38 34.9%
TOTAL	12	11	29	23	16	18	109

Table 20

RESPONSES	POLICE DEPARTMENTS REPORTING AN ADEQUATE FACILITY PROBLEM						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	DISTRICTS						
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
No Problem Departments % of Column	7 58.3%	5 45.5%	17 58.6%	17 77.3%	5 31.3%	7 38.9%	58 53.7%
Minor Problem Departments % of Column	2 16.7%	1 9.1%	3 10.3%	4 18.2%	7 43.8%	5 27.8%	22 20.4%
Major Problem Departments % of Column	3 25.0%	5 45.5%	9 31.0%	1 4.5%	4 25.0%	6 33.3%	28 25.9%
TOTAL	12	11	29	22	16	18	108

Table 21

RESPONSES	POLICE DEPARTMENTS REPORTING AN ADEQUATE EQUIPMENT PROBLEM						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	DISTRICTS						
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
No Problem Departments % of Column	7 58.3%	6 54.5%	12 41.4%	14 63.6%	4 25.0%	8 44.4%	51 47.2%
Minor Problem Departments % of Column	1 8.3%	4 36.4%	9 31.0%	6 27.3%	7 43.8%	7 38.9%	34 31.5%
Major Problem Departments % of Column	4 33.3%	1 9.1%	8 27.6%	2 9.1%	5 31.3%	3 16.7%	23 21.3%
TOTAL	12	11	29	22	16	18	108

As seen in Table 22 and Table 23 police departments reported few problems with interagency cooperation. A total of five departments from planning districts III, IV, V, and VI, however, did report having a major problem with one other agency.

Table 22
NUMBER OF POLICE DEPARTMENTS REPORTING A PROBLEM IN COOPERATING WITH SPECIFIC AGENCIES

OTHER AGENCY	NUMBER		% With Problem
	Major	Minor	
DCI	1	3	3.7%
FBI	0	5	4.6%
Highway Patrol	0	4	3.7%
Game, Fish & Parks	1	2	2.8%
Private Security Companies	0	4	3.7%
District Planners	0	3	2.8%

Table 23
POLICE DEPARTMENTS REPORTING A PROBLEM COOPERATING WITH OTHER* LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN THEIR JURISDICTION

RESPONSES	DISTRICTS						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
No Problem Departments % of Column	12 100%	7 63.6%	27 93.1%	20 87.0%	13 86.7%	16 88.9%	95 88.0%
Minor Problem Departments % of Column	0 0.0%	4 36.4%	0 0.0%	3 13.0%	2 13.3%	1 5.6%	10 9.3%
Major Problem Departments % of Column	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	2 6.9%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 5.6%	3 2.8%
TOTAL	12	11	29	23	15	18	108

* "Other" refers to agencies not listed in Table 22, i.e. other police departments and sheriff offices.

Regional Consolidation

The attitudes of police departments regarding regional consolidation of equipment and vehicles, facilities and offices, jails, duties, manpower, and finance/budget were determined from the questionnaire. Each department was requested to check either "yes" (in favor), "no" (not in favor), or "undecided" for each of the six areas.

Table 24 summarizes the data on police department support for regional consolidation of equipment and vehicles. 43 (41.3%) of the departments responding to the question were in favor of regional consolidation with the most support found in Districts VI (57.9%) and V (53.8%).

Table 24
POLICE DEPARTMENT SUPPORT FOR REGIONAL CONSOLIDATION OF EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLES

RESPONSES	DISTRICTS						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
Yes Departments % of Column	5 41.7%	3 27.3%	12 48.0%	5 20.8%	7 53.8%	11 57.9%	43 41.3%
No Departments % of Column	6 50.0%	8 72.7%	13 52.0%	12 50.0%	5 38.5%	6 31.6%	50 48.1%
Undecided Departments % of Column	1 8.3%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	7 29.2%	1 7.7%	2 10.5%	11 10.6%
TOTAL	12	11	25	24	13	19	104

Support for consolidation of facilities and offices (Table 25) was found in only 48 (46.6%) of police departments. 69.2% of the departments in District V favored such a consolidation.

Table 25
POLICE DEPARTMENT SUPPORT FOR REGIONAL CONSOLIDATION OF FACILITIES AND OFFICES

RESPONSES	DISTRICTS						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
Yes Departments % of Column	5 41.7%	6 54.5%	14 56.0%	6 26.1%	9 69.2%	8 42.1%	48 46.6%
No Departments % of Column	5 41.7%	5 45.5%	11 44.0%	10 43.5%	3 23.1%	7 36.8%	41 39.8%
Undecided Departments % of Column	2 16.7%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	7 30.4%	1 7.7%	4 21.1%	14 13.6%
TOTAL	12	11	25	23	13	19	103

Police department support for regional consolidation of jails is described in Table 26. 68 departments or 66.0% of those departments responding were in favor of consolidating jails on a regional level. None of the other five areas of consolidation listed received this much support.

Table 26
POLICE DEPARTMENT SUPPORT FOR REGIONAL CONSOLIDATION OF JAILS

RESPONSES	DISTRICTS						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
Yes Departments % of Column	8 66.7%	10 90.9%	18 69.2%	10 45.5%	9 69.2%	13 68.4%	68 66.0%
No Departments % of Column	2 16.7%	1 9.1%	8 30.8%	7 31.8%	2 15.4%	3 15.8%	23 22.3%
Undecided Departments % of Column	2 16.7%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	5 22.7%	2 15.4%	3 15.8%	12 11.7%
TOTAL	12	11	26	22	13	19	103

52 (50.5%) of the departments responding favored regional consolidation of duties (Table 27). The most support was found in Districts II (72.7%) and VI (61.1%). Manpower and finance/budget were the two areas least favored by police departments

Table 27
POLICE DEPARTMENT SUPPORT FOR REGIONAL CONSOLIDATION OF DUTIES (i.e., records, dispatch, etc.)

RESPONSES	DISTRICTS						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
Yes Departments % of Column	6 50.0%	8 72.7%	13 52.0%	7 30.4%	7 50.0%	11 61.1%	52 50.5%
No Departments % of Column	4 33.3%	3 27.3%	12 48.0%	8 34.8%	4 28.6%	4 22.2%	35 34.0%
Undecided Departments % of Column	2 16.7%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	8 34.8%	3 21.4%	3 16.7%	16 15.5%
TOTAL	12	11	25	23	14	18	103

Table 28
POLICE DEPARTMENT SUPPORT FOR REGIONAL CONSOLIDATION OF MANPOWER

RESPONSES	DISTRICTS						STATE TOTAL AND PERCENT
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
Yes Departments % of Column	5 41.7%	3 27.3%	12 48.0%	5 21.7%	6 46.2%	10 55.6%	41 40.2%
No Departments % of Column	6 50.0%	8 72.7%	13 52.0%	12 52.2%	6 46.2%	6 33.3%	51 50.0%
Undecided Departments % of Column	1 8.3%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	6 26.1%	1 7.7%	2 11.1%	10 9.8%
TOTAL	12	11	25	23	13	18	102

for consolidation. As seen in Table 28 only 40.2% of police departments in the state support manpower consolidation. District VI is the only district in which majority support (55.6%) occurred.

A description of department support for finance/budget consolidation - the least popular area for consolidation - is found in Table 29. Only 30 (38.2%) of police departments in the state responded in favor of regional consolidation of finance/budget. Budget problems are the most common type of resource problem reported by police departments in South Dakota, however, local departments apparently feel that regional consolidation is not an acceptable solution.

Table 29
POLICE DEPARTMENT SUPPORT FOR REGIONAL CONSOLIDATION OF FINANCE/BUDGET

RESPONSES	DISTRICTS						STATE TOTAL AND PERCENT
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
Yes Departments % of Column	4 33.3%	4 33.3%	12 48.0%	5 22.7%	5 38.5%	9 50.0%	39 38.2%
No Departments % of Column	6 50.0%	8 66.7%	12 48.0%	12 54.5%	5 38.5%	7 38.9%	50 49.0%
Undecided Departments % of Column	2 16.7%	0 0.0%	1 4.0%	5 22.7%	3 23.1%	2 11.1%	13 12.7%
TOTAL	12	12	25	22	13	18	102

Table 30 summarizes departmental support for regional consolidation. At least 10 departments were undecided on their support for regional consolidation in each of the six areas. In general, departments in Planning Districts II, III, V, and VI were the most favorable to regional consolidation plans.

Some departments specified the "region" that they would be in favor of consolidation was the county in which they were located. Thus, the support of police departments for regional consolidation may be somewhat less if the regions were larger than a county.

Table 30
SUMMARY TABLE OF POLICE DEPARTMENT SUPPORT FOR REGIONAL CONSOLIDATION

AREA	% Departments Supporting Consolidation	Districts With Majority Support
Jails	66.0%	I, II, III, V, VI
Duties	50.5%	II, III, VI
Facilities and Offices	46.6%	II, III, VI
Equipment and Vehicles	41.3%	V, VI
Manpower	40.2%	VI
Finance/Budget	38.2%	

SHERIFF OFFICE SURVEY

The survey completed by sheriff offices was identical to the police department survey. As seen in Table 31, 61 sheriff offices out of a total of 64 responded to the survey giving a 95.3% response rate. The analysis of the sheriff office survey includes data from every sheriff office in the state except for those in Miner (District I), Union (District II), and Ziebach (District V) counties. The data presented in each table, however, are based only on the number of offices answering each particular question.

