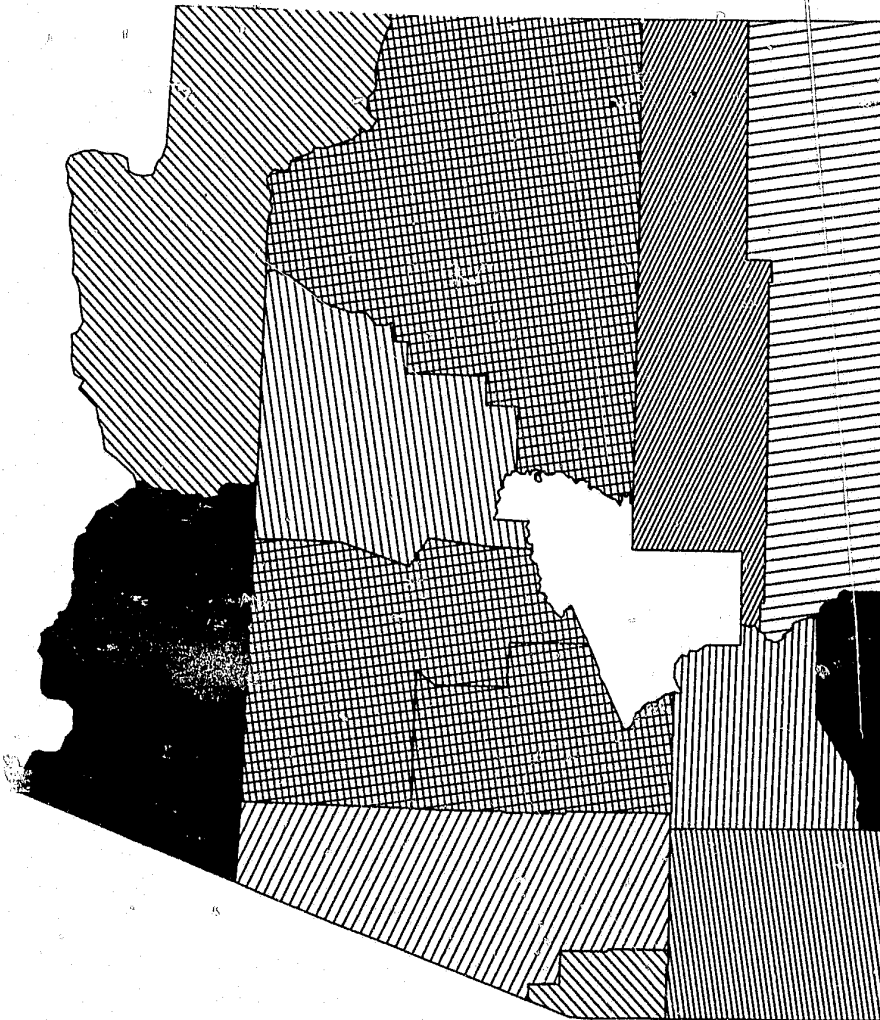
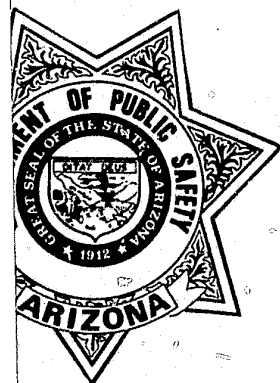


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JAILS IN ARIZONA



83843



STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

1982

JAILS IN ARIZONA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

RALPH T. MILSTEAD

DIRECTOR

A REPORT FROM THE
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

The preparation of this report has been financed by
LEAA grants D-557-80-A and D-572-78-H12C (a).

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*Arizona had 69 jails (37 county, 20 city and 12 reservation jails) in 1981 with the authority to detain persons for 48 hours or more. While several jails were experiencing serious crowding difficulties, overall, Arizona's jails appear to be less crowded than other jail networks.

*There were 1,027 individuals who worked in the jails, over half of the city and county jail employees were classified as detention officers. 226 individuals had some jail duties on the Indian reservations, most of them were police officers. They had a lower average starting salary (\$4.71) than the city and county jail staff (\$6.54). Oftentimes, pre-service and in-service jail staff training in Arizona was minimal or absent. Thus, many of the State's jail staff might be unprepared to deal with the adversities of jail duty.

*Less than one-half of the jails had written prisoner classification policies. Many of the work release programs were not evaluated for their effectiveness.

*The average Arizona jail complied with 64% of the 18 sample advisory jail standards that were evaluated. None of the sample standards were met by all of the jails. The 14 main county jails had the highest average compliance score, the 20 city jails had the lowest. Moreover, it was also found that the newer, larger jails with relatively high population variations had the better weighted standard scores, and the older, smaller jails with small, relatively stable populations had the lower weighted standard scores.

*There were six actual, and at least six attempted jail suicides in 1981. Given the frequent absence of thorough staff training programs it appears as if many of Arizona's jails are unprepared to meet the moral and legal challenges that are posed by suicides.

*The following recommendations are designed to meet some of the more serious problems in Arizona's jails.

1. A concerted state-wide effort should be made to improve conditions in Arizona's jails. All jails should use the advisory standards as guide-lines for self-improvement. The State should establish a program to provide partial funding for jail improvements.

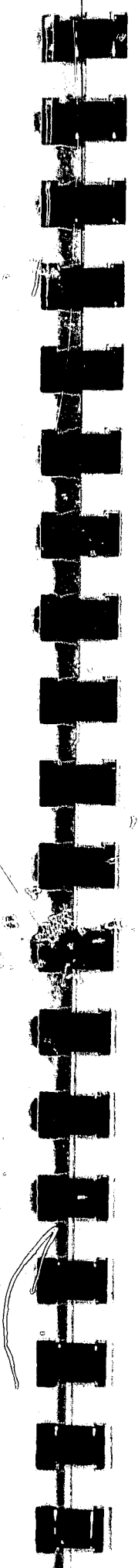
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2. If local jails are improved to meet the advisory standards, then they could be used to house more convicted prisoners and thus help reduce state prison crowding.
 3. An Arizona Detention Officer Association should be created to establish uniform certification and training requirements for all jail personnel.
 4. There is a need for a standard state-wide jail information system. Linked to an annual state sponsored jail survey, the result would be more data on conditions in Arizona's jails for local and state decision makers.

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SECTION A

TRENDS AND ISSUES IN AMERICAN JAILS

I. INTRODUCTION

Crime has once again become a key issue for political debate in 1982. Politicians, interest groups and increasing numbers of the public feel threatened by crime and are demanding stiffer penalties for convicted offenders. In contrast, demands for increased governmental fiscal responsibility have limited the efforts of federal, state and local criminal justice agencies. Perhaps no segment of the criminal justice system feels the pinch between increasing public demands for service, and decreasing financial supports more acutely than locally administered jails. As the intake point for the entire criminal justice system, jails process and house increasing numbers of prisoners amid an atmosphere of public antagonism toward criminals, serious staff dilemmas and an increase in litigation brought by prisoners and their families.

The purpose of this report is to provide accurate and usable information on Arizona's jails¹. This is the fifth year that the Statistical Analysis Center has produced a report of this nature. The scope of the study has been expanded this year to provide a more thorough examination of several critical topics.

This report is divided into six different sections. The first is a brief overview of conditions in American jails. Next, a summary of the conditions in Arizona jails is

presented with special emphasis on jail characteristics, staffing and inmates. Section C. is a detailed description of individual Arizona jails organized by county. The twelve Indian jails under tribal jurisdictions are described in Section D. Section E. consists of a preliminary evaluation of Arizona jails in light of the recently proposed jail standards. Finally, a summary of the findings, along with conclusions and recommendations for improvements in the state-wide jail system will be presented in the last section.

II. Overview of American Jails

Different states, counties and localities use different methods to monitor their jails. While some states integrate local jails with prisons for a state-wide correctional system, others have regular state jail inspections procedures and are able to generate current and accurate jail data. There are other states like Arizona where the state plays virtually no role, leaving jail administration entirely up to the cities and counties. The result nationally is a lack of standardized, reliable information on jails². Several jail surveys were conducted in the 1970's to fill this vacuum. The rest of this section will draw from three Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) sponsored surveys done in 1970, 1972 and 1978. While there are a considerable number of gaps and inconsistencies in the coverage of these surveys, they are the best available sources on trends in the nation's jails.

The 1978 survey identified 3,493 American jails. The southern states³ had the largest number of jails (1,678), followed by the north central states (1,042)⁴, the western states (566)⁵, and the north eastern states (207)⁶. Among the states, Texas had the largest number of jails (296) followed by Georgia (223) and Ohio (150). Arizona ranked thirty-fourth, tied with North Dakota, with 39 jails.⁷

The typical American jail was a small rural or suburban facility. Forty-four percent of America's jails had an average daily population in 1978 of less than ten prisoners (see Table A-1). Fifty-two percent had average daily populations between ten and two hundred and fifty, with the remaining four percent being the nation's largest jails holding on average more than two hundred and fifty prisoners.

While the typical jail was small, the typical jail prisoner was housed in a large facility. In fact, forty-five percent of all prisoners were housed in the largest jails (see Table A-2), fifty-one percent were housed in medium sized jails with the remaining four percent confined in jails with average daily populations of less than ten.

Table A-2
DISTRIBUTION OF PRISONERS

Avg. Jail Population	Number of Prisoners	Percentage Of Total Prisoners
Less than 10	6,180	4%
10 to 250	78,795	51%
More than 250	<u>69,525</u>	<u>45%</u>
TOTAL	154,500	100%

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Justice, National Institute for Justice, American Prisoners and Jails, Volume I, pp. 73-74.

Table A-3 presents a breakdown, by legal status, for the nation's jails. The single largest legal status category across all of the regions is "arraigned and awaiting trial," with prisoners sentenced to one year or less being the second largest category. Moreover, the data indicate that approximately half of the nation's jail prisoners in 1978 were unconvicted prisoners awaiting arraignment and/or trial.

Several controversies have been generated by conditions in the nation's jails. Overcrowding, recruiting and retaining personnel, staff training, special programs and jail suicides are five problem areas that will be examined throughout this report.

Overcrowding is an especially serious problem that local jails share with state and federal prisons. Many different organizations have proposed minimum square footage per inmate requirements and the courts are frequently using these standards to evaluate claims of prisoner mistreatment because of overcrowding⁸.

Table A-4 exhibits a comparison of the square footage of floor space available to federal, state and local prisoners.

Table A-3

LEGAL STATUS OF JAIL PRISONERS BY REGION*

	Total	Northeast	North Central	South	West
Not Yet Arraigned	9%	3%	7%	12%	8%
Arraigned and awaiting trial	40%	46%	46%	36%	39%
Convicted, awaiting sentence	4%	5%	5%	4%	4%
Serving less than one year	31%	29%	34%	24%	42%
Serving more than 1 year	9%	10%	1%	16%	1%
Probation or Parole Violations	2%	3%	2%	1%	2%
Other	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%
TOTAL	155,959 100%	23,844 100%	27,672 100%	66,501 100%	37,942 100%

* Totals may not add up because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, American Prisons and Jails, Volume II, pp. 36.

Table A-4

PERCENTAGE OF CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES THAT MEET DIFFERENT SQUARE FOOTAGE PER INMATE STANDARDS.

Type Of Facility	Square Footage Per Inmate			
	40	50	60	70
Federal Prison	100%	85%	62%	36%
State Prison	95%	75%	48%	29%
Local Jail	89%	68%	44%	28%

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, American Prisons and Jails, Volume I, p. 83.

Using the popular standard of sixty square feet per inmate we can see that sixty-two percent of the federal, forty-eight percent of the state, and forty-four percent of the local facilities met this minimum standard. Moreover, the 1978 survey found that eighty-one percent of all jail inmates had less than sixty square feet of floor space. Table A-5 presents a comparison of the traditional measure of jail capacity (bed space) to the sixty square feet per inmate standard. The different measures of crowding produce

Table A-5

JAIL CROWDING BY REGION:
TWO DIFFERENT MEASURES OF CAPACITY

REGION	TOTAL NUMBER INMATES	REPORTED CAPACITY*	REPORTED UTILIZATION	PHYSICAL CAPACITY**	PHYSICAL UTILIZATION
Northeast	23,900	30,800	78%	13,200	181%
North Central	27,400	47,700	57%	22,600	121%
South	65,100	103,000	63%	44,100	148%
West	38,100	52,400	73%	25,700	148%
TOTAL	154,500	233,900	66%	150,600	146%

* The capacity of individual confinement units as reported by the jurisdiction.

** Physical capacity defined as a minimum of 60 square feet of floor space per inmate.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, American Prisons and Jails, Volume I, p. 79.

very different conclusions, with the square footage standard revealing a high degree of overcrowding that is hidden by the traditional measure.

It is apparent that the northeastern jails experienced more crowding than jails in other regions. The western jails had reported and physical utilization scores above the national average, the north central states posted below average crowding scores. The southern states reported a 63% utilization of bed space which was below the national average, but when using the square footage standard, the southern states were determined to have above average crowding. The importance of this comparison between reported and physical utilization lies in the tendency for courts to use the latter measure of crowding when deciding charges of prisoner mistreatment. Insofar as the courts expand their review of jail conditions then it is likely that an increasing number of cities and counties will have to expand or build new jails to comply with these space requirements.

Historically, jails have had great difficulty recruiting and retaining qualified personnel. A combination of low job status, low pay, and undesirable working conditions make it difficult to attract experienced personnel. The Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training found⁹ that correctional work was considered as a career least often, and that guards consider their jobs the least rewarding in the field of corrections.

In 1972, the nation's jails employed 44,298 persons, 89 percent were full-time, with the remainder working part-time.¹⁰ The average number of employees was eleven for all jails, 4 for small (less than 21 inmates), 17 for medium-sized (21 to 249 inmates) and 145 for large jails (more than 249 inmates). Among these employees, 21 percent of the small jail, and 10 and 3 percent respectively of the medium and large jails worked part-time.

The national ratio of inmates to jail employees (full and part-time) was 3.2 to 1, however, there were significant regional and statewide fluctuations. In the north central jails there were 2.4 inmates per employee, 2.5 inmates per employee in the north east, 3.7 in the south and 4.7 in the west. In Arizona and California, the ratio was 5 to 1, while in North Dakota and Vermont the number of jail employees actually exceeded the number of prisoners. Forty-six percent of all jail employees were custodial staff (guards and jailors), twenty-seven percent were administrative

and seventeen percent were engaged in clerical or maintenance activities. The remainder were specialized staff. Table A-6 presents a breakdown of the specialized staff employed by the nation's jails.

1,454 (43%) of the jails were totally staffed by sworn law enforcement officials as custodial staff. Forty-six percent of the jails employed no sworn personnel, with eleven percent having a mixture of sworn and non-sworn.

Table A-6
SPECIALIZED STAFF EMPLOYED
BY U. S. JAILS:
1972

SPECIALITY	NUMBER OF JAILS	PERCENT OF ALL JAILS
Doctor	744	19%
Nurse	229	6%
Social Workers	182	4%
Psychiatrists	114	3%
Academic Teachers	136	3%
Psychologists	95	2%
Vocational Teachers	78	1%

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, LEAA, The Nation's Jails, pp. 10-12.

Led by the American Correctional Association, several groups have studied the needs of American jails and concluded that much more attention should be devoted to staff training. Nation wide data on pre-service and in-service jail staff training are very scarce despite the fact that training is a prominent factor mentioned in most reports on the needs of American jails. Section E of this report will be a partial evaluation of Arizona Jails in light of the advisory facility and staff training standards.

Social and rehabilitative jail programs funded by the federal government and other agencies were not common in 1972. Except for religious worship, only a small fraction of the jails had social programs available to inmates. Table A-7 displays a sample of these programs and upon review it is easy to see a relationship in the data between jail size and program availability. Indeed, sixty percent of all jails had religious programs available to the inmates, while only forty-nine percent of the small, eighty-five percent of the medium and eighty-nine percent of the large jails had such programs. The only anomaly to this trend involved work-release programs, which were actually more popular in medium than in large-sized jails. It is also interesting to note that nearly two-thirds of the jails that reported on the types of persons used in conducting these programs indicated that they relied solely upon volunteers.

Table A-7

INMATE PROGRAMS BY JAIL SIZE*

	TOTAL	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE
Religious	60%	49%	85%	89%
Alcoholic	35	30	49	66
Drug Addiction	25	20	40	68
Work Release	42	41	48	43
Weekend Sentence	46	43	55	59
Voc. Training	13	10	23	43

Small = less than 21 inmates
Medium = 21 to 249 inmates
Large = 250 or more inmates.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Justice, LEAA, The Nation's Jails, May 1975, pp. 12-15.

A large number of young males with no serious prior arrest records are committing suicide in the nation's jails. Indeed, the jail suicide rate is sixteen times that for the general population. The next section of this report will combine a description of the conditions in Arizona jails with some observations on the jail suicide dilemma.

SECTION B

JAILS IN ARIZONA: AGGREGATE DATA

Arizona had 69 jails in 1981. Twelve of them were on Indian Reservations and will be analyzed in Section D of this report. Each of Arizona's 14 Counties had at least one jail, and several had more. Table B-1 is a county listing of Arizona jails.

Table B-1

ARIZONA JAILS BY COUNTY

County	Total Number Of Jails	Number of County Jails*	Number of Municipal Jails
Apache	1	1	0
Cochise	6	2	4
Coconino	4	2	2
Gila	5	3	2
Graham	1	1	0
Greenlee	1	1	0
Maricopa	14	7	7
Mohave	1	1	0
Navajo	2	1	1
Pima	4	3	1
Pinal	10	8	2
Santa Cruz	2	1	1
Yavapai	2	2	0
Yuma	4	4	0
TOTAL	57	37 (64%)	20 (35%)

* This includes central county and substation jails along with 1 hospital detention ward in Maricopa County.

I. JAIL FEATURES

The median and modal age for Arizona's jails was 18 years. The oldest operating jail in the state (Bisbee City Jail) was built in 1905. During 1981 two new jails were completed to continue the jail construction boom that characterized the 1970's. Indeed, 34% of Arizona's jails were built in the last ten years. Twenty-nine jails have undergone significant renovations; 25 jails have conducted renovation projects in the last ten years. Almost one half of these renovations have taken place since 1980.

57% of Arizona's jails were single-level security facilities (temporary holding, minimum, medium or maximum security). 25% maintained jails with two security classifications and 20% had three levels of security housing available. The Santa Cruz County Jail had all four security classifications. Table B-2 lists the frequencies of the different security classifications.

Table B-2

SECURITY CLASSIFICATIONS OF ARIZONA'S JAILS*

	<u>Percentage of all Jails</u>
Some temporary holding facilities	57%
Some minimum security facilities	25%
Some medium security facilities	35%
Some maximum security facilities	32%

* Percentages add up to more than 100 because of jails with multiple security classifications.

The Durango Substation of the Maricopa County Jail System was the state's largest jail with 30,192 square feet of prisoner housing space. The Williams Police Department operated the state's smallest jail. The average jail site had 3,489 square feet of prisoner housing space.

Forty-seven of the jails were staffed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week while the other ten were staffed on a part-time basis.

One-fifth of the state's jails received no services from outside contractors. 34% received one, 28% received two, and 25% received three or more services from outside contractors. Table B-3 is a list of the services purchased.

Table B-3

ARIZONA JAILS AND OUTSIDE CONTRACTOR SERVICES

<u>Services</u>	<u>Percentage* of all Jails</u>
None	21%
Food	27%
Maintenance	28%
Psychological Counseling	50%
Medical	35%
Education	20%
Other	13%

* Percentages add up to more than 100 because of jails that contract for more than one service.

The Governor's Commission on Criminal Justice and Public Protection concluded that overcrowding was the "most serious problem confronting corrections today."¹ Whereas state and federal prison officials can develop relatively accurate forecasts of future populations from analyses of existing population patterns, jail administrators can not. As the intake point for the criminal justice system many different, and in some instances unpredictable forces affect the population of a jail. Figure B-4 depicts standardized county inmate population figures for 30 September 1981.

Table B-5 is a comparison of designed jail capacity to 1981 jail population extremes. Designed capacity is the traditional measure of jail crowding and is defined as the number of available beds. Arizona's statewide jail usage ranged from 33% of designed capacity on the lowest population dates to a high of 99% of designed capacity on the highest population dates. Since it is reasonable to assume that all 57 city and county jails did not experience these population extremes on the same days, it is best to regard these as imperfect indications of statewide jail usage that are suitable for internal comparative purposes only. This table clearly shows Mohave County experiencing

Figure B-4

INMATES PER 10,000 POPULATION

30 SEPTEMBER 1981

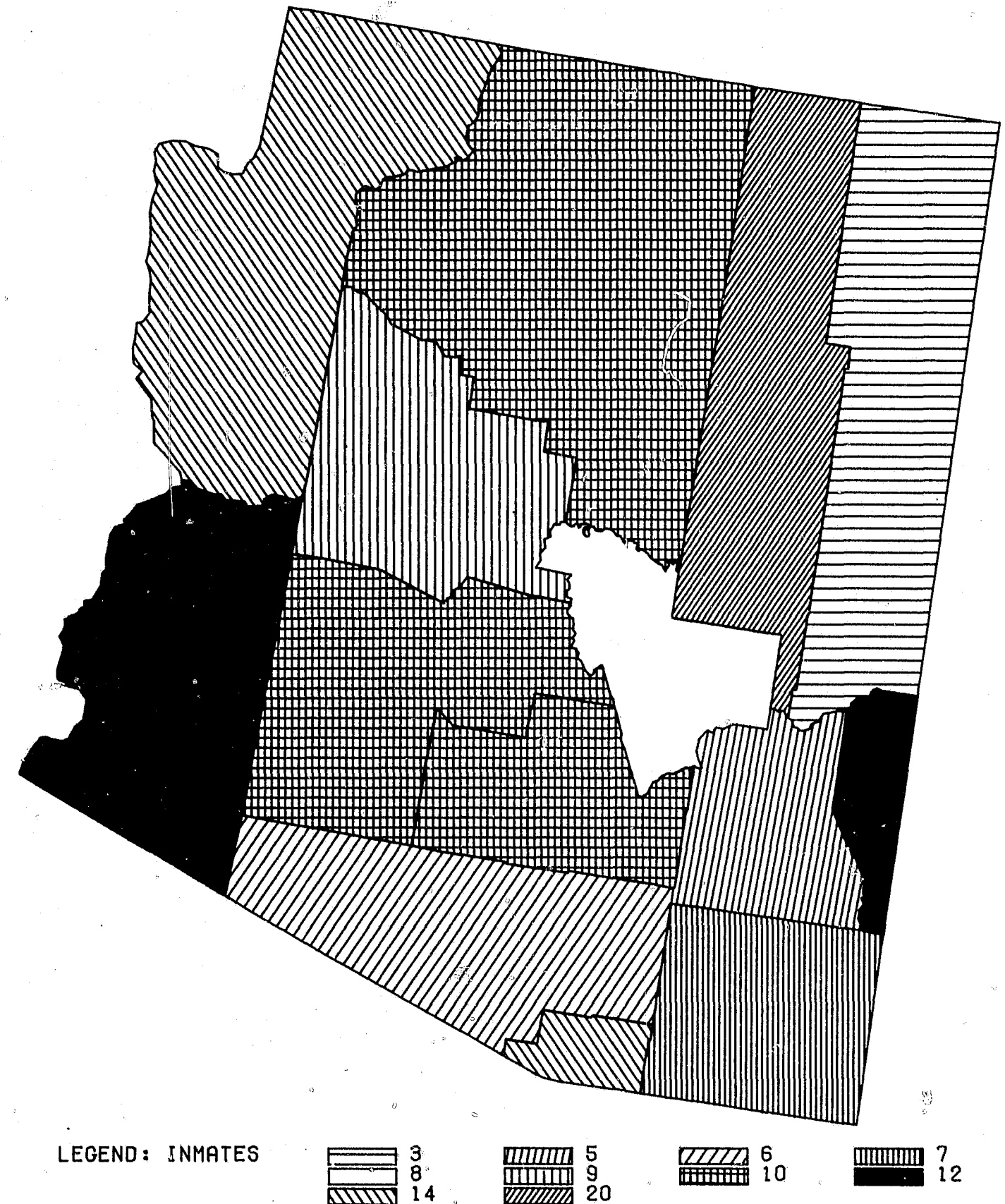


Table B-5

ARIZONA JAIL CROWDING: REPORTED UTILIZATION*

County	Designed Capacities	Percent Usage Lowest Population Dates	Percent Usage Highest Population Dates
Apache	50	2%	78%
Cochise	177	15	73
Coconino	191/175**	32	75
Gila	114	15	67
Graham	48	9	69
Greenlee	27	12	86
Mchave	54	119	180
Maricopa	1754	83	99
Navajo	155	49	112
Pima	534	49	84
Pinal	193	31	84
Santa Cruz	62	15	81
Yavapai	108	26	79
Yuma	175/49***	7	227

TOTAL 3642

* = Bed Space

** = omits Sedona Substation because of missing data.

*** = omits Yuma Main Jail because of missing data.

the highest level of overcrowding. Even on their lowest population date, the Mohave County jail was over its designed capacity. Meanwhile, Apache and Graham Counties had jail space that would appear to have been under utilized. But given the separation requirements for juveniles, females and others, as well as jail population fluctuations, it is difficult to reach conclusions indicating under utilization.

The fourteen jails in Maricopa County had the largest combined capacity and the lowest population variation (16% between jail usage on the lowest and highest dates). Graham and Greenlee Counties, on the other hand, had the two smallest designed capacities yet they experienced population variations that ranked very high. Yuma County had the highest population variation of over 200% of designed capacity. With a statewide variation between high and low population dates of 65 percentage points, it can be stated that most Arizona jail administrators are required to manage facilities amid large population fluctuations.

Table B-6

ARIZONA JAIL CROWDING: PHYSICAL UTILIZATION*

County	Physical Capacities	Percent Usage Lowest Population Dates	Percent Usage Highest Population Dates
Apache	20	5%	195%
Cochise	90	28	104
Coconino	249	22	46
Gila	210	8	37
Graham	24	17	138
Greenlee	53	6	44
Mohave	M.D.	M.D.	M.D.
Maricopa	1107	131	154
Navajo	387	20	45
Pima	192	135	233
Pinal	134	44	115
Santa Cruz	233	6	33
Yavapai	108	26	79
Yuma	99/23**	13	483

TOTAL 2906

* = Sixty square feet per inmate.

** = Omits Yuma Main Jail because of missing data.

M.D. = Missing Data

Table B-6 presents an alternative measure of jail crowding. In this case, physical capacity was determined by dividing reported prisoner housing space by the widely accepted judicial standard of sixty square feet per prisoner.

Using this measure of capacity, we can see that seven counties had computed physical capacities that were less than their designed capacities. During their highest population days, these counties were incarcerating people in their jails at the rate of 104% to 483% of their physical capacity. Five counties, meanwhile, had physical capacities that were actually greater than their designed capacities. This means that they allowed for more than 60 square feet per prisoner. During their lowest population days these jails were being utilized at the rate of 6% to 22% of their physical capacity. From this table, we can conclude that Maricopa and Pima Counties had the most crowded jails. Moreover, the jails in Apache, Cochise, Graham, Pinal and Yuma Counties also had serious crowding problems in that their facilities were unable to provide adequate space for their peak populations.

A comparison of Table B-5 to Table B-6 reveals some interesting observations. The use of physical instead of designed capacity indicators produces greater variations on both ends of the crowding continuum. On average, the use of the physical capacity indicator produces results which make the jails appear more crowded.

II. Jail Staff

There were a total of 1,027 individuals who worked in Arizona's jails. Table B-7 presents a categorical breakdown of these people. It is important to note that these figures include those staff-members who have full-time jail duties, along with part-time jail staff who divide their time between jail management and other law enforcement duties.

Table B-7

ARIZONA JAIL STAFF²

<u>Position</u>	<u>State Totals</u>
Correctional Service Officers	55
Deputy Sheriffs	130
Detention Officers	566
Jailors	9
Police Officers	139
Others (Civilians, Dispatchers, etc.)	128
TOTAL =	1,027

The minimum starting salary for these employees ranges from a low of \$3.50 to a high of \$12.30 per hour.

Table B-8

ARIZONA JAIL STAFF: MINIMUM STARTING SALARY PER HOUR DATA

Position	Low	High	Average
Correctional Service Officer	\$5.03	\$ 8.49	\$6.63
Detention Officer	4.46	12.30	6.52
Police Officer	4.10	8.74	6.69
Sheriff's Deputy	5.88	9.06	7.82
Others	3.50	7.14	4.95

The average minimum starting salary across all five categories of jail employees, weighted by each categories relative proportion of the total, is equal to \$6.54/hour. Using a standard 40 hour week, and a 52 week pay year, we can say that the average annual minimum starting salary for Arizona's jail staff is a little over \$13,600.

Training is considered³ critical to preparing new employees for the stresses of working in a jail. Indeed, The National Sheriff's Association claimed that "no one enters jail work qualified to perform his assigned duties effectively."⁴

Only 58% of Arizona's jails required some form of pre-service jail training. Table B-9 displays the average hourly amount of pre-service jail training by staff category. In general, we can say that new jail staff received the equivalent of one week of pre-service jail training. Detention officers received the most training and sheriff's deputies received the least.

Thirty-four facilities reported their use of regular, in-service jail training programs.⁵ The statewide average of in-service jail training was eleven hours per year. 26 jails conducted this training solely with in-house personnel, others used a combination of in-house and external sources like the National Institute of Corrections. Table B-10 is a listing, by staff category, of the average annual amount of jail training. A report on the impact of the Advisory Arizona Jail Standards concluded that "major areas of noncompliance were in providing staff training and in providing adequate written policy and procedure manuals to guide facility operations."⁶ In fact, many of the jails have serious budgetary or manpower restrictions which discourage or even prohibit thorough training programs.

Table B-9

ARIZONA JAIL STAFF: PRE-SERVICE TRAINING

Position	Average Hours of Pre-Service Jail Training
Sheriff's Deputies	1
Correctional Service Officers	33
Other Staff	34
Police Officers	49
Detention Officers	73
State Average	39

Table B-10

ARIZONA JAIL STAFF: IN-SERVICE TRAINING

Position	Average Annual Hours Of In-Service Jail Training
Police Officers	2
Other Staff	4
Correctional Service Officers	11
Detention Officers	12
Sheriff's Deputies	13
State Average	11

Section E will contain further observations on this staff training dilemma, and Section F will present some recommendations designed to alleviate this problem.

Ninety-three percent of the jails had personnel policy manuals, and Table B-11 is a listing of some of the subjects which were covered in them.

Table B-11

TOPICS COVERED IN APPLICABLE JAIL
PERSONNEL POLICY MANUALS

Policy	Frequency
Benefits	92%
Job Descriptions	90
Organization	90
Procedures	90
Resignation and Termination	90
Grievance Procedures	88
Personnel Evaluations	85
Personnel Records	85
Retirement	83
Job Qualifications	81
Equal Employment Opportunity Provisions	78
Promotional Opportunities	72
Recruitment	67
Employee-Management Relations	64
Salary Basis	60
Physical Fitness Policy	48
Hostage Policy	46

III Inmate Management

All but two of the jails conducted daily inmate counts, 44% of the jails had written policies which provided for prisoner classification by level of custody. 43% of the jails had written policies which provided for prisoner classification by housing assignment, and only 25% of the jails classified by legal status. 72% of the jails maintained daily reports on prisoner movements. B-12 is a list of some of the other inmate accounting procedures employed.

Table B-12

INMATE RECORD KEEPING

Subject	Frequency
Cash and property receipt	93%
Intake information	92
Release information	92
Commitment papers and court orders	88
Reports of unusual occurrences	81
Inmate medical orders by a physician	81
Reports of disciplinary action	65
Inmate work record	41
Inmate program involvement	30

72% of the state's jails incarcerated juveniles for varying periods of time. Among these facilities, 81% had written policies to provide for juvenile separation, and 46%

of these jails reportedly met the sight and sound standards developed by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Table B-13 is a review of other inmate separation provisions.

Table B-13

INMATE SEPARATIONS & SPECIAL FACILITIES

<u>Separation Category</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Unsentenced Females	66%
Unsentenced Males	65%
Sentenced Males	64%
Sentenced Females	60%
Inmates with Behavioral Problems	60%
Protective Custody Inmates	57%
Substance Abuse Inmates	51%
Suicidal Inmates	50%
Mentally Disturbed Inmates	49%

Several alternatives to prisoner incarceration are being used today. Two of the more popular are pre-trial diversion and work release programs. Fully 91% of Arizona's Jails had pre-trial release programs. Just over half of the jails had work release programs. Most of the work release programs seem to be organized, and well managed (see Table B-14). Nevertheless, 55% of these jails had not developed methods for evaluating the effectiveness of their work release programs.

Table B-14

CURRENT JAIL WORK RELEASE PROGRAMS:
MANAGEMENT CRITERIA
(Total = 29 Jails)

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Complete record-keeping system	83%
Supervision to minimize inmate abuse	78%
Written inmate conduct rules	72%
Written Operational Procedures	63%
Efforts to obtain community cooperation	57%
Written Selection Procedures	57%
Method for evaluating program effectiveness	45%

Traditionally, unsentenced inmates are excluded from working, except for basic housekeeping duties. In Arizona, however, 27% of the jails did not prohibit unsentenced inmates from being assigned work duties.

Sentenced inmates commonly are assigned duties inside the jail. Fifty percent of Arizona's jails had programs whereby convicted prisoners were used as laborers on public works projects. If proper security arrangements could be made, then perhaps more cities and counties could examine this alternative as a source of public works manpower.

Fifty-eight percent of the jails had written policies which covered inmate access to telephones. Forty percent of the jails did not have policies and procedures to provide for confidential inmate access to legal counsel.

IV. JAIL SUICIDES

The leading cause of prisoner death is suicide. In fact, the suicide rate for prisoners is sixteen times that for the general population. Several studies⁷ have been done on this subject and they have reached the following conclusions.

1. The majority of the suicides occur within the first 24 hours of imprisonment.
2. Many involve alcohol abuse offenses (e.g. DWI's).
3. Age is an important factor in that younger prisoners attempt suicide much more often than older inmates.
4. Most of the suicides are committed by males who are not married.

A recent study conducted by the National Center on Institutions and Alternatives determined that "the typical jail suicide is a 22-year-old white single male who has been arrested on a Saturday night for drugs or alcohol."⁸ In addition, they found that most inmates who commit suicide had no significant history of prior arrests, were confined alone, and committed suicide within the first three hours. In 1979, there were 419 suicides reported by about half of the nation's jails. California and New York had the highest incidence of suicide while none were reported in Arizona.

The SAC survey determined that there were six jail suicides in Arizona during 1981. All of these occurred in county facilities, the Sedona substation of the Coconino County Jail reported three suicides. It was also learned that there were at least six attempted suicides. Four of these occurred in the Graham County Jail. The recent (23 February 1982) suicide at the Yavapai County Jail involved an inmate who fit the suicide profile almost perfectly: male, 21 years old, confined alone, who hanged himself by using bed sheets two hours after incarceration.

Several jail commanders have expressed deep concern over this serious issue. Given the age and unconvicted status of the typical jail suicide this is an especially serious problem.

Often the victims of suicide are young people in their first brush with the law, locked up for a minor offense. In November, 1980, for instance, 16-year-old John Russel Hayden hanged himself with a bedsheet a few hours after being arrested for truancy in Hamilton County, Ohio. For Hayden and others like him, the trauma of arrest is not the routine event it is to veteran officers or hardened inmates.⁹

An increasing number of lawsuits, costing cities and counties millions of dollars have been filed because of allegations of prisoner mistreatment. Many have been filed because of suicides. A case in North Dakota involved a 21 year old man arrested at night for driving while intoxicated. Before the morning he had hanged himself by using his T-shirt. His family sued and was awarded \$50,000 in damages from the city and \$6,000 in punitive damages from Sgt. Richard Peck, the duty commander at the time. "If a jail doesn't have a suicide program intact, the city is opening itself up to all sorts of problems. Lawsuits are a fact of life."¹⁰

The single best deterrent to jail suicide is thorough staff training. Suffolk County, New York guards, for example, receive 280 hours of pre-service jail training, 40 of which deal directly with identifying and handling suicidal inmates. Meanwhile, in Arizona, the average total amount of pre-service jail training was 39 hours. Moreover, 42% of our jails did not have 24 hour inmate supervision by trained correctional personnel. Half of the jails did not

have special facilities to deal with suicidal inmates. 49% did not have special facilities for substance abuse inmates and 87% did not maintain records of unusual inmate behaviors which might indicate a tendency toward suicide. Indeed, the common policy of separating juvenile prisoners (87% of the jails do this) may actually encourage suicides to the degree that the juveniles are not being closely monitored. In conclusion, it appears as if many of Arizona's jails are unprepared to meet the moral and legal challenges posed by suicides.