Table 31
SHERIFF OFFICE RESPONSE TO STATEWIDE DATA SURVEY

	DISTRICTS						STATE TOTALS
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
Returned	9	5	12	10	16	9	61
Total Possible Returns	10	6	12	10	17	9	64
Return Rate	90.0%	83.3%	100%	100%	94.1%	100%	95.3%

The survey results should be interpreted in light of the fact that all sheriff offices do not have the same responsibilities. Different types of cooperative arrangements exist through which a sheriff office may provide additional services within its jurisdiction. For example, the sheriff of

Hyde County also serves as head of the Highmore police department. The three unorganized counties without a sheriff office - Shannon, Todd, and Washabaugh - are attached, for all governmental purposes, to the counties of Fall River, Jackson and Tripp respectively. According to the Division of Law Enforcement Assistance county-wide law enforcement exists in the following counties: Moody (District I), McCook (District II), Faulk and Marshall (District IV), Potter (District V, and Bennett and Custer (District VI). In addition, cooperative arrangements also exist within Minnehaha and Clay (District II), Beadle (District IV), and Jackson (District VI) counties. All of these arrangements change, to some extent, the role of the sheriff office.

Personnel and Offices

Table 32 summarizes the number and type of personnel employed by those sheriff offices responding to the survey. Of the 305 sheriff office employees

Table 32
PERSONNEL WITH DCI TRAINING IN SHERIFF OFFICES RESPONDING TO THE SURVEY

PERSONNEL	DISTRICT						STATE TOTALS
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
Sheriffs							
Total Number	9	5	12	10	16	9	61
Number Trained	7	4	8	9	12	8	48
% Trained	77.8%	80.0%	66.7%	90.0%	75.0%	88.9%	78.7%
Deputies							
Total Number	20	26	18	27	31	42	164
Number Trained	14	25	13	19	17	33	121
% Trained	70.0%	96.2%	72.2%	70.4%	54.8%	78.6%	73.8%
Dispatchers							
Total Number	6	5	0	13	1	5	30
Number Trained	0	3	-	0	0	0	3
% Trained	0.0%	60.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%
Clerks							
Total Number	1	4	2	3	2	8	20
Number Trained	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Trained	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Jailors & Matrons							
Total Number	0	6	2	8	3	11	30
Number Trained	-	6	0	0	0	0	6
% Trained	-	100%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	30.0%
Total Employees	36	46	34	61	53	75	305

5 (1.6%) were reported as being Indian and 1 (0.3%) was reported as being non-Indian and non-White.

Data on the percentage of personnel reported to have had DCI training is also presented in Table 32. 121 (75.2%) deputies and 48 (78.7%) sheriffs were listed as having been trained by the DCI. District V has the lowest percentage of deputies with DCI training (54.8%).

Table 33 provides some information on offices used by sheriffs. The average sheriff office in South Dakota is 31 years old. District II has the offices with the oldest average age (54 years), however, plans are made to relocate 60.0% of these offices within 5 years.

Table 33
DESCRIPTION OF SHERIFF OFFICES

	DISTRICTS						STATE AVERAGE
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
Average Office Age (Years)	17	54	30	36	18	35	31
% Relocating in 5 Years	12.5%	60.0%	25.0%	20.0%	18.8%	28.6%	2' 1%

Rank Order of Duties Consuming Sheriffs Office Time

The results of the ranking of 12 time consuming duties performed by sheriff offices are given in Table 34. The order is based upon the mean rank given to each duty beginning with the most time consuming. Sheriff offices spend more time on investigation than on any other duty. Prevention and deterrence is the second most time consuming duty while apprehension of offenders is ranked third. In comparison, the top three duties ranked by police departments were (1) prevention and deterrence, (2) traffic control and regulation and, (3) filling out forms and reports.

Table 34

RANK ORDER OF DUTIES CONSUMING SHERIFFS OFFICE TIME

MEAN RANK	DUTIES
2.71	Investigation
4.10	Prevention and Deterrence (routine patrol, etc.)
4.44	Apprehension of Offenders
5.52	Filling Out Forms or Reports
5.96	Jail Related Tasks
6.00	Traffic Control and Regulation
6.54	Dispatch Services
6.85	Filing and Maintaining Records
6.92	Court Liaison
7.46	Family Dispute Intervention
7.50	Community Services (serious illness, broken waterpipes, etc.)
10.04	Other

Records Data

Type of Records

The percentages of sheriff offices that keep 12 different kinds of records are given in Table 35. Since some sheriff offices failed to indicate which records they do not keep, two percentages are listed. The percentages in the "A" category include only those offices answering the question. The percentages in the "B" category assumes a "no answer" on the questionnaire meant that a department did not keep that record. Of all offices responding to the survey, more (90.2%) reported that they kept investigation reports than any other kind of record. A jail logbook is maintained in 83.6% of all sheriff offices, and, complaint reports and fingerprint cards in 82.0%. Only 65.6% of sheriff offices reported that they keep UCR records. More than half of all sheriff offices maintaining any record indicated that they kept that record indefinitely or permanently.

Availability of Data

As in the case of the police department survey, the data obtained from sheriff offices concerning their activities in 1974 was of low quality because of a large number of NRA "not readily available" and NA "not available" responses. For this reason only the availability status of activity data is reported.

Table 35
PERCENT OF SHERIFF OFFICES KEEPING CERTAIN RECORDS

A. % Keeping Records B.* Adjusted %	DISTRICTS						STATE
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
CRIME DATA (DAILY)							
Complaint Reports	A. 77.8%	100%	100%	87.5%	100%	100%	94.3%
	B. 77.8%	100%	83.3%	70.0%	75.0%	100%	82.0%
Radio Log	A. 62.5%	60.0%	75.0%	71.4%	58.3%	55.6%	62.2%
	B. 55.6%	60.0%	25.0%	50.0%	43.8%	55.6%	45.9%
Investigation Report	A. 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	B. 100%	100%	91.7%	90.0%	75.0%	100%	90.2%
Arrest Reports	A. 77.8%	60.0%	100%	88.9%	100%	100%	90.7%
	B. 77.8%	60.0%	91.7%	88.9%	68.8%	100%	80.3%
Fingerprint Cards	A. 88.9%	60.0%	100%	88.9%	92.9%	88.9%	89.3%
	B. 88.9%	60.0%	83.3%	80.0%	81.2%	88.9%	82.0%
CRIME DATA (SUMMARY)							
UCR Records	A. 77.8%	40.0%	80.0%	62.5%	83.3%	88.9%	75.5%
	B. 77.8%	40.0%	66.7%	50.0%	62.5%	88.9%	65.6%
Monthly Summaries	A. 50.0%	40.0%	50.0%	57.1%	30.0%	33.3%	41.9%
	B. 44.4%	40.0%	16.7%	40.0%	18.8%	33.3%	29.5%
OTHER RECORDS							
Jail Logbook	A. 100%	100%	87.5%	100%	91.7%	100%	96.2%
	B. 100%	100%	58.3%	100%	68.8%	100%	83.6%
State ASAP Forms	A. 57.1%	0.0%	50.0%	83.3%	27.3%	44.4%	42.5%
	B. 44.4%	0.0%	8.3%	50.0%	18.8%	44.4%	27.9%
Field Unit Activity Log	A. 42.9%	40.0%	0.0%	85.7%	50.0%	33.3%	47.5%
	B. 33.3%	40.0%	0.0%	60.0%	31.2%	33.3%	31.1%
Employee Time Sheets	A. 14.3%	60.0%	50.0%	57.1%	45.5%	55.6%	46.5%
	B. 11.1%	60.0%	16.7%	40.0%	31.2%	55.6%	32.8%

*The percentage in the B. category is based on the assumption that records were not kept by departments which completed the questionnaire but did not answer the question.

Only 18.9% of sheriff offices were able to report the number of complaints they received in 1974 (Table 36). 20.4% knew the number of investigations they initiated (Table 37), 7 offices (13.2%) were able to report on the number of investigations they closed (Table 38), 12 (21.4%) on the number of arrests made (Table 39), and 7 (13.0%) on the total number of court actions (Table 40) in 1974. Table 41 is a summary table indicating that only 18 (32.1%) sheriff

offices could provide actual numbers for any of these five areas. The implementation of the UCR record keeping system in the state should make most of these types of records more readily available.