SECTION C

JAILS IN ARIZONA: COUNTY DATA

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This section consists of a summary description of each city and county detention facility in the state. Three tables are displayed for each county.

1. County Jail Data

These tables contain basic data on each jail. Renovation involves any structural change which had a cost of \$2,000 or more.

Inmate Housing is measured in square feet and excludes booking areas and day rooms.

M = Missing Data

2. County Jail Staff Data

These tables contain data on the staff and their required jail training. Staff totals include personnel having limited and full-time jail duties.

CSO's = Correctional Service Officers

Deps. = Deputy Sheriffs

DO's = Detention Officers

J = Jailors

PO's = Police Officers

Others = Civilians, Dispatchers, etc.

3. County Jail Inmates

These tables contain aggregate inmate demographic and legal data for all of the jails in each of the fourteen counties. Note that some of the legal status percentages add up to more than 100% due to overlapping prisoner classifications i.e., a prisoner sentenced on one charge may be awaiting trial on another.

APACHE COUNTY

There was only one jail in Apache County and it was staffed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The Apache County Jail was a maximum security jail.

Table C-1

Apache County Jail Data

	Year Constructed	Year Renovation	Designed Capacity	Population Highest 1981	Population Lowest 1981	Inmate Housing
Apache County Jail	1978	1980	50	39	1	1,200

Table C-2

APACHE COUNTY JAIL STAFF DATA

	Total Staff	Hours of Pre-Service Jail Training Required	Hours of Annual In Service Jail Training Required
Apache County Jail	11 DO's 14 Deps.	0 0	0 0

Table C-3

APACHE COUNTY JAIL INMATES, 30 SEPTEMBER 1981

<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>16</u>
<u>Inmates per 10,000 population</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>SEX</u>	
Male	<u>16</u>
Female	<u>0</u>
<u>AGE</u>	
Under 18	<u>1</u>
18 to 26	<u>10</u>
26 to 34	<u>5</u>
Over 35	<u>0</u>
Unknown	<u>0</u>
<u>RACE</u>	
Indian	<u>8</u>
Black	<u>0</u>
Hispanic	<u>3</u>
White	<u>5</u>
Others	<u>0</u>
Unknown	<u>0</u>
<u>CUSTODY</u>	
Holding Facility	<u>0</u>
Minimum	<u>12</u>
Medium	<u>1</u>
Maximum	<u>3</u>
Unknown	<u>0</u>

LEGAL STATUS

PRETRIAL

Waiting Arraignment	<u>3</u>	
Arraigned & Awaiting Trial	<u>1</u>	
Others		
Total	<u>4</u>	<u>25%</u>

TRIAL

Ongoing Trial	<u> </u>	
Awaiting Sentence	<u> </u>	
Others	<u> </u>	
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0%</u>

POST-TRIAL

Sentenced to Jail	<u>12</u>	
Others	<u> </u>	
Total	<u>12</u>	<u>75%</u>

OTHERS

Awaiting Transfer	<u> </u>	
Witnesses in Protective Custody	<u> </u>	
Others	<u> </u>	
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0%</u>

UNKNOWN LEGAL STATUS

	<u>0</u>	<u>0%</u>
--	----------	-----------

COCHISE COUNTY

There were six jails in Cochise County, all but the Bisbee City Jail were continuously staffed. The Bisbee and Benson City Jails were classified as temporary holding facilities while the Douglas and Willcox City Jails were minimum and maximum security jails respectively. The County Jail in Bisbee had temporary holding, medium and maximum security facilities, the Sierra Vista Substation had temporary holding and minimum security accomodations.

Table C- 4

Cochise County Jail Data

	<u>Year</u> Constructed	<u>Renovation</u>	<u>Designed</u> Capacity	<u>Population</u> Highest 1981	<u>Lowest</u> 1981	<u>Inmate</u> Housing
Cochise Co. Jail Bisbee	1934	1980	74	57	22	1,738
Cochise Co. Jail Sierra Vista	1973	None	19	15	0	M
Benson Police Dept.	1972	None	19	7	1	1,656
Bisbee Police Dept.	1905	1978	13	8	1	800
Douglas Police Dept.	1967	None	34	20	0	M
Willcox Police Dept.	1936	1980	18	21	1	1,225

Table C-5

COCHISE COUNTY JAIL STAFF DATA

	Total Staff	Hours of Pre-Service Jail Training Required	Hours of Annual In Service Jail Training Required
Cochise Co. Jail, Bisbee	1 CSO 16 DO's 1 Other	0 0 0	0 0 0
Cochise Co. Jail, Sierra Vista	2 DO's 2 Other	0 0	0 0
Benson Police Dept.	8 PO's 4 Other	160 160	24 24
Bisbee Police Dept.	9 PO's 3 Other	0 0	0 0
Douglas Police Dept.	2 DO's 1 PO	0 0	0 0
Willcox Police Dept.	1 DO 10 PO's 6 Other	240 440 240	0 0 0

Table C-6

COCHISE COUNTY JAIL INMATES, 30 SEPTEMBER 1981

TOTAL	64
Inmates per 10,000 population	7
SEX	
Male	60
Female	4
AGE	
Under 18	2
18 to 26	26
26 to 34	29
Over 35	7
Unknown	0
RACE	
Indian	0
Black	6
Hispanic	23
White	35
Others	0
Unknown	0
CUSTODY	
Holding Facility	3
Minimum	12
Medium	45
Maximum	4
Unknown	0

LEGAL STATUS

PRETRIAL

Waiting Arraignment
Arraigned & Awaiting Trial
Others
Total

14
3
0
17

21%

TRIAL

Ongoing Trial
Awaiting Sentence
Others
Total

0
0
0
0

0%

POST-TRIAL

Sentenced to Jail
Others
Total

21
2
23

29%

OTHERS

Awaiting Transfer
Witnesses in Protective Custody
Others
Total

12
0
0
12

15%

UNKNOWN LEGAL STATUS

26

33%

COCONINO COUNTY

All four of the jails in Coconino County were staffed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Coconino County Jail in Flagstaff had medium and maximum security facilities, while the Sedona Substation had minimum, medium security and temporary holding facilities. Williams Police Department had only temporary holding facilities, the Page Police Department had a maximum security jail.

Table C-7

Coconino County Jail Data

	Constructed	Year Renovation	Designed Capacity	Population		Inmate Housing
				Highest 1981	Lowest 1981	
Coconino Co. Jail Flagstaff	1962	1978	150	106	54	14,882
Coconino Co. Jail Sedona	1971	1972	16	M	M	108
Page Police Dept.	1958	1981	17	18	0	M
Williams Police Dept.	1958	None	8	7	1	63

Table C-8

COCONINO COUNTY JAIL STAFF DATA

	Total Staff	Hours of Pre-Service Jail Training Required	Hours of Annual In Service Jail Training Required
Coconino Co. Jail Flagstaff	28 Dep. 2 Other	0 0	0 0
Coconino Co. Jail Sedona	10 Dep.	0	0
Page Police Dept.	15 PO's 10 Other	0 0	0 0
Williams Police Dept.	7 PO's 6 Other	0 0	0 0

Table C-9

COCONINO COUNTY JAIL INMATES, 30 SEPTEMBER 1981

TOTAL	77
Inmates per 10,000 population	10
SEX	
Male	73
Female	4
AGE	
Under 18	0
18 to 26	1
26 to 34	0
Over 35	1
Unknown	75
RACE	
Indian	0
Black	0
Hispanic	1
White	1
Others	0
Unknown	75
CUSTODY	
Holding Facility	13
Minimum	0
Medium	53
Maximum	11
Unknown	0

LEGAL STATUS

PRETRIAL

Waiting Arraignment	13	
Arraigned & Awaiting Trial	17	
Others	17	
Total	47	61%

TRIAL

Ongoing Trial	0	
Awaiting Sentence	0	
Others	0	
Total	0	0%

POST-TRIAL

Sentenced to Jail	25	
Others	0	
Total	25	32%

OTHERS

Awaiting Transfer	1	
Witnesses in Protective Custody	0	
Others	0	
Total	1	1%

UNKNOWN LEGAL STATUS

4	5%
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GILA COUNTY

There were five jails in Gila County, three were county and two were city facilities. All of them were monitored 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The three county jails in Payson, Globe and Hayden-Winkelman were classified as maximum security. The Globe Police Department operated a temporary holding and minimum security facility. The Miami Police Department, meanwhile, had a temporary holding, minimum and maximum security facility.

Table C-10.

Gila County Jail Data

	Constructed	Year Renovation	Designed Capacity	Population		Inmate Housing
				Highest 1981	Lowest 1981	
Gila Co. Jail Globe	1981	None	75	51	13	10,353
Gila Co. Jail Payson	1964	1977	18	8	0	1,092
Gila Co. Jail Hayden-Winkelman	1968	None	6	3	0	171
Globe Police Dept.	1959	None	10	8	1	770
Miami Police Dept.	1967	1970	5	6	3	231

Table C-11

GILA COUNTY JAIL STAFF DATA

	Total Staff	Hours of Pre-Service Jail Training Required	Hours of Annual In Service Jail Training Required
Gila Co. Jail Globe	12 DO's 1 Other	16 0	0 0
Gila Co. Jail Payson	1 Other	0	0
Gila Co. Jail Hayden-Winkelman	4 Other 1 PO	16 0	0 0
Globe Police Dept.	18 PO's	0	0
Miami Police Dept.	10 PO's 3 Other	30 30	8 8

Table C-12

GILA COUNTY JAIL INMATES, 30 SEPTEMBER 1981

<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>32</u>
<u>Inmates per 10,000 population</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>SEX</u>	
Male	<u>32</u>
Female	<u>0</u>
<u>AGE</u>	
Under 18	<u>2</u>
18 to 26	<u>14</u>
26 to 34	<u>6</u>
Over 35	<u>10</u>
Unknown	<u>2</u>
<u>RACE</u>	
Indian	<u>2</u>
Black	<u>0</u>
Hispanic	<u>7</u>
White	<u>23</u>
Others	<u>0</u>
Unknown	<u>0</u>
<u>CUSTODY</u>	
Holding Facility	<u>0</u>
Minimum	<u>5</u>
Medium	<u>0</u>
Maximum	<u>27</u>
Unknown	<u>0</u>

LEGAL STATUS

PRETRIAL

Waiting Arraignment	2	
Arraigned & Awaiting Trial	20	
Others	0	
Total	22	56%

TRIAL

Ongoing Trial	2	
Awaiting Sentence	1	
Others	0	
Total	3	7%

POST-TRIAL

Sentenced to Jail	12	
Others	0	
Total	12	30%

OTHERS

Awaiting Transfer	1	
Witnesses in Protective Custody		
Others		
Total	1	2%

UNKNOWN LEGAL STATUS

0	0%
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GRAHAM COUNTY

The one jail in Graham County was a medium security facility that was monitored 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Table C-13

Graham County Jail Data

	Constructed	Year Renovation	Designed Capacity	Population		Inmate Housing
				Highest 1981	Lowest 1981	
Graham Co. Jail	1974	1981	48	33	4	1,417

Table C-14

GRAHAM COUNTY JAIL STAFF DATA

	Total Staff	Hours of Pre-Service Jail Training Required	Hours of Annual In Service Jail Training Required
Graham Co. Jail	8 Dep. 5 Other	0 0	0 0

Table C-15

GRAHAM COUNTY JAIL INMATES, 30 SEPTEMBER 1981

TOTAL	12
Inmates per 10,000 population	5
SEX	
Male	12
Female	0
AGE	
Under 18	0
18 to 26	6
26 to 34	3
Over 35	3
Unknown	0
RACE	
Indian	0
Black	3
Hispanic	2
White	7
Others	0
Unknown	0
CUSTODY	
Holding Facility	0
Minimum	1
Medium	2
Maximum	9
Unknown	0

LEGAL STATUS

PRETRIAL

Waiting Arraignment	4	
Arraigned & Awaiting Trial	8	
Others	0	
Total	12	85%

TRIAL

Ongoing Trial	0	
Awaiting Sentence	0	
Others	0	
Total	0	0%

POST-TRIAL

Sentenced to Jail	0	
Others	0	
Total	0	0%

OTHERS

Awaiting Transfer	2	
Witnesses in Protective Custody	0	
Others	0	
Total	2	14%

UNKNOWN LEGAL STATUS

0	0%
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GREENLEE COUNTY

Greenlee County had a jail with maximum security and temporary holding facilities. It was staffed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Table C-16

Greenlee County Jail Data

	Constructed	Year Renovation	Designed Capacity	Population		Inmate Housing
				Highest 1981	Lowest 1981	
Greenlee Co. Jail	1978	None	27	23	3	3,180

Table C- 17 /

GREENLEE COUNTY JAIL STAFF DATA

	Total Staff	Hours of Pre-Service Jail Training Required	Hours of Annual In Service Jail Training Required
Greenlee Co. Jail	3 DO's 10 Dep. 6 Other	0 0 0	0 0 0

Table C-18

GREENLEE COUNTY JAIL INMATES, 30 SEPTEMBER 1981

<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>14</u>
<u>Inmates per 10,000 population</u>	<u>12</u>
<u>SEX</u>	
Male	<u>14</u>
Female	<u>0</u>
<u>AGE</u>	
Under 18	<u>0</u>
18 to 26	<u>6</u>
26 to 34	<u>2</u>
Over 35	<u>6</u>
Unknown	<u>0</u>
<u>RACE</u>	
Indian	<u>1</u>
Black	<u>0</u>
Hispanic	<u>3</u>
White	<u>4</u>
Others	<u>1</u>
Unknown	<u>0</u>
<u>CUSTODY</u>	
Holding Facility	<u>2</u>
Minimum	<u>10</u>
Medium	<u>0</u>
Maximum	<u>2</u>
Unknown	<u>0</u>

LEGAL STATUS

PRETRIAL

Waiting Arraignment	<u>2</u>	
Arraigned & Awaiting Trial	<u>0</u>	
Others	<u>2</u>	
Total	<u>4</u>	<u>28%</u>

TRIAL

Ongoing Trial	<u>0</u>	
Awaiting Sentence	<u>0</u>	
Others	<u>0</u>	
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0%</u>

POST-TRIAL

Sentenced to Jail	<u>10</u>	
Others	<u>0</u>	
Total	<u>10</u>	<u>71%</u>

OTHERS

Awaiting Transfer	<u>0</u>	
Witnesses in Protective Custody	<u>0</u>	
Others	<u>0</u>	
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0%</u>

UNKNOWN LEGAL STATUS

<u>0</u>	<u>0%</u>
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MARICOPA COUNTY

Maricopa County had fourteen jails. The county administered seven of them in addition to the Hospital Detention Ward. All of the jails in Maricopa County were staffed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The central county jail along with the Avondale Substation were maximum security facilities. The Gila Bend Substation and the Hospital Detention Ward had both maximum security and temporary holding facilities. The jail annex was only a medium security jail, the Wickenburg Substation had both medium security and temporary holding facilities. The Durango Substation had minimum, medium and maximum security jail cells.

Scottsdale, El Mirage and Chandler Police Departments all operated temporary holding facilities. Glendale Police operated a minimum security jail, and the Tempe Police had a medium security jail. Mesa maintained temporary holding and medium security jail cells; the Peoria Police Department had both temporary holding and maximum security jail cells.

Table C-19

Maricopa County Jail Data

	Constructed	Year	Designed Capacity	Population		Inmate Housing
		Renovation		Highest 1981	Lowest 1981	
Maricopa Co. Central Jail	1964	1977	630	610	545	11,006
Maricopa Co. Jail Annex	1958	1979	435	214	192	15,600
Maricopa Co. Durango Substation	1975	None	448	742	664	30,912
Maricopa Co. Hospital Det. Ward	1972	None	23	M	M	2,869
Maricopa Co. Avondale Substation	1977	1980	56	33	29	2,156
Maricopa Co. Gila Bend Sub.	1953	None	30	M	M	700
Maricopa Co. Wickenburg Sub.	1957	None	15	M	M	800
Chandler Police Dept.	1969	None	20	20	1	350
El Mirage Police Dept.	1950	None	4	4	0	120
Glendale Police Dept.	1963	None	30	20	0	560
Mesa Police Dept.	1975	None	22	22	14	624
Peoria Police Dept.	1976	None	9	32	1	344
Scottsdale Police Dept.	1972	None	8	8	0	408
Tempe Police Dept.	1964	1980	24	22	2	M

Table C-20

MARICOPA COUNTY JAIL STAFF DATA

	Total Staff	Hours of Pre-Service Jail Training Required	Hours of Annual In Service Jail Training Required
Maricopa Co. Central Jail	127 DO's 1 Dep.	80 0	24 0
Maricopa Co. Jail Annex	1 Dep. 31 DO's	0 80	0 24
Maricopa Co. Durango Substation	97 DO's 2 Deps.	80 0	24 0
Maricopa Co. Hospital Det. Ward	10 DO's	80	24
Maricopa Co. Avondale Substation	14 DO's	80	24
Maricopa Co. Gila Bend Sub.	1 DO	80	24
Maricopa Co. Wickenburg Sub.	1 Dep.	0	0
Chandler Police Dept.	5 J's	40	16
El Mirage Police Dept.	6 PO's 3 Others	0 0	0 0
Glendale Police Dept.	15 Others 4 PO's	0 0	0 0
Mesa Police Dept.	5 Others	120	0
Peoria Police Dept.	19 PO's 5 Others	0 0	0 0
Scottsdale Police Dept.	1 PO 2 Others	0 0	0 0
Tempe Police Dept.	6 DO's 5 Others	160 0	16 0

Table C-21

MARICOPA COUNTY JAIL INMATES, 30 SEPTEMBER 1981

<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>1571</u>
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<u>Inmates per 10,000 population</u>	<u>10</u>
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SEX

Male	<u>1484</u>
Female	<u>87</u>

AGE (MARICOPA COUNTY FACILITIES)

Under 18	<u>15</u>
18 to 25	<u>766</u>
26 to 30	<u>247</u>
Over 31	<u>482</u>
Unknown	<u>0</u>

AGE (CITY JAILS)

Under 18	<u>10</u>
18 to 26	<u>14</u>
26 to 34	<u>12</u>
Over 35	<u>8</u>
Unknown	<u>17</u>

RACE

Indian	<u>70</u>
Black	<u>248</u>
Hispanic	<u>368</u>
White	<u>870</u>
Others	<u>3</u>
Unknown	<u>12</u>

CUSTODY

Holding Facility	<u>19</u>
Minimum	<u>11</u>
Medium	<u>562</u>
Maximum	<u>974</u>
Unknown	<u>5</u>

LEGAL STATUSPRETRIAL

Waiting Arraignment	<u>33</u>	
Arraigned & Awaiting Trial	<u>0</u>	
Others	<u>0</u>	
Total	<u>896</u>	<u>57%</u>

TRIAL

Ongoing Trial	<u>0</u>	
Awaiting Sentence	<u>0</u>	
Others	<u>0</u>	
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0%</u>

POST-TRIAL

Sentenced to Jail	<u>5</u>	
Others	<u>4</u>	
Total	<u>9</u>	<u>1%</u>

OTHERS

Awaiting Transfer	<u>5</u>	
Witnesses in Protective Custody	<u>0</u>	
Others	<u>0</u>	
Total	<u>133</u>	<u>9%</u>

UNKNOWN LEGAL STATUS

<u>532</u>	<u>34%</u>
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* Data were not available for the following Maricopa County Substations:
Wickenburg, Gila Bend and the Maricopa County Hospital Detention
Ward.

MOHAVE COUNTY

Mohave County had one jail in Kingman. It was monitored 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and it had temporary holding and medium security facilities.

Table C-22

Mohave County Jail Data

	Constructed	Year Renovation	Designed Capacity	Population		Inmate Housing
				Highest 1981	Lowest 1981	
Mohave Co. Jail	M	1962	54	97	64	M

Table C-23

MOHAVE COUNTY JAIL STAFF DATA

	Total Staff	Hours of Pre-Service Jail Training Required	Hours of Annual In Service Jail Training Required
Mohave Co. Jail	18 CSO's 2 Other	0 0	0 0

Table C-24

MOHAVE COUNTY JAIL INMATES, 30 SEPTEMBER 1981

<u>TOTAL</u>	79
<u>Inmates per 10,000 population</u>	14
<u>SEX</u>	
Male	79
Female	0
<u>AGE</u>	
Under 18	
18 to 26	
26 to 34	
Over 35	
Unknown	79
<u>RACE</u>	
Indian	
Black	1
Hispanic	1
White	77
Others	
Unknown	
<u>CUSTODY</u>	
Holding Facility	1
Minimum	
Medium	71
Maximum	7
Unknown	

LEGAL STATUSPRETRIAL

Waiting Arraignment
Arraigned & Awaiting Trial
Others
Total

5053%TRIAL

Ongoing Trial
Awaiting Sentence
Others
Total

77%POST-TRIAL

Sentenced to Jail
Others
Total

2627%OTHERS

Awaiting Transfer
Witnesses in Protective Custody
Others
Total

1111%UNKNOWN LEGAL STATUS00%NAVAJO COUNTY

Both of the Navajo County Jails were continuously staffed. The Winslow Police Department had medium and maximum security accommodations. The Navajo County Jail had minimum, medium and maximum security facilities.

Table C- 25

Navajo County Jail Data

	Constructed	Year Renovation	Designed Capacity	Population		Inmate Housing
				Highest 1981	Lowest 1981	
Navajo Co. Jail	1976	None	70	81	49	7,191
Winslow Police Dept.	1974	None	85	92	26	16,000

Table C- 26

NAVAJO COUNTY JAIL STAFF DATA

	Total Staff	Hours of Pre-Service Jail Training Required	Hours of Annual In Service Jail Training Required
Navajo Co. Jail	11 DO's 3 Dep. 5 Other	0 0 0	0 0 0
Winslow Police Dept.	1 DO 3 PO's 5 Other	80 80 80	0 0 0

Table C-27

COUNTY JAIL INMATES, 30 SEPTEMBER 1981

<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>137</u>
<u>Inmates per 10,000 population</u>	<u>20</u>
<u>SEX</u>	
Male	<u>131</u>
Female	<u>6</u>
<u>AGE</u>	
Under 18	<u>0</u>
18 to 26	<u>28</u>
26 to 34	<u>20</u>
Over 35	<u>14</u>
Unknown	<u>75</u>
<u>RACE</u>	
Indian	<u>51</u>
Black	<u>3</u>
Hispanic	<u>38</u>
White	<u>40</u>
Others	<u>0</u>
Unknown	<u>5</u>
<u>CUSTODY</u>	
Holding Facility	<u>1</u>
Minimum	<u>25</u>
Medium	<u>35</u>
Maximum	<u>1</u>
Unknown	<u>75</u>

LEGAL STATUS

PRETRIAL

Waiting Arraignment	19	
Arraigned & Awaiting Trial	21	
Others	0	
Total	40	29%

TRIAL

Ongoing Trial	8	
Awaiting Sentence	5	
Others	0	
Total	13	9%

POST-TRIAL

Sentenced to Jail	79	
Others	0	
Total	79	57%

OTHERS

Awaiting Transfer		
Witnesses in Protective Custody		
Others		
Total	0	0%

UNKNOWN LEGAL STATUS

5	3%
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PIMA COUNTY

All four of the Pima County Jails were monitored 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The main Pima County Jail was classified as maximum security while the Jail Annex was minimum security. The Pima County Substation in Ajo had temporary holding, minimum and medium security accommodations. The South Tucson Police Department operated a minimum security jail.

Table C-28

Pima County Jail Data

	Constructed	Year Renovation	Designed Capacity	Population		Inmate Housing
				Highest 1981	Lowest 1981	
Pima Co. Main Jail	1964	1981	315	295	200	6,976
Pima Co. Jail Annex	1948	1972	172	121	57	3,276
Pima Co. Ajo Substation	1961	None	32	16	1	932
So. Tucson Police Dept.	1974	None	15	15	1	350

Table C-29

PIMA COUNTY JAIL STAFF DATA

	Total Staff	Hours of Pre-Service Jail Training Required	Hours of Annual In Service Jail Training Required
Pima Co. Main Jail	7 CSO's 179 DO's	160 160	20 20
Pima Co. Jail Annex	2 CSO's 12 DO's 2 Others	0 160 0	40 40 0
Pima Co. Ajo Substation	4 Others 5 DO's	0 160	0 40
South Tucson Police Dept.	3 Others	0	0

Table C-30

PIMA COUNTY JAIL INMATES, 30 SEPTEMBER 1981

<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>348</u>
<u>Inmates per 10,000 population</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>SEX</u>	
Male	<u>82</u>
Female	<u>0</u>
Unknown	<u>266</u>
<u>AGE</u>	
Under 18	<u>0</u>
18 to 26	<u>41</u>
26 to 34	<u>26</u>
Over 35	<u>15</u>
Unknown	<u>266</u>
<u>RACE</u>	
Indian	<u>6</u>
Black	<u>5</u>
Hispanic	<u>36</u>
White	<u>25</u>
Others	<u>0</u>
Unknown	<u>276</u>
<u>CUSTODY</u>	
Holding Facility	<u>1</u>
Minimum	<u>75</u>
Medium	<u>6</u>
Maximum	<u>0</u>
Unknown	<u>266</u>

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

Table C-29

PIMA COUNTY JAIL STAFF DATA

	Total Staff	Hours of Pre-Service Jail Training Required	Hours of Annual In Service Jail Training Required
Pima Co. Main Jail	7 CSO's 179 DO's	160 160	20 20
Pima Co. Jail Annex	2 CSO's 12 DO's 2 Others	0 160 0	40 40 0
Pima Co. Ajo Substation	4 Others 5 DO's	0 160	0 40
South Tucson Police Dept.	3 Others	0	0

Table C-30

PIMA COUNTY JAIL INMATES, 30 SEPTEMBER 1981

TOTAL	348
Inmates per 10,000 population	7
SEX	
Male	82
Female	0
Unknown	266
AGE	
Under 18	0
18 to 26	41
26 to 34	26
Over 35	15
Unknown	266
RACE	
Indian	6
Black	5
Hispanic	36
White	25
Others	0
Unknown	276
CUSTODY	
Holding Facility	1
Minimum	75
Medium	6
Maximum	0
Unknown	266

LEGAL STATUS

PRETRIAL

Waiting Arraignment
Arraigned & Awaiting Trial
Others
Total

1
0
0
1

0%

TRIAL

Ongoing Trial
Awaiting Sentence
Others
Total

4
0
0
4

1%

POST-TRIAL

Sentenced to Jail
Others
Total

79
0
79

22%

OTHERS

Awaiting Transfer
Witnesses in Protective Custody
Others
Total

1
0
0
1

0%

UNKNOWN LEGAL STATUS

267

75%

PINAL COUNTY

There were ten jails in Pinal County. Eight were county-run, and except for the main jail and the Casa Grande Substation, they had only temporary holding facilities and did not have continuous supervision. The Pinal County Main Jail and the Casa Grande Substation were monitored 24 hours a day, 7 days a week with the former being a maximum security jail and the latter having both temporary holding and maximum security facilities. The Coolidge Police operated a temporary holding and medium security jail that was not continuously monitored. Finally, the Eloy Police had a minimum security jail that was staffed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Table C-31

Pinal County Jail Data

	Year Constructed	Year Renovation	Designed Capacity	Population		Inmate Housing
				Highest 1981	Lowest 1981	
Pinal Co. Jail Florence	1953	1979	105	101	58	1,840
Pinal Co. Apache Jt. Substation	1974	M	6	6	0	543
Pinal Co. Casa Grande, Sub.	1977	M	18	34	1	872
Pinal Co. Kearny Substation	1970	M	M	8	0	M
Pinal Co. Maricopa Substation	1962	M	12	10	0	1,980
Pinal Co. Oracle Substation	1975	None	2	2	0	309

Table C-31 (Cont.)

Pinal Co. San Manuel Sub.	1975	None	2	2	0	309
Pinal Co. Superior Sub.	1971	M	22	22	0	648
Coolidge Police Dept.	1952	None	6	10	0	324
Eloy Police Dept.	1953	1981	20	12	0	1200

Table C-32

PINAL COUNTY JAIL STAFF DATA

	Total Staff	Hours of Pre-Service Jail Training Required	Hours of Annual In Service Jail Training Required
Pinal Co. Jail Florence	13 DO's	0	0
Pinal Co. Apache Junction	1 CSO 10 Dep. 1 Other	0 0 0	0 0 0
Pinal Co. Kearny Substation	12 Deps. 5 PO's	0 0	0 0
Pinal Co. Casa Grande	6 DO's	80	0
Pinal Co. Maricopa	4 Deps.	0	0
Pinal Co. Oracle	3 Deps. 3 Others	0 0	0 0
Pinal Co. San Manuel	3 Deps. 3 Others	0 0	0 0
Pinal Co. Superior	100 PO's 2 Deps.	0 0	0 0
Coolidge Police Dept.	17 PO's 7 Others	0 0	0 0
Eloy Police Dept.	16 PO's 2 CSO's	0 120	0 0

Table C-33

PINAL COUNTY JAIL INMATES, 30 SEPTEMBER 1981

TOTAL 92

Inmates per 10,000 population 10

SEX

Male 14
Female 1
Unknown 77

AGE

Under 18 0
18 to 26 5
26 to 34 5
Over 35 5
Unknown 77

RACE

Indian 2
Black 0
Hispanic 1
White 12
Others 0
Unknown 77

CUSTODY

Holding Facility 7
Minimum 1
Medium 1
Maximum 6
Unknown 77

LEGAL STATUS

PRETRIAL

Waiting Arraignment 2
Arraigned & Awaiting Trial 0
Others 10
Total 12 12%

TRIAL

Ongoing Trial 0
Awaiting Sentence 0
Others 0
Total 0 0%

POST-TRIAL

Sentenced to Jail 2
Others 0
Total 2 2%

OTHERS

Awaiting Transfer 2
Witnesses in Protective Custody 0
Others 0
Total 2 2%

UNKNOWN LEGAL STATUS

77 82%

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

Both of the jails in Santa Cruz County were continuously monitored. The Nogales City Jail had only temporary holding facilities while the Santa Cruz County Jail had temporary holding, minimum, medium and maximum security facilities.

Table C- 34

Santa Cruz County Jail Data

	Year Constructed	Renovation	Designed Capacity	Population		Inmate Housing
				Highest 1981	Lowest 1981	
Santa Cruz Co. Jail	1974	None	44	44	8	14,000
Nogales City Jail	1978	1981	18	6	1	M

Table C- 35

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY JAIL STAFF DATA

	Total Staff	Hours of Pre-Service Jail Training Required	Hours of Annual In Service Jail Training Required
Santa Cruz Co. Jail	2 CSO's 6 DO's 3 Deps. 6 Others	0 320 0 320	24 24 0 0
Nogales City Jail	3 Others 31 PO's	24 24	80 80

Table C-36

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY JAIL INMATES, 30 SEPTEMBER 1981

TOTAL 29

Inmates per 10,000 population 14

SEX

Male 27
Female 2

AGE

Under 18 0
18 to 26 16
26 to 34 12
Over 35 1
Unknown 0

RACE

Indian 0
Black 0
Hispanic 25
White 4
Others 0
Unknown 0

CUSTODY

Holding Facility 1
Minimum 8
Medium 8
Maximum 12
Unknown 0

LEGAL STATUS

PRETRIAL

Waiting Arraignment 0
Arraigned & Awaiting Trial 9
Others 8
Total 17 58%

TRIAL

Ongoing Trial 2
Awaiting Sentence 3
Others 0
Total 5 17%

POST-TRIAL

Sentenced to Jail 6
Others 0
Total 6 20%

OTHERS

Awaiting Transfer 1
Witnesses in Protective Custody 0
Others 0
Total 1 3%

UNKNOWN LEGAL STATUS

0 0%

YAVAPAI COUNTY

Yavapai County's two jails were staffed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The county facility in Prescott was classified as a medium security jail, the Camp Verde Jail had minimum security and temporary holding facilities.

Table C-37

Yavapai County Jail Data

	Year Constructed	Year Renovation	Designed Capacity	Population		Inmate Housing
				Highest 1981	Lowest 1981	
Yavapai Co. Jail	1981	None	100	77	27	6,300
Camp Verde Jail	1963	1979	8	8	1	160

Table C-38

YAVAPAI COUNTY JAIL STAFF DATA

	Total Staff	Hours of Pre-Service Jail Training Required	Hours of Annual In Service Jail Training Required
Yavapai Co. Jail	17 CSO's	40	75
Yavapai Co, Jail, Camp Verde	5 CO's	40	5

Table C-39

YAVAPAI COUNTY JAIL INMATES, 30 SEPTEMBER 1981

TOTAL 65

Inmates per 10,000 population 9

SEX

Male 61
Female 4

AGE

Under 18 0
18 to 26 31
26 to 34 13
Over 35 21
Unknown 0

RACE

Indian 8
Black 3
Hispanic 7
White 47
Others 0
Unknown 0

CUSTODY

Holding Facility 0
Minimum 13
Medium 52
Maximum 0
Unknown 0

LEGAL STATUS

PRETRIAL

Waiting Arraignment 2
Arraigned & Awaiting Trial 8
Others 0
Total 10 15%

TRIAL

Ongoing Trial 0
Awaiting Sentence 8
Others 0
Total 8 12%

POST-TRIAL

Sentenced to Jail 31
Others 0
Total 31 47%

OTHERS

Awaiting Transfer 3
Witnesses in Protective Custody 0
Others 13
Total 16 24%

UNKNOWN LEGAL STATUS

0 0%

YUMA COUNTY

Yuma County administered four jails. The Yuma County and Parker Substation jails were continuously monitored while the Salome and Wellton Substations were monitored less than 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. All three of the substations had temporary holding, minimum and medium security facilities. The Yuma County Main Jail had minimum, medium and maximum security facilities.

Table C-40

Yuma County Jail Data

	<u>Year</u>		<u>Designed Capacity</u>	<u>Population</u>		<u>Inmate Housing</u>
	<u>Constructed</u>	<u>Renovation</u>		<u>Highest 1981</u>	<u>Lowest 1981</u>	
Yuma Co. Main Jail	1928	1981	126	M	M	4,535
Yuma Co. Parker Substation	1947	None	22	100	3	532
Yuma Co. Salome Substation	1951	None	11	5	0	540
Yuma Co. Wellton Substation	1960	None	16	6	0	320

Table C-41

YUMA COUNTY JAIL STAFF DATA

	<u>Total Staff</u>	<u>Hours of Pre-Service Jail Training Required</u>	<u>Hours of Annual In Service Jail Training Required</u>
Yuma Co. Main Jail	6 DO's 13 Deps. 5 Others	80 24 0	0 0 0
Yuma Co., Parker Substation	4 J's	0	0
Yuma Co., Salome Substation	1 Dep.	0	0
Yuma Co., Wellton Substation	1 Dep.	0	0

Table C-42

YUMA COUNTY JAIL INMATES, 30 SEPTEMBER 1981

<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>111</u>
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<u>Inmates per 10,000 population</u>	<u>12</u>
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SEX

Male	<u>106</u>
Female	<u>5</u>

AGE

Under 18	<u>0</u>
18 to 26	<u>0</u>
26 to 34	<u>0</u>
Over 35	<u>0</u>
Unknown	<u>111</u>

RACE

Indian	<u>0</u>
Black	<u>0</u>
Hispanic	<u>0</u>
White	<u>0</u>
Others	<u>0</u>
Unknown	<u>111</u>

CUSTODY

Holding Facility	<u>14</u>
Minimum	<u>34</u>
Medium	<u>28</u>
Maximum	<u>35</u>
Unknown	<u>0</u>

LEGAL STATUSPRETRIAL

Waiting Arraignment	<u>16</u>	
Arraigned & Awaiting Trial	<u>0</u>	
Others	<u>49</u>	
Total	<u>65</u>	<u>58%</u>

TRIAL

Ongoing Trial	<u>0</u>	
Awaiting Sentence	<u>0</u>	
Others	<u>0</u>	
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0%</u>

POST-TRIAL

Sentenced to Jail	<u>34</u>	
Others	<u>0</u>	
Total	<u>34</u>	<u>30%</u>

OTHERS

Awaiting Transfer	<u>8</u>	
Witnesses in Protective Custody	<u>0</u>	
Others	<u>0</u>	
Total	<u>8</u>	<u>7%</u>

UNKNOWN LEGAL STATUS

	<u>4</u>	<u>3%</u>
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SECTION D

JAILS IN ARIZONA: INDIAN RESERVATIONS

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I. Indian Reservation Basic Jail Data

There were twenty separate tribal jurisdictions in Arizona. Nine had contractual arrangements with other tribes or county authorities for detention services while the Fort Yuma Tribe was under California criminal jurisdiction. The remainder had their own jails.¹ In total, there were twelve different tribal adult jails in Arizona, eight² of which responded to the jail survey. This section is an analysis of their responses. Table D-1 through D-3 presents summary data on these jails, their staff and inmate populations.