Table 36
AVAILABILITY OF DATA FROM SHERIFF OFFICES ON THE NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED IN 1974

RESPONSES	DISTRICTS						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
Data Available Offices	0	1	0	3	4	2	10
% of Column	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	37.5%	26.7%	25.0%	18.9%
Not Readily Available Offices	3	4	4	3	1	1	16
% of Column	50.0%	80.0%	36.4%	37.5%	6.7%	12.5%	30.2%
Not Available Offices	3	0	7	2	10	5	27
% of Column	50.0%	0.0%	63.6%	25.0%	66.7%	62.5%	50.9%
TOTALS	6	5	11	8	15	8	53

Table 37
AVAILABILITY OF DATA FROM SHERIFF OFFICES ON THE NUMBER OF INVESTIGATIONS RECEIVED IN 1974

RESPONSES	DISTRICTS						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
Data Available Offices	1	1	0	2	5	2	11
% of Column	14.3%	20.0%	0.0%	25.0%	33.3%	25.0%	20.4%
Not Readily Available Offices	3	4	4	4	1	0	16
% of Column	42.9%	80.0%	36.4%	50.0%	6.7%	0.0%	29.6%
Not Available Offices	3	0	7	2	9	6	27
% of Column	42.9%	0.0%	63.6%	25.0%	60.0%	75.0%	50.0%
TOTALS	7	5	11	8	15	8	54

Table 38
AVAILABILITY OF DATA FROM SHERIFFS OFFICES ON THE NUMBER OF INVESTIGATIONS CLOSED IN 1974

RESPONSES	DISTRICTS						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
Data Available Offices	0	1	0	2	4	0	7
% of Column	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	25.0%	26.7%	0.0%	13.2%
Not Readily Available Offices	3	4	4	4	1	0	16
% of Column	50.0%	80.0%	36.4%	50.0%	6.7%	0.0%	30.2%
Not Available Offices	3	0	7	2	10	8	30
% of Column	50.0%	0.0%	63.6%	25.0%	66.7%	100%	56.6%
TOTALS	6	5	11	8	15	8	53

Table 39

RESPONSES	DISTRICTS						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
Data Available Offices % of Column	1 14.3%	1 20.0%	0 0.0%	5 50.0%	5 33.3%	0 0.0%	12 21.4%
Not Readily Available Offices % of Column	3 42.9%	4 80.0%	4 36.4%	4 40.0%	1 6.7%	2 25.0%	18 32.1%
Not Available Offices % of Column	3 42.9%	0 0.0%	7 63.6%	1 10.0%	9 60.0%	6 75.0%	26 46.4%
TOTALS	7	5	11	10	15	8	56

Table 40

RESPONSES	DISTRICTS						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
Data Available Offices % of Column	1 14.3%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	3 33.3%	3 21.4%	0 0.0%	7 13.0%
Not Readily Available Offices % of Column	3 42.9%	4 80.0%	4 36.4%	5 55.6%	1 7.1%	2 25.0%	19 35.2%
Not Available Offices % of Column	3 42.9%	1 20.0%	7 63.6%	1 11.1%	10 71.4%	6 75.0%	28 51.9%
TOTALS	7	5	11	9	14	8	54

Table 41

RESPONSES	DISTRICTS						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
Some Available Offices % of Column	1 14.3%	1 20.0%	0 0.0%	6 60.0%	7 46.7%	3 37.5%	18 32.1%
All Not Readily Available Offices % of Column	3 42.9%	4 80.0%	4 36.4%	3 30.0%	1 6.7%	0 0.0%	15 26.8%
All Not Available Offices % of Column	3 42.9%	0 0.0%	7 63.6%	1 10.0%	7 46.7%	5 62.5%	23 41.1%
TOTALS	7	5	11	10	15	8	56

*This includes complaints, investigations, arrests and court actions.

Problems in Sheriff Offices

Turnover Rate

As seen in Table 42 only 6 sheriff offices (10.3%) had what they considered

to be a high turnover rate while 45 (77.6%) had a low rate. All of the offices in District II reported a low turnover rate.

Table 42

RESPONSES	DISTRICTS						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
Low Offices % of Column	6 66.7%	3 60.0%	11 100%	4 44.4%	13 86.7%	8 88.9%	45 77.6%
Medium Offices % of Column	2 22.2%	1 20.0%	0 0.0%	3 33.3%	0 0.0%	1 11.1%	7 12.1%
High Offices % of Column	1 11.1%	1 20.0%	0 0.0%	2 22.2%	2 13.3%	0 0.0%	6 10.3%
TOTAL	9	5	11	9	15	9	58

Reasons Given For Turnover Rate

The most common reason for turnover - good working conditions - was reported by 29.2% of the offices (Table 43). 25.0% of sheriff offices thought that the small size of their force produced low turnover. On the negative side, 20.8% of sheriff offices gave poor working conditions and 16.7% gave poor wages as reasons for their turnover rate.

Table 43

REASONS	DISTRICT						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
HIGH AND MEDIUM TURNOVER							
Poor Working Conditions Offices % of Column	1 50.0%	1 33.3%	0 0.0%	1 50.0%	1 14.3%	1 12.5%	5 20.8%
Poor Wages Offices % of Column	1 50.0%	1 33.3%	0 0.0%	1 50.0%	1 24.3%	0 0.0%	4 16.7%
LOW TURNOVER							
Good Working Conditions Offices % of Column	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	2 100%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	5 62.5%	7 29.2%
Small Force Offices % of Column	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	4 57.1%	2 25.0%	6 25.0%
ALL OTHER REASONS							
Offices % of Column	0 0.0%	1 33.3%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 14.3%	0 0.0%	2 8.3%
TOTAL	2	3	2	2	7	8	24

Number and Degree of Problems

Sheriff office problems with workload (Table 44), training (Table 45), qualifications (Table 46), salaries (Table 47), status in community (Table 48), budget (Table 49), facilities (Table 50), and equipment (Table 51), are reported.

Table 44

SHERIFF OFFICES REPORTING A STAFF WORKLOAD PROBLEM

RESPONSES	DISTRICTS						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
No Problem Offices % of Column	1 11.1%	1 20.0%	5 41.7%	5 50.0%	7 46.7%	0 0.0%	19 31.7%
Minor Problem Offices % of Column	5 55.6%	2 40.0%	5 41.7%	1 10.0%	2 13.3%	2 22.2%	17 28.3%
Major Problem Offices % of Column	3 33.3%	2 40.0%	2 16.7%	4 40.0%	6 40.0%	7 77.8%	24 40.0%
TOTALS	9	5	12	10	15	9	60

Table 45

SHERIFF OFFICES REPORTING A STAFF TRAINING PROBLEM

RESPONSES	DISTRICTS						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
No Problem Offices % of Column	2 22.2%	1 20.0%	10 83.3%	6 60.0%	7 46.7%	3 33.3%	29 48.3%
Minor Problem Offices % of Column	5 55.6%	4 80.0%	1 8.3%	3 30.0%	4 26.7%	6 66.7%	23 38.3%
Major Problem Offices % of Column	2 22.2%	0 0.0%	1 8.3%	1 10.0%	4 26.7%	0 0.0%	8 13.3%
TOTALS	9	5	12	10	15	9	60

Table 46

SHERIFF OFFICES REPORTING A STAFF QUALIFICATIONS PROBLEM

RESPONSES	DISTRICTS						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
No Problem Offices % of Column	5 55.6%	5 100%	11 91.7%	5 50.0%	7 46.7%	5 55.6%	38 63.3%
Minor Problem Offices % of Column	2 22.2%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	3 30.0%	5 33.3%	4 44.4%	14 23.3%
Major Problem Offices % of Column	2 22.2%	0 0.0%	1 8.3%	2 20.0%	3 20.0%	0 0.0%	8 13.3%
TOTALS	9	5	12	10	15	9	60

Table 47

SHERIFF OFFICES REPORTING A STAFF SALARIES PROBLEM

RESPONSES	DISTRICTS						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
No Problem Offices % of Column	3 33.3%	0 0.0%	7 58.3%	1 10.0%	7 46.7%	0 0.0%	18 30.0%
Minor Problem Offices % of Column	2 22.2%	3 60.0%	3 25.0%	3 30.0%	4 26.7%	0 0.0%	15 25.0%
Major Problem Offices % of Column	4 44.4%	2 40.0%	2 16.7%	6 60.0%	4 26.7%	9 100%	27 45.0%
TOTALS	9	5	12	10	15	9	60

Table 48

SHERIFF OFFICES REPORTING A STATUS IN COMMUNITY PROBLEM

RESPONSES	DISTRICTS						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
No Problem Offices % of Column	7 77.8%	4 80.0%	10 83.3%	8 80.0%	11 73.3%	7 77.8%	47 78.3%
Minor Problem Offices % of Column	2 22.2%	1 20.0%	2 16.7%	2 20.0%	3 20.0%	1 11.1%	11 18.3%
Major Problem Offices % of Column	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 6.7%	1 11.1%	2 3.3%
TOTALS	9	5	12	10	15	9	60

Table 49

SHERIFF OFFICES REPORTING AN ADEQUATE BUDGET PROBLEM

RESPONSES	DISTRICTS						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
No Problem Offices % of Column	5 55.6%	1 25.0%	9 75.0%	1 10.0%	3 20.0%	1 11.1%	20 33.9%
Minor Problem Offices % of Column	2 22.2%	2 50.0%	2 16.7%	5 50.0%	7 46.7%	4 44.4%	22 37.3%
Major Problem Offices % of Column	2 22.2%	1 25.0%	1 8.3%	4 40.0%	5 33.3%	4 44.4%	17 28.8%
TOTALS	9	4	12	10	15	9	59

The three most common types of problems were with staff salaries (70.0%), staff workload (68.3%) and adequate budget (66.1%). 45.9% of sheriff offices reported a major problem with staff salaries.

Table 50
SHERIFF OFFICES REPORTING AN ADEQUATE FACILITY PROBLEM

RESPONSES	DISTRICTS						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
No Problem Offices % of Column	7 87.5%	3 75.0%	8 66.7%	5 50.0%	6 40.0%	3 33.3%	32 55.2%
Minor Problem Offices % of Column	1 12.5%	0 0.0%	2 16.7%	2 20.0%	5 33.3%	4 44.4%	14 24.1%
Major Problem Offices % of Column	0 0.0%	1 25.0%	2 16.7%	3 30.0%	4 26.7%	2 22.2%	12 20.7%
TOTALS	8	4	12	10	15	9	58

Table 51
SHERIFF OFFICES REPORTING AN ADEQUATE EQUIPMENT PROBLEM

RESPONSES	DISTRICTS						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
No Problem Offices % of Column	4 50.0%	3 75.0%	9 75.0%	4 40.0%	4 26.7%	2 22.2%	26 44.8%
Minor Problem Offices % of Column	3 37.5%	1 25.0%	3 25.0%	4 40.0%	7 46.7%	5 55.6%	23 39.7%
Major Problem Offices % of Column	1 12.5%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	2 20.0%	4 26.7%	2 22.2%	9 15.5%
TOTALS	8	4	12	10	15	9	58

The number of sheriff offices reporting a problem with other law enforcement agencies can be found in Tables 52 and 53. As seen in Table 53, 20.0% of sheriff offices report a problem in cooperation with "other" agencies (perhaps police departments).