Table D-1

INDIAN RESERVATION JAIL DATA

	Constructed	Year Renovation	Designed Capacity	Population Highest 1981	Population Lowest 1981	Inmate Housing
Ak-Chin	1973	1979	39	36	8	1,800
Colorado River	1973	None	24	25	2	M
Havasupai	M	1960	4	5	0	162
Navajo: Tuba City	1961	None	18	15	3	10,000
Navajo: Window Rock	1965	1981	64	150	5	8,800
Papago	1957	M	36	65	10	922
Salt River	1975	None	32	28	4	711
San Carlos	1978	None	54	66	M	M

Table D-2

INDIAN RESERVATION JAIL STAFF DATA

	Full And Part-Time	Hours of Pre-Service Jail Training	Annual Hours Of In-Service Jail Training
Ak-Chin	7 DO's 3 PO's 5 O's	40 120 60	40 40 0
Colorado River	13 DO's	0	80
Havasupai	2 DO's 8 PO's	80 80	40 40
Navajo: Tuba City	14 O's 7 DO's 18 PO's	0 0 0	0 0 0
Navajo: Window Rock	6 DO's 43 PO's 13 O's	80 0 0	80 0 0
Papago	5 DO's 20 PO's 6 O's	0 0 0	0 0 0

* Staffing figures include personnel having full time and limited jail responsibilities.

Table D-2

INDIAN RESERVATION JAIL STAFF DATA

	Full And Part-Time	Hours of Pre-Service Jail Training	Annual Hours Of In-Service Jail Training
Ak-Chin	7 DO's 3 PO's 5 Others	40 120 60	40 40 0
Colorado River	13 DO's	0	80
Havasupai	2 DO's 8 PO's	80 80	40 40
Navajo: Tuba City	14 Others 7 DO's 18 PO's	0 0 0	0 0 0
Navajo: Window Rock	6 DO's 43 PO's 13 Others	80 0 0	80 0 0
Papago	5 DO's 20 PO's 6 Others	0 0 0	0 0 0
Salt River	5 DO's 14 PO's 5 Others	80 M 80	40 40 0
San Carlos	3 DO's 14 PO's 5 Others	8 M 8	8 M 8

* Staffing figures include personnel having full time and limited jail responsibilities.

Table D-3

INDIAN RESERVATION JAIL INMATES, 30 SEPTEMBER 1981

<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>123</u>
<u>Inmates per 10,000 population</u>	<u>11</u>
<u>SEX</u>	
Male	<u>100</u>
Female	<u>23</u>
<u>AGE</u>	
Under 18	<u>29</u>
18 to 26	<u>25</u>
26 to 34	<u>27</u>
Over 35	<u>22</u>
Unknown	<u>20</u>
<u>RACE</u>	
Indian	<u>123</u>
Black	<u>0</u>
Hispanic	<u>0</u>
White	<u>0</u>
Others	<u>0</u>
Unknown	<u>0</u>
<u>CUSTODY</u>	
Holding Facility	<u>12</u>
Minimum	<u>64</u>
Medium	<u>39</u>
Maximum	<u>5</u>
Unknown	<u>3</u>

LEGAL STATUS

PRETRIAL

Waiting Arraignment	19	
Arraigned & Awaiting Trial	11	
Others	13	
Total	43	34%

TRIAL

Ongoing Trial	0	
Awaiting Sentence	2	
Others	0	
Total	2	1%

POST-TRIAL

Sentenced to Jail	74	
Others	0	
Total	74	60%

OTHERS

Awaiting Transfer	0	
Witnesses in Protective Custody	0	
Others	0	
Total	0	0%

UNKNOWN LEGAL STATUS

4	3%
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II. INDIAN RESERVATION JAIL STAFF

There were a total of 48 detention, 130 police officers and 48 civilians with some jail duties on the reservations. Table D-4 presents some selected salary data for these people. The average minimum starting salary across all five categories of jail employees, weighted by each categories relative proportion of the total, was equal to \$4.71/hour. Using a standard 40 hour week, and a 52 week pay year, we can say that the average annual minimum starting salary for the reservation jail staff was just under \$10,000.

Table D-4

MINIMUM STARTING SALARIES
FOR RESERVATION JAIL STAFF

<u>Position</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Average</u>
Detention Officer	\$3.35/hour	\$4.91/hour	\$3.35/hour
Police Officer	4.60/hour	6.97/hour	5.40/hour
Others	3.55/hour	5.74/hour	4.20/hour

Five of the jails required their staff to receive pre-service training. The average reservation police officer received 40 hours of pre-service jail training, while the average detention officer and civilian received 36 and 24 hours respectively.

The average amount of annual in-service jail training for police officers was 20 hours, for detention officers, it was 36 hours and for civilians it was 2 hours. Four of the eight jails conducted their own in-service training; three used a combination of their own and contracted training services. All of the jails had personnel policy manuals and Table D-5 is a summary of some of the topics covered in them.

Table D-5

TOPICS COVERED IN RESERVATION
PERSONNEL POLICY MANUALS

<u>Topic</u>	<u>Percentage of All Facilities</u>
Job Descriptions and Responsibilities	100%
Benefits, Holidays, Leave & Sick Hours	100%
Personnel Records	100%
Employee Evaluations	100%
Disciplinary Procedures	100%
Resignation & Termination	100%
Organization	88%
Job Qualifications	88%
Equal Employment Opportunity Provisions	88%
Grievance Procedures	88%
Retirement	88%
Promotional Opportunities	75%
Employee-Management Relations	75%
Physical Fitness Policy	75%
Recruitment Procedures	63%
Basis for Determining Salaries	63%
Hostage Policy	13%

III. INDIAN RESERVATION JAIL INMATE MANAGEMENT

All of the responding jails had established policies for jail security and fire evacuation. Seven of them accepted prisoners from Federal authorities and had written agreements with medical authorities for prisoner medical services. Half of them conducted annual reviews of all jail policies.

Table D-6

INMATE SUPERVISION: SPECIAL CLASSIFICATIONS AND SEGREGATION

Prisoner Classification	Percentage of Jails Providing Special or Segregated Facilities
Sentenced Females	63%
Sentenced Males	63%
By Housing Assignment	63%
Behavioral Problems	50%
Protective Custody	50%
Unsentenced Females	50%
Unsentenced Males	50%
By Level of Custody	50%
Substance Abuse	38%
By Program Participation	13%
Mentally Disturbed	13%

Table D-6 is a listing of some of the special facilities available in the reservation jails. Seven of the jails reported that they regularly separate juvenile from adult prisoners but only two reported that their separation met the sight and sound separation standards developed by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Seven of the jails maintained records on the prisoners committed to their facility. Table D-7 is a breakdown of the subjects covered in these records.

Table D-7

INMATE SUPERVISION: RECORDS AND MANAGEMENT

Subject	Percentage of Jails Keeping Records
Commitment Papers	88%
Cash & Property Receipts	88%
Reports of Unusual Occurrences	88%
Inmate Population Movements	88%
Inmate Medical Orders	75%
Release Information	75%
Intake Information	63%
Reports of Disciplinary Actions	63%
Inmate Work Record	63%
Inmate Program Involvement	25%

63% of the responding reservation jails had written policies which provided for confidential inmate access to legal counsel, and 38% had written policies covering inmate access to the telephones. 75% of the jails had work release programs, however, some did not appear to be well organized. Only two had complete record keeping systems and written operational procedures. Four had written selection procedures while only three had written inmate conduct rules. Only one jail with a work release program engaged in efforts to obtain community cooperation. 63% of the responding jails provided for inmate employment in public works projects.

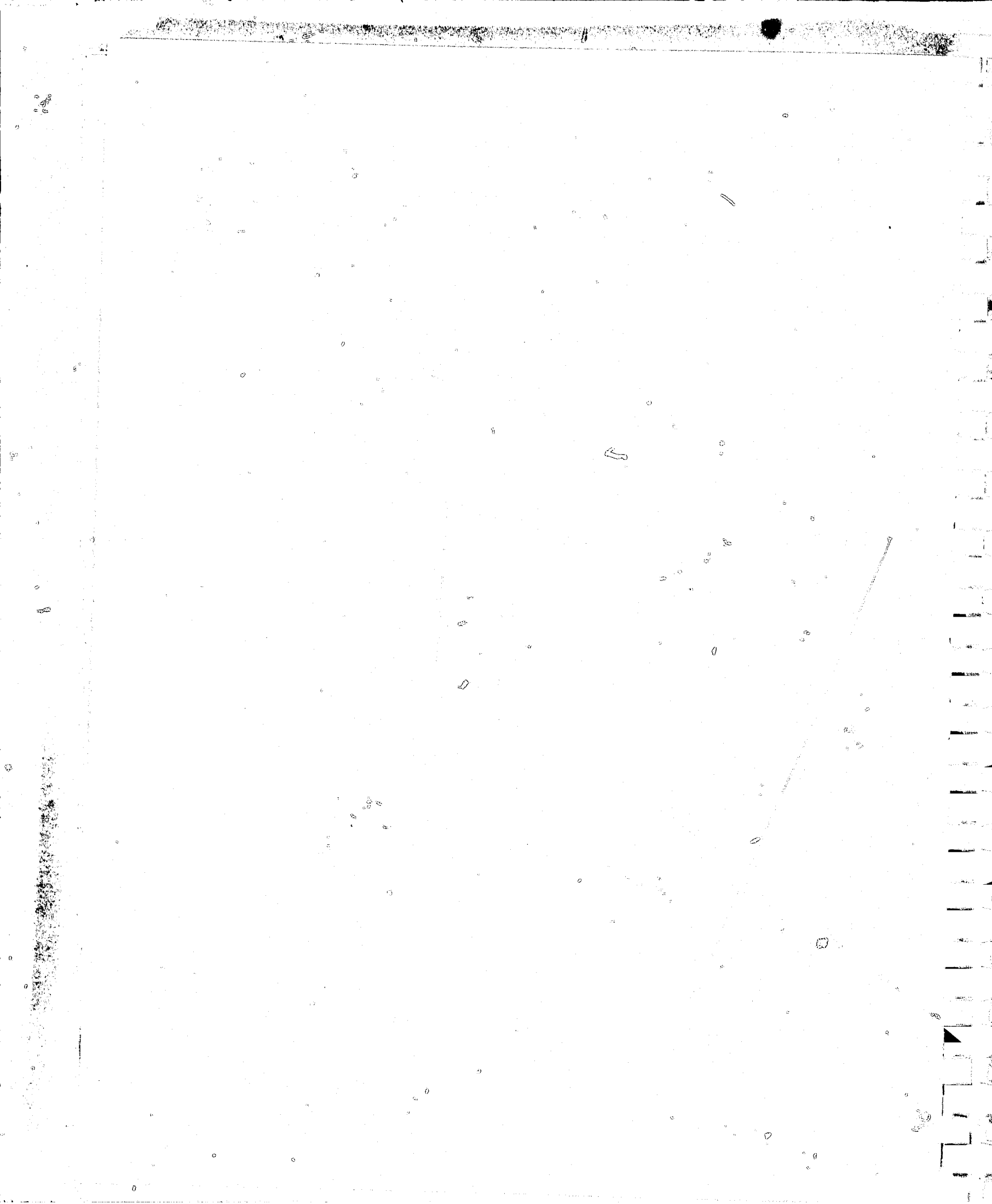
Half of the responding jails had contracts with other individuals or agencies for medical and counseling services. Table D-8 lists the frequency of reservation jails that had contracted for other services.

Table D-8

INDIAN RESERVATION JAILS
AND OUTSIDE CONTRACTOR SERVICES

<u>Services</u>	<u>Percentage Of All Jails</u>
None	13%
Medical	50%
Food	13%
Educational	25%
Maintenance	13%
Psychological Counseling	50%

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) has developed minimum standards for detention programs and the next section of this report will contain an evaluation of the eight responding jails in light of these standards.



SECTION E

ARIZONA JAILS AND THE ADVISORY
STANDARDS: A PRELIMINARY
EVALUATION

I. INTRODUCTION

Many people view the 1971 Attica Prison riots as the beginning of a decade long assault on the American correctional system.¹ Led by the Federal courts, the entire system has been challenged, producing in some instances new correctional priorities. A deluge of prisoner suits questioning virtually every aspect of corrections served as the driving force behind this reformation. Indeed, courts have repeatedly ruled that convicted prisoners "may lose their statutory rights, but they do not forfeit their inalienable or constitutional rights"². Moreover, the presumption of innocence for unconvicted prisoners, as well as the need to separate juvenile and female prisoners from the adult male population has produced a myriad of new³ considerations for jail administrators.

There is no major aspect of jail management on which a major judicial decision has not⁴ been reached within the past twelve years.

Many efforts have been mounted to reform the American correctional system, but it was only recently that systematic efforts were made to deal with locally controlled jails. Indeed, it wasn't until the 1970's that fairly rigorous methods were used to collect data and describe the nation's jails. Inhumane, overcrowded conditions in which juveniles were housed with adults, and unsentenced inmates were exposed to hardened repeat offenders sharply conflicted

with judicial interpretations of prisoner rights. The piecemeal attack on different facets of correctional administration eventually yielded to comprehensive efforts to establish prison and jail standards. The American Bar Association, The American Medical Association, The American Corrections Association and other prestigious professional and governmental groups have developed national guidelines for jail administration. Additionally, the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections has instituted a national jail accreditation process. Combining these guidelines with local concerns, many states have developed jail standards and jail inspection systems of their own. By 1978, 46 states had their own jail standards, 26 of which were legislatively mandated and enforceable.

II. City and County Jails

Arizona was one of the four States lacking jail standards, and in the Fall of 1979, Senator James Kolbe initiated a process that culminated in January of 1981 with the publication of the Proposed Standards for Arizona Jails. The purpose of this section is to provide the first evaluation of all Arizona jails in light of these advisory standards.

The Arizona Jail Standards Advisory Committee, under the chairmanship of Pinal County Supervisor James J. Karam, produced a comprehensive inventory of 216 jail standards. Table E-1 is a list of the different substantive topics covered by these standards.

The first effort to evaluate the impact of the new standards was directed by John A. Alese, Supervisor of The Corrections Program Unit of the Arizona State Justice Planning Agency. The subsequent report⁴ provided a determination of the level of standards compliance among the 15 sample jails surveyed, along with an estimation of the expenses necessary to bring all Arizona jails into compliance with all of the standards. The authors of the report reached the following conclusions.

- 1). 24% of the standards were "no cost" standards i.e., they would require no additional costs in equipment or manpower to be realized.
- 2). "On average the facilities surveyed and visited attained compliance with about 70% (see Table E-2) of the "cost" standards."
- 3). There existed significant variations in individual jail compliance scores. The least satisfactory jails had compliance scores of between 40% and 45%, while the most satisfactory jails achieved compliance scores between 80% and 95%.
- 4). The most serious shortcoming involved both insufficient staffing and poor staff training. Among the facilities surveyed the officer to inmate ratios "were no better than two-thirds of that minimally needed to run a safe and secure operation." Moreover, there were no formal staff training programs whatsoever in half of the sample jails, with only 3 of them achieving standards compliance in this category.

- 5). The most expensive standards (10.08 and 10.09) involved minimum square footage requirements for single and multiple occupancy jails. In fact, 89% of the estimated total cost (\$46.3 million) of complying with the Advisory Standards consisted of meeting these inmate minimum space requirements.
- 6). Other major areas of non-compliance included inadequate written policies and procedures, audio communication systems, special purpose cells, and plumbing fixtures in every cell.
- 7). \$2.8 million in estimated operational expenses and \$43.5 million in estimated capital costs are required to bring all of the State's jails into compliance with the Advisory Standards.

Table E-2
STANDARDS COMPLIANCE FOR 15 JAILS

<u>SURVEY</u>	<u>COMPLIANCE</u>
General Survey	73%
Records Keeping Survey	69%
Physical Plant Survey	70%
Written Policies & Procedures Survey	69%
TOTAL AVERAGE	71%

SOURCE: Arizona, State Justice Planning Agency,
The Impact of Proposed Standards for
Arizona Jails, p. 7.

The SAC jail survey was designed to produce an evaluation of all Arizona jails in terms of 18 sample standards. The survey included one sample standard from each of the eighteen standard categories. In lieu of any other indication of relative importance contained in The Proposed Standards For Arizona Jails, the significance of a standard was determined by its rating (essential, suggested or inapplicable) and its positioning. Thus, standards that were rated as essential, positioned at the beginning of the respective category, and could be reliably measured were included. Table E-3 is a list of the sample standards which were included in the SAC survey.

Table E-3

ADVISORY JAIL STANDARDS INCLUDED
IN THE SAC SURVEY

Number	Content
1.02	Pre-Service & In-Service Staff Training Programs
2.02	Posting of Inmate Conduct Rules
3.01	Inmate Accounting System
4.03	Vermin & Pest Control Program
5.09	Compliance with Arizona DHS Sanitation Rules
6.02	Inmate Access to Telephones
7.04	Sanitation of Blankets & Mattresses
8.01	Written Agreement for Medical Services
9.03	Graphic Fire Evacuation Plan
10.05	Special Purpose Cells for Security Risk, Substance Abuse & Inmates who Require Medical Attention
11.01	Written Security & Control Manual
12.01	24 Hour Supervision by Trained Staff
13.016	Special Management Inmate Should Receive Normal Institutional Meals
14.02	Inmate Access to Legal Counsel
15.02	Annual Policy & Procedure Reviews
16.02	Separation of Juvenile from Adult Inmates
17.02	Opportunity for Inmates to Effect Pre-Trial Release
18.02	Work Prohibition for Pre-Trial Inmates.

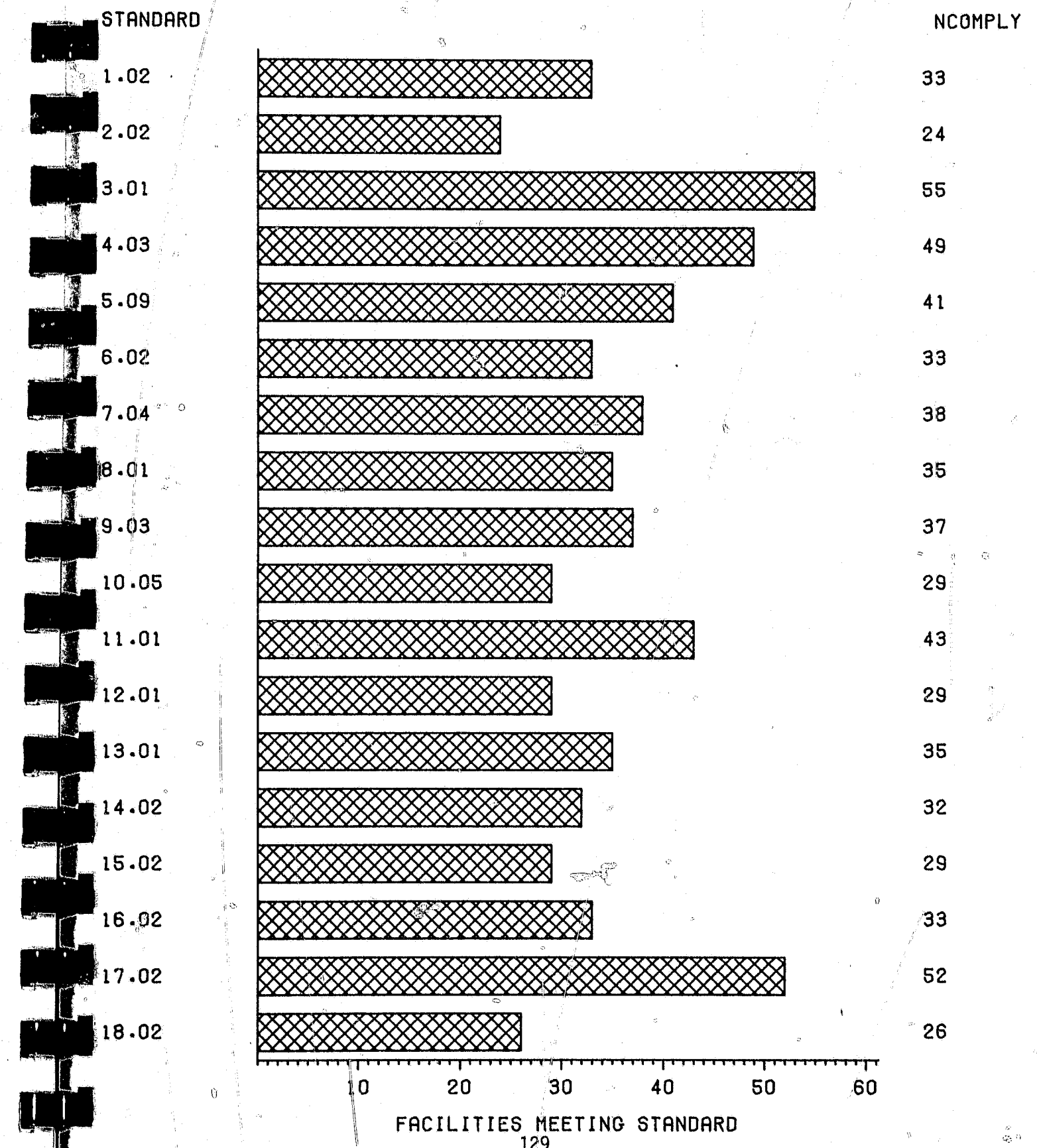
Figure E-4 displays the frequency of compliance for the eighteen sample standards. None of the standards was found to be met in all of the 57 jails. In fact, the highest rate of compliance (97%) was for standard 3.01 (Inmate Accounting Systems). The lowest compliance rate was for standard 2.02 (Posting of Inmate Conduct Rules), in this case fully 58% of the jails did not comply. The average standard compliance rate was 63%.

The two standards (1.02 and 12.01) which cover jail staff training had compliance rates of 58% and 51% respectively. The two standards which involve jail security procedures (9.03 and 11.01) had compliance rates of 61% and 76%. The three standards which involve inmate separation requirements (10.05, 13.016 and 16.02) had compliance rates of 49%, 61% and 58%. Jail sanitation standards (4.03, 5.09 and 7.04) had compliance rates of 86%, 72% and 67%. Inmate privilege and health standards (6.02, 8.01 and 14.02) had compliance rates of 67%, 61% and 56%. The two standards (17.02 and 18.02) which require special treatment for pre-trial inmates had compliance rates of 91% and 46%.

In summary, this grouping of standards reveals that Arizona's jails place a high priority on sanitation (combined average compliance rate of 75%) followed by jail security (combined average compliance rate of 69%), pre-trial inmate programs (combined average compliance rate of 69%) and inmate privileges/ health (combined average compli-

Figure E-4

NUMBER OF ARIZONA JAILS COMPLYING WITH INDIVIDUAL ADVISORY JAIL STANDARDS



ance rate of 61%). Two of the most important and costly problem areas for jails (inmate separations and jail staff training) had the lowest combined average compliance rates of 56% and 55%.

Changing focus from the individual standards to the jails themselves, the following was determined. The average Arizona jail complied with 64% of the 18 sample standards. The 37 county jails achieved an average compliance rate of 67%; the main county jails had an average compliance rate of 78%, while the substations achieved a compliance rate of 62%. The 20 city jails had a compliance rate of 56%. Table E-5 is a county listing of average compliance rates.

Table E-5

JAIL COMPLIANCE WITH SAMPLE STANDARDS

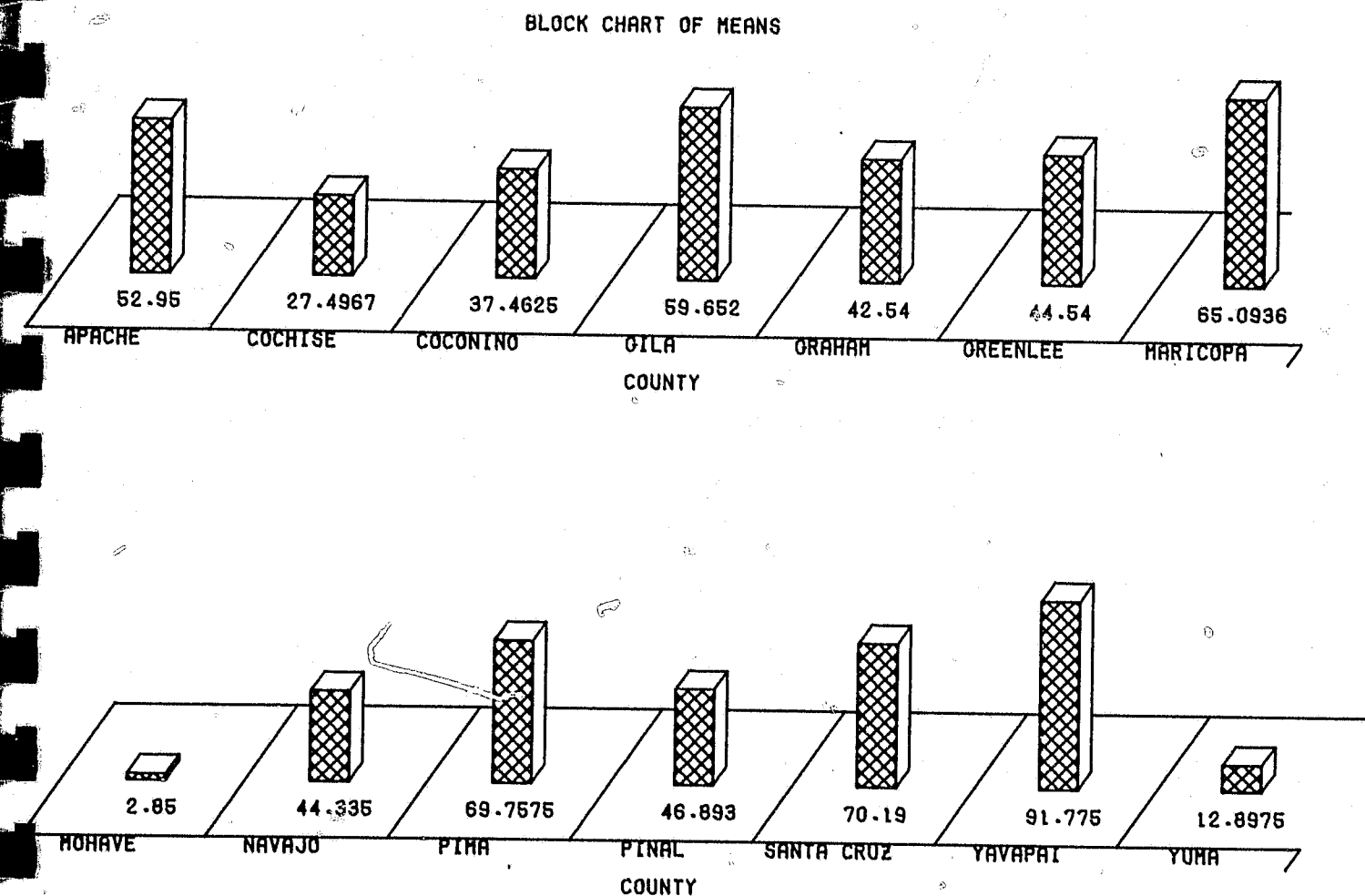
<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>AVERAGE COMPLIANCE RATE</u>
Apache	89%
Cochise	56%
Coconino	62%
Gila	67%
Graham	45%
Greenlee	84%
Maricopa	73%
Mohave	84%
Navajo	78%
Pima	73%
Pinal	50%
Santa Cruz	78%
Yavapai	73%
Yuma	34%

The next analytical step was an effort to determine what factors were related to jail compliance scores. In this case, compliance scores were weighted⁷ by the estimated costs of meeting each one. These costs were

determined by The Impact of Proposed Standards for Arizona jails⁸. Thus, a jail's final weighted score was a function of the standards it met and the judged costs of realizing each one. For example, the most expensive sample standard was 1.02 (staff training) and those jails that met this requirement were given a score of 40. One of the least expensive standards was 13.01G (special management inmate meals). Those jails that met this standard were assigned a score of .10. The total score for each jail was determined in this fashion for all 13 of the remaining standards on the survey. Five of the sample standards were discarded because of possible multicollinearity problems or the fact that they were judged no cost standards. Two jails achieved the maximum possible score of 93.04. Figure E-5 is a display of the average county compliance score.

Figure E-5

ADVISORY JAIL STANDARDS: MEAN COMPLIANCE SCORES ARIZONA COUNTIES

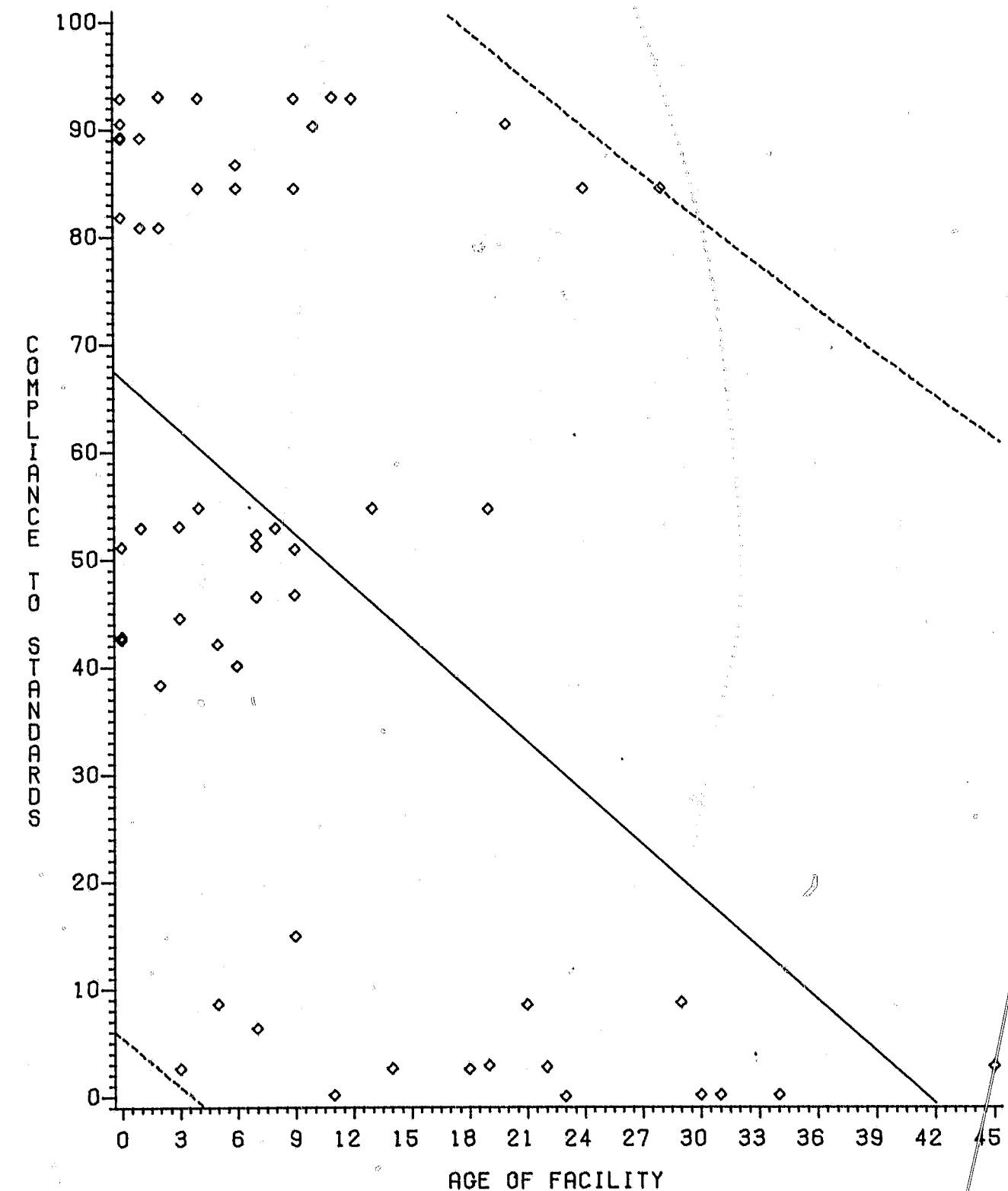


Mean based on weighted scores

The age of the jail was found to be related ($r=.485$) to the weighted standard score in that the newly built or recently renovated jails had relatively high standard scores. Figure E-7 displays a regression scattergram of this relationship. The next highest association ($r=.375$) was found between prisoner population variations and standard score. Population variation equalled the absolute difference between the reported highest and lowest populations. Other factors found to have a moderate relationship with weighted standard scores included population totals for 30 September 1981 ($r=.381$) and prisoner housing space ($r=.328$). There was a consistently slight but negative relationship evidenced between average staff starting salaries and standard scores. Factors that evidenced no meaningful relationship with weighted standard scores included: total jail staff, number of contracted services, and the number of jails located in the same county. In summary, it is possible to conclude that the newer, (or newly renovated) larger jails with relatively high population variations had the better weighted standard scores. Likewise, the older, smaller jails with small, relatively stable populations had the lower weighted standard scores.

Figure E-7

SCATTERGRAM OF REGRESSION **FACILITY AGE ON COMPLIANCE**



Dashed lines show 95 percent confidence limits

III. Reservation Jails

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) has developed 14 minimum standards for reservation jails. It was possible to measure the relative compliance of the 8 responding Indian jails to 5 of these standards. Table E-8 is a list of the BIA standards that were examined.

Table E-8

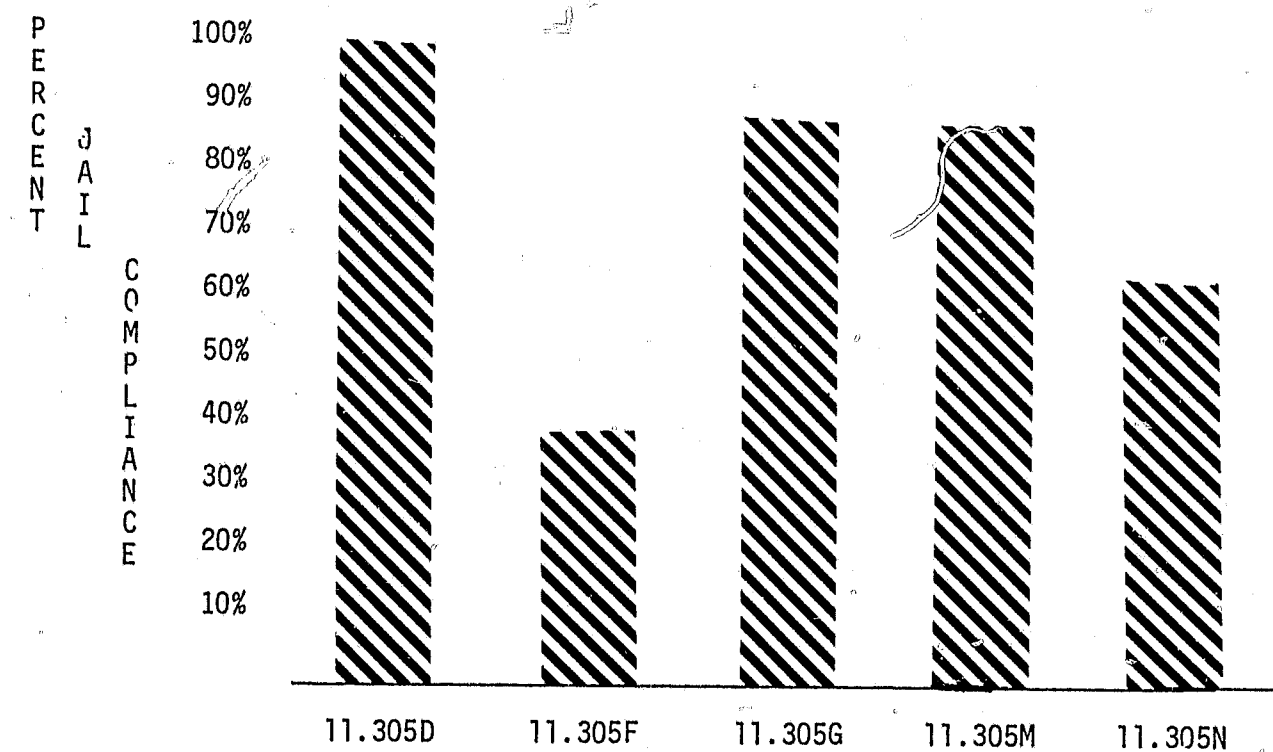
SAMPLE BIA JAIL STANDARDS

Reference Number	Subject
11.305D	Inspections every 30 minutes
11.305F	Special Attention to Intoxicated Inmates
11.305G	Separation of Juveniles
11.305M	Safekeeping of Inmate Property
11.305N	Pre-Service Jail Training

All eight of the jails reported that they had thorough jail supervision programs⁸. Only 1 reservation jail reportedly did not provide for the separation of juveniles.