Table 52
NUMBER OF SHERIFF OFFICES REPORTING A PROBLEM IN COOPERATING WITH SPECIFIC AGENCIES

OTHER AGENCY	NUMBER		% With Problem
	Major	Minor	
DCI	0	2	3.4%
FBI	0	1	1.7%
Highway Patrol	2	9	18.6%
Game, Fish & Parks	0	4	6.9%
Private Security Companies	0	2	3.5%
District Planners	0	6	10.2%

Table 53
SHERIFF OFFICES REPORTING A PROBLEM IN COOPERATING WITH OTHER* LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

RESPONSES	DISTRICTS						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
No Problem Offices % of Column	6 66.7%	4 100%	10 83.3%	8 80.0%	12 75.0%	8 88.9%	48 80.0%
Minor Problem Offices % of Column	3 33.3%	0 0.0%	1 8.3%	2 20.0%	3 18.8%	0 0.0%	9 15.0%
Major Problem Offices % of Column	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 8.3%	0 0.0%	1 6.3%	1 11.1%	3 5.0%
TOTAL	9	4	12	10	16	9	60

*"Other" refers to agencies not listed in Table 52, i.e., other police departments and sheriff offices.

Regional Consolidation

Sheriff office support for regional consolidation in six areas was measured by the questionnaire. As seen in Table 54 only 17 (29.3%) offices are in favor of regional consolidation of equipment and vehicles. 19 offices (32.8%) support consolidation of facilities and offices (Table 55). With 35 offices (58.3%) in favor, more sheriff office support is found for consolidation of jails than for any other area (Table 56). 22 offices (37.9%) favored consolidation of duties (Table 57), while 20 offices (35.1%) supported manpower (Table 58) and 12 offices (21.4%) supported finance/budget consolidation (Table 59). A summary of sheriff office support for regional consolidation in these six areas is found in Table 60. Sheriff offices, as well as police departments, are most in favor of consolidating jails and duties and least in favor of regional consolidation of finance/budget.

Table 54
SHERIFF OFFICE SUPPORT FOR REGIONAL CONSOLIDATION OF EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLES

RESPONSES	DISTRICTS						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
Yes Offices % of Column	2 22.2%	3 60.0%	5 50.0%	1 10.0%	4 26.7%	2 22.2%	17 29.3%
No Offices % of Column	6 66.7%	2 40.0%	4 40.0%	7 70.0%	10 66.7%	5 55.6%	34 58.6%
Undecided Offices % of Column	1 11.1%	0 0.0%	1 10.0%	2 20.0%	1 6.7%	2 22.2%	7 12.1%
TOTAL	9	5	10	10	15	9	58

Table 55
SHERIFF OFFICE SUPPORT FOR REGIONAL CONSOLIDATION OF FACILITIES AND OFFICES

RESPONSES	DISTRICTS						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
Yes Offices % of Column	2 22.2%	3 60.0%	5 50.0%	1 10.0%	5 33.3%	3 33.3%	19 32.8%
No Offices % of Column	6 66.7%	2 40.0%	4 40.0%	6 60.0%	8 53.3%	4 44.4%	30 51.7%
Undecided Offices % of Column	1 11.1%	0 0.0%	1 10.0%	3 30.0%	2 13.3%	2 22.2%	9 15.5%
TOTALS	9	5	10	10	15	9	58

Table 56
SHERIFF OFFICE SUPPORT FOR REGIONAL CONSOLIDATION OF JAILS

RESPONSES	DISTRICTS						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
Yes Offices % of Column	3 33.3%	4 80.0%	8 66.7%	5 50.0%	9 60.0%	6 66.7%	35 58.3%
No Offices % of Column	4 44.4%	1 20.0%	3 25.0%	4 40.0%	3 20.0%	2 22.2%	17 28.3%
Undecided Offices % of Column	2 22.2%	0 0.0%	1 8.3%	1 10.0%	3 20.0%	1 11.1%	8 13.3%
TOTALS	9	5	12	10	15	9	60

Table 57
SHERIFF OFFICE SUPPORT FOR REGIONAL CONSOLIDATION OF DUTIES (i.e. records, dispatch etc.)

RESPONSES	DISTRICTS						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
Yes Offices % of Column	2 22.2%	4 80.0%	6 54.5%	3 30.0%	4 28.6%	3 33.3%	22 37.9%
No Offices % of Column	6 66.7%	1 20.0%	4 36.4%	3 30.0%	7 50.0%	5 55.6%	26 44.8%
Undecided Offices % of Column	1 11.1%	0 0.0%	1 9.1%	4 40.0%	3 21.4%	1 11.1%	10 17.2%
TOTALS	9	5	11	10	14	9	58

Table 58
SHERIFF OFFICE SUPPORT FOR REGIONAL CONSOLIDATION OF MANPOWER

RESPONSES	DISTRICTS						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
Yes Offices % of Column	1 11.1%	4 80.0%	4 44.4%	1 10.0%	7 46.7%	3 33.3%	20 35.1%
No Offices % of Column	6 66.7%	1 20.0%	4 44.4%	7 70.0%	7 46.7%	5 55.6%	30 52.6%
Undecided Offices % of Column	2 22.2%	0 0.0%	1 11.1%	2 20.0%	1 6.7%	1 11.1%	7 12.3%
TOTALS	9	5	9	10	15	9	57

Table 59
SHERIFF OFFICE SUPPORT FOR REGIONAL CONSOLIDATION OF FINANCE/BUDGET

RESPONSES	DISTRICTS						STATE TOTALS AND PERCENT
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
Yes Offices % of Column	2 22.2%	1 20.0%	4 44.4%	0 0.0%	2 14.3%	3 33.3%	12 21.4%
No Offices % of Column	6 66.7%	4 80.0%	4 44.4%	6 60.0%	10 71.4%	5 55.6%	35 62.5%
Undecided Offices % of Column	1 11.1%	0 0.0%	1 11.1%	4 40.0%	2 14.3%	1 11.1%	9 16.1%
TOTALS	9	5	9	10	14	9	56

Table 60
SUMMARY TABLE OF SHERIFFS OFFICE SUPPORT FOR REGIONAL CONSOLIDATION

AREA	% Office Supporting Consolidation	Districts With Majority Support
Jails	58.3%	II, III, V, VI
Duties	37.9%	II, III
Manpower	35.1%	II
Facilities and Offices	32.8%	II
Equipment and Vehicles	29.3%	II
Finance/Budget	21.4%	II

SOUTH DAKOTA JAILS

A Jail survey document based upon the one designed by Dr. Donald Dahlin (South Dakota Jails: Current Conditions and Proposed Direction, University of South Dakota, 1971), was mailed to police and sheriff departments throughout the state. Of the 113 questionnaires sent, 93 were returned. Thus, an 82 percent response rate was obtained. Twenty-five returned questionnaires were discarded

TABLE 61

SOUTH DAKOTA JAILS REPORTING IN DATA SURVEY

COUNTY	N = 49		
DISTRICT I	N = 5		DISTRICT VI
Brookings			N = 9
Codington			Bennett
Grant			Butte
Kingsbury			Custer
Lake			Fall River
Moody			Harding
			Jackson
DISTRICT II	N = 6		Lawrence
Clay			Meade
Lincoln			Pennington
McCook			
Minnehaha			CITY
Turner			N = 19
Union			
DISTRICT III	N = 7		DISTRICT II
Brule			N = 4
Charles Mix			Lennox (Lincoln Co.)
Davison			Dell Rapids (Minnehaha Co.)
Douglas			Alcester (Union Co.)
Gregory			Beresford (Union Co.)
Hutchinson			
Yankton			DISTRICT IV
DISTRICT IV	N = 9		N = 4
Beadle			Huron (Beadle Co.)
Brown			Groton (Brown Co.)
Day			Eureka (McPherson Co.)
Edmunds			Sisseton (Roberts Co.)
Faulk			
Hand			DISTRICT V
Marshall			N = 6
Roberts			Herreid (Campbell Co.)
Spink			Isakai (Dewey Co.)
DISTRICT V	N = 12		Pierre (Hughes Co.)
Corson			Presho (Lyman Co.)
Dewey			Lemmon (Perkins Co.)
Haakon			Mobridge (Walworth Co.)
Hughes			
Jones			DISTRICT VI
Lyman			N = 5
Mallette			Spearfish (Lawrence Co.)
Perkins			Faith (Meade Co.)
Potter			Hill City (Pennington Co.)
Stanley			Well (Pennington Co.)
Tripp			Pine Ridge (Shannon Co.)
Walworth			

since some jail facilities were either no longer functioning as such or did not hold inmates overnight. Sixty-eight returns were used, 49 for county jails, and 19 for city jails (see Table 61). For the most part the information gathered during the survey indicates that non-respondents represent local law enforcement facilities without operational jails. Thus, the number of questionnaires utilized approximates the total number of jails operating in the state.

The primary objective in reporting the data is to present the status of city and county jails during 1975 as an update to the 1971 Dahlin report. A second objective is to exhibit important data by planning districts with an eye toward informing planners of local needs. The report covers four areas: (1) jail facilities, (2) jail operation, (3) jail population, and (4) future needs.

Jail Facilities

Age and Condition

Table 62 presents the number of county and city jails in each of four age categories. Most South Dakota jails are old. Of all jails reporting, 53

TABLE 62
AGE OF JAILS

AGE IN YEARS	DISTRICT						STATE TOTAL
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
	% N	% N	% N	% N	% N	% N	
Over 50							
County	0 (0)	67 (4)	0 (0)	33 (3)	33 (4)	50 (4)	33 (15)
City	0 (0)	0 (0)	---	0 (0)	17 (1)	40 (2)	18 (3)
30-50							
County	17 (1)	33 (2)	33 (2)	33 (3)	17 (2)	0 (0)	22 (10)
City	0 (0)	67 (2)	---	33 (1)	33 (2)	20 (1)	35 (6)
10-29							
County	0 (0)	0 (0)	17 (1)	22 (2)	17 (2)	0 (0)	11 (5)
City	0 (0)	0 (0)	---	33 (1)	50 (3)	20 (1)	29 (5)
Under 10							
County	83 (5)	0 (0)	50 (3)	11 (1)	33 (4)	50 (4)	36 (17)
City	0 (0)	33 (1)	0 (0)	33 (1)	0 (0)	20 (1)	18 (3)
TOTAL							
County	6	6	6	9	12	8	47
City	0	3	0	3	6	5	17

* District 3 no city jails reported.

percent or 34 of 64 jails are over 30 years old. Further, with the exception of districts I and III, 25 to 46 percent of the jails are over 50 years old. County jails in district IV, V and VI are generally older than city jails. Five of the six county jails in District I were built in the last ten years.

Each jail officer was asked to assess the condition of his jail as either excellent, good adequate, or poor (see table 63). About 50 percent of county jails were rated good to excellent and 50 percent were adequate to poor. Fifty-eight percent of the city jails and 35 percent of the county jails were considered to be in poor condition. In Districts II and III, approximately 50 percent of the county jails were rated as excellent.

TABLE 63
CONDITION OF JAILS

CONDITION	DISTRICT						STATE TOTAL
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
	% N	% N	% N	% N	% N	% N	
Excellent							
County	67 (4)	50 (3)	57 (4)	11 (1)	8 (1)	11 (1)	29 (14)
City	0 (0)	50 (2)	0 (0)	25 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	16 (3)
Good							
County	17 (1)	0 (0)	14 (1)	22 (2)	33 (4)	33 (3)	22 (11)
City	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	25 (1)	0 (0)	20 (1)	11 (2)
Adequate							
County	0 (0)	17 (1)	0 (0)	22 (2)	17 (2)	22 (2)	14 (7)
City	0 (0)	25 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	17 (1)	20 (1)	16 (3)
Poor							
County	17 (1)	33 (2)	29 (2)	44 (4)	42 (5)	33 (3)	35 (17)
City	0 (0)	25 (1)	0 (0)	50 (2)	83 (5)	60 (3)	59 (11)
TOTAL							
County	6	6	7	9	12	9	49
City	0	4	0	4	6	5	19

NOTE: Percentages are read vertically e.g. 67% of the county jails in District I are in excellent condition.

Seventy-three percent of the county and 83 percent of the city jails claim no past renovation. In this regard, there was only slight fluctuation across

districts. Three city jails reported past renovation; Beresford in Union county, (District II), Mobridge in Walworth county, (District V), and Spearfish in Lawrence county, (District IV). Four of the nine county jails in District IV responding to the questionnaire reported some renovation but the dollar amount was unknown. The respondent from Minnehaha county (District II) anticipates getting a new jail facility. A new county jail constructed in the past year in Lawrence county is now operational.

TABLE 64
NUMBER OF JAILS REPORTING ESCAPES
SINCE 1970

ESCAPES	DISTRICT						STATE TOTAL							
	I		II		III		IV		V		VI		STATE TOTAL	
No	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
County	83	(5)	67	(4)	29	(2)	56	(5)	58	(7)	33	(3)	53	(26)
City	0	(0)	75	(3)	---	---	61	(2)	57	(4)	60	(3)	61	(11)
Yes	17	(1)	33	(2)	71	(5)	44	(4)	42	(5)	67	(6)	47	(23)
County	0	(0)	25	(1)	---	---	33	(1)	33	(2)	40	(2)	39	(7)
City	6		6		7		9		12		9		49	
TOTAL	0		4		---		4		6		5		18	
County														
City														

NOTE: Percentages are read vertically e.g. 67% of the county jails in District II have had no escapes.

The figures in Table 64 illustrate further the present condition of South Dakota jails. In Districts II through VI, 33 to 71 percent of the county jails have had escapes since 1970. The five counties in District I with the newer facilities reported no escapes, whereas the older Lake county jail has had ten escapes. Davison and Yankton counties in District III reported the greatest number of escapes since 1970, with 13 and 12 respectively. Further examination of the county data using Spearman's rank order correlation revealed a tendency for increasing age and worsening condition of the jails to correlate positively with an increase in the number of jails having escapes.

The Board of Charities and Corrections is responsible for making and reporting on site inspections for each jail in the state at least once a year. Only 47 percent of the jails sampled were reported to have ever been inspected.

Capacity

Not only are South Dakota jails old, in general, they are small (see Table 65). The maximum capacity of 79 percent of the city jails is ten or less. The tribal jails in Districts IV at Sisseton and in District VI at Pine Ridge have maximum capacities of 28 and 34 inmates, respectively. They represent the largest jails in the city category each having one cell with a 26 to 50 inmate capacity. The county jails were generally larger than the city jails with an average maximum capacity of approximately 15 inmates. County jails are distributed through all size categories with 15 percent in the 26 to 50 category and 13 percent in the

TABLE 65
MAXIMUM CAPACITY OF JAILS

CAPACITY	DISTRICT						STATE TOTAL							
	I		II		III		IV		V		VI		STATE TOTAL	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
0-5	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	22	(2)	0	(0)	11	(1)	6	(3)
County	0	(0)	75	(3)	---	---	50	(2)	33	(2)	60	(3)	52	(10)
City														
6-10	67	(4)	50	(3)	29	(2)	0	(0)	42	(5)	11	(1)	31	(15)
County	---	---	25	(1)	---	---	25	(1)	33	(2)	20	(1)	26	(5)
City														
11-15	0	(0)	17	(1)	14	(1)	22	(2)	33	(4)	22	(2)	20	(10)
County	0	(0)	0	(0)	---	---	0	(0)	17	(1)	0	(0)	5	(1)
City														
16-20	0	(0)	17	(1)	0	(0)	33	(3)	8	(1)	0	(0)	10	(5)
County	0	(0)	0	(0)	---	---	0	(0)	17	(1)	0	(0)	5	(1)
City														
21-25	0	(0)	0	(0)	29	(2)	0	(0)	0	(0)	11	(1)	6	(3)
County	0	(0)	0	(0)	---	---	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
City														
26-50	33	(2)	0	(0)	0	(0)	11	(1)	8	(1)	33	(3)	14	(7)
County	0	(0)	0	(0)	---	---	25	(1)	0	(0)	20	(1)	10	(2)
City														
51-100	0	(0)	17	(1)	29	(2)	11	(1)	8	(1)	11	(1)	12	(6)
County	0	(0)	0	(0)	---	---	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
City														
TOTAL	6		6		7		9		12		9		49	
County	0		4		---	---	4		6		5		19	
City														

NOTE: Percentages run vertically, e.g. 67% of the county jails in District I have a maximum capacity between 6 and 10.

51 to 100 category.

Edmunds and Marshall county jails in District IV and the Harding county jail in District VI are the three smallest county jails reporting. Their maximum capacity is five or less.

Cell Types

Types of custody areas available in South Dakota are displayed in Table 66. The most prevalent custody area was the two man cell. Of those jails reporting, 69 percent maintain two man cells. The one man cell and four man cell were next most prominent, with 44 percent and 40 percent respectively. For larger cells and dorms, the percentages decrease sharply. The only notable difference between Districts arises when Districts V and VI are compared with all others. Jails in District VI possess a variety of custody areas including a comparatively large 36 percent of the jails with five to ten man dormitory facilities. The Fine

TABLE 66
TYPES OF CELLS AVAILABLE IN
SOUTH DAKOTA

CELL TYPES	DISTRICT												STATE TOTAL	
	I		II		III		IV		V		VI		%	N
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N		
One Man	83	(5)	30	(3)	43	(3)	54	(7)	56	(10)	14	(2)	44	(30)
Two Man	33	(2)	60	(6)	86	(6)	85	(11)	56	(10)	86	(12)	69	(47)
Three Man	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	8	(1)	11	(2)	7	(1)	6	(4)
Four Man	33	(2)	40	(4)	43	(3)	23	(3)	50	(9)	43	(6)	40	(27)
5-10 Bed Dorms	33	(2)	20	(2)	0	(0)	15	(2)	17	(3)	36	(5)	21	(14)
10-20 Bed Dorms	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	8	(1)	11	(2)	7	(1)	6	(4)
Max. Sec. Cell	67	(4)	40	(4)	14	(1)	31	(4)	33	(6)	14	(2)	31	(21)

NOTE: Percentages run vertically. e.g. 83 percent of the jails in District I have one man cells.

Ridge jail in District VI includes one 10 to 20 inmate dormitory cell. The large Hughes county facility in District V also serves Stanley county.