FIGURE E-9

BIA STANDARDS COMPLIANCE RATES



BIA STANDARDS
(SEE TABLE E-8 FOR STANDARD DEFINITIONS)

Another jail did not provide cash and property receipts to prisoners. Five of the jails required pre-service jail staff training. The BIA standard (11.305F) that had the lowest compliance rate involved special provisions for intoxicated prisoners. Only three of the eight responding jails reported meeting this BIA minimum standard.

The combined jail compliance rates for all of the standards varied between 60% and 80%. The average compliance score for the surveyed jails was 75%. In conclusion, we can observe that the 8 Indian Reservation Jails that were analyzed complied with approximately three-quarters of the BIA minimum standards. The two standards that had the lowest rates of compliance required pre-service jail training and special attention to intoxicated inmates.

No attempted or successful suicides were reported by the reservation jails. The reported population mix (34% pretrial, detainees, 43% of them were under 26 years of age) indicates that some reservation jails have inmates who partially match the profile of suicidal inmates. Moreover, the combination of marginal staff training programs and the lack of special facilities for intoxicated inmates may produce situations conducive to jail suicides.

SECTION F

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

I. INTRODUCTION

The history of the American jail system is one filled with controversy. Tracing its roots back to the colonial jails and debtors prisons created during the reign of England's King Henry II (1154-1189), the first American jails took the form of "people pens" in Boston (1632), and the Quaker workhouses that were first built in Philadelphia in 1682. The Virginia General Assembly established the basic American system for jail distribution and administration in 1842 when it authorized the counties to build their own jails for prisoner detention. The 1870 National Congress of Penitentiary and Reformatory Discipline, along with the Eighth International Prison Congress held around the turn of the century, focused national and international attention on the jails. Corrections reformer E. C. Wines "warned the National Conference of Charities and Corrections (1911) that the only hope was the overthrow of the county jail system."¹ The Federal Bureau of Prisons surveyed three thousand local jails in 1938, and found that 65 percent of them were totally unfit to house federal prisoners, 16 percent were suitable for emergency use only and that over 96 percent were in compliance with less than 60 percent of the bureau's standards. The National Commission of Law Observance and Enforcement received an advisory report which

called American jails "dirty, unhealthy, unsanitary and ill-fitted to produce either a stabilizing or beneficial effect on inmates."² While dramatic improvements have been made in certain facets of the American jail system, many of the same charges are still levelled at local jails.

Arizona's Maricopa County, for example, is currently under a four year old Federal Court order. Charged with violating inmate rights because of "intolerable conditions" in the jail, the county has had to invest in new jail facilities and hire additional staff to insure proper inmate classification and supervision. The county also has established a staff psychological screening procedure to insure staff temperance. Given the fact that Maricopa County is under Court order, even though all seven Maricopa County jails reported compliance scores of 89% or more with the unweighted sample standards examined in Section E, then one must be concerned about conditions in some of the other Arizona jails where the average compliance score was 62%.

The use of too few employees to monitor a crowded jail can result in volatile situations. The 19.3 percent increase in assaults on Maricopa County Detention Officers between 1980 and 1981 attests to this fact. Moreover, jail populations in the Mohave County Jail in Kingman have recently approached double the designed capacity and have led Superior Court Judge Gary R. Pope to warn that "there is going to be a blowout...we are sitting on a powder keg."³

Other than a focus on specific jails or the treatment of a particular inmate, very little reliable national or state-wide data exists on jails. Thus it seems that the controversial nature of the nation's jail system could be better managed through the provision of relevant, accurate jail data. The purpose of this report is to meet this need for Arizona. This last section will contain summary conclusions about Arizona's jails followed by specific recommendations for their practical improvement.

II. Arizona Jails in a National Context

The 1978 national jail survey identified 3,500 local jails in America. The 1981 SAC survey identified 69 city, county and reservation jails in Arizona which exactly equals the national average of jails per state. Table F-1 reveals that Arizona's jails generally are smaller than the national average, in that over half of them had daily inmate populations of less than 10, while the largest national category involved jails with average daily populations between 10 and 249. From a different angle, Table F-2 displays a higher concentration of Arizona prisoners being held in the largest jails than was the case for national jail prisoners. It is possible to conclude from these two tables that Arizona has more small jails, and a greater concentration of prisoners in the large jails than is true nationally. This discrepancy is probably due to the geographic distribution of Arizona's population, and the large size of the Maricopa County Jail system (fifth largest in the country).

Table F-1

JAIL SIZE MEASURED BY INMATE POPULATION*

<u>Daily Population</u>	<u>Percent of Total National Jails</u>	<u>Percent of Total Arizona Jails</u>
Less than 10	44%	53%
10 to 249	52%	37%
250 or More	4%	5%
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

* National figures represent reported average daily populations; while the Arizona figures were computed using the 65 Arizona jails that responded to the SAC survey. In lieu of a reliable measure of average daily populations the reported population totals for 30 September 1981 were used.

Table F-2

JAIL PRISONERS: WHERE THEY ARE HOUSED*

<u>Daily Population*</u>	<u>Percent of Total National Prisoners</u>	<u>Percent of Total Arizona Prisoners</u>
Less than 10	4%	4%
10 to 249	51%	41%
More than 250	45%	56%
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

* See note for Table F-1.

Table F-3 displays some comparative legal status data on jail prisoners. 45% of Arizona's jail prisoners were pre-trial detainees, slightly less than the national or regional figures. The percentage of inmates involved in an ongoing trial was also roughly equivalent to national and regional figures. Nevertheless, two major discrepancies are apparent in the data. Only 16% of Arizona's prisoners were sentenced, and this was considerably less than the national or regional figures. Secondly, some of the Arizona jails were unable to supply any legal status data, while others did not keep records long enough to permit their inclusion in the SAC survey. This produced a high percentage (33%) of unknown status inmates. Indeed, the two largest Arizona county jail systems (Maricopa and Pima) were unable to provide legal status data on their September populations. Many of the smaller jails were able to do so because their operations were so small they they could tolerate only elementary bookkeeping procedures.

Table F-4, is a comparison between two measures (reported and physical utilization) of jail crowding. It is possible to conclude from this table, that even on the highest population days in 1981, the physical utilization of Arizona's jails was still less than 1978 western regional and national averages. Thus, there is some evidence that Arizona's jails were very crowded at times during 1981, but probably somewhat less crowded than other jail networks.

Table F-3

LEGAL STATUS OF JAIL PRISONERS

	National	West	Arizona
Waiting Arraignment	9%	8%	5%
Arraigned & Awaiting Trial	40%	39%	4%
Other Pre-Trial Inmates	--	--	4%
Unknown Status Pre-Trial Inmates	--	--	32%
Total Pre-Trial Inmates	49%	47%	45%
Involved in Ongoing Trial	--	--	1%
Awaiting Sentence	4%	4%	1%
Other Trial Stage Inmates	--	--	0
Unknown Status Pre-Trial Inmates	--	--	1%
Total Trial Stage Inmates	4%	4%	3%
Inmates Sentenced to Jail	40%	43%	14%
Other Post-Trial Inmates	--	--	1%
Unknown Status Post-Trial Inmate	--	--	1%
Total Post-Trial Inmates	40%	43%	16%
Inmates Awaiting Transfer	--	--	2%
Witnesses, Protective Custody, Etc.	--	--	0
Other Inmates Total	--	--	8%
Unknown Status Inmates	7%	6%	33%

- National and Western Jail data are from the 1978 Jail Census, The Arizona prisoner data are from the SAC Survey.

- Percentage totals may add up to more than 100% because of rounding procedures.

- Western States include: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

- Arizona data does not include the Indian Reservation Jails.

Table F-4

JAIL CROWDING USING BOTH
REPORTED AND MEASURED CAPACITY*

	National	Western States	ARIZONA Year's Lowest Population	Year's Highest Population
Reported Utilization	66%	73%	33%	99%
Physical Utilization	146%	148%	35%	131%

* The National and Regional Data are from the 1978 Jail Census, the Arizona Data are from the SAC survey.

- Reported Utilization was determined by dividing the reported jail capacity by either the average daily population to obtain the national and regional figures, or the lowest and highest population dates to obtain the Arizona figures.

- Physical Utilization was determined by taking the reported prisoner housing space and dividing it by 60 square feet to reach a physical capacity figure. This figure was then divided by either the average daily population to obtain the national and regional figures, or the lowest and highest population dates to obtain the Arizona figures.

III. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1. BASIC JAIL DATA

- a. Arizona had 69 jails in 1981 with the authority to detain persons for 48 hours or more. 37 of these were county, 20 were city, and 12 were Indian Reservation jails.
- b. The average Arizona jail was built 18 years ago, although there was a major statewide jail construction/renovation boom in the 1970's.
- c. Arizona's statewide jail usage⁴ ranged from 33% of designed capacity and 35% of physical capacity on the lowest population dates to a high of 99% of designed capacity and 131% of physical capacity on the highest population dates. These figures provide some evidence to indicate that Arizona's jails were less crowded than other jail networks. If the courts continue to use minimum square footage standards for prisoners, then it is plausible to expect more Arizona jails to be considered overcrowded, and liable to charges of prisoner mistreatment.
- d. Given the high population variations that most Arizona jails experience, the issue of jail crowding will continue to be clouded by the fact that a jail may be underutilized much of the time, but severely overcrowded during peak times.

2. JAIL STAFF

- e. There were a total of 1,027 individuals who worked in Arizona's jails. 56% of them were detention officers; 14% were police officers, 13% were deputy sheriff's, 6% were correctional service officers, 1% were jailors, and 13% were civilians, dispatchers and others.
- f. The average starting salary for the jail staff was \$6.54 per hour.
- g. Just over half of the jails required some form of pre-service jail training. On average, new jail staff received 39 hours of pre-service jail training. All jail staff received an average of 11 hours of in-service jail training a year.

3. INMATE MANAGEMENT

- h. All but two of the jails conducted daily inmate counts. Less than half had written policies regarding the classification of prisoners by level of custody or by housing assignment. Only 25% of the jails had written policies to classify inmates by legal status.

- i. 72% of the jails incarcerated juveniles for varying periods of time, 46% reportedly met the sight and sound standards developed by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
- j. Just over one-half of the jails had work release programs. Although they appear to be well organized in several respects, many of them reported a lack of evaluation procedures to determine program effectiveness.
- k. There were six actual and at least six attempted jail suicides in 1981. Many of Arizona's jails seem to be unprepared to meet the moral and legal challenges posed by suicides.

4. INDIAN RESERVATION JAILS

- l. There were a total of 12 adult jails located on Indian Reservations in Arizona.
- m. There were 226 individuals who had some jail duties on the reservations. 58% of them were police officers, 22% were detention officers and 22% were civilians.
- n. The average starting salary for reservation jail employees was \$4.71 per hour.

- o. The average reservation jail employee received 36 hours of pre-service jail training, and 20 hours of annual in-service training.
- p. All of the responding reservation jails conducted daily inmate counts, half of them had written policies to classify inmates by level of custody, 63% classified by housing assignment while only 25% had written policies to classify inmates by their legal status.
- q. Seven of the eight responding jails reported that they regularly separate juveniles from adult prisoners, but only two reported that their separation met the sight and sound separation standards developed by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
- r. Six of the eight reservation jails had work release programs, yet most of these programs lack thorough record keeping procedures, written operational policies and written inmate conduct rules.

5. ADVISORY JAIL STANDARDS

- s. The average Arizona jail complied with 64% of the 18 sample standards. The 14 primary county jails had the highest average compliance rate (80%), the 20 city jails had the lowest average compliance rate (50%).
- t. Each of the sample standards are different, however, and have their own requirements and estimated costs of compliance. When the 18 sample standards were individually "weighted" by their estimated compliance costs, it was discovered that the average Arizona jail compliance score dropped to 54%. The difference between the 64% (unweighted) and 54% (weighted) average compliance scores is due to the difficulties posed by meeting the higher cost standards. The 54% score takes into account the fact that some standards are very difficult and expensive for jails to comply with, while others require little or no costs.
- u. The newer (or newly renovated), larger jails with relatively high population variations had the better weighted standard scores.

Likewise, the older, smaller jails with small, relatively stable inmate populations had the lower weighted standard scores.

- v. None of the sample advisory standards were met by all 57 Arizona city and county jails. The average individual standard compliance rate was 63%.
- w. The 8 Indian Reservation Jails met an average of 75% of the sample BIA Standards analyzed. Only 3 of the jails reportedly met the BIA standard (11,305F) which requires that special attention be given to intoxicated inmates.

IV RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A concerted state-wide effort should be made to improve conditions in Arizona's jails. Local authorities have a stake in improving their jails in order to prevent lawsuits due to charges of prisoner mistreatment. State authorities also have an obligation to help improve the jails insofar as inadequate or overcrowded local jails will require courts to sentence less serious offenders to the already overcrowded state prisons. Several jail commanders that were contacted in the course of this study were unfamiliar with the Arizona advisory standards. Others knew of them but were unable to meet them because of budgetary restrictions. The State should require that all jails in the state use the advisory standards as a guide for self-improvement and to avoid litigation. In addition, the State Legislature should establish a program to provide some level of funding for jail improvement.

2. The State of Arizona should have substantial interest in the sentenced populations of local jails. "To the extent that jail terms, split sentences (jail with probation) or other forms of local supervision are used in lieu of confinement in state facilities, part of the State's burden is clearly shifted to the local level."⁵ Indeed, local officials frequently make the decision to imprison an

offender in a state prison because they lack the resources or manpower for local supervision. Concurrent with a serious effort to improve Arizona's jails, local incarceration might prove to be a practical alternative to building new prisons. If state funds were channeled directly to the jails for improvements designed to meet the advisory standards and to cover some incarceration costs, then this might help ease the State prison overcrowding dilemma by creating incentives for local officials to imprison offenders in local facilities.

3. There exists a definite need for improvements in jail staff training. Currently a handful of people are sent yearly to the Jail Management School in Colorado for training. Others are trained through correspondence courses or in-house training programs. Oftentimes, pre-service and in-service jail staff training is minimal or absent. Staff members in many of the jails need to be better prepared to handle the stresses of jail duty. This would improve jail operations and help prevent litigation against Arizona's cities and counties. Videotapes, role playing situations, classroom sessions, and pre-service psychological reviews would help to better screen and prepare new employees. The need for in-service training to deal with new or newly identified problems like suicides also is paramount. This need for improved staff training when combined with the current division in career ladders between law enforcement

and detention personnel produces the need for the establishment of a professional Detention Officer Association. Indeed, the average⁶ staff turnover rate of 30% per year is largely a function of the lack of real career opportunities in local detention work. This Association could perform the following functions:

- a. Establish and monitor detention officer eligibility and certification;
- b. Establish and administer an Arizona Detention Officer Training Academy which would conduct periodic pre-service and in-service training seminars around the State for detention officers;
- c. Publish a newsletter regarding new jail issues, relevant professional news and job announcements;
- d. Act as a central repository for information on jails, their staff and inmate problems, and;
- e. Assist state, county and local officials in implementing the advisory standards.

4. Reliable data on conditions in American jails are scarce. Arizona is no exception. This report has partially filled the information vacuum, but major gaps still remain. The establishment of standard jail information systems would yield significant improvements in knowledge about the jails. Linked to a regular, state-sponsored jail survey the result would place much more solid data into the hands of Arizona officials.

NOTES

SECTION A.

1. A jail has been defined for this report as a secure facility under the control of a local law enforcement agency with the authority to hold prisoners pending adjudication, and/or prisoners sentenced for a relatively short period of time (up to two years). Temporary holding facilities, lockups and substations not authorized to hold prisoners more than 48 hours are excluded.
2. Billy L. Wayson, Gail S. Funke, Sally F. Familton and Peter B. Meyer, Local Jails, (Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1977), p.5.
3. Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas.
4. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas.
5. Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.
6. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.
7. The 1978 SAC jail survey identified 66 Arizona jails. While some of the discrepancy between 39 and 66 may be due to definitional differences, most of it was due to incomplete national records of local jails and/or lack of local jail compliance with national jail surveys. This discrepancy is just one indication of the lack of reliable data on the nation's jails.
8. Several factors cloud the analysis of jail overcrowding. Foremost among them is the definition of jail capacity. The traditional emphasis on counting the number of beds is being replaced by various minimum square footage per prisoner standards. These standards range from 50 to 80 square feet per prisoner, with 60 square feet probably being the most popular.
9. Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training, The Public Looks at Crime and Corrections, (Washington D.C., 1968), pp. 20-22.
10. United States, Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, The Nation's Jails, May 1975, p. 8.

SECTION B.

1. Washington Crime News Service, Corrections Digest, volume 13, number 5, 24 February 1982, p. 6.
2. Several jails employ former or retired Correctional Service Officers (CSOs). CSO's enjoy peace officer status while on duty in the state's prisons, Arizona's jail staff do not. The occupational category of "Jailor" is used by only a handful of jails. Their duties are similar to those of detention officers.
3. United States, Bureau of Prisons, The Jail: Its Operation and Management, (Washington D.C.: U.S. Bureau of Prisons), pp. 124-129. National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, Corrections, (Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973), pp. 467-470.
4. National Sheriff's Association, A Handbook on Jail Administration, (Washington D.C.: National Sheriff's Association, 1974), p. 15.
5. Given the tendency for jail commanders to emphasize "on the job training," it is surprising that all of the jails did not respond affirmatively to this survey item.
6. Arizona, State Justice Planning Agency, The Impact of Proposed Standards for Arizona Jails, Executive Summary and Final Report, January 1981, p. 8.
7. These studies are reviewed in: Suzanne Charle, "New Programs Attack the No. 1 Killer of Jail Inmates," Corrections Magazine, August 1981 and "How to Stop Suicides," Police Magazine, November 1981.
8. "Suicide Rate in Local Jails Higher Than for Major Cities," Corrections Digest, 20 November 1981.
9. Charle, "How to Stop Jail Suicides," p. 49.
10. Ibid., p. 49.

SECTION D.