Table 66 shows the statewide distribution of jails with maximum security cells. District I has a high number of jails (67%) reporting maximum security cells, followed by District II, V, IV, VI and III with 40%, 33%, 31%, 14%, respectively. There is a tendency, for increasing availability of maximum security cells to correlate (Spearman's rank order) with the number of jails in each district reporting no escapes. The existence of maximum security facilities may point to jails with generally better facilities, higher budgets and less manpower shortages. For example, in District I where five jail facilities are relatively new, all have maximum security cells and have reported no escapes since 1970.

Location

Table 67 shows the number of jails housed in each of six types of building. County jail facilities are most frequently located in either the courthouse or

TABLE 67
LOCATION

LOCATION	DISTRICT												STATE TOTAL	
	I		II		III		IV		V		VI		%	N
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N		
Courthouse County City	17	(1)	67	(4)	57	(4)	22	(2)	42	(5)	33	(3)	39	(19)
City Hall County City	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	11	(1)	2	(1)
City County Building County City	0	(0)	50	(2)	0	(0)	50	(2)	50	(3)	40	(2)	47	(9)
Jail Building County City	67	(4)	0	(0)	14	(1)	56	(5)	33	(4)	33	(3)	35	(17)
Police Building County City	17	(1)	33	(2)	29	(2)	22	(2)	8	(1)	0	(0)	16	(8)
Other County City	0	(0)	25	(1)	0	(0)	0	(0)	17	(2)	11	(1)	6	(3)

NOTE: Percentages are read vertically e.g. District II 67% of the county jails are housed in the courthouse.

the jail building (39 percent and 35 percent, respectively). City jails however are divided primarily between City Hall (47 percent) and the police building (37 percent). A district breakdown reveals some deviation from this pattern as county jails in Districts II and III have approximately 30 percent of their jails in police buildings.

Extended Facilities

The first consideration under extended facilities is separation of inmates in city and county detention areas. Realistically, the size of most jail facilities prohibits the use of most inmate separations. Even separation by sex presents a problem (Table 68). Thirteen percent of the jails were unable to separate males from females. But as Dr. Dahlin suggested in his 1971 jail

TABLE 68
AVAILABILITY OF EXTENDED FACILITIES
(SEPARATIONS)

SEPARATION	DISTRICT						STATE TOTAL							
	I		II		III			IV		V		VI		
	%	N	%	N	%	N		%	N	%	N	%	N	
Male-Female	100	(6)	83	(5)	86	(6)	100	(7)	91	(10)	89	(8)	91	(42)
County	---	---	75	(3)	---	---	75	(3)	80	(4)	80	(4)	78	(14)
City														
Juvenile-Adult	100	(6)	83	(5)	86	(6)	88	(7)	50	(5)	89	(8)	80	(4)
County	---	---	75	(3)	---	---	75	(3)	50	(3)	---	---	---	---
City														
Untried-Sentenced	33	(2)	50	(3)	17	(1)	22	(2)	20	(2)	22	(2)	26	(12)
County	---	---	50	(1)	---	---	---	---	20	(1)	25	(1)	21	(3)
City														
Drunk-Sober	100	(6)	67	(4)	83	(5)	44	(4)	75	(9)	56	(5)	69	(33)
County	---	---	75	(3)	---	---	75	(3)	33	(2)	50	(2)	56	(10)
City														
Indian-Non-Indian	0	(0)	33	(2)	0	(0)	11	(1)	17	(2)	0	(0)	10	(5)
County	---	---	50	(2)	---	---	33	(1)	---	---	25	(1)	25	(4)
City														
Sex Offender From	67	(4)	83	(5)	17	(1)	56	(5)	64	(7)	33	(3)	53	(25)
County	---	---	75	(3)	---	---	75	(3)	60	(3)	25	(1)	59	(10)
City														
Misdemeanor-Felony	17	(1)	50	(3)	17	(1)	38	(3)	17	(2)	33	(3)	28	(13)
County	---	---	50	(2)	---	---	75	(3)	17	(1)	25	(1)	39	(7)
City														

NOTE: Percentages are read vertically e.g. 100% of the county jails in District I have separate facilities for males and females.

report, the term "separation" is ambiguous. Some jails may provide only separate cells, but they are adjacent. Some jails serve an area so small that the chances of simultaneous male and female inmates are slim and if the situation did arise other jails in the area could be used. Though some jails cannot separate males and females, 12 percent of the county and 58 percent of the city jails claim they do not hold women.

It is generally considered important for juvenile offenders to be held separately from adult offenders. Twenty-five percent could not accomplish that separation. Here again this separation may be inflated by placement in adjacent cells. However, twenty-three percent of the county jails and 42 percent of the city jails report they do not hold juveniles (Table 80).

TABLE 69
AVAILABILITY OF EXTENDED FACILITIES

FACILITIES	DISTRICT						STATE TOTAL							
	I		II		III			IV		V		VI		
	%	N	%	N	%	N		%	N	%	N	%	N	
Flush Toilets	100	(6)	100	(6)	100	(7)	100	(9)	100	(12)	100	(9)	100	(49)
County	---	---	75	(3)	---	---	100	(4)	83	(5)	100	(5)	90	(17)
City														
Food Preparation	---	---	67	(4)	43	(3)	33	(3)	25	(3)	56	(5)	37	(18)
County	---	---	---	---	---	---	50	(2)	33	(2)	20	(1)	26	(5)
City														
Dining Areas	17	(1)	17	(1)	57	(4)	67	(6)	42	(5)	44	(4)	43	(21)
County	---	---	---	---	---	---	25	(1)	---	---	0	(0)	5	(1)
City														
Medical Facilities	33	(2)	17	(1)	57	(4)	56	(5)	25	(3)	33	(3)	37	(18)
County	---	---	---	---	---	---	50	(2)	33	(2)	60	(3)	37	(7)
City														
Education Facilities	33	(2)	---	---	14	(1)	---	---	---	---	11	(1)	8	(4)
County	---	---	---	---	---	---	25	(1)	17	(1)	20	(1)	16	(3)
City														
Indoor Recreation	33	(2)	17	(1)	14	(1)	---	---	---	---	11	(1)	10	(5)
County	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	17	(1)	---	---	5	(1)
City														
Outdoor Recreation	17	(1)	17	(1)	---	---	---	---	8	(1)	---	---	6	(3)
County	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	17	(1)	40	(2)	16	(3)
City														
Interview Rooms	83	(5)	83	(5)	57	(4)	44	(4)	50	(6)	44	(4)	57	(28)
County	---	---	---	---	---	---	75	(3)	50	(3)	20	(1)	37	(7)
City														

NOTE: Percentages are read vertically e.g. 100 percent of the county jails in District I have flush toilets.

Seventy-five percent of all jails cannot separate untried from sentenced inmates. Forty-five percent do not separate sex offenders from others and 69 percent cannot separate felony offenders from those who commit misdemeanors.

A further indication of the condition of South Dakota jails is demonstrated in the lack of other facilities (see Table 69). Though all of the county jails reporting do provide flush toilets, two of the 19 city jails, Lennox in Lincoln county and Isabel in Dewey county report having no such accommodations.

Seventy-four percent of the city jails and 63 percent of the county jails have no food preparation areas. Sixty-three percent of the county and city jails have no medical facilities. Dining, educational and recreational facilities in city

TABLE 70
REFERRAL SERVICES AND PROGRAMS

SERVICES	DISTRICT						STATE TOTAL							
	I		II		III		IV		V		VI		% N	% N
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N		
Alcoholic County	83	(5)	50	(3)	86	(6)	44	(4)	67	(8)	78	(7)	67	(33)
City							50	(2)	50	(3)	60	(3)	42	(8)
Drug Abusers County	33	(2)	33	(2)	29	(2)	33	(3)	42	(5)	56	(5)	39	(19)
City							25	(1)	50	(3)	60	(3)	37	(7)
Mentally Ill County	67	(4)	50	(3)	71	(5)	33	(3)	25	(3)	67	(6)	49	(24)
City			0	(0)			25	(1)	50	(3)	60	(3)	37	(7)
Mentally Handicapped County	17	(1)	33	(2)	43	(3)	33	(3)	17	(2)	33	(3)	29	(14)
City							25	(1)	50	(3)	60	(3)	37	(7)
Educational County	17	(1)			14	(1)	11	(1)			11	(1)	8	(4)
City	0	(0)	0	(0)			25	(1)	17	(1)	20	(1)	16	(3)
Recreational County	33	(2)			14	(1)							6	(3)
City													5	(1)
Work-Release County	83	(5)	83	(5)	57	(4)	44	(4)	67	(8)	67	(6)	65	(32)
City			25	(1)			50	(2)	67	(4)	40	(2)	47	(9)
Medical Treatment County	100	(6)	100	(6)	86	(6)	89	(8)	67	(8)	89	(8)	86	(42)
City			50	(2)			100	(4)	50	(3)	80	(4)	68	(13)
Library Material County	67	(4)	50	(3)	29	(2)	67	(6)	17	(2)	44	(4)	43	(21)
City			25	(1)			75	(3)	50	(3)	40	(2)	47	(9)

jails are almost nonexistent. The jail at Sisseton was the only non-county jail with dining facilities. Mobridge was the only city jail offering indoor recreational facilities. Nearly the same situation exists in the county jails where longer sentences are assumed. Fifty-seven percent of the county jails provide no dining facilities, 63 percent provide no medical facilities, and approximately 90 percent provide no educational facilities or indoor or outdoor recreational areas.

The jail survey also inquired about the availability of a number of services for inmates. The results are displayed in Table 70. The predominate number of inmates in all jails reporting were arrested for alcohol related offenses. However, 31 percent of the county jails and 58 percent of the city jails have no referral services for alcohol problems. Of those 15 county jails with no referral service for alcoholics, 13 report either DWI or drunkenness as the most frequently committed offense. For the smaller population of drug offenders, nearly 40 percent of county and city jails had referral services.

TABLE 71
TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES OF JAIL

EMPLOYEE	TOTAL	DISTRICT						STATE TOTAL							
		I		II		III		IV		V		VI		% N	% N
		%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N		
None County		33	(2)	67	(4)			11	(1)	17	(2)	22	(2)	22	(11)
City				75	(3)			25	(1)	50	(3)	40	(2)	47	(9)
1 or 2 County		17	(1)	17	(1)	71	(5)	56	(5)	50	(6)	22	(2)	41	(20)
City				25	(1)			25	(1)			40	(2)	21	(4)
3 to 10 County		33	(2)	17	(1)	29	(2)	22	(2)	33	(4)	56	(5)	33	(16)
City								50	(2)	33	(2)	20	(1)	26	(5)
Above 10 County		17	(1)					11	(1)					4	(2)
City										17	(1)			5	(1)
TOTAL County		6		6		7		9		12		9		49	
City		0		4		0		4		6		5		19	

NOTE: Percentages are read vertically e.g. 33% of the county jails in District I have no employees.

Forty-nine percent of the county jails were not equipped to handle mentally ill inmates. Fourteen percent of the county and 32 percent of the city jails can not provide medical treatment by a physician when needed.

Jail Operations

Personnel

Table 71 presents the total number of personnel employed by the city and county jails. Twenty-two percent of the county and 47 percent of the city jails have no regular employees. Forty-one percent of the county and 21 percent of the city jails have one or two employees, while 33 percent of the county and 26 percent of the city jails have from three to ten employees. Nine of the 45 county jails and 3 of the 22 city jails reporting have only part-time employees. Four county jails have ten or more employees: Brown with 13, Moody with 12, and Codington and Pennington each with ten employees. Most employees in the Brown county jail and the two city jails with ten or more employees. The largest number of employees reported for non-county jails were at Sisseton in Roberts county and Mobridge in Walworth county with 10 and 11 employees, respectively. These figures are difficult to interpret as some respondents consider employees hired specifically for jail related duties and others consider law enforcement personnel who are incidentally responsible for the jail. The majority of jail employees have no specific training as jailors.

TABLE 72

PERCENT OF JAILS MANNED 24 HOURS A DAY WHILE JAILS ARE OCCUPIED OVERNIGHT

	DISTRICT						STATE TOTAL					
	I		II		III			IV		V		VI
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
County	60	(3)	50	(3)	86	(6)	89	(8)	67	(8)	89	(8)
City	---	---	50	(2)	---	---	50	(2)	50	(3)	60	(3)
TOTAL											75	(36)
County											53	(10)
City	5		6		7		9		12		9	
	0		4		0		4		6		5	
											48	
											19	

Practices

Forty-six percent of the county jails and none of the city jails have live-in quarters for jailors. In addition, according to Table 72, 25 percent of the county jails and 47 percent of the city jails report having no one guarding their facility while there are inmates present overnight. District VI reports having only one of nine county jails (the facility in Spink county) unmanned overnight. District II has the highest percentage (50%) of jails unmanned while prisoners are held overnight.

Ninety-four percent of the county jails and 32 percent of the city jails responding to the questionnaire indicated they held prisoners for more than 48 hours (Table 73). In addition 91 percent of the county and 21 percent of the city jails hold prisoners up to a year. In some cases cooperative arrangements are established between jails to accommodate prisoners with sentences beyond that which local provision for services and manning allow.

TABLE 73

PERCENT OF JAILS THAT HOLD PRISONER AT LEAST 48 HOURS

	DISTRICT						STATE TOTAL							
	I		II		III		IV		V		VI		% N	% N
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N		
County	100	(6)	100	(6)	86	(6)	100	(9)	82	(9)	100	(9)	94	(45)
City	---	---	---	---	---	---	50	(2)	50	(3)	20	(1)	32	(6)
TOTAL														
County			6		7		9		11		9		48	
City			0		0		4		6		5		19	

NOTE: Percentages are read vertically, e.g. 100 percent of the county jails in District I hold prisoners for 48 hours or more.

Forty-four percent of the county jails and 33 percent of the city jails affirmed they have held federal prisoners. A correlational analysis (Spearman rho) disclosed a tendency for those jails claiming no escapes to be those most likely to have held federal prisoners.

Files

As part of the appraisal of jail operations, respondents were questioned

TABLE 74
PERCENT OF JAILS MAINTAINING VARIOUS FILES

FILES	DISTRICT												STATE TOTAL	
	I		II		III		IV		V		VI		% N	% N
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N		
High Security County City	60	(3)	17	(1)	20	(1)	33	(3)	50	(5)	11	(1)	32	(14)
Sex Offenders County City	60	(3)	33	(2)	20	(1)	44	(4)	70	(7)	11	(1)	18	(3)
Federal County City	40	(2)	33	(2)	20	(1)	25	(2)	50	(5)	22	(2)	41	(18)
Dangerous County City	60	(3)	17	(1)	20	(1)	33	(3)	80	(8)	11	(1)	33	(14)
Alcohol County City	40	(2)	33	(2)	20	(1)	56	(5)	80	(8)	22	(2)	22	(4)
Trustees County City	40	(2)	17	(1)	20	(1)	44	(4)	60	(6)	11	(1)	45	(20)
Work Release County City	40	(2)	17	(1)	20	(1)	25	(2)	60	(6)	22	(2)	16	(3)
Women County City	40	(2)		(1)	20	(1)	44	(4)	70	(7)	22	(2)	34	(15)
Juvenile County City	60	(3)	16	(1)			56	(5)	60	(6)	22	(2)	5	(1)
Mental County City	60	(3)	17	(1)	20	(1)	44	(4)	80	(8)	22	(2)	33	(14)
Disciplinary County City	60	(3)	17	(1)	20	(1)	33	(3)	60	(6)			5	(1)
Federal in transit County City	40	(2)	33	(2)	20	(1)	29	(2)	30	(3)	22	(2)	32	(14)
							33	(1)			20	(1)	11	(2)
													29	(12)
													11	(2)

NOTE: Percentages are read vertically for example 60% of the county jails in District I have separate files for juveniles.

about the maintenance of inmate files. Ninety percent of the county and 78 percent of the city jails replied that they were able to count yearly inmate totals by number of males, females and adults. Table 74 presents a list of possible categorization of prisoner files. In general, only about one-third of the county and one-sixth of the city jails keep files on any specific category. Jails in District I and District V were usually well above the others in number

of county jails keeping particular files. Figures in District V ranged from 30 percent for files on prisoners in transit to 80 percent for dangerous prisoners, alcohol related offenders, and mental problems. At least two of the five jails reporting in District I were represented in each of the file categories.

Financing

As one would expect, most county jails are financed from the county purse. In fact, of those reporting, 84 percent were financed by the county and 12 percent were financed jointly by city and county funds. The Yankton and Marshall county jails have special arrangements whereby city funds support the county facilities.

TABLE 75
DOLLARS SPENT OPERATING JAIL DURING 1974

BUDGET	DISTRICT												STATE TOTAL	
	I		II		III		IV		V		VI		% N	% N
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N		
None County City									22	(2)			6	(2)
Under \$2,000 County City			33	(1)			29	(2)	11	(1)			19	(6)
\$2,000-\$5,999 County City			50	(3)			100	(3)	80	(4)			82	(9)
\$6,000-\$9,999 County City	75	(3)	33	(2)			43	(3)	22	(2)			31	(10)
\$10,000-\$19,999 County City	25	(1)			50	(1)	29	(2)					12	(4)
\$20,000 or more County City											50	(2)	9	(3)
TOTAL County City	4		6		2		7		9		4		32	
	1		3		0		3		5		0		11	

NOTE: Percentage run vertically, e.g. 67 percent of the city jails in District II operate on less than \$2,000 in 1974.

Table 75 presents the number and percent of jails in each district falling in each of five expenditure categories during 1974. Thirty-five percent of the

county jails and 42 percent of the city jails returning questionnaires elected not to respond to the expenditure inquiry. The reliability of the budget reports is questionable as the jail capacity, population and number of employees do not always coincide with expenditure amounts. In some instances, the budget given may include more than jail operation funds.

The most frequent expenditure category for county jails was \$2,000 to \$5,999 (31%). Twenty-two percent of the county jails were in the \$10,000 to \$19,999 interval, while 25 percent were operating with under \$2,000. Minnehaha, Lawrence, and Pennington county spent \$90,000, \$35,000 and \$62,800 respectively. They were the only counties where jail expenditures exceeded \$20,000 for 1974. They also represent areas of high population density and high crime. Jail expenditures do not necessarily coincide with incidence of crime. For example, District IV possessing high crime areas; has five of seven county jails operating on less than \$6,000.

Of the city jails responding to the budget question, 64 percent were operating with under \$2,000 and 21 percent had no funding specifically for jail maintenance.

Jail Population

Ninety-four percent of the county jails and 32 percent of the city jails report holding prisoners for more than 48 hours. As mentioned previously 94 percent of the county jails indicated they were allowed to hold prisoners with sentences as long as a year. The exceptions were Aurora county with a maximum sentence of 48 hours, Mellette county with a maximum sentence of 90 days and Jackson county with a maximum sentence of 10 days. Forty-seven percent of the city jails reported being allowed to hold offenders for up to 30 days. The tribal jails at Sisseton and Pine Ridge may hold prisoners with sentences up to a year.