1. The Navajo Tribe has three separate jails.
2. This includes: Ak-Chin, Colorado River, Havasupai, Salt River, San Carlos, Navajo-Tuba City, Navajo-Window Rock and Papago Tribal jails.

SECTION E.

1. National Institute of Justice, American Prisons and Jails, volume I, p. 34.
2. E. Eugene Miller, Jail Management, (Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1978), p. 108.
3. Miller stated that "until very recently American jail prisoners had no rights." Miller, Jail Management, p. 107.
4. Arizona, State Justice Planning Agency, The Impact of Proposed Standards for Arizona Jails.
5. Ibid., p. 5.
6. Ibid., p. 8.
7. The weighting for each sample standard was determined by using the estimated costs required for the jails to meet the respective standard. An affirmative answer received a weighted score and negative, unknown or not applicable answers were assigned a score of zero. The following weights were assigned to the sample standards.

1.02 = 40	7.04 = discarded	13.01G = .01
2.02 = .01	8.01 = .01	14.02 = .10
3.01 = discarded	9.03 = 2.4	15.02 = 8.5
4.03 = .01	10.05 = 3.7	16.02 = discarded
5.09 = discarded	11.01 = .10	17.02 = .01
6.02 = discarded	12.01 = 38	18.02 = .10
8. 24 hour supervision was used as the indicator for standard 11.305D.

SECTION F.

1. Wayson et al., Local Jails, p. 4.
2. Ibid., p. 5.
3. Arizona Republic, 11 March 1982.
4. See section B of this report where the differences between designed and physical capacity are reviewed.
5. National Institute of Justice, American Prisons and Jails, volume I, p. 133.
6. Arizona, State Justice Planning Agency, The 1981 Arizona Criminal Justice Improvements Plan, An Executive Summary, (Phoenix: Justice Planning Agency, 1981), p. 22.

APPENDIX:

SURVEY INSTRUMENT

1981 ARIZONA JAIL UPDATE SURVEY

NOVEMBER 1981
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

REPORTING OFFICIAL _____

PHONE NUMBER _____

INSTRUCTIONS: THIS SURVEY HAS BEEN DESIGNED TO ELICIT VITAL INFORMATION ABOUT ARIZONA'S JAILS. THE RESULTS WILL BE COMPILED INTO A REPORT WHICH WILL BE DISTRIBUTED TO LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES. THIS IS THE FIFTH ANNUAL ARIZONA JAIL SURVEY. IT HAS BEEN REVISED AND EXPANDED THIS YEAR TO MAKE THE FINAL REPORT MORE USEFUL, AND THE QUESTIONNAIRE EASIER TO FILL OUT.

PLEASE ANSWER EACH QUESTION CAREFULLY. IF SPECIFIC DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE ESTIMATE, NOTING THAT YOU ARE USING AN ESTIMATE. IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS ABOUT ANY PART OF THIS SURVEY OR NEED HELP COMPLETING IT CONTACT JOHN VIVIAN (262-8093) OR TERRIE KRIEG (262-8091) AT THE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER.

1981 ARIZONA JAIL UPDATE SURVEY

I. FACILITY POLICIES

THE PURPOSE OF THIS FIRST SECTION IS TO GATHER INFORMATION ON VARIOUS POLICIES OF YOUR INSTITUTION. IN ALMOST ALL INSTANCES A SIMPLE YES OR NO ANSWER WILL BE SUFFICIENT.

1. DOES THIS FACILITY HAVE A DAILY SYSTEM TO PHYSICALLY COUNT INMATES?

YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

2. IS THERE A MANUAL CONTAINING THE FACILITY'S POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR SECURITY AND CONTROL?

YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

3. IS THERE A WRITTEN POLICY FOR CLASSIFYING INMATES BY THEIR LEVEL OF CUSTODY?

YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

4. IS THERE A WRITTEN POLICY FOR CLASSIFYING INMATES IN TERMS OF THEIR HOUSING ASSIGNMENTS?

YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

5. IS THERE A WRITTEN POLICY FOR CLASSIFYING INMATES IN TERMS OF THEIR PARTICIPATION IN PROGRAMS?

YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

6. IS THERE A WRITTEN POLICY FOR CLASSIFYING INMATES IN TERMS OF DETERMINING AND CHANGING THEIR LEGAL STATUS?

YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

7. ARE ALL EMPLOYEES REQUIRED TO COMPLETE A PRE-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAM?

YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

1981 ARIZONA JAIL UPDATE SURVEY

8. IS THERE A WRITTEN POLICY TO PROVIDE FOR IN-SERVICE TRAINING BY YOUR OWN JAIL PERSONNEL?
 YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

9. IS THERE A WRITTEN POLICY TO PROVIDE FOR AROUND-THE-CLOCK SUPERVISION OF INMATES BY TRAINED CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL?
 YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

10. IS THERE A DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL POLICY MANUAL?
 YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

→ IF YES, ARE THE FOLLOWING AREAS COVERED:

10.01 ORGANIZATION?
 YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

10.02 RECRUITMENT PROCEDURES?
 YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

10.03 JOB QUALIFICATIONS?
 YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

10.04 JOB DESCRIPTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES?
 YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

10.05 BASIS FOR DETERMINING SALARIES?
 YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

10.06 BENEFITS, HOLIDAYS, LEAVE AND SICK HOURS?
 YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

10.07 PERSONNEL RECORDS?
 YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

3.

1981 ARIZONA JAIL UPDATE SURVEY

10.08 EMPLOYEE EVALUATIONS?
 YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

10.09 EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY PROVISIONS?
 YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

10.10 PROMOTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES AND REQUIREMENTS?
 YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

10.11 DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES?
 YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

10.12 GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE?
 YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

10.13 EMPLOYEE-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS?
 YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

10.14 PHYSICAL FITNESS POLICY?
 YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

10.15 RETIREMENT?
 YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

10.16 RESIGNATION AND TERMINATION?
 YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

10.17 HOSTAGE POLICY?
 YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

11. IS THERE AN INMATE WORK PLAN WHICH PROVIDES FOR INMATE EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS?
 YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

4.

1981 ARIZONA JAIL UPDATE SURVEY

8. IS THERE A WRITTEN POLICY TO PROVIDE FOR IN-SERVICE TRAINING BY YOUR OWN JAIL PERSONNEL?
 YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

9. IS THERE A WRITTEN POLICY TO PROVIDE FOR AROUND-THE-CLOCK SUPERVISION OF INMATES BY TRAINED CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL?
 YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

10. IS THERE A DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL POLICY MANUAL?
 YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

→ IF YES, ARE THE FOLLOWING AREAS COVERED:

10.01 ORGANIZATION?
 YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

10.02 RECRUITMENT PROCEDURES?
 YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

10.03 JOB QUALIFICATIONS?
 YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

10.04 JOB DESCRIPTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES?
 YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

10.05 BASIS FOR DETERMINING SALARIES?
 YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

10.06 BENEFITS, HOLIDAYS, LEAVE AND SICK HOURS?
 YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

10.07 PERSONNEL RECORDS?
 YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

3.

1981 ARIZONA JAIL UPDATE SURVEY

10.08 EMPLOYEE EVALUATIONS?
 YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

10.09 EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY PROVISIONS?
 YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

10.10 PROMOTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES AND REQUIREMENTS?
 YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

10.11 DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES?
 YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

10.12 GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE?
 YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

10.13 EMPLOYEE-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS?
 YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

10.14 PHYSICAL FITNESS POLICY?
 YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

10.15 RETIREMENT?
 YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

10.16 RESIGNATION AND TERMINATION?
 YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

10.17 HOSTAGE POLICY?
 YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

11. IS THERE AN INMATE WORK PLAN WHICH PROVIDES FOR INMATE EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS?
 YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

4.

1981 ARIZONA JAIL UPDATE SURVEY

12. IS THERE A WRITTEN POLICY PROHIBITING WORK ASSIGNMENTS FOR UNSENTENCED INMATES?
 YES ☐ NO ☒ UNKNOWN ☐ NOT APPLICABLE ☐

13. IS THERE A TEMPORARY WORK RELEASE PROGRAM?
 YES ☐ NO ☐ UNKNOWN ☐ NOT APPLICABLE ☐

IF YES, DOES IT INVOLVE:

13.01 WRITTEN OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES?
 YES ☐ NO ☐ UNKNOWN ☐ NOT APPLICABLE ☐

13.02 WRITTEN SELECTION PROCEDURES?
 YES ☐ NO ☐ UNKNOWN ☐ NOT APPLICABLE ☐

13.03 WRITTEN INMATE CONDUCT RULES?
 YES ☐ NO ☐ UNKNOWN ☐ NOT APPLICABLE ☐

13.04 SUPERVISION TO MINIMIZE INMATE ABUSE?
 YES ☐ NO ☐ UNKNOWN ☐ NOT APPLICABLE ☐

13.05 A COMPLETE RECORD-KEEPING SYSTEM?
 YES ☐ NO ☐ UNKNOWN ☐ NOT APPLICABLE ☐

13.06 A METHOD FOR EVALUATING PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS?
 YES ☐ NO ☐ UNKNOWN ☐ NOT APPLICABLE ☐

1981 ARIZONA JAIL UPDATE SURVEY

14. DOES THIS INSTITUTION RECEIVE AND INCARCERATE PRISONERS UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT?
 YES ☐ NO ☐ UNKNOWN ☐ NOT APPLICABLE ☐

15. IS THERE A WRITTEN POLICY TO PROVIDE FOR THE SEPARATION OF THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES OF INMATES:

15.00 INMATES WITH SERIOUS BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS?
 YES ☐ NO ☐ UNKNOWN ☐ NOT APPLICABLE ☐

15.01 INMATES WHO REQUIRE PROTECTIVE CUSTODY?
 YES ☐ NO ☐ UNKNOWN ☐ NOT APPLICABLE ☐

15.02 UNSENTENCED FEMALES?
 YES ☐ NO ☐ UNKNOWN ☐ NOT APPLICABLE ☐

15.03 SENTENCED FEMALES?
 YES ☐ NO ☐ UNKNOWN ☐ NOT APPLICABLE ☐

15.04 UNSENTENCED MALES?
 YES ☐ NO ☐ UNKNOWN ☐ NOT APPLICABLE ☐

15.05 SENTENCED MALES?
 YES ☐ NO ☐ UNKNOWN ☐ NOT APPLICABLE ☐

1981 ARIZONA JAIL UPDATE SURVEY

12. IS THERE A WRITTEN POLICY PROHIBITING WORK ASSIGNMENTS FOR UNSENTENCED INMATES?
YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

13. IS THERE A TEMPORARY WORK RELEASE PROGRAM?
YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

IF YES, DOES IT INVOLVE:

13.01 WRITTEN OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES?
YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

13.02 WRITTEN SELECTION PROCEDURES?
YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

13.03 WRITTEN INMATE CONDUCT RULES?
YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

13.04 SUPERVISION TO MINIMIZE INMATE ABUSE?
YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

13.05 A COMPLETE RECORD-KEEPING SYSTEM?
YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

13.06 A METHOD FOR EVALUATING PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS?
YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

13.07 EFFORTS TO OBTAIN COMMUNITY COOPERATION?
YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

5.

1981 ARIZONA JAIL UPDATE SURVEY

14. DOES THIS INSTITUTION RECEIVE AND INCARCERATE PRISONERS UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT?
YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

15. IS THERE A WRITTEN POLICY TO PROVIDE FOR THE SEPARATION OF THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES OF INMATES:

15.00 INMATES WITH SERIOUS BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS?
YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

15.01 INMATES WHO REQUIRE PROTECTIVE CUSTODY?
YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

15.02 UNSENTENCED FEMALES?
YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

15.03 SENTENCED FEMALES?
YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

15.04 UNSENTENCED MALES?
YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

15.05 SENTENCED MALES?
YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

16. IS THERE A WRITTEN POLICY TO PROVIDE FOR THE SEPARATION OF JUVENILE INMATES?
YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

IF YES, DOES SEPARATION MEET SIGHT AND SOUND STANDARDS AS SUGGESTED BY THE OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION (OJJDP)?

YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

6.

1981 ARIZONA JAIL UPDATE SURVEY

17. ARE INMATES WHO ARE SEPARATED FROM THE GENERAL POPULATION FOR ADMINISTRATIVE OR DISCIPLINARY REASONS RECEIVING REGULAR INSTITUTIONAL MEALS?
YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

18. ARE DAILY REPORTS MAINTAINED COVERING INMATE POPULATION MOVEMENTS?
YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

19. DOES YOUR FACILITY HAVE A FIRE EVACUATION PLAN?
YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

20. ARE WRITTEN RULES SPECIFYING PROHIBITED INMATE ACTS AND ASSOCIATED PENALTIES POSTED IN PLAIN VIEW WITHIN THE FACILITY?
YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

21. DOES THIS FACILITY HAVE A REGULARLY SCHEDULED PROGRAM TO PROVIDE FOR THE CONTROL OF VERMIN AND PESTS?
YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

22. DOES THIS FACILITY COMPLY WITH ALL APPLICABLE ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION RULES AS SET FORTH BY THE ARIZONA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES?
YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

23. IS THERE A WRITTEN POLICY WHICH PROVIDES FOR INMATE ACCESS TO TELEPHONES?
YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

24. ARE BLANKETS AND MATTRESSES CLEANED AND SANITIZED BEFORE REISSUE?
YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

25. IS THERE A WRITTEN AGREEMENT BETWEEN YOUR FACILITY AND A RESPONSIBLE MEDICAL AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE FOR MEDICAL SERVICES?
YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

7.

1981 ARIZONA JAIL UPDATE SURVEY

26. IS THERE A WRITTEN POLICY AND PROCEDURE TO PROVIDE FOR CONFIDENTIAL INMATE ACCESS TO LEGAL COUNSEL?
YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

27. ARE ALL POLICIES REVIEWED AND UPDATED ANNUALLY?
YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

28. ARE NEWLY ADMITTED INMATES PROVIDED WITH THE OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN PRE-TRIAL RELEASE BY CONSULTING WITH BAIL-BONDSMEN, PRE-TRIAL RELEASE AGENCIES OR OTHERS, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER ADMISSION?
YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

29. WHAT SERVICES ARE PROVIDED TO THIS FACILITY BY OUTSIDE CONTRACTORS?

29.00	NONE	_____
29.01	EDUCATION	_____
29.02	MEDICAL	_____
29.03	FOOD	_____
29.04	MAINTENANCE	_____
29.05	PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELING	_____
29.06	OTHER (please specify)	_____

II. FACILITY CHARACTERISTICS

THIS SECTION IS DESIGNED TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ON SOME OF THE PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL PROPERTIES OF YOUR FACILITY. SOME OF THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION MAY TAKE LONGER TO ANSWER BUT PLEASE BE DILIGENT IN YOUR ANSWERS. IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS ABOUT ANY PART OF THIS SURVEY OR NEED HELP COMPLETING IT, CONTACT JOHN VIVIAN (262-8093) OR TERRIE KRIEG (262-8091) AT THE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER. IF SPECIFIC DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE PLEASE ESTIMATE NOTING THAT YOU ARE USING AN ESTIMATE (E). TAKE SPECIAL CARE IN ANSWERING NUMBER 36.

30. CHECK THE BOX WHICH BEST DESCRIBES THE HOURS THIS FACILITY IS ATTENDED?

☐ 24 HOURS/DAY, 7 DAYS/WEEK

☐ LESS THAN 24 HOURS/DAY, 7 DAYS/WEEK

8.

1981 ARIZONA JAIL UPDATE SURVEY

31. CHECK THE BOX(es) WHICH BEST DESCRIBES THIS FACILITY (check more than one if applicable):

☐ MINIMUM SECURITY

☐ MEDIUM SECURITY

☐ MAXIMUM SECURITY

☐ TEMPORARY HOLDING FACILITY

☐ UNKNOWN

☐ NOT APPLICABLE

32. WHAT IS THE DESIGNED CAPACITY (number of beds) OF THIS FACILITY?

_____ INMATES

33. WHAT IS THE COURT ORDERED (square footage) LEGAL CAPACITY OF THIS FACILITY?

_____ INMATES

34. HOW MANY SQUARE FEET (room length multiplied by room width) OF THIS FACILITY ARE OCCUPIED BY PRISONER HOUSING (exclude booking area, day rooms, etc.)?

35. IN WHAT YEAR DID THE LATEST EXTENSIVE RENOVATION TAKE PLACE? (\$2000 or more)

36. WHAT WAS THE 1981 FISCAL YEAR BUDGET FOR THIS FACILITY?

\$ _____

37. WHAT WAS THE 1981 FISCAL YEAR FOOD BUDGET FOR THIS FACILITY?

\$ _____

1981 ARIZONA JAIL UPDATE SURVEY

38. DOES THIS JAIL HAVE SPECIAL FACILITIES TO SEPARATE AND MANAGE?

38.00 SUICIDAL INMATES?

YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

38.01 MENTALLY DISTURBED INMATES?

YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

38.02 SUBSTANCE ABUSE (alcohol, drugs) INMATES?

YES _____ NO _____ UNKNOWN _____ NOT APPLICABLE _____

III. FACILITY STAFF

IN THIS THIRD SECTION YOU WILL BE ASKED TO PROVIDE DETAILED INFORMATION ON JAIL EMPLOYEES. THE INTENT OF QUESTION NUMBER 42 IS TO GET A LISTING OF YOUR AVERAGE DAILY STAFFING. PLEASE TOTAL STAFFING FIGURES FOR THE ENTIRE DAY.

39. TOTAL NUMBER OF BUDGETTED FULL-TIME OPERATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE JAIL POSITIONS FOR THE 1981 FISCAL YEAR:

39.00 CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OFFICERS _____

39.01 DETENTION OFFICERS _____

39.02 POLICE OFFICERS _____

39.03 SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES _____

39.04 OTHERS (civilians, dispatchers, etc.) _____

40. TOTAL NUMBER OF BUDGETTED PART-TIME OPERATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE JAIL POSITIONS FOR THE 1981 FISCAL YEAR:

40.00 CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OFFICERS _____

40.01 DETENTION OFFICERS _____

40.02 POLICE OFFICERS _____

40.03 SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES _____

40.04 OTHERS (civilians, dispatchers, etc.) _____

END