Number of Inmates

Table 76 presents the inmate totals for 1974. Eight percent or four of the

TABLE 76
TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
FOR 1974

NUMBERS OF INMATES	DISTRICT						STATE TOTAL						
	I		II		III		IV		V		VI		% N
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	
None													
County													5 (1)
City			25	(1)									
1-24							25	(1)	17	(2)			8 (4)
County	17	(1)					100	(2)	33	(2)	25	(1)	37 (7)
City			50	(2)									
25-50							11	(1)	25	(3)	11	(1)	12 (6)
County			17	(1)							50	(2)	16 (3)
City													
51-99							14	(1)	22	(2)	17	(2)	20 (10)
County	33	(2)	33	(2)					33	(2)	11	(1)	10 (2)
City													
100-199							22	(2)	17	(2)	11	(1)	14 (7)
County			33	(2)					17	(1)			5 (1)
City													
200-499							14	(1)	11	(1)	9	(1)	16 (8)
County	12	(1)							17	(1)	44	(4)	14 (3)
City											25	(1)	
Over 500							22	(2)	17	(2)	22	(2)	29 (14)
County	33	(2)	17	(1)	71	(5)							49
City													15
TOTAL							7		9		12		
County		6		6			0		2		6		
City		0		4			0				4		

NOTE: Percentages are read vertically e.g. 17 percent of the county jails in District I have 1-24 inmate for the year.

county jails reporting (Edmunds, Kingsbury, Perkins, Potter), had a count of 24 or less inmates during 1974. The remainder of county jails were quite evenly distributed over the other five population categories. Twenty-nine percent of the respondents indicated their jail population for 1974 was 500 or more. The three county jails with the highest expenditures also were those with the largest jail population (Minnehaha, Lawrence and Pennington).

The city jails had a similar distribution but somewhat smaller total population for 1974. Thus, 37 percent of the city jails were in the one to 24 range, 26 percent were in the 25 to 100 range, and 14 percent fell in the 200 to 499 range. The largest city jail populations were reported by Mobridge in Walworth county (450 inmates) and Faith in Meade county (200 inmates.)

In attempting to make comparisons between total populations for county and

for city jails, one should remember that, as the length of sentence for city jails is shorter, more frequent turnover in inmates is expected. Therefore, a higher total inmate population for city jails is possible.

Respondents were asked to estimate their average daily population. Sixty-seven percent or 33 of the 49 county jails reported an average daily population of from one to five inmates. Ninety-four percent of the city jails reported an average daily population of from one to five inmates.

TABLE 77
PERCENT OF COUNTY JAILS RATING OFFENSES
AS FIRST, SECOND, OR THIRD MOST COMMON

OFFENSES	FIRST MOST COMMON		SECOND MOST COMMON		THIRD MOST COMMON		HOW MANY CHOSE THIS AS FIRST, SECOND, OR THIRD	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
1. DWI	73	(35)					91	43
2. Drunkenness	6	(3)	9	(4)				
3. Disorderly Conduct	2	(1)			2	(1)	8	4
4. Disturbing the Peace	2	(1)	4	(2)	2	(1)	8	4
5. Bad Checks	6	(3)	9	(4)			18	8
6. Burglary	6	(3)	17	(8)				
7. Larceny	6	(3)	22	(10)	14	(6)	37	(17)
8. Breaking and Entering	2	(1)	15	(7)	23	(10)	51	23
9. Assault and Battery			4	(2)	9	(4)	26	12
10. Other	2	(1)			2	(1)	6	3
TOTAL		48		46		44	48	23

NOTE: 73 percent of the county jail reported DWI as the first most common offense, 91 percent reported it as a first, second, or third most common offense.

Type of Offenses

Table 77 and 78 presents the types of offenses respondents considered first, second and third most common among jail inmates. Driving while intoxicated was rated as the most frequent offense. Seventy-three percent of the county jails named DWI as first most common, ninety-one percent rated it as first, second or third most common. Drunkenness, DWI, disorderly conduct and disturbing the peace

accounted for 83 percent of the first most common offenses reported by county jails.

Burglary, larceny, and breaking and entering accounted for a sizable portion of the three most common offenses: 41 percent of the county jails considered them as the second most common and 34 percent as the third most common offense.

TABLE 78
PERCENT OF CITY JAILS RATING OFFENSES
AS FIRST, SECOND, OR THIRD MOST COMMON

OFFENSES	FIRST MOST COMMON		SECOND MOST COMMON		THIRD MOST COMMON		HOW MANY CHOSE THIS AS FIRST, SECOND, OR THIRD	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
1. DWI	22	(4)	23	(3)	18	(2)	63	9
2. Drunkenness	17	(3)	8	(1)			25	4
3. Disorderly Conduct	22	(4)	23	(3)			45	7
4. Disturbing the Peace	17	(3)	8	(1)	9	(1)	34	5
5. Bad Checks								
6. Burglary					9	(1)	9	1
7. Larceny								
8. Breaking and Entering					27	(3)	27	3
9. Assault and Battery			38	(5)	36	(4)	96	13
10. Others	22	(4)						
TOTAL		18		13		13		

NOTE: Twenty-two percent of the city jails reported DWI to be the first most common offense, 63 percent reported it as first, second, or third most common offense.

Burglary, larceny and bad checks were more frequently listed as the first most common offenses in Districts IV and VI. The incidence of burglary, larceny, breaking and entering, and assault seem to be clustered in adjacent counties. For instance, Lincoln, Clay, and Union counties report one or more of the four felonies as the first or second most common offenses. Other counties clustered by relatively high incidence of these felonies are: Lake and Moody; Spinks and Beadle; Corson, Walworth and Potter; Haakon, Jones and Jackson; Custer and Fall River. Moody, Harding and Bennett are the only lone counties reporting a prominent incidence of these felonies.

The need for better facilities correlated with poorer jail conditions and increasing age of facility. Forty-five percent of the jails expressed a need for more personnel. However, 67 percent of the county jails in District II and 54 percent in District V expressed a need for additional personnel. About half the respondents indicated more training for personnel is needed. Twenty-eight percent of county jails expressed a need for better recreational facilities and programs. Thirty percent of the county jails also report a need for better medical facilities.

Respondents were asked whether or not they favored regional jails for reasons of economy and rehabilitation of prisoners. Fifty-five percent of the county and 93 percent of the city respondents favored regional jails. Table 82 presents the distribution of response to the regionalization question.

TABLE 81
EXPRESSED FUTURE NEEDS OF SOUTH DAKOTA JAILS

NEEDS	DISTRICT						STATE TOTAL							
	I		II		III		IV		V		VI		STATE TOTAL	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Better Physical Facilities														
County	---		60	(3)	50	(3)	89	(8)	75	(8)	67	(6)	63	(29)
City	---		33	(1)	---		50	(2)	100	(5)	80	(4)	71	(12)
More Personnel														
County	40	(2)	67	(4)	50	(3)	22	(2)	58	(7)	33	(3)	45	(21)
City	---		67	(2)	---		25	(1)	60	(3)	20	(1)	41	(7)
Personnel Training														
County	40	(2)	40	(2)	50	(3)	25	(2)	67	(8)	22	(2)	42	(19)
City	---		33	(1)	---		50	(2)	60	(3)	40	(2)	47	(8)
Better Recreation Facilities and Programs														
County	---		40	(2)	33	(2)	25	(2)	50	(6)	11	(1)	29	(13)
City	---		33	(1)	---		25	(1)	---		20	(1)	19	(3)
Better Medical Facilities														
County	20	(1)	60	(3)	17	(1)	12	(1)	58	(7)	11	(1)	29	(13)
City	---		33	(1)	---		---		---		---		---	

NOTE: Percentages are read vertically e.g. In District II 60 percent of the county jails need better physical facilities.

TABLE 82
OPINION ON REGIONALIZATION OF JAILS

RESPONSE	DISTRICT						STATE TOTAL							
	I		II		III		IV		V		VI		STATE TOTAL	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Favor	17	(1)	30	(3)	14	(1)	23	(3)	39	(7)	57	(8)	34	(23)
Favor with Reservation	---		30	(3)	29	(2)	15	(2)	28	(5)	14	(2)	21	(14)
Opposed	67	(4)	20	(2)	43	(3)	38	(5)	17	(3)	21	(3)	29	(20)
Don't Know or Missing	17	(1)	20	(2)	14	(1)	23	(3)	17	(3)	7	(1)	16	(11)
TOTAL	6		10		7		13		18		14		68	

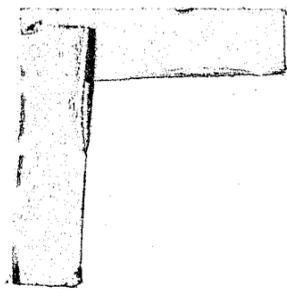
NOTE: Percentages are read vertically e.g. 30% of the respondents from District II favor regionalization.

Summary

The results of this survey reconfirm the data presented in the previously mentioned 1971 Dahlin report on South Dakota jails. Most of the jails are old, small and operate on a relatively low budget. Many are in poor condition. Facilities are lacking in many jails for the separation of prisoners by age, sex, or offense. Medical, educational, recreational and dining facilities are lacking in a majority of jails.

The majority of the jails report an average daily population of from one to five inmates. Most of these inmates are adults and are arrested for alcohol-related offenses. About 25 percent of the jails reported that their recidivism rate was more than 50 percent.

Policy implications of this information are presented clearly and succinctly in Dr. D.C. Dahlin's 1971 report and will not be reiterated here. Copies of his report may be obtained from the Governmental Research Bureau at the University of South Dakota.



